NELLIE LITTLE FOUND IN SALVATION ARMY HALL

The seeming will-o'-the-wisp pursuit which Mrs. Joseph Stevens, of Hilyard street, has been following since Sunday last, came to an end early last evening, when she located her daughter, Nellie Little, in Brindley street Salvation Army barracks.

The girl, who is aged thirteen years, spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights in three different homes, and Mrs. Stevens says that she has handed to the chief of police the names of the three families in question—Mrs. Thos. Wilson, of 126 Chesley street; John Bushara, an Assyrian, 31 Hanover street, and Mrs. Sullivan, whose home is said to be in the neighborhood of Haymarket square. This morning Mrs. Stevens says she may lay information against the families on charge of the harboring of her daughter.

There are several peculiar points about the case. The girl, it was alleged, had charged her mother with abuse and neglect, but when questioned last evening by a Telegraph reporter as to the truth of this statement, denied ever having said so. Mrs. Stevens feels that she has justification for believing that her child was deliberately persuaded to remain away from home. Two of the families mentioned affirm that they sheltered the girl throughout the night under the impression that her mother knew of her whereabouts, and with some indignation assert that they never attempted to influence the girl against her parents.

John Bushara and wife are apparently inoffensive foreigners. They say that for a few years they have known the Stevens family, and this Mrs. Stevens says is correct. Mrs. Bushara alleges that when the little girl appeared at her house on Tuesday she seemed eager to do work, and was not discouraged. The girl herself acknowledges having scrubbed the floor yesterday afternoon.

Mother All Day Searching.

To Mrs. Stevens the finding of her daughter was a perplexing task. She left her home about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon and from that time until 6.30 o'clock knew no respite. She would follow up one report, only to find that her efforts were fruitless. Her attention was first directed toward Haymarket square because a rumor had reached her husband to the effect that the girl had been seen in Hanover street. Mrs. Stevens has friends in Brussels street—including Mrs. Richard Isaacs, Mrs. William Sullivan, and Geo. Collins—and to each of these she appealed, but the location of her daughter remained as serious appearing a problem as before.

It was about mid-afternoon that she learned of a strange little girl being seen in the Syrian community—a girl with long, yellow hair and delicate features. She inquired further, and the quest led to the home of Mrs. Bushara, who said the girl had spent the previous night with her, but had left.

"While we were talking," said Mrs. Stevens, to The Telegraph reporter, "I kept looking about the place and saw Nellie's cap hanging on the wall. I told the Busharas that the cap belonged to Nellie, and that if she was gone, why wasn't she wearing her own cap."

According to Mrs. Stevens the Syrians answered in rather evasive fashion, and when she left she took her daughter's cap (of red material, with peak, and white trimming) with her. For the next few hours her exertions were quite vainless, and se concluded to try again the Brindley street hall, where, in company with her husband, she had previously visited.

On Army Hall Platform.

"I saw a policeman" (Policeman Greer), she said, "and told him my trouble. We went together to the hall and reached there just as they were preparing to march away. By and by an officer, whom I think was Adjutant Thompson, came up and asked if we were looking for anybody. He took us inside and there, on the platform, was Nellie. She was wearing a red and white straw hat. She had received it at the Syrians'."

The girl has been and is in a highly nervous condition. She seems keyed up to almost snapping point. Recently she received treatment at the General Public Hospital, and when discharged it was strongly recommended that she be taken to the country for a few months, absolute rest and quiet being considered essential.

She is slender, almost frail looking. She has a light, clear complexion, heavy yellow hair, and remarkably keen blue eyes.

Once back in her home it was very manifest that the surroundings were to be extremely distasteful. She would give no connected explanation as to why she persisted in avoiding her mother. Although but thirteen years, she seemed embittered against society in general. The only being for whom she seemed to have any kindly considerations was her infant brother. He sobbed occasionally, and though, at his sudden outcry, she would start up with an impatient gesture, the apparent anger would quickly vanish and she would again and again lift him up and sooth him.

Tells of Her Wanderings.

"Where were you Monday night?" she was asked.

"Mrs. Wilson's."

"Would you mind telling where you spent Tuesday night?"

"At a Salvation Army lieutenant's home in Gilbert's lane." She professed to be ignorant of the name, but on inquiry at army headquarters it has been learned that the woman in question is Mrs. Coffin, a former lieutenant.

