

Average Daily
Circulation... 7,031
Last Week...

THE EVENING TIMES

8 Pages

VOL., III, NO. 7

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER, 8 1906.

ONE CENT

A PLAN TO REFORM
LOCAL DRUNKARDS**Hereafter When a Man is Arrested for Drunkenness He May be Forced to Take the "Cure"—Jail Prisoners Will be Made the First Subjects.**

Dr. Eugene R. Hyndard is in the city, introducing a new cure for drunkenness and the liquor habit. He claims that the preparation which he invented by Dr. John MacKay, of Montreal, has been used by the police authorities in Montreal and other Canadian cities to reform drunkards who have fallen into their hands.

In Montreal, he says, the system has been used successfully for the past five years.

This morning he saw Mayor Sears, Recorder Skinner and Magistrate Ritchie and explained the treatment it was suggested by his worship that four prisoners be selected at the jail for experimental purposes and if at the end of twenty-one days, the time required for treatment, satisfactory results were obtained the matter could be presented by Dr. Hyndard, to the city council for adoption. He will consult with the magistrate today as to what prisoners are to be selected.

The plan pursued is to allow the habit-

al drunkard to go on suspended sentence, provided he will take the treatment. If, after being given his liberty he fails to comply with the conditions, he will again be placed in jail where he will be compelled to take the treatment.

Dr. Hyndard also had an interview with Liquor License Inspector John B. Jones, who told the Times that he was favorably impressed with the idea.

Dr. MacKay is the patentee of the treatment, but recently sold out to a company for \$150,000.

Dr. MacKay, who is in Fredericton, will join Dr. Hyndard here today and both will proceed to Kingston. They have been in Halifax talking the matter over with the authorities.

Mr. Jones also informed the Times that the Recorder at Montreal is so enthusiastic over the treatment that he has expressed his willingness to accompany Dr. Hyndard and Dr. MacKay on a tour through the provinces. Premier Laurier is also favorably impressed with the plan.

MINISTERS'
MEETINGS**Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Clergymen Held Their Regular Conferences This Morning.**

The weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers was held this morning and there were present Reverends Mr. Stachhouse, A. J. Prosser, McMaster, Camp, Long, Hutchinson, Dr. Black and A. B. Cohoe. Rev. Mr. Meekie, of Regina, was also present. He supplied in Brussels street Baptist church yesterday morning. It was decided to hold the annual thanksgiving meeting in the Waterloo street church and Rev. W. McMaster will be the speaker of the occasion. At the meeting this morning Rev. P. J. Stachhouse read a review of the book written by Archbishop Spaulding on the Protestant reformation.

The weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers was held this morning. Rev. Mr. Howard presiding. A full attendance of the ministers was present and the regular routine business was transacted. The monthly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers was held this morning. Rev. H. R. Reid, of Carleton, presiding. All the ministers were present, and also Rev. Dr. MacRae, and Rev. Mr. Prichard of the Congregational church.

During the meeting Rev. Mr. Foster was appointed to make arrangements for the visit of Rev. J. C. Robertson, secretary of the Presbyterian Sunday schools. Rev. Mr. Robertson will visit St. John next Sunday and while here will preach in two churches.

A committee was also appointed, composed of Rev. Mr. Lang, Foster and Graham, to make arrangements for the meetings to be held here by Rev. Dr. Annand, missionary of New Hebrides, and moderator of the synod, who is expected in the city about December 13.

At the meeting this morning Rev. L. A. McLean was appointed chaplain to the public hospital for the Presbyterian patients, and Rev. Mr. Prichard addressed the gathering on the northwest.

British steamship Lord Tevagh sailed from Cardiff last Saturday for this port to land mails.

An Ottawa despatch states that the provincial premiers are in conference today with closed doors.

Mrs. Frances Richardson, who was injured some time ago at Fredericton, arrived from the capital today and was conveyed in the ambulance to the hospital.

