

New York Men Who Filled Battery Points in Eleven Inning Game



Klethowa
Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—The New York Highlanders defeated the Birmingham base ball nine Thursday afternoon in eleven innings, the score being 2 to 1. In spite of the fact that the visitors out-hit the locals seven to three, both of their runs were made on errors, the first coming in on a bad throw from Montgomery to Mathews and the second on a poor throw by Alcock to Elsey.

Chase made the winning run in the eleventh inning. He stole third base, and when Elsey was unable to catch Alcock's throw to first he came home easily.



Hughes
The Barons scored their only run in the sixth. Smith hit to deep centre for two bags, and Elsey followed with a single to short right, placing Smith on third. On Klensow's slow throw to second, attempting to catch Elsey, Smith tallied. The game was an extremely exciting one, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

Hogg began the game for the Highlanders in the box, and in five innings only one hit was made off him. Two hits were made off Hughes in the other six.

THE CURSE OF THE PINK MIST

BY OWEN OLIVER

It was a Wednesday morning early in August. I was sitting in a beach chair on the crowded sands at Broadstairs.

"Harry!" my wife cried. "Look!" I blinked at the water for a moment. Then I rubbed my eyes sharply and sat up. I rubbed them again but I could believe them. A curious pale pink fog was closing in around the bay from every direction.

In a few moments we were wedged in by people behind us pushing frantically towards the steps. I looked over their heads, being a tall man, and saw the pink foam coming across the shallows in great sheets over-running one another. Then it crept silently up the sand.

"It doesn't hurt, anyhow," I said, drawing my breath.

My wife laughed strangely and uncomfortably. The sea of faces looking down from the steps was moving with laughter. "The music!" my wife cried. "Hark!"

"The music!" cried the crowd on the stairs. "The music!"

I looked around in bewilderment. There was no music that I could hear, but some were keeping time with their heads and others with their hands. The truth flashed upon me. Whatever the pink vapor was, however it came, it was living creatures made. I had escaped for some reason that I do not know now.

The next morning I learned from the papers that London was still sane, so I decided to get there as soon as possible. They were going to run a last train up to carry the good news, the station master told me. They refused to take payment for tickets and crowded round us to shake hands before we left. My wife and children sang and laughed at nothing. I sat in a corner and read my paper. I have the summary before me now:

"A curious pink vapor which appears to produce mental aberration settled upon England yesterday morning. It has now attacked the whole of the south and east coast, and some parts of France, Portugal and Spain.

"Dr. Long, who is considered by author-ities the only person capable of coping with the epidemic has disappeared and cannot be traced. When last heard of three weeks ago, this eminent specialist was contemplating an excursion to some remote locality to pursue his experiments (which involve considerable risk) in reduction.

"Three or four cases of persons unaffected by the vapor are reported. They include the prime minister, who was attacked at Seaford, but escaped in his motor car. He is anxious that persons who have proved immune should communicate with him, in order that their services may be utilized in the event of the epidemic spreading.

"That night in London I woke soon after two. The Venetian blinds were half open, and the moonlight shone in through them—pink! I lay staring at it, with my lips moving dumbly, till the dawn. Then I drew up a blind and looked out upon a pink world. A rheumatic old waterman was dancing stiffly in the road.

The charwoman was affected like the rest, but not so violently. She seemed to

have enough sense to get the meals. So I decided to go to the prime minister and offer my services.

The prime minister saw me at once. He looked pale and worried, but he was very resolute to fight the evil.

"It is spreading very rapidly," he said. "I can only find fifty cases of immunity up to now; I propose that twenty men and the women should stop here to assist me, and that the other 20 should go in search of Dr. Long. I know nothing of any of you, so I am compelled to trust to blind instinct in selecting a leader. I select you. You may go and fight the evil at its source. A naval officer and several sailors and stokers are available. You will go?"

"Yes," I said. "Now tell me about it. What is the evil?"

"The evil is ethereal. Dr. Long—who is half genius and half madman—discovered it in seeking for an anesthetic which would destroy sensibility to pain without destroying consciousness. To the best of my belief he has deliberately locked it upon the world with the idea of benefiting suffering humanity."