"And Wednesday night?"

"At Bushara's."

She said that at the latter place she was treated with kindness, and that no work of any nature was forced upon her.

"I was told," remarked Mrs. Stevens, "that Nellie had agreed to work for the Busharas for $2 a month. Is that so?" (turning to her daughter).

"I done some work just because I wanted to. I might have named $2. I scrubbed the floor and do you know that when you was in the house this afternoon I was there too?"

"The Busharas said you were out."

"Well, they might have thought so. I'm tired of this place; oh, but I'm tired of it. I want to go to the country," and that was the only explanation of her reasons for wandering from her home.

To the country the girl will, in all probability, be taken.

THE WHARF INVESTIGATION

The wharf investigation committee last evening decided to appoint an independent expert to examine the construction work and answer a series of questions. A. S. Jones, wharf builder, of 119 Main street, has been chosen. The hearing of evidence was concluded, S. Herbert Mayes being the only witness called. Mr. Mayes said that Contractor Clark told him Ald. Baxter had carried on the negotiations between Gershon S. Mayes and D. C. Clark for the sale of the timber owned by the former. He swore that Mr. Clark said he wanted to butt the tier in No. 2 crib, and in consequence he telephoned the engineer for permission. He repeated his statement that the director knew two diaries were being kept.

Mr. Clark and the director made brief statements with reference to points raised by Mr. Mayes. Ald. Holder occupied the chair and Ald. Pickett, Frink, Vanwart, McArthur, McGoldrick and Sproul were present at the inquiry, with R. L. Brittain, the city hall stenographer. There was only a small attendance of citizens.

At the opening of the proceedings the chairman said he knew of no other witness who wished to be called. He had asked the director, city engineer and Mr. Mayes and they all said that they had no further evidence to bring forward.

In reply to Ald. Pickett, Mr. Mayes said he wished to make a statement if no further evidence was to be given.

Ald. McArthur said as soon as the hearing of witnesses was closed the committee should meet and consider the desirability of having an outside expert appointed to examine the wharf.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Clark said he had no one else to bring forward unless it was Ald. McArthur and Vanwart, who had been over and examined the wharf. (Laughter).

Mr. Mayes asked if that was the final meeting with witnesses, as he did not wish to speak until all the witnesses were through.

Ald. Pickett—"Unless an expert should be called there are no more witnesses."

Mr. Mayes then read his letter of instructions and drew attention to the statement that he was to consider himself directly under the city engineer, who would instruct him in his duties and direct him how to keep his diary. He claimed that if Mr. Peters was to instruct him how to keep the books that he was right in considering him his boss, that he ought to write what the engineer wanted him to write, and make any changes if he was told to make them.

With regard to the director not knowing about the two diaries, he would state positively that he told the director in his office. "Mr. Cushing swore I did not," continued the witness, "but I swear most positively that I did. When he was speaking to me about noting any departure the engineer might make from the specifications, I held up two fingers and said two books."

Ald. Frink—"Did you tell him in clear language?"

Mr. Mayes—"I held up two fingers."

Ald. Frink—"Rather ambiguous, wasn't it? Would it not have been better to have stated clearly that you were keeping two diaries."

Mr. Mayes—"I thought that was clear enough."

Continuing, the witness said it would have been impossible for him to have kept a record of conversations with the engineer if he had not kept two books. With reference to doted timber he had called Mr. Cushing's attention to a stick which the director tested with his jackknife and said that, while it was rotten, personally he would let it go.

Ald. Frink—"Then you bring a charge against the director's honesty."

Mr. Mayes—"I don't charge anything. I'm telling you what happened."

The witness then referred to the statements as to his time on the work. He said Mr. Clark had dwelt upon the time he arrived in the morning. He seemed to enjoy mentioning it. He (witness) had been instructed by the engineer to visit the landslide twice a day and he had done so. He left home about 7.30 or 7.45 every morning, unless there was sickness in the house, which happened two or three times. He examined the slide and sometimes went to No. 1 crib before he reached No. 2. He would usually get on the work from 8.30 to 9, or a little later.