A ST. MARTINS PASTOR
GIVES CONGREGATION
A GENUINE SURPRISE

A bomb-shell thrown in the midst of the people who attended the monthly conference meeting in the Baptist church at St. Martins, N. B., on Friday night last, could not have disturbed them more than the letter which was read by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Townsend, in which he stated that he would collect his salary of \$900, and would employ legal advice in the matter.

A committee from the church had stated to him the preceding night that they could not afford to pay this amount any longer.

Rev. Mr. Townsend has been pastor of the St. Martins church for the past four or five years, and of late there has been a growing faction opposed to him.

There has been a falling off in the contributions during the past year, and recently a committee was appointed to call on the membership to see if the financial condition of affairs could not be bettered and also to inform the pastor that a reduction would have to be made in his salary.

It was intended to hold a business meeting on Friday evening after the conference service to discuss matters, but the reverend gentleman precipitated matters

SCHOONER ASHORE
AT WEST QUODDY

A despatch was received from Lubec, Maine, this morning, by R. C. Elkin, stating that the three-masted schooner Bessie Parker went ashore at West Quoddy. No further particulars were received.

The Bessie Parker was in command of Captain Brenton, and sailed out of this port last Saturday morning bound for New York, with a cargo of 1,541,000 spruce laths, shipped by Randolph & Baker.

The tug Lord Kitchener was sent down this morning to assist the vessel. Captain E. C. Elkin, a brother of the owner, went down in the tug to look after her. The Bessie Parker was a very staunch vessel and was built in the year 1889, at Tynemouth Creek, N. B. She is 240 tons gross and 227 net tonnage and is owned by R. C. Elkin of this city.

MORE BREAKS
FOUND TODAY

Two more breaks occurred in the No. 3 water main about 1 o'clock today when the pressure was applied. One of the breaks is located in the vicinity of what is known as Myles' field. They are both near the point where the break occurred on Saturday. The pressure at the time of the breaks was about the same as applied on Saturday. A gang of men was immediately put at work to locate the cause of the trouble and make repairs. In consequence of the trouble the high levels are without water and it is thought that repairs can not be completed until tonight.

NEWS FROM
FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 8.—(Special)—As a result of the heavy gale of yesterday the lines of the New Brunswick Telephone and Western Union Tel. Co. are ground at several points between this city and Edmundston.

Fred B. Edgcombe was called to Forest, Maine, Saturday evening by the illness of his father-in-law, C. H. Eaton.

George W. Wood, of Denver, Col. shot a large moose at Little River on Saturday.

A large contingent of sportsmen passed through the city today en route home from the Miramichi woods.

The case of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. vs. Mrs. Sophie Edgcombe, an action to recover the price of a sewing machine seized for non-payment of rent, is being tried in the county court today.

By reading his letter directly at the close of the meeting, and while a number of strangers were present. This fact of itself created considerable adverse comment, but the contents of the letter were the finishing touch for many.

The reverend gentleman referred to the committee having waited on him and stated that when he came to St. Martins church he was hired at a salary of \$900 and a parsonage. He said he had two letters from the church clerk stating this fact. He also claimed that he had received no notice at the end of his year, last May, to the effect that they could not pay him the \$900, and he demands and says he can collect his \$900 until his year is out and that he would employ legal advice in the matter.

The people were so dumbfounded that the meeting just closed after that without any action being taken, except that one of the members stated that he was very much surprised and sorry to have a letter like that read right after such a good conference meeting, and he did not think the church was bound to keep the pastor any stated time.

Coming after the Savary escapade, the action taken by Rev. Mr. Townsend has created quite a mild sensation in the "village by the sea."

Ships, With Steam Up, Ready for Cuban Service



THE WARD LINE STEAMSHIPS, CITY OF WASHINGTON, NIAGARA AND ANTILLA, CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR TRANSPORTS, AT THE FOOT OF REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Sixteen ships under charter by the United States government are moored at docks in South Brooklyn waiting orders, which are expected at any moment, to sail to Cuba or some southern port to take on supplies or serve as transports for soldiers. There are twenty ships in Brooklyn awaiting orders to sail.

