

SAND POINT BERTHS ALLOTTED THE SAME WAY AS LAST SEASON

Lively Meeting of Civic Committee Yesterday When the Allotment Was Discussed—Grain Will be Supplied Same as Last Year—Steamship Companies to Pay For Heating and Watchman.

At a meeting of the special committee appointed to confer with representatives of the steamship companies on the allotment of berths for the winter season, held yesterday afternoon it was decided to recommend to the council that the C. P. R. be allotted warehouses 1, 2 and 3; the Donaldson Line, No. 4; and the Allan Line No. 6, practically the same arrangement as last year. Arrangements for mooring the steamers to take grain were left in the hands of the harbor master. It was further decided to recommend that each steamer be charged \$10 a day while lying at a berth to pay the cost of heating the warehouses and of watchmen. A proposition to leave the allotment in the hands of the harbor master was voted down. Ald. McGoldrick presided and Ald. Frink, Baxter and Elkin, the other members of the committee were present with the common clerk, William Downie.

The chairman referred to the object of the meeting and expressed regret that it was not possible to employ a floating elevator this year to give grain to berths 5 and 6.

The harbor master in reply to a question said while there were not sufficient facilities for grain he thought the port could manage as well as last winter when everything went on satisfactorily.

Mr. Thompson did not agree that everything was satisfactory last winter.

Mr. Downie said the C. P. R. was quite willing to leave their steamers in the hands of the harbor master to move them if they remained at a grain berth too long. The company had applied for berths 1, 2 and 3, but every steamer would be given an opportunity of getting grain there.

Ald. Baxter said some charge ought to be made this year for heating the warehouses and the expense of employing watchmen. He favored leaving the allotment of the berths to the harbor master and recommending the council not to go further than give him certain lines on which to act.

Mr. Thompson suggested that the C. P. R. should have No. 6 shed for imports and No. 3 for exports and thought the business would be better handled in that way. The steamers would lie about 25 days at each berth and other boats could get in.

Mr. Downie said there was not enough accommodation and the plan was not workable. The C. P. R. could not land 2,000 passengers at No. 6.

Mr. Thompson replied that the Allans would have to do it.

Mr. Downie said the Allans landed all their passengers at Halifax.

Mr. Thompson answered that they would bring the passengers to St. John if they had accommodation. He asked if the C. P. R. with only forty sailings could not take berths 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Downie replied that such an arrangement would not do at all.

Mr. Thompson suggested auctioning the berths. "If you put them up," he added, "I'd buy the whole shooting match."

In reply to Ald. Frink Mr. Thompson expressed the opinion that No. 6 berth and warehouse was the best in the harbor.

Mr. Downie thought it would be to the interest of all parties to work in with the people who brought the freight and not make it as difficult as possible.

The committee then adjourned.

**BISHOP LANG
WILL NOT COME**

Montreal Anglicans Will Have to Hold Another Election to Get Diocesan Head.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—A cablegram was received this afternoon from the Bishop of Stepney, informing the synod of Montreal diocese, that he could not see his way to accept the offer of this office. This did not come as a very great surprise to many members of the synod, who considered that in view of the importance of Dr. Lang's work at Stepney he could hardly be expected to drop it and take so comparatively insignificant a charge as the Montreal diocese. The synod, however, did not regard the matter as definitely closed since correspondence was pending with the Bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury.

The members of the synod, however, generally regarded the refusal of Bishop Lang as settling the matter and the synod adjourned until Nov. 24, when it will again take up the election of a new bishop. Perhaps by that time, it is hoped, the synod will be able to agree upon some candidate who will be acceptable to both the lay and clerical delegates.

**CLARK & ADAMS GET
WORK ON WEST SIDE**

They Will Build the Boiler House and Heat Sand Point Warehouses.