Turning to the question of butting, Mr. Mayes said Mr. Clark had stated that he (Mayes) suggested butting on No. 2, but he emphatically denied it. On the afternoon the incident referred to in the diary occurred, Mr. Clark told him he had a number of random lengths and said he would like to put them in and butt them. The witness had replied that it made no difference as far as he was concerned, but he would go and ask the engineer. He had done so and that was the message Mr. Peters said he never received. He would have been glad if Mr. Taylor had been present to give evidence on that point.

With reference to his brother's timber, he said he had never spoken to his brother about it; he had never been over it or asked his brother if he wanted to sell it. Mr. Clark had told him that he would have to shut down and he had replied: "Dan, why don't you talk to Gershon yourself, and not have any second hand business?"

Ald. Sproul—"What do you mean by second hand business?"

Mr. Mayes—"Dan told me Mr. Baxter, my brother's lawyer, was between them trying to get the timber sold in a friendly way."

Continuing, the witness said Mr. Clark remarked that Gershon did not seem very friendly and had added something about some of the timber being condemned, and the conversation stopped there.

Ald. Frink—"Did that doted stick remain in?"

Mr. Mayes—"They promised to take it out, but it was not taken out while I was there."

In reply to Ald. Frink, the witness said he had always been on friendly terms with Mr. Clark. He had no cause to complain. He had never had any fault found with him by Mr. Cushing or Mr. Peters. The director had said the wharf was a first class job and he took it as a compliment.

Mr. Mayes added that he could not think of anything further except to mention that Ald. Vanwart was present when Director Cushing said he would leave the doted stick in the wharf.

Mr. Cushing, rising—"Director Cushing says so yet and makes no bones about it. There were two rotten knots, but it was a good stick where it was placed. I explained my reason to Mr. Mayes at the time. I said 'condemn it if you want to and then it must come out,' but it was not near the top and there was plenty of bearing all over."

Mr. Clark said with reference to the purchase of G. S. Mayes' timber he would like to have the engineer asked if Mr. Mayes had not spoken to him about purchasing it.

Mr. Mayes—"I may have mentioned it to the engineer but I can bring proof I never talked to anyone else."

Mr. Clark—"I think Mr. Mayes will admit that I never said he did." Continuing, Mr. Clark said he would be pleased at any time the committee might wish the wharf examined to open it thoroughly for inspection. He desired the fullest investigation.

Mr. Peters, in reply to the chairman, said he had no wish to make any statement. If he did it would be to contradict what Mr. Mayes had said.

In reply to Ald. Pickett, Mr. Clark said No. 2 crib had not been touched since the inquiry opened, No. 1 was now eighteen feet deep and No. 3 eight or nine feet deep and up to the first tier of ties over the ballast floor.

The meeting then closed and the committee went into private session as to the necessity of engaging an expert to examine the wharf.

The committee adjourned at 10.30 after drawing up a series of questions which will be placed in the hands of Mr. Jones, the expert, before he proceeds to examine the construction of the wharf. Mr. Jones has had considerable experience in wharf construction. He was engaged as foreman under his father-in-law, the late Contractor Kennedy, on the construction of the ballast wharf. It is expected that his examination will take two or three days and that the committee will be able to present their report to the council at the meeting next Thursday.

INCAEASE IN WATER RATES IS SUGGESTED

At a meeting of the treasury board yesterday a recommendation was made for the issue of a 4 per cent loan for $721,000 to replace the bonds now held as collateral by the Bank of New Brunswick to retire 6 per cent debentures falling due and to provide by a new issue of $207,000 for the payment of the South Rodney wharf contract and the Marsh road main. It was suggested that as soon as the extension to Loch Lomond is in operation and the insurance rates reduced, an increase in the water rates should be made for the purpose of street improvement. Ald. Bullock occupied the chair and Ald. Tilley, Holder, Baxter, McArthur and MacRae were present with the chamberlain and common clerk.

The chamberlain submitted the following statement of bonds now held by the Bank of New Brunswick as collateral for the loan of $500,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent and of the other requirements for which a new issue would be necessary:

Bonds Held by the Bank.

Water and sewerage extension, 3½ per cent	$ 9,500
Repayment to C.P.R. per agreement of 1896	50,000
To recoup old city debt 6 per cent debentures matured June, 1905	55,000
Additional for construction of new ferry	7,000
Extension to Loch Lomond	378,500
	$500,000
Add old city debt 6 per cent debentures maturing June, 1906	23,386
Add new debentures for which notice has been given: For contract with D. C. Clark for new wharf, providing for warehouse, crib work, etc	169,000
Marsh road main	38,000
Total	$730,386

In reply to the chairman the chamberlain said he would be able to "take care" of the item of $9,500 for water and sewerage extension and in round figures the amount of the issue should be $721,000.

