HE IS NOW CAPTAIN McLEAN OF ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY

Son of Col. H. H. McLean Appointed to Captaincy in a Crack Imperial Regiment—Well Deserved Promotion for St. John Youth Who Fought in South Africa

CAPT. C. WELDON McLEAN

Hard on the heels of his victory in Queens-Sunbury, Col. H. H. McLean, M.P.-elect, yesterday received good news from his son, C. Weldon McLean, who must now be styled Captain. He has been lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery of the British Army and has just been promoted to a captaincy in this, the crack corps of the Imperial forces.

At the age of twenty-seven, Capt. McLean holds rank which usually is not attained in that corps until years beyond those which have passed over his head. He has had a remarkably successful military career and the latest good news from him will be received with great pleasure by admiring friends in St. John and elsewhere throughout Canada, while Col. McLean has an added reason for the hearty congratulations of his friends at this time.

Captain McLean, as will be well remembered, was lieutenant in G company of the first Canadian contingent from Canada to the South African war and was then only eighteen years of age. He received flattering notice of his conduct during the war and correspondents sent excellent reports about him, among them being the following reference in the Halifax Herald to Lieut. McLean at Paardeburg: "The boy McLean of G company never ceased to smile even under the hottest fire, and if ever there was a lad who won his spurs it was this stripling in his teens who, given the opportunity, showed what sort of stuff he was made of."

Frederick Hanneton, war correspondent, also wrote highly of him.

Lieut. McLean drew the favorable attention of Lord Methuen by his clever maps of the country where the forces were operating and Lord Methuen had him appointed to a commission in the Royal Field Artillery as lieutenant.

Later he was appointed A. D. C. to General Colville, divisional commander-in-chief in South Africa. The present Lord Kitchener was then one of the brigadiers of Colville's division, which included the Canadian contingents.

After the war, Lieut. McLean was commissioned to return to New Brunswick to recruit 125 men here for the South African Constabulary, and it is remembered what a great reception he was accorded in welcome home. He recruited his men and set sail from Halifax with them.

Later Lieut. McLean was selected from the officers of the Royal Field Artillery for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery and became Lieutenant of G battery. This is the crack corps of the British army. The battery distinguished itself in the Sanna's Post affair in which a gallant re-capture of guns from the Boers was made. For this four Victoria crosses were won by members of the corps, each rank winning one of the so much coveted honors.

At the end of the South African war, Lieut. McLean went to London with the battery, spent some time on duty at Woolwich and in Ireland and two years ago was sent to India, where he has served on the frontier force with T battery. He has been principally in the north of India and found time to engage in hunting. He has written two clever stories of hunting trips in Cashmir and Burma and these have been published in small book form.

Lieut. McLean's promotion to be captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, as stated, has come sooner than in the ordinary course and is a tribute to his fitness for and ability in the military career. He will be transferred back to England and it is hoped will have a chance to visit home on furlough soon.

ICE KING MORSE PLEADS IGNORANCE OF BANKING USAGES AS HIS DEFENCE

Nervous Financier Admits That Loans to His Office Boy Were for His Own Accommodation but Says is Common Practice in Wall Street.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Charles W. Morse, who, with Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, is on trial in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court on a charge of conspiracy and violation of the national banking laws, took the stand in his own defense today.

All during the tedious days of the trial, Mr. Morse has sat inside the railing nervously awaiting the moment when it would become necessary for him to take the witness chair and undergo the ordeal of cross-examination that he knew was in store for him. When his name was called late today he sprang from his chair as though greatly startled, looked inquiringly at his counsel and when the latter nodded his head affirmatively, the financier hurried to the witness stand besue Judge Hough's bench and moved about restlessly in his seat while the lawyers were framing questions to ask him.

In a voice so low as to be inaudible to the jury, Mr. Morse gave his birthplace at Bath, Maine, said he had graduated from Bowdoin College, and that on coming to New York he had engaged in the shipping business, and later the ice business. After these preliminary interrogations, the lawyers for the government volleyed questions at Mr. Morse so rapidly that the financier's voice failed him when he endeavored to answer them.