The West Side committee met yesterday afternoon and awarded a contract for the construction of a boiler house and for heating No. 5 and 6 warehouses to Clark & Adams. Two tenders were received, Clark & Adams offered to construct the boiler house for \$475, and install a heating plant for \$1,050. W. J. Crawford & Co. tendered at \$1,630 for the heating arrangements. The estimate of P. H. Bar, who will superintend the work, was \$1,800. The committee decided to recommend that 200 feet of hose be purchased for No. 6 warehouse.

Mrs. T. Burke, of Douglas avenue, and her son, J. Gerald Burke, returned yesterday from a trip to Upper Canada.

Neuralgia Instantly Relieved.

It is impossible for anyone to experience worse torture than J. S. McCullough, of Falkirk, Ont. After years he was bound down with this trouble, but finally he tried Nervine, it cured him—drove the Neuralgia out of his head and shoulders, gave relief to stiffness and sleepless nights, when all else failed.

This is just one case in a thousand that proves Nervine is the remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism or muscle aches of any kind. Very powerful, penetrating and sure. Try a 25c bottle.

Ald. Baxter reverting to his suggestion of making a charge for heating and watchmen, he thought \$10 a day would be about fair.

Mr. Downie said that was rather hard on the companies, considering they would also pay top and side wharfage. The city already had a much larger revenue last winter and it should be sufficient to recompense them.

Mr. Thompson said if the city would throw the wharves open his companies would pay the charge with pleasure.

In reply to Mr. Downie, Capt. Lindsay, shore captain of the Allan line, said it took about six hours to load 40,000 bushels of grain. His steamers had not been delayed on account of grain last winter. They did not always get a fair shipment but this was because the grain had not arrived.

Ald. Frink said Captain Lindsay's statement seemed to have cleared the air considerably. The only objection to last winter's arrangement appeared to be the risk of moving the steamers.

In reply to Ald. Rowan, Mr. Downie said he was unable to say whether the C.P.R. would send any grain to the I. C. R. elevator. If the amount brought down was more than 10,000,000 bushels, he expected they would.

In answer to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Downie said the grain would be delivered to the I.C.R. elevator on the same terms as last winter. This company were quite willing the I.C.R. should haul all the grain they could get. There was no money in it.

Mr. Downie then asked Mr. Thompson if he had any other of complaint against the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.

After some discussion among the members of the committee, Ald. Baxter moved that the allotment of the berths should be left in the hands of the harbor master who should be instructed to follow the way the steamers were accommodated last winter.

Mr. Thompson said he had. The C.P.R. had on one occasion refused to let one of its steamers go in to an empty berth. They went in and were threatened with a fine of \$100.

At the delegation withdrew, Mr. Downie said he hoped if the committee could not meet his views an opportunity would be given for (Capt. Walsh to be heard.



MISS HELEN DARLING

Prima Donna Soprano with the Boston Opera Singers Co.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN HAVE VERY LIVELY DEBATE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Resolution Declaring That Franchise Should be Extended to Women Ruled Out—Matter Taken up Again and Spirited Discussion Ensued—Miss Mabel Peters an Active Participant in the Proceedings.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The National Council of Women of Canada today discussed the question of votes for women. The matter came up twice, once on a resolution declaring that women should be given the franchise. This was ruled out of order on the ground that the question would come up for discussion at the International Council meeting in Toronto next year.

The resolution stated that as women have ranked foremost in moral and social reform, and as the ballot was the key to the accomplishment of all reformative work, the Canadian National Council should express its opinion that the all-important question of citizenship be awarded its rightful place on the program of the international conference at Toronto next June.

The matter came up again in the form of a report on citizenship of women which had been prepared by an ardent champion of woman's suffrage, Dr. Stone Gullen, of Toronto.

There was a spirited debate upon this, in which there were expressions of approval and disapproval of the British suffragettes, and two of the Canadian delegates expressed their willingness to follow the example of British women and go to jail for the cause.