Colonel Miller, of the quartermaster's department, in the Army and Navy Building, is in charge of the big fleet. The ships chartered are:

Ward line, the Mobile, the Cubana, the Louisa, the Seneca, the City of Washington, the Monterey, the Antilla and the Bayamo.

Munson line, ships at several piers: The Bergen, the Mobile, the Cubana, the Louisa and the Jacob Wright.

The American Mail Steamship Company: The Admiral Farragut, the Admiral Schley and the Admiral Sampson.

The Zealandia, owned by Z. L. Dimon, and the Panama, owned by the Panama Canal Commission.

At the Morse Iron Works are the General Johnson, the Meigs and the Canda, which were ready last night.

Work is being rushed night and day on the receiving ship the Hancock at the Navy Yard, under orders to have her ready to sail as soon as possible. It is expected the Hancock will be ready in about one week. The Yankee is expected to replace the Hancock as receiving ship if the latter is ordered to sail.

He claims that in order for him to make any headway with his work, the No. 2 section should be placed next.

The argument is also put forward that after No. 3 crib had been sunk there would be very little room to tow No. 2 section into place, but the fact that No. 2 rests at a point about 100 feet nearer Union street, it is said, would allow ample space for the No. 2 section to be placed.

The dredge this morning was working on the site of No. 2, and nothing definite can be learned as to when it will be ready. It might be a few days, a week or three weeks. The necessary work to put No. 3 site in readiness would occupy about a fortnight or three weeks and during this time, it is claimed, Mr. Clark could get some work done on No. 1 section.

Up to the present time nothing has been done on No. 1 since it was sunk last week.

look for compensation from the city.

It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

Director Cushing and the harbor master will probably start tomorrow to take soundings at the Sand Point berths, as arranged at the council meeting on Saturday. They will act in conjunction with Government Engineer Stevens and Engineer Brown of the C. P. R. General Superintendent Downie of the C. P. R. and Engineer Shewen called on the mayor this morning and the matter was discussed informally.

It has been learned that the C. P. R. had soundings taken at Nos. 2 and 3 berths last week and in the main they agreed with those taken by Director Cushing, though there was some difference, especially on No. 3. It is thought that with the three departments working together there can be no question but that the work will be satisfactory.

The question of getting Union street in shape for this winter's work is now agitating the minds of some of the aldermen, and at tomorrow's meeting of the board of works a motion will be presented to the effect that Mr. Mayes put the dredge at work on the site for No. 3 crib, instead of working at No. 2, as at present.

It is contended that the great need now is that Union street should be finished before the winter season opens. It is pointed out that it will be well on in the winter before the wharf can be completed and that it is not really needed this winter, as the steamship companies have all made arrangements for wharf accommodation.

It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

look for compensation from the city. It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

look for compensation from the city. It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

look for compensation from the city. It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

look for compensation from the city. It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

The contention on the other hand is that Mr. Clark would be delayed with his laboring hard in the trough of the sea, he could commence his work of building the superstructure of the wharf. It would probably cost him more to have the work done at that time and he would likely

look for compensation from the city. It is contended that if the No. 3 crib was dredged now so that the crib could be put in the water, of filling in Union street could be gone on with, so that the railway tracks could be laid and the street renewed for general traffic.

HE FOUND ARSENIC
AND GROUND GLASS**Doctor Employed to Analyze Stomach of Mrs. Brouwer Found Evidence That All Was Not Right—Husband is Now on Trial for Murder.**

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 8.—The murder of Dr. Frank Brouwer, charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.

Prevonian Rhyer, of Long Branch, a brother of the dead woman, heard of these reports, and finally began an investigation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which Mrs. Brouwer was insured for \$1,000 in favor of her husband, refused to pay the policy and also began an inquiry. As a result of these investigations the body was exhumed on December 19 and an autopsy was performed. Digestive organs were removed from the body and sent to Dr. Gench, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an analysis of the contents. No report was made until April, and it was asserted that Gench had reported that he had found traces of arsenic and what was supposed to be ground glass in the stomach. The grand jury found an indictment charging Dr. Brouwer with the murder of his wife and he was arrested and locked up in the county jail at Tom's River. When arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson he pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Brouwer was charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.