Mr. Morse was kept on the stand till an adjournment had been taken. He related how he came to have an interest in the National Bank of North America, saying that he secured an interest in the consolidation in 1902. The accused banker said that he had had no experience in the routine of banking.

"Speak louder so the jury can hear," said the inquisitor repeatedly, as the former banker's voice dropped almost to a whisper.

Mr. Morse said that he was not a salaried officer of the bank and knew nothing of the legal exactions covering national banking. He explained that after 1905 he had accepted an office in the directors' rooms in the new bank building.

The financier then told of forming the acquaintance of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Wire.

"I had confidence in them and used my influence to have them made president and cashier of the bank," said Mr. Morse.

Mr. Morse testified that he knew nothing of the bank's method of bookkeeping and admitted that he saw the bank's loan sheets only a few times each year.

"My secretary, Kate A. Wilson, and my former secretary, Arthur Braun, attended to my personal and private affairs," said the witness. Miss Wilson kept my bank account straight."

Mr. Morse's counsel then asked a number of questions regarding the connection of Mr. Morse with the American Ice Company. Mr. Morse said that he had been connected with that company since its foundation "in 1898 or 1899." The company was then paying dividends, witness testified, and dealt principally in na-

(Continued on page 6.)

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES HEAR DISTRESSING TALES OF SEAMY SIDE OF LIFE IN WINTER PORT

Rev. A. B. Cohoe Tells of Actual Cases Which Have Come Under His Notice —Mrs. Hall in Her Report Says Wife Desertion is on the Increase—The Whipping Post Suggested for Recreant Husbands.

At the ninth annual meting of the Associated Charities last evening in the board of trade rooms, Rev. A. B. Cohoe told of a young woman, at present in the city, who is in the last stages of consumption. She has been twice in the Municipal Home but will not remain there and no one is willing to take her in and care for her. She refuses to tell where she comes from. He told of another case, an old man, also in the last stages of tuberculosis, living in a room 6x6 feet square, amid squalor and filth with children playing about him, while the wife and mother goes out to earn money enough to provide food. Mr. Cohoe contended that there should be an institution in the province where such cases could be treated.

Rev. Dr. Flanders told of a visit he received yesterday from a young man who had presented the best of credentials and asked—not for charity—but a chance to work and earn enough to support himself and his wife, who have been in the city for some months.

In the course of a discussion it was brought out that the cases of wife leserton were on the increase in St. John and the secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hall, attributed the cause, in every case that had come to her notice, to the use of strong drink.

The meeting was attended by many and much interest was taken. The president, J. B. Cudlip, presided.

Mrs. Hall submitted her report for the year, as follows:—

St. John, N. B., Oct. 29, 1908.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The ninth annual report—In reference to the annual report attention must be called to the fact that relief work is so varied and complicated that it is impossible to give a full account of it in statistics. Figures cannot represent the work done in unraveling the cause of a family's poverty and raising their self-respect by helping them to become self-supporting and good citizens.

The Associated Charities is not the rival of any other society, but seeks to be the servant of all by doing those things which are alike necessary to all before relief can wisely and justly be given.

There were ten board meetings held with twenty-four conferences. These are held weekly from October until April or May.

The number of applications received during the year was 2,837 as against 1,455 of the previous year; the number asking employment, 700—women 353, men 300, boys 16, young girls 26; the women requesting day's work or laundry work at home, sewing of all kinds, nursing, housekeepers, positions in stores; men—work in mills, on the farm, painters, carpenters, bookkeepers, tailors, bookmakers and all kinds of odd work; boys—requesting positions in stores, some wishing to learn trades; young girls—requests for light housework or in stores or care of young children.

Numbers of persons seeking relief 235; at Christmas ten requests for dinners. Relief was procured for 118, which would represent about 475 persons.

Persons receiving all that was necessary, 16; unsatisfactory for various reasons, 17; refused because under the influence of liquor, 18; unworthy, 19; frauds, 21; new names, 10; eleven old cases under assumed names, these are quickly detected and dealt with; employment for 430—women 289, men 102, boys 19, young girls 20.