This was not the general sentiment. In her report on citizenship, Dr. Gullen said that Canadian women should pay a tribute to women fighting for votes in England. The world had never witnessed such a spectacle of titled women, professional, and working women going heroically together to jail for their belief in a principle. Ardent suffragist, though she was, said Dr. Gullen, she would hesitate long before she would ever be able to summon up courage to go to the Toronto jail for the cause.

Miss M. Peters, of St. John, N. B., in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said that if the influence of women counted for a great deal, prohibition would now be general in Canada. She declared that women should have the ballot in order to have real influence in the country. Women lived under the law and they should have the right to say who should make it. Ultimately they should also secure the right to sit in parliament and make the laws themselves.

"If we carry this resolution," said Lady Taylor of Hamilton, "we shall be recommending the action of the suffragettes in England. There may be some women in Canada who approve of the conduct of the British women, but I do not. I ask that the eulogies of the British suffragettes be eliminated from the report."

Mrs. P. Laymouth of Ottawa was opposed to giving the women of Canada the right to vote at the present time. Educated women would know how to exercise the franchise properly, but the great mass of the sex were so taken up with household duties that they had no time to devote to public questions.

Mrs. J. H. Brown of Ottawa favored the retention of the clause commending the British suffragettes. Conditions in Canada were not the same as their British sisters had to face. She asked that the report be adopted intact.

Mrs. A. Horton of Ottawa spoke in a humorous vein upon the question. She thought it merely justice that women should have the right to vote if the privileges were secured to her sex, of voting and if it were convenient and if her husband were willing to stay at home and mind the baby.

Mrs. Boomer of London, Ont., expressed herself in favor of woman's suffrage, but she was afraid that if the eulogies of the British suffragettes were not struck out, the newspapers would come out with big headlines saying that the Canadian women endorsed the tactics adopted by their British sisters.

Mrs. Gordon of Toronto thought that the tactics of the British suffragettes were mild compared to the action that men had taken to secure the rights they now enjoy. Men had to burn buildings and resort to other violent means before they had succeeded in obtaining the franchise which they now have.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and music at the home of Miss Gladys Crawford, Waterloo street, last evening. A large number of her friends were present. The event proved quite a success through the energetic efforts of the hostess, and she received congratulations from all.

The members of St. Stephen's Scotch cadet company last night held a pleasant and successful social in their drill room. Besides drill evolutions and formations, there was an excellent programme of musical and literary numbers. There was large attendance.

A PRESENTATION
George Calhoun Receives Gifts From Haley Bros. & Co. and Fellow Employees.

A tribute to long companionship and good fellowship was paid to George Calhoun, stock cutter in the dock and sash department of Haley Bros. & Co.'s planing and moulding mill, Broad street, last evening. When he severed his connection with the employ after many years to engage in the shoe business.

On behalf of the employees, John Kenney made a nice address to Mr. Calhoun, and presented to him a gold fountain pen. R. G. Haley, of the firm, added his words of appreciation and good wishes and supported them in substantial manner. Mr. Calhoun expressed himself deeply grateful to all.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and music at the home of Miss Gladys Crawford, Waterloo street, last evening. A large number of her friends were present. The event proved quite a success through the energetic efforts of the hostess, and she received congratulations from all.

The members of St. Stephen's Scotch cadet company last night held a pleasant and successful social in their drill room. Besides drill evolutions and formations, there was an excellent programme of musical and literary numbers. There was large attendance.

Run Down
If your doctor says take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that.

A blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alternative, an aid to digestion. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MISERY IN THE STOMACH GOES

Harmless Anti-Ferment and Digestive Gives You Instant Relief From Stomach Trouble.

You haven't Catarrh of the Stomach, or Nervousness, or Gastritis, or Cancer, etc. Prove this by taking Pope's Digestive after your very next meal. Convince yourself within five minutes that your actual disease was sour, acid, Stomach—Food fermentation—that every bite you ate turned to Stomach gas, Stomach poison and Acid, which makes you feel sick and miserable, producing such symptoms as pain in the pit of the stomach, Difficulty in breathing after a meal, Headaches, Belching, Heartburn, Nausea, breath, Water brash, Biloousness, Sour eructations, Gas on Stomach and many other bad feelings.

