WHERE MILITANT SOCIALISTS MAKE THEIR CHIEF MISTAKES

An Arbitrary Standard of Wages Puts a Premium on Individual Inefficiency and Lowers the Value of Individual Skill

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

The efforts that are being made to weed out the anarchists among the ranks of our immigrants, while admirable in intention and possibly beneficial in results, must necessarily have a