During the summer season twenty-five got employment in the country. A number of satisfactory reports were received from the employers which was very gratifying; requests from out of the city for men 42, women 57, nurses 31, housekeepers 33, boys 38, girls 64; wanting children for adoption 5. In the city, requests by parents to have their children adopted, 8; requests by ladies for women by the day, 276; requests by ladies for maids, 167.

Requests for maids are always referred to employment bureau. Recommended to employers 234; only a few of these report whether they got work or not; we are not in a position to give how many really got work, but some of them did, we know; asking transportation 26; of these five got to their destination, two got the amount as a loan, needless to say they forgot to remit. A family of five were given tickets to go where they belonged, but when they got to the station the woman decided she preferred to remain in St. John. Later the man and two children went away but the woman remained and begged under assumed names. She was reported several times by the society but nothing was done about it. We do not know their whereabouts now. There should be a law that would send such persons where they belong and the expenses charged to the county or parish and returned to the city. Our city is called upon to pay for any of our people who become a charge where they go.

The number to whom advice was given is 152; clothing was provided for 90 children and 35 adults. Clothing was given by Mrs. G. R. White and her lady friends. During the Lenten season they meet and make garments for children. We received about 100; also the Needle Work Guild supplied a number of garments, and friends always respond when called upon. These garments go only in homes we know all about.

There have come to the society 120 strangers — Englishmen, 100; Scotch, 5; Danes, 4; Irish, 8; Germans, 3. We find much difficulty in finding employment for them because in nearly every case they are not capable of filling the available positions.

Men asking night's lodging, 114; all strangers, different nationalities. About 50 were cared for through the society, some were sent to the police station for protection, others sent elsewhere for needed aid.

At Christmas the addresses of forty-two families were given to churches, societies, and individuals, who provided liberally with dinners, clothing, fuel, groceries and in some cases cash, with remembrances to all the children. About 225 persons were represented.

Cases investigated in the city, 116; for other cities, twenty-five; records given to clergymen and other interested workers, 221, but in all cases in confidence; visits made, 700; letters written in connection with visits, 200.

We find wife desertion in our city is on the increase. We could cite case after case, but one will suffice. Here is a husband, wife and five children, man thirty-five or forty years old, in perfect health, shiftless, drinks, does not keep his positions long, when he works earns ten or more dollars per week, not kind to wife or children, wife not strong but tries in every way to make home tidy and pleasant, a good mother with considerable refinement, very fond of her children. The man takes all out of the home he can, sells it and goes away, leaves the family without food for the next meal. The mother at once gets work, the most she can earn is $5 per week, the children all too young to work, eldest not ten years, the youngest not two years. Of necessity she must leave them alone most of the day, only two can go to school, the eldest must stay at home to care for the two younger ones, with the result they do not have proper care nor proper food. She comes home to find the children have been on the street the greater part of the day, learning all sorts of bad things, and in her weariness sometimes they are unjustly punished. Surely the mother is not to be blamed for bad children under such conditions, and what about the father? Have we no law whereby this man can be made to care for his family? This is one of the phases of the work that is most trying and discouraging. Can not something be brought about to better this condition?

There is another condition which we meet—that of lazy men, who stay at home and let their wives go out to work. In all cases the men drink and do not hesitate to demand money from their wives for it. These are always the last women to get work through our office. Those who are obliged to go out for a just cause we do all in our power for them.

As there are to be other reports on other phases of the work, I will close by returning our most hearty thanks to all churches, societies, and individuals, who have responded so generously when called upon and especially to the press, which gives such a willing and ready service, and to all who have contributed to make our year's work so successful. We ask your sympathy and support for our new year's work.

I have the honor to be,
Yours sincerely,
JESSIE McDOUGALL HALL,
General Secretary, 1908.

The treasurer, J. Hunter White, submitted his report showing receipts, $433.-69; balance from last year $342.55; total $776.24; expenditures $621.63, leaving a balance of $154.61. He moved that an auditor be appointed.

The president announced that some papers on subjects of interest would be read. He said it was altogether likely that the coming winter would make it necessary for demands over the ordinary on the citizens. A necessity was to have some kind of work for the unemployed and he thought the common council might take up the matter.