Indigestion is a result, not a cause, of your misery. If the Stomach is sour, your food becomes tainted, and that's why you have these stomach disorders.

Ask your pharmacist to show you a case of Pope's Digestive, which costs only 50 cents. Read what this effective Stomach and digestive treatment contains and how absolutely harmless it must be; how it does for the Stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the skin; absolutely removes every corrupting or tainting element, and will digest all the food you can eat.

Go to your drugist and get some of the pepsin now, then eat anything you want at your next meal, and you will not suffer from Indigestion or Stomach trouble. Each bite of food will taste good, and besides, you will not need liver regulators to keep your intestines and Stomach clean and fresh.

Now and forever rid yourself of the misery of Indigestion and Stomach trouble. Make your meals a pleasure by going to the table with a healthy appetite.

**OUANGONDY MAY
BECOME FIRE
BOAT**

This is Supt. Glasgow's Suggestion and Ferry Committee is Inclined to Favor it.

At a meeting of the ferry committee last evening the future of the Ouangondy, whose sphere of usefulness as a ferry boat is now a thing of the past, was discussed.

While no action was taken, a suggestion by the superintendent to fit the steamer up as a fire boat and keep her constantly in readiness in case of an outbreak of fire at any of the wharves was favorably considered.

Plans for improvements in the Water street lock-up at an estimated cost of \$217 were ordered. It was also decided to repair and rent the vacant rooms in the east side ferry building. Ald. Baskin occupied the chair and Ald. Frink, Hax McGowan and Scully were present with the superintendent and common clerk.

The plans to provide additional accommodation in the Water street lock-up were first considered. H. H. Mott, submitted an estimate of \$217, which included making some changes in the cells, providing additional lavatories, moving a partition to enlarge the room used by the police and closing up the door in Water street and providing an entrance at the side.

The chairman said the object of removing the entrance from Water street was to enable the police to take prisoners in to the lock-up without attracting the notice of people entering the ferry building.

On motion of Ald. Frink it was decided to offer the contract at \$217 to J. H. Burley, the contractor for the improvements in the ferry building, failing his acceptance to call for tenders.

A contract for fitting four rain pipes to the sides of the ferry building was awarded to W. E. Emerson for \$29.

The superintendent suggested placing two long benches back to back in the men's waiting room on the east side. The chairman and superintendent were instructed to take the matter in hand.

The chairman said, Mr. Westmore, secretary of the S.P.C.A. and almshouse commission, wanted some papering in his office in the ferry building.

Ald. Scully said he understood from Mr. Westmore the cost would not be more than \$12.

The chairman said he thought the city ought to be getting some revenue from the vacant rooms in the building now that a heating plant had been installed.

It was decided on motion of Ald. Scully that the rooms should be cleaned and renovated and those vacant offered for rental.

Some discussion followed as to the rent to be charged and it was pointed out to the case of Mr. Westmore, who paid \$50 a year that he would be saved the cost of fuel in future. A rental of \$100 for each room was thought to be a reasonable charge and the matter was finally left in the hands of the chairman and superintendent to use their discretion.

It was also recommended that when occasion required the building inspector should vacate his room and occupy one of the two rooms now assigned to the harbormaster.

Ald. Scully referred to the heavy iron work used in the tunneling and the danger of injury to passengers from running against them.

The superintendent mentioned that in Boston a thin iron rod was considered sufficient. No action was taken.

In reply to Ald. Frink, the superintendent said the Ludlow was nearly ready to be put on the route. He referred to the Ouangondy and recommended that the old ferry boat should be used as a fire boat for the protection of Sand Point and the other harbor properties. An expenditure of about \$900 would be necessary before the boat could be put in commission. He also mentioned that the Ludlow was nearly ready to be put on the route.