Prevonian Rhyer, of Long Branch, a brother of the dead woman, heard of these reports, and finally began an investigation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which Mrs. Brouwer was insured for \$1,000 in favor of her husband, refused to pay the policy and also began an inquiry. As a result of these investigations the body was exhumed on December 19 and an autopsy was performed. Digestive organs were removed from the body and sent to Dr. Gench, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an analysis of the contents. No report was made until April, and it was asserted that Gench had reported that he had found traces of arsenic and what was supposed to be ground glass in the stomach. The grand jury found an indictment charging Dr. Brouwer with the murder of his wife and he was arrested and locked up in the county jail at Tom's River. When arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson he pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Brouwer was charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.

Prevonian Rhyer, of Long Branch, a brother of the dead woman, heard of these reports, and finally began an investigation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which Mrs. Brouwer was insured for \$1,000 in favor of her husband, refused to pay the policy and also began an inquiry. As a result of these investigations the body was exhumed on December 19 and an autopsy was performed. Digestive organs were removed from the body and sent to Dr. Gench, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an analysis of the contents. No report was made until April, and it was asserted that Gench had reported that he had found traces of arsenic and what was supposed to be ground glass in the stomach. The grand jury found an indictment charging Dr. Brouwer with the murder of his wife and he was arrested and locked up in the county jail at Tom's River. When arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson he pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Brouwer was charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.

Prevonian Rhyer, of Long Branch, a brother of the dead woman, heard of these reports, and finally began an investigation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which Mrs. Brouwer was insured for \$1,000 in favor of her husband, refused to pay the policy and also began an inquiry. As a result of these investigations the body was exhumed on December 19 and an autopsy was performed. Digestive organs were removed from the body and sent to Dr. Gench, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an analysis of the contents. No report was made until April, and it was asserted that Gench had reported that he had found traces of arsenic and what was supposed to be ground glass in the stomach. The grand jury found an indictment charging Dr. Brouwer with the murder of his wife and he was arrested and locked up in the county jail at Tom's River. When arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson he pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Brouwer was charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.

Prevonian Rhyer, of Long Branch, a brother of the dead woman, heard of these reports, and finally began an investigation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which Mrs. Brouwer was insured for \$1,000 in favor of her husband, refused to pay the policy and also began an inquiry. As a result of these investigations the body was exhumed on December 19 and an autopsy was performed. Digestive organs were removed from the body and sent to Dr. Gench, of the University of Pennsylvania, for an analysis of the contents. No report was made until April, and it was asserted that Gench had reported that he had found traces of arsenic and what was supposed to be ground glass in the stomach. The grand jury found an indictment charging Dr. Brouwer with the murder of his wife and he was arrested and locked up in the county jail at Tom's River. When arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson he pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Brouwer was charged with the murder of his wife, was on the court calendar here today. Mrs. Brouwer died in September, 1905, after an illness which was diagnosed at first by her husband as cholera morbus. Two trained nurses called to attend her declared themselves dissatisfied with the treatment administered by Dr. Brouwer and withdrew from the case. Another nurse was employed and Dr. H. H. Cate was called in consultation. Dr. Cate retired from the case but later signed the death certificate, setting forth that Mrs. Brouwer died of Bright's disease.

Soon after the funeral rumors began to spread that there was something suspicious about Mrs. Brouwer's death.

This fact that the nurses first employed had left and Dr. Cate's retirement from the case after he had been called in consultation was commented on, and it was also said that there had been quarrels between Dr. Brouwer and his wife over the administration of her parent's estate. It was also rumored that Mrs. Brouwer

had been jealous of one of the doctor's women patients and that this had caused a disagreement between the couple.