"But surely he could not generate this enormous quantity?"

"Oh, yes! I saw an experiment of his on Windermere a month ago. An almost invisible particle of matter dropped on the water produced miles of pink cloud. I have information that he is in one of the deserted islands of the Madieras. Lieut. Harrison, the young naval officer of whom I spoke, can find it."

We started at daybreak on Saturday morning. The dense pink atmosphere made navigation difficult. On Tuesday morning the lieutenant reckoned that we were within 100 miles of Puncial, the capital of the Madieras.

The pink vapor grew denser. After we had run for half an hour at half-speed it became so thick that we could not see from head to stern of the little vessel.

We had some tea at five. Just as we had finished there was a grating noise; then a sound as of silk being ripped, only a hundred times louder. Then we stopped.

"She's got it," Harrison pronounced, calmly. "She'll go down within five minutes. Lower the boats, boys."

The boats were in the water, and we were in them in less than two minutes.

"May I fire a torpedo before she sinks, sir?" asked Harrison. "It might shake the vapor off, or blow up one of Long's infernal apparatuses. It won't take a minute."

"I don't want you to run any risk," I protested, doubtfully.

He waved his cap gaily and ran down below. Suddenly the boat reeled over upon us. I felt myself crushed down into the water—down—down. When I emerged I was almost unconscious, and I should have drowned after all, but a piece of grating floated near me and I clung to it. There was no sign of any of my brave comrades. I called them by name and none answered. God rest them.

I was tempted to let myself sink after them, but the sight of the cursed mist brought an angry resolve to fight it, and I struck out slowly for the shore. I was badly bruised in landing, and could hardly stand. I stole into an empty hut in the night and found a long knife, and some food and water, and slept till the morning. The next morning I came upon Long suddenly, round some bushes. There was no parley. He fired at me twice with a revolver and missed. The second time I struck his arm. My knife went in just beneath.

I dragged him away and buried him. The six men who were left on the island (three had perished in the explosion) were too mad to suspect me, or even to miss Long.

The ethereal vats were fed from piles of yellow and gray dusty material. There would be a fearful explosion, the attendants told me, if a gray feed were five minutes late. I fought the two attendants at each station in turn to prevent them continuing the gray feeds, and killed them all. God knows I was sorry, but it had to be done for the sake of the poor mad world. The stations blew up as they laid.

The pink mist grew fainter and fainter till at last it was only a dim haze on the sea afar. I don't remember exactly how it went, and I did not know that a fortnight had passed till the Sarah Dillon took me off, and the captain told me.

I thought the madmen would be massacred by the time that I reached England, and in my vanity I pictured myself being hailed as the rescuer of the world. But when I landed I found all the people sombre and sullen. The "blessing" had gone, said, and suffering and sin had come back to the world. Most of them were very pale and feeble. In addition to the nervous exhaustion of the frenzy, many of them had been half-starved during the epidemic, as they neglected the common necessities of life; but they ascribed the evils which were caused by the madness to its cessation. It was out of the question to proclaim my part in the matter, and I judged it wise to pretend that I too had suffered from it.

The trains were running again, and I went up to London. On the way I learned that several of those who served the prime minister during the epidemic had been assassinated.

My wife and children received me affectionately. I pretended to have succumbed to the vapor and to mourn for it as they did. My pallor and weakness prevented any suspicion, and my wife said that a weight was removed from her mind now she knew that I had benefited from it.

I found a letter from the prime minister, which luckily she had not opened. It inclosed bank notes for £10,000, and a statement to go to him the next morning; but a mob was round his house, and I could not get near. They had torn him limb from limb, I heard; and some one standing at a window held up something on a pole. It was his head—the head which held the brains that saved the world.

The U. N. B. representatives in reply contended that political union with the United States would bring to Canada the defects of American system of government and of administering justice, as well as a banking system inferior to our own. Political corruption, the negro problem, the Mormon problem in the United States were cited in support of the argument that Canada had nothing to gain by political union with that country. It was contended that Canadians now had protection afforded by the British navy without the cost of one cent and under political union they would be compelled to contribute to the cost of the United States navy, which was inferior to that of Britain.