Mrs. J. N. Golding then read a very interesting paper on the "Need of Friendly Visitors." It contained a suggestion that a branch of the organization for friendly visitors—ladies who would call on the needy, the helpless, the afflicted and suffering poor—be formed. She thought a number of ladies from the city churches might volunteer. She told of the good that might be accomplished.

Miss Robinson, the assistant secretary, told of some visits she had made and drew a word picture of the needs of some of the families. She told of greater good that might be accomplished if there were more workers.

Rev. A. A. Graham paid a tribute to the good work done by the officers of the association and spoke of the need of a system of children's aid, to provide homes for needy children, deserted by their fathers. He suggested that Mr. Kelso, of Toronto, head of the Children's Aid Society, of Ontario, who had successfully dealt with this problem in upper Canada, might be asked to come here and advise. The provincial government might properly be asked to pay Mr. Kelso's expenses, amounting to about $100. The Nova Scotia government had paid for a similar visit to Halifax.

Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, V. G., spoke interestingly. He said he was new to the Associated Charities but he had been all his life on the firing line in such matters. In his section of the city there were many needy cases at times. One feature that should be considered was the calling the attention of the big corporations to the distressing accidents that happened in connection with the winter-port business and have them assist the men injured in the work.

The president thought the new compensation act would provide for this to some extent.

Rev. R. A. Armstrong paid his tribute to the work of the Associated Charities and its energetic secretary. He dealt with the "unemployed" problem and also brought up the question of the need of a home for aged men, similar to the Old Ladies' Home.

The president, in response to a suggestion that a wood-yard be started to provide work for the unemployed, said he thought the Salvation Army was better able to do this work than the Associated Charities. He called upon Adjutant Cornish to speak to the members.

Adjutant Cornish told of the army's woodyard, now in operation and providing work for many who could not find employment elsewhere. Meals and beds were provided for the work performed. He also told of the work of the salvage department. He said he would always be ready to do whatever he could to assist the Associated Charities.

The president thanked him and said the work of the army was appreciated by the organization.

Rev. A. B. Cohoe added his tribute of praise to the work of Mrs. Hall and the Associated Charities. He brought up the subject of having some system of putting habitual drunkards to work instead of fining them, and that their families should be paid for the work performed. He thought also that the men as well as the women might take an interest in the matter of making "friendly visits." He then told of the cases referred to in this report and said that New Brunswick should have some kind of an institution for caring for such cases.

Rev. Dr. Flanders, who was called on, said he had been in educational work for fifteen years and so was not in touch with social problems as he would like to be. He told of a call made to him as already referred to. He complimented the organization on the work they were doing and said his attention had been directed to it very soon after arriving here.

Rev. Neil McLaughlin said he had no difficulty in securing help from members of his congregation for needy cases where the men were willing to work. He thought that for the cases of desertion of wives and families by their husbands, the whipping post would not be too harsh. The root of all the poverty in St. John, he thought, was the drink habit.

In response to a question from the president, Mrs. Hall stated that in every case the drink habit was the cause of the instances of wife desertion to which she had referred in her report.

Archdeacon Raymond said he thought it might be a benefit if some of the rookeries in the section of the city where he labored were cleared out. They were unsanitary and children were brought up amid surroundings that were not conducive to their good. One thing that contributed to untidy homes was the fact that factory girls and boys had long hours of work and short meal hours which resulted in their becoming careless of their home life. He praised the Salvation Army for their methods of dealing with the poor and the unemployed.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, J. B. Cudlip; vice-presidents, Rev. A. B. Cohoe, Mrs. Franklin Stetson, Rev. Geo. F. Scovil and Mrs. Geo F. Smith; board of management, A. M. Belding, E. W. McCready, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Mrs. J. N. Golding, Mrs. Brittain and Mrs. Thomas Walker. These will elect twelve additional members; treasurer, J. Hunter White; auditor, T. H. Estabrooks.

Mr. Estabrooks spoke of the tramps and derelicts that come to the city during the winterport season and suggested that some concerted action be taken by the Associated Charities, the common council and the Salvation Army to arrange for having these men deported.

It was decided, on the suggestion of W. S. Fisher, that the new board of management take up this matter.