Some discussion on the subject followed and the members of the committee expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the suggestion. The matter will probably be taken up at a future meeting.

The committee then adjourned.

In Waterloo street Baptist church school room last evening an enjoyable Halloween evening was given. Miss Gordon Swin, the pastor, presided. The programme included piano duet, Miss Wright and Miss McLeod; readings, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Florence Willis, Mrs. H. B. Dunfield, Miss McKay and Mrs. Watson; dialogue, the Misses Scribner and Miss Nelson; duet, Rev. L. A. McLeod and Mrs. McLeod; club singing, Miss Catherine Cox; Hal-loween drill by twelve young ladies; solo, Mr. Woods.

James M. Scott, of Fredericton, was registered at the Victoria yesterday.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD NOW IN FAVOR OF NO LICENSE

Although He is a Moderate Drinker Himself He Declares Cambridge Has Benefited by the Absence of Saloons—Says Liquor Does Not Help Man but He Does Not Believe in Prohibition as Maine Has it.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 30.—President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, in his address to the no-license workers of Massachusetts in Ford Hall last night, declared that although he had all his life been a moderate drinker, he was in favor of no-license, because he believed it to be for the collective good. He said he had not got so far that he believed in the complete exclusion from Cambridge of liquor in all forms, but that perhaps he should eventually.

President Eliot was in the chair, and after introducing Mayor Hibbard, who delivered a short address of welcome, he spoke, in part, as follows:—

"I was not in favor of no license in Cambridge when it was first proposed. I have been all my life what is sometimes called a moderate drinker. That is to say, I have used beer and wine on occasion, not habitually, and I have never experienced any ill-effects whatever in my own person from either beer or wine, and I recognize the truth of the Bible saying about wine, that it maketh glad the heart of man. That is true. Whether it be expedient or not that the heart of man should be made glad in that way should be doubted. (Laughter.) But there is no doubt about the fact that wine or spirits will momentarily make glad the heart of man."

"I was thinking as I sat here looking over this room what a contrast this dinner is to some that I have attended in this old town of Boston. This dinner had a cheerful aspect, but for hilarity, pony and boosterism it cannot be compared for a moment to the dinner of the Academy and Honorable Artillery Company. (Laughter.)

"I have recognized the fact that alcoholic drinks have a tendency to cheer the people up and make them jolly and noisy; but the question of expediency, of that kind of elevation has gained on me as the years have gone on. It seems to me that the recent researches in physiology and medicine tend very strongly to show that the moderate drinking of alcohol is inexpedient. For instance, the theory is now absolutely abandoned, that it is a fact that men who are to be exposed to cold or heat or hardships of any sort are not prepared or braced for such encounters by any form of alcohol. You know it was considered essential that a sailor in the merchant marine, or in the army, should be braced for his arduous work by grog every day; that was really and simply considered as a necessity. Now grog has been abolished in our navy absolutely, and the merchant marine, and the result is a demonstration that that rough, hard life was not really helped by alcohol, but hindered. No captain of an ocean liner ever supports himself now against the terrible exposures of the bridge by means of alcohol. He will take hot tea or coffee or hot lemonade, as I have seen many of them do, but he never takes alcohol to stimulate him when exposed to terrible weather."

"It is so in regard to most intellectual labors. It was not expected that anybody encouraged the habit of the prime minister of England, in his office every night and during the long hours of the day, could do the work without being supported by one or two bottles of port a day; and many famous men have lived through that sort of life under those conditions. That view is now absolutely abandoned. It is well known that alcohol, even if moderately used, does not quicken the action of the mind or enable one to support mental labor."