After twenty minutes consultation with his colleagues Judge Landry announced that Acadia had scored 290 points and U. N. B. 270. He heartily congratulated the members of both teams on the excellent character of the debate.

A quartette from U. N. B. rendered selections during the evening and entertained the proceedings with several choruses. A hearty vote of thanks was presented the judges and the proceedings closed with the national anthem.

\$2,500 ASKED FOR MANUAL TRAINING

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held last night to consider the estimates for the current year. The total to be submitted to the common council amounts to \$102,796.12. Last year's estimates were \$97,866.67. The increase includes \$1,000 for increase of salaries to principals, and \$2,500 for the introduction of manual training and commercial course. There were also increases in some items such as care of buildings, but as they were overdrawn last year it is hoped to keep within the figures now.

The figures as agreed on last night were:

Salaries of teachers and superintendents.....	\$ 63,690.00
Salaries of officers.....	1,400.00
Fuel, water and light.....	8,000.00
Care of buildings.....	5,911.00
Rent of buildings and land.....	3,903.12
Printing and advertising, etc.....	300.00
Repairs.....	5,000.00
Incidentals.....	500.00
Manual training and commercial course.....	2,500.00
Bank interest on overdraft.....	3,500.00
	\$ 94,704.12
Less county fund.....	\$12,000.00
Ground rent and interest.....	500 12,500.00
	\$ 82,204.12
Add for debt interest.....	18,822.00
Payment on sinking fund.....	1,770.00
	\$ 20,592.00
Total.....	\$102,796.12

The estimates were first made out without any provision being made for manual training or commercial course. The chairman called attention to this, and said that

he thought all the members of the board were agreed about the desirability of introducing these subjects.

Trustee Maxwell objected to putting anything in the estimates for these things. He pointed out that before the new compulsory education act could come into force a resolution of the council was necessary. He thought that that body could at the same time ask the board to introduce the new branches. He moved accordingly that nothing be put in the estimates for that purpose and found a seconder in Mr. Nase.

Mr. Russell moved as an amendment that the sum of \$2,500 be put in for the introduction of manual training. This was seconded by Mr. Allan. Mr. Maxwell was opposed to the introduction of manual training previous to commercial course. He thought that there were enough tradesmen now in St. John. Anyhow, he did not see that a girl could teach anyone to plane a board straight.

Mrs. Skinner replied spiritedly. She contended that the principles of manual training were those of true education. The first time manual training was demonstrated in St. John was by a girl whose work was unequalled by any mechanic in the city.

After some further discussion the amendment was carried unanimously. Mr. Russell agreeing that it should read manual training and commercial course. Other matters settled at last night's meeting were that Miss Comben be paid \$275 per year from Jan. 1 and Miss Ella Smith receive reserve pay of \$200 a year. Those present at the meeting were Chairman A. I. Trueman and Messrs. Maxwell, Russell, Allan, Lockhart, Nase and Mrs. Skinner and Superintendent Bridges.

MAY ASK FOR VOTE ON SCOTT ACT

An important meeting of the executive committee of the St. John branch of the Temperance Federation, presided over by Vice-President S. P. McCavour, was held last evening in the Temperance Hall, Market Building. Four special committees were appointed. One of these committees

is to appear before the license commissioners to present before them the objections of the federation to the granting of more licenses in a given ward than the law allows. Another committee's duty is to examine the police court record and to call on the liquor license inspector to ascertain about the violations of the liquor law that have taken place during the year, to scrutinize the list of applicants for license and to place before the license commissioners specific objections to the granting of licenses to improper persons and to unsuitable places.

A third committee is to look into the whole matter of the advisability of bringing on a contest in the city and county of St. John under the Canada Temperance Act.