H. V. McKinnon drew attention to the fact that the annual grant of $250 from the city had been passed but had not been collected. The meeting then adjourned.

Among those present were: Mrs. Geo. F. Smith, Mrs. Christie, Miss Elliott, Mrs. J. N. Golding, Mrs. James Gerow, Mrs. Louis Green, Miss Alice Estey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss Robertson, Mrs. E. C. Elkin, Rev. A. A. Graham, Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, Rev. A. B. Cohoe, Rev. Gordon Dickie, Adjt. Cornish of the Salvation Army, W. S. Fisher, A. M. Belding, J. Hunter White, Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, T. H. Estabrooks, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Flanders, Rev. Geo. F. Scovil, Chas. E. Vail, Rev. Neil McLaughlan and O. H. Warwick.

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the Heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing Hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds; it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help.

If you would have strong Hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves — re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

New Brunswick

An election assault case which reached the police court in Sussex has been withdrawn. It was all over politics and the interested parties quieted down after the polls closed.

Moose are plentiful in this vicinity. A few days ago a young bull was seen quietly grazing in a field between here and Apohaqui. Passengers on the seven train for St. John had an excellent view of the animal. Last week a bull and three cows were seen near Sussex passing quietly along, they, too, were crossing the river between here and Apohaqui. The scarcity of water on the barrens has forced the moose to seek the rivers.—Sussex Record.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fairweather have taken the house owned by H. A. White, on Main street, Sussex, and will make their permanent home there.

Armour Mills, of Sussex, has received his appointment as scaler of lumber for the counties of Kings, Albert and St. John. Mr. Mills has entered upon his new duties.

The Sussex Packing Company will ship a large number of lambs to the west this year, as they have for some seasons past. The contract calls for about 8,000 carcasses. The company made the connection some three years ago and have been using their refrigerator plant to advantage in this line of trade ever since. The quality of the stock shipped has been high and the result is a continuation of a good connection. These sales represent a large return and the money is spent in this province. The shipments have been made by refrigerator cars so that the meat reaches its destination in excellent shape.

Nova Scotia

The steamer Mount Vernon is loading apples at Annapolis for Hull, England and will sail today.

Seven barrels of ale consigned to a traveler for a St. John brewery arrived in Bridgetown last Saturday. The "wet goods" was examined by a policeman and as the traveler failed to claim the casks they were returned to the brewery firm here. Evidently they were intended for election day refreshments.

Three schooners are loading lumber at Weymouth for the Campbell Lumber Co. In all 375,000 feet will be taken.

Howard K. Tutty formerly of Sydney was married to Miss Abbie Barker in New York last summer. Mrs. Tutty is a writer and is a daughter of a state senator and publisher of Burlington, Iowa.

R. A. Mitchell and D. W. Puddington were in Weymouth this week.

Clifford Ellis of Berwick was married in Chicago on Sept. 30.

H. B. Hicks and Mrs. Fulmer were recent visitors to St. John from Bridgetown.

Monday was the most orderly election day in the annals of Bridgetown.

J. Harvey Hearn, son of J. H. Hearn, K.C., of Sydney, is now located in Wadena, Sask., where he is town solicitor and treasurer. He is also engaging actively in the political arena.

JAMES HUNTER'S CASE HEARD BY CIVIC TREASURY BOARD

He Files His Complaint Against Constables McBriarity and Gibbons and the Board Hears Both Sides—Ald. Baskin's Grievance Against Carleton Telephone Service.

At the monthly meeting of the treasury board last evening, James Hunter and Constables McBriarty and Gibbons were heard on a charge made by Mr. Hunter that the constables had neglected to serve a capias and that in consequence Ralph Smith, who owed him about $10, had left the city without paying. The different versions of conversations which had taken place caused considerable amusement. After a motion to the effect that Constable McBriarty should either make good the amount owed Mr. Hunter or resign had been lost, the matter was laid on the table for a month.

Ald. Kelley gave notice of motion that the city should donate a gold medal for competition in Grade 8 in the pubne schools. A committee was appointed to report on a system by which the city employes should receive their pay without wasting time in having to call at the chamberlain's office. Ald. Baskin made some strong comment on the condition of the telephone service on the West Side.