The chairman said it was hoped arrangements would be sufficiently forward to have tenders in by the end of May. A subsidiary issue would probably be necessary in July or August to provide for the land damages and other additional expenses in connection with the water extension and for the eventual payment to the contractors of the 15 per cent retained.

The chamberlain mentioned that he proposed to issue a prospectus giving details as to the total debt of the city, the water debt, the amounts paid off and the condition of the Sand Point property, showing the independent producing assets and other points of importance regarding the good financial standing of the city and the results which were expected from the recent expenditure. The prospectus would be forwardtd to the financial houses, not only in America, but in England, that would be likely to submit tenders.

Some discussion on the power obtained by recent legislation to issue the loan in any currency followed. It is believed that there will be a considerable saving to the city in commissions and other charges.

On motion, the issue of the following debentures was recommended: $490,500 to replace those held by the Bank, $23,500 to retire 6 per cent debentures falling due, and $207,000 of which notice had been given, making a total of $721,000 4 per cent debentures, forty years expiry.

A meeting of the common council will be held on Thursday, April 12, to take up the recommendations and give the necessary authority.

Ald. McArthur said it would be well at an early date to take up the question of increasing the water rates. The increase would go against the large reduction in insurance rates which would follow the adoption of the single service system and should be devoted to improving the streets. He did not believe there would be any objection on the part of the citizens generally.

The chairman, while agreeing with the suggestion, said the question was one which would hardly come up for consideration this year. The underwriters were not likely to make any reduction until they were fully assured of the efficiency of the new service.

Ald. McArthur was understood to say if there was going to be any further trouble with the underwriters the city had better organize an insurance company of its own.

The board then adjourned.

MODEL OF BRONZE DOORS FOR THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY



NEW YORK, March 31—The model of Miss Evelyn B. Longman's prize design for the bronze doors for the chapel at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, and which are the gift of Colonel Robert Means Thompson, was placed on exhibition Thursday in the rooms of the National Sculpture Society.

Main groups in the design represent "Peace" and "War." In the "Peace" group, are an old man symbolizing "Science," with young students in the costume of the training school, one of them holding a small model of a man-of-war. Ships and a lighthouse are in the background. In the "War" group there is a figure of "Patriotism" and a female figure symbolic of "Home," for the protection of which the navy exists.

Under her draperies appears a coat of armor. One clenched hand rests upon a cannon, the other points off to the distance, where rise the masts of ships, showing that the destination of the marching figures in the background wearing the uniform of the naval cadet, is the sea.

MITCHELL OFFERS TO ARBITRATE

New York, April 5—Having failed to come to an agreement among themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the anthracite strike commission in 1903, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint as chairman and umpire.

If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of mine workers approves the plan, the 160,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition made to the mine owners today came to them with a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders wer ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The employers have decided to carefully consider the miners' latest move, and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held.

The proposition was read to the operators by Mr. Mitchell, and along with it he submitted the original demands of the miners, the reply of the operators in which they proposed that the strike commission award be renewed and continued for three years, and the letter of Governor Pennypacker, who urges that both parties make reasonable efforts to come to an agreement.

The conference of the sub-committees lasted less than an hour and at its conclusion the operators held a meeting to informally discuss the miners' offer. Later in the day they issued the following statement:—

"It should be observed that in the astutely drawn proposition of Mr. Mitchell and his committee, the operators are asked to submit to arbitration the question of the closed shop and the "check-off" scheme, requiring, in the words of the miners' committee, 'that each company shall collect from each employe such amounts as may be levied by their respective organizations monthly, the amount thus collected at each colliery to be turned over to an authorized committee at the colliery,' a plan which would make of every operator a collecting agency on behalf of the strike fund of the miners. In their letter of March 9, to the miners' committee, the operators said, concerning the 'check-off':—

"'As a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you request, and as a matter of law we are not permitted to make it.'