"The effect of alcohol on the time reaction of the human being has been studied carefully, tested in hundreds of thousands of cases, and there is no question about the ill effect of alcohol even in very moderate doses on the time reaction. That means that alcohol in very moderate doses diminishes the efficiency of the workingman in most instances, makes him incapable of doing his best in the work of the day. So I say that the recent progress of medical science, largely accomplished through animal experimentation, has satisfied me that even the moderate use of alcohol is objectionable; that the habitual use of alcohol in any form is lowering to the intellectual and nervous power. Now, if a man be leading a pure-

ly animal or muscular life I will say, he can perhaps feel no evil effect from this drink, but if he is leading an intellectual life, if he is engaged in an active school, interests him keenly, stimulates him, awakens to the use of his mind, then he will inevitably feel the slowing effect, the deteriorating effect of this drug."

"Now, I was brought up as a youth and as a young man as a student and teacher of chemistry, an exact science, and I was taught to believe in nothing so much as the open mind, and I felt that exact observation and just inference were the foundation of that kind of knowledge which should determine conduct. And so I have tried all my life to keep an open mind, particularly on burning questions, and I suppose that is the reason why, as I have grown older and seen more, I have changed my view about license and no-license. I feel as if much had been proved that it is physically and mentally and morally for the advantage of a people to have a choice between without alcoholic drinks, as a rule."

"But then, I was brought up in my youth, in church and school and college, to believe in human liberty as the only condition for developing human virtue or anything in the human being that deserves the name of virtue, a self-sustaining, self-correcting principle. Isn't it a great interference with liberty, with the liberty that God gives to man, to undertake to prevent people who want alcoholic drink from getting it? What is the justification of that interference with liberty. I have somewhat changed my mind about it since Cambridge tried to establish the practice of no-license."

"I thought 21 years ago that a poor man in Cambridge had as good a right as I had to get some beer or some wine—I always hated distilled liquors—to get some beer or some wine when he wanted it. What is the justification of interference with that liberty? He often needs to have his heart gladdened—needs it more than I do. What is the justification of that interference with liberty? There are a good many questions today concerning which we must ask that question, isn't it a great interference with liberty? I found that justification in the experience of Cambridge under a no-license system. It seemed to me that the collective good, by excluding saloons from Cambridge, justified the abridgment of that individual liberty which would have been placed in a liberty to use for pleasure something that was unwholesome."

"I have found in that fact the justification for interference with individual liberty to that extent—the exclusion of the saloon. I was asked just now at this table whether I would go further and say that I would advocate the prohibition from Cambridge of liquor in all forms. I have not got that far yet—perhaps I shall (applause). But I have not arrived at that yet. That would be to me putting too great an interference on individual liberty. I do not observe that the human mind is now absolutely placed in this world that temptations to evil are absolutely excluded. It seems to me that many temptations are allowed to exist, and that men are allowed to yield to them, but when I see a great collective good accomplished at the expense of the loss of a trifling amount of individual liberty, I am reconciled to that amount of interference with liberty."

"But now in 20 years I have had the opportunity of learning some of the things, by keeping my mind open, in Cambridge and some of the adjacent towns. We have learned in Cambridge that it is possible to exclude the saloon absolutely from a city of 90,000 inhabitants, and have no alcoholic substitutes therefor. I didn't believe that years ago. I had seen something of prohibition in Maine, and I knew that the prohibitory law was a dead failure in that state—a dead failure. A saloon in a Maine city—it often is not in a Maine city—but, assuming the saloon to be excluded, under prohibition law you will always have numerous illicit places of sale. Now, I supposed a no-license law in Cambridge would work in that way, but an experience of 20 years has proved that it is not a necessary result. Cambridge has no saloon, and it has no illicit places of sale to speak of."

**A SCHOONER LOST
OFF HALIFAX
HARBOR**

Schooner M. Finlayson, Fish Laden, is a Total Loss—Crew Had Narrow Escape.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 30.—The crew of twelve men on the schooner M. Finlayson, which was cast high and dry on the Nova Scotia coast this morning had a very close call for their lives. The schooner itself will be a total loss.

The coast was visited by a heavy southerly gale with terrific rain, and the weather was very thick. The Finlayson