Ald. Baxter occupied the chair and Ald. Frink, Rowan, Pickett, Kelley, McGoldrick, Vanwart, Baskin and Sproul were present with the chamberlain, comptroller and common clerk.

Consideration of a complaint made by James Hunter against Constables McBriarty and Gibbons for not serving an attachment against Ralph Smith, who has since left the city, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter said that Constable McBriarty was given the papers and kept them from Sept. 10 to 16, and then returned them unserved, that Constable Gibbons was then handed the papers but refused to serve them.

Constable McBriarty said he told Mr. Hunter on receiving the papers that he was engaged in the high court at the time and would serve them as soon as he was at liberty. Later when he saw Mr. Hunter he learned that a payment had been made on account and in consequence informed him that he would have to go to the court and get the papers straightened out. Mr. Hunter told him to go ahead and make the arrest, but as a payment had been made he refused, as he had no desire to get into trouble. He saw Mr. McIntyre, the assistant clerk, and was referred to Mr. Henderson, who told him Mr. Hunter must return the affidavit. He told Mr. Hunter who then went to the court and afterwards handed the papers to Constable Gibbons.

Mr. Hunter in reply said in the first instance he called at Constable McBriarty's house and he was not in. He left the papers and a message for the constable to come and see him. Later he telephoned to the court house. Constable McBriarty told him over the telephone that he could not serve the papers at once. He held them, however, for a week. The payment on account was made to his wife two days after the papers were given out. He went to the court house to consult Judge Ritchie, but the judge told him he had nothing to do with such matters.

The chairman asked Constable McBriarty why he was so long in serving the papers.

The constable replied that he told Mr. Hunter he could not serve them until the court adjourned and advised him to get someone else.

The chairman—"But do you think it reasonable to hold the papers day after day until they ran out? It would only have taken a few minutes to return them."

Constable McBriarty—"But Mr. Hunter knew—"

The chairman (interrupting)—"Never mind what Mr. Hunter knew. You are a constable and Mr. Hunter wanted the papers served. Why not have done it in the evening?"

Constable McBriarty replied that it was his month at the jail and he was there most evenings. The debtor, he added, was in the city when Constable Gibbons was handed the papers.

Constable Gibbons said he went with the capias to Scammel's restaurant, where the debtor had been employed. He was out, and he was told he would find him at Harney's boarding house. He was not there so he went to dinner and returned, but again failed to find him. He again called at 5 p. m. without seeing him and then telephoned Mr. Hunter to meet him in the morning. "I met Mr. Hunter," he continued, "and went again to the boarding house and was told the man was not in. When I told Mr. Hunter he replied 'that be d—— for a story; the man's in Harney's kitchen'—"

Mr. Hunter (jumping up amid much laughter)—"Who said d——? I never swear."

Constable Gibbons (continuing)—"Mr. Harney said to me, 'So help me goodness, Jim, he ain't in the house at all'—"

The chairman—"'Goodness' was the word was it?" (laughter)

Constable Gibbons in conclusion said he had fooled around with the papers for two days and then told Mr. Hunter to take the papers himself.

Mr. Hunter—"Yes, he's been running around too much. He should have left that d—— out. He's made a d—— fool of me." (much laughter). "I told him I 'believed' the man was still at Harney's. I wouldn't take the papers from him, and he came after me up the hill and put them in my pocket. I didn't find them for a week, and I lost the man and the money."

The chairman said it was certainly no excuse for a constable to say it was difficult to execute the papers. It was his duty to do his best and then return them to the court.

Constable Gibbons said Mr. Hunter never refused to take them. He didn't want to carry them around another week.

The parties then withdrew.

Ald. Baskin remarked that it was a most extraordinary case.

The chairman—"I don't think so. It's really a great concession if a constable will serve papers for you. Am I not right, Pickett?"

Ald. Pickett—"It is with some of them."

The chairman—"Constable McBriarty kept the capias nearly a week. Now he comes here and tries to put us off the track by saying he was waiting until the court adjourned when it turns out the court was sitting day after day and he was waiting until he was at liberty. In my opinion the city ought to appoint one chief marshall—give him gilt lace if necessary—and treat him as the sheriff of the court. Let him appoint the men he wants and hold him responsible."