The Provincial Federation are preparing to bring to New Brunswick next October E. Tennyson Smith, the well known English temperance lecturer who has been doing such magnificent work in the United States for the past year. Beginning at St. John Mr. Smith will start on a tour throughout Canada. It is expected that he will be able to achieve the same success that has attended his efforts in Great Britain and the United States. A committee of all those present at the meeting was appointed to raise a guarantee fund for the carrying on of Mr. Smith's campaign in the city.

MINERS' DEMANDS MEAN REVOLT, COAL MEN SAY

New York, March 24.—Declaring that "The idea that the mine workers' union demands only a ten per cent increase in wages is a delusion," the coal operators' committee of seven, consisting of George F. Baer, W. H. Truesdale, J. K. Kerr, Da-



William H. Truesdale.

vid Wilcox, Morris Williams, E. B. Thomas and J. L. Calk, Wednesday, made a public statement setting forth that the average increase under the scale demanded would be nearer thirty per cent for outside men, and "would mean a veritable revolution in mining conditions."

The statement reads in part, as follows: "It is a mistake to assume that an eight hour day and a ten per cent wage increase



Herbert Balser.

represents the sum total of the demands of the anthracite miners. They insist besides on a uniform wage scale for 146 separate and distinct classes of workmen about the mine. The adoption of their plan would work a revolution in mining. They demand equal pay for the engineer who runs a little ten horse power engine and the man who has a giant Corlies in his charge. They allow no more for the men working under great difficulties and danger than for the same class of workers at posts of ease and simplicity."

Pearl Jordan left yesterday on a trip to Boston and New York.

Miss Margaret Thomson, of Fredericton, arrived in the city yesterday.

Harold R. Crookshank returned yesterday on the C. P. R. from his trip to New York and Boston.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. BROWNE'S signature is on each box.

HERBERT BALSER, A DIGBY COUNTY YOUTH, BLEEDS TO DEATH
Digby, N. S., March 26.—(Special)—Herbert Balsar, adopted son of John Balsar, bled to death at his home in Acadiaville, near Digby, yesterday. The deceased was about 18 years of age. He had been healthy up to yesterday. Saturday he hauled timber to H. T. Warner's mill. He was taken with a hemorrhage of the stomach at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and although a physician was immediately called and stayed with him all day he died within twelve hours, having bled to death. No further particulars of the death could be learned tonight.

JUDGE D. C. FRASER NOW SLATED FOR N. S. GOVERNORSHIP

Ottawa, March 26.—(Special)—There is still another change in the situation, as far as the lieutenant governorship of Nova Scotia is concerned. It is now stated that Justice D. C. Fraser has been offered and will accept the position. If this is correct he will be appointed tomorrow.

Halifax, N. S., March 26.—(Special)—Your correspondent late tonight saw Judge D. C. Fraser, whose name is now mentioned in connection with the vacant Nova Scotia judgeship. He was told of the rumor of his possible appointment and his only reply, repeated twice over, was in the words, "I have heard nothing about it from Ottawa." He emphasized the words "from Ottawa" in a way that sounded somewhat significant.

He is losing no sleep over the matter anyway for, though it was only 11 o'clock when the newspaper man called the judge had retired and he did not rise, the conversation being carried on through a door half ajar.

CITY LABORERS AND CIVIC POLITICS

A special meeting of the city laborers' union was held last night in Berryman's hall, to hear the report of the committee appointed to interview the mayorality and aldermanic candidates. Addresses were delivered by Peter C. Sharkey, a member of the executive of the Trades and Labor Council; J. Wm. Enay, of the Carpenters' Union; and President Sullivan and Secretary Burke, of the City Laborers. If what was said in the course of the speeches is to be taken as a criterion, not only the city laborers, but the labor party as a body will take a prominent part in the coming civic election. Each candidate is to be measured by his attitude towards labor, an especially important being the promise of increased pay for the city laborers. The committee reported that they had interviewed all three candidates for mayor but had been unable to see all those offering for aldermen. The attitude of those seen was placed before the meeting, but it was decided that no action be taken and that a public meeting be held in Berryman's hall at a time to be announced later when all the candidates would be invited to speak.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
ERUPTIONS
FLESHWORMS
HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is daily marred by unsightly blotches, pimples, eruptions, fleshworms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—has been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment? There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute, which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