"On these two subjects also the anthracite coal commission of 1902, appointed by President Roosevelt, made the following vigorous declaration:—

"'The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denouncement of the law. All government implies restraint and it is not less but more necessary in self-governed communities than in others to compel restraint of the passions of men which make for disorder and lawlessness. Our language is the language of a free people, and fails to furnish any form of speech by which the right of a citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases, and on what terms he pleases, can be successfully denied. The common sense of our people as well as the common law forbids that this right should be assailed with impunity. It is vain to say that the man who remains at work while others cease to work or takes the place of one who has abandoned his work, helps to defeat the aspirations of men who seek to obtain better recompense for their labor and better conditions of life.'

"It should also be observed that Mr. Mitchell's committee abandons the proposal for a one year agreement, and suggests an agreement, the term of which would expire on April 1, 1908, a presidential year—thus affording a new opportunity to make this great industry the football of politics. The operators had already offered, it will be remembered, to extend the findings of the coal commission until April, 1909."

"The operators at their meeting decided that before they would frame a reply to the miners they would first consult all interests in order to get the sentiment of the heads of all the coal carrying roads as well as that of the independent operators.

"The anthracite board of conciliation consists of six members—three representing the operators and three the miners. The members are Wm. L. Connell, of Scranton, an independent operator who is chairman of the board; Samuel D. Warriner, of Wilkesbarre, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; W. J. Richards, second vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and general manager of its mining interests; Wm. H. Dettery, of Hazleton, president of District No. 7 of the Miners Union, who is secretary of the board; Thomas D. Nicholls, of Scranton, president of District No. 1, and John Fahy, of Shamokin, president of District No. 9.

These men with the exception of Mr. Richards who took the place of R. C. Luther of the Reading Company, who died about a year ago, have held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite regions.

The award of the strike commission provided that when they could not agree a federal judge in the third judicial district should appoint an umpire who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, former United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbiter.

It was stated at the miners headquarters that if the operators agree to arbitration, a call will be sent out at once for a convention of miners, at which instructions would be adopted, if they ratify the arbitration plan, for the idle miners to return to work immediately.

District President Nicholls, of the Lackawanna-Wyoming district, received a complaint from mine workers at Yatesville today to the effect that the state constabulary were entering and searching their homes for firearms. Mr. Nicholls sent instructions to his organizer in the field to take measures to protect the miners and to employ counsel if necessary.

Strictly private and confidential is all correspondence in reference to our most marvellous treatment for Cancer and Tumors. Our remedy is pleasant to use and even the members of your own family need not know you are using it. Many severe cases of

CANCER.

have been permanently cured. Let us send you the names of some of these persons so that you can investigate this truly wonderful treatment. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

CALLED TO PENOBSQUIS CHURCH

Rev. J. B. Daggett, of Fredericton Junction, was in the city yesterday, and left last night for Campbellton, where he has been supplying for the last two weeks for Rev. B. Nobles, of Sussex. On his way up the line he will stop off at Penobsquis, where the Baptist congregation have resolved to set up a new pastorate.

A week ago there was a meeting, as a consequence of which a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Daggett. When asked yesterday, Mr. Daggett intimated that if the outcome of last night's meeting was satisfactory he would accept.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Miss Ina Mowry has returned from Boston, where she has been visiting for five months.



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ANOTHER BIG DAY SATURDAY

For Men and Women!

A CHANCE to avoid the Easter rush and get an Easter Suit at prices much below the regular value.

All our Up-to-Date Spring Suits are in and ready for this sale.

120 Men's Suits in fancy stripes and checks, latest up-to-date patterns, only $6.00.

Men's Suits, imported tweeds, most desirable shades, worth $10.50; Saturday, $8.00.

Men's Hewson Tweed Suits, only $9.98.

Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits, from $6.00 to $13.00.

Men's Showerproof Coats, $6.00 to $12.00.

Men's Black Cashmere Hose, 19c.

Men's 35c. Braces, 19c.

Ladies' Homespun Suits, light and dark grey, $12.00 to $15.00.

Ladies' Fancy Mixed Tweed Suits, $5.50 to $15.00.

Ladies' Broadcloth Suits, $15.00 to $25.00.

Ladies' Vicuna Suits, black or blue, $12.00 to $15.00.

Special Offer Saturday Only.

Ladies' Silk Underskirts, worth $5.00; for $2.98.

Ladies' Hats, up-to-date, ready-to-wear, 98c. to $15.00.

Ladies' Covert Cloth Coats, $8.00 to $13.00.

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