Ald. Frink said there appeared to be conflicting statements. He moved the matter lie on the table for a month. In the meantime Mr. Hunter might produce some more evidence.

Ald. Baskin—"Then it will never be taken up. I move an amendment to suspend Constable McBriarty for six months."

The chairman—"I don't think you can suspend."

Ald. Baskin—"Then I move that he be dismissed. The case is perfectly plain to me. The man admitted that he kept the capias in his pocket during the whole session of the court. Why didn't he serve it in the evening or return it to the court as he should have done? As a result one of the citizens lost his money."

Ald. Sproul thought the constable should be given a chance. Mr. Hunter, he said, would find a way to get at him.

Ald. Scully asked if it was not contempt of court.

The chairman—"I don't think so, but that is so prevalent nowadays that one or two cases more would make no difference."

Ald. Baskin said he would change his amendment and move that Constable McBriarty should make good the amount Mr. Hunter lost or be asked to resign.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, Ald. Baskin voting aye, and the motion to lay the matter on the table for a month was carried.

Robert King, C. P. R. agent at West St. John, wrote asking to be relieved of this year's taxes amounting to $29.90. He enclosed receipted tax bills from the county of York, having resided at McAdam until last September. There was considerable discussion and it was finally agreed that Mr. King should be relieved of two-thirds of the amount.

Payment of the district commissioners was ordered on the certificate of the chamberlain.

A bill from the recorder, amounting to $172 for legal services in connection with tht transfer of the West side wharf property to the government, was paid.

An amendment by Ald. Baskin to have the bill taxed was lost.

A committee consisting of the chairman, Ald. Frink and McGoldrick was appointed at the request of the mayor to look into the question of rates for loading and unloading lumber over the side of vessels.

Payment for the Corporation gold medal for the High school was agreed to.

Ald. Kelley advocated giving a gold medal to the boy or girl leading in grade 8 in the common schools and giving the winner a preference to enter the employment of the city. He gave notice that at a later date he would move for such a medal to be provided.

A communication from the Canadian Independent Telephone Association was read asking the city to become a member.

Ald. Baskin said he did not think the city would benefit or he would vote in favor of the request. The city was entirely in the hands of the telephone company and was getting a miserable service. The company lowered the rates and found the plan working well. Now they were seeking to put them up. On the other side of the harbor the service was most unsatisfactory. A number was asked for and some other number was given. It occurred not once but every day.

After some remarks by Ald. Frink on the results of Municipal ownership not proving a success the communication was filed.

Ald. Baskin brought up the advisability of changing the present method of paying civic employes. He claimed they lost half a day coming to city hall and moved that the chairman, chamberlain and comptroller should bring in a report at the next meeting.

After some discussion the motion was adopted and the board adjourned.

SMALLPOX AT EDMUNDSTON

A Fredericton despatch yesterday stated that there were now in Edmundston 125 cases of smallpox, also that the disease had broken out at Grand Falls.

John M. Stevens, of Edmundston, who was in the city last evening, said he left Edmundston on Wednesday and at the most there had not been more than fifty or sixty cases, all of a very mild type.

Mr. Stevens said he had a conversation with Dr. C. J. Main, a member of the county board of health, and had been informed that the disease was now well under control. When smallpox first broke out the people were careless in taking the proper precautions and cases of neglect of the quarantine regulations were frequent. A joint meeting of the town council and board of health was held and steps were taken to see that the regulations were strictly obeyed. At the present time there was no trouble in that respect. The doctors had been making a house to house visitation and vaccinating freely. The poorer class of the population were liable to attempt to conceal cases but the doctors had not met with any resistance.

Dr. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, Mr. Stevens added, had attended the joint meeting and had taken a strong stand on the importance of observing the regulations. He threatened in the event of any further trouble to quarantine the town. That had the desired effect.

With regard to Grand Falls Mr. Stevens said he had only heard of an outbreak since he arrived in St. John.

Geo. W. Fowler and Hon. H. A. McKeown will appear for the defendants in the Purity League cases at Sussex. A. A. Wilson will represent the League.

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