The Young People's Association of St. David's church concluded a notable season of entertainments last night with a delightful Scotch concert. The hall was packed to the doors, standing room being at a premium. The president of the Y. P. A., David W. Ledingham, delivered a short address in which he adverted briefly to the pleasant season of 1905-6, and hoped that the next one would be still better. The programme was opened by a bagpipe solo by Mr. Ross. Others who took part were: Miss Seaton, solo; A. Malcolm, reading; Miss Reid, solo; Misses Baillie and Fraser, banjo and mandolin; Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Doherty, solo; Rev. L. A. and Mrs. McLean, duet; Mrs. Jamieson, reading. By special request Miss Marion Campbell delighted the audience with her clever singing. The St. David's Bearer Company also gave an exhibition of physical drill under the command of Captain Campbell.

L. A. Miles, late of the Canadian Drug Company, who is to have a responsible position with the National Chemical and Drug Company, in their Montreal office, left last evening to enter upon his new duties. Mrs. Miles will join him later. Mr. Miles was with the Canadian Drug Company for ten years and before that with T. B. Barker & Sons.

WHO HAS ASTHMA?

Let Them Know of the one Permanent Cure.

Doctors advance different theories as to the cause of Asthma.

The cause isn't material—it's the cure you want.

Internal remedies are useless—no good. But use the ozonated air cure, "Catharhose," and asthma won't hang round very long.

No room for doubt,—Catharhose isn't an experiment.

Thousands have been cured permanently and quickly, like Ed. J. O'Connor of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., who writes:

"From my boyhood I had been a constant sufferer from asthma and catarrh. My nose and throat were always stopped up with mucus and I had droppings in the throat."

When asthmatic attacks came on I thought I could not live through the night. I would sit up and gasp for breath and endure great distress.

Catharhose was a God-send to me. It has made me entirely well and I speak of it with gratitude.

Your druggist sells Catharhose; two month's treatment costs \$1.00; trial size 25c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

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STEAMSHIPS

DONALDSON LINE

—BETWEEN—
Glasgow and St. John

Winter Service, 1906.

From Glasgow.	To St. John.
Feb. 24 S. S. Trilonia	Mar. 11
Mar. 8 S. S. Salacia	Mar. 24
Mar. 19 S. S. Alcides	Mar. 31
Mar. 17 S. S. Kastalia	Apr. 7
Mar. 24 S. S. Athenia	Apr. 12
Mar. 31 S. S. Concordia	Apr. 21

(Completes winter sailings.)
Freight and passage rates furnished on application to the following agents:
Donaldson Brothers, Ltd., Glasgow
Robert Reford Co., Ltd., Montreal
Schofield & Co., Ltd., St. John.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

"EMPRESSES"

18,000 (EMPEROR OF BRITAIN) 14,500 (Power) (EMPEROR OF IRELAND) 10,000
From Liverpool. From St. John N. B.
Mar. 15.....LAKE MANITOBA.....Mar. 21
Mar. 27.....LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....Apr. 14
Apr. 10.....LAKE ERIE.....Apr. 28
FIFTH CABIN—To Liverpool, \$7.50 and \$50 and upwards, according to steamers.

Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, \$40; London, \$45.00.
THIRD CLASS—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, and Queenstown, \$26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry to St. John, \$27.50. To and from all other ports at equally low rates.

ST. JOHN TO LONDON.
S.S. Montrose, April 7. Second-class only. S. S. Mount Temple, April 10th. Third Class only.

Rates same as via Liverpool.
For Tickets and further information apply to
W. H. C. MACKAY, St. John, N. B. or write
F. R. PERRY, D. P. A. C. P. R. B. St. John.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LOW RATE

Second-class tickets on sale daily, Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906, inclusive, from St. John, N. B.

To Vancouver, B. C. \$56.40
To Victoria, B. C. \$56.40
To Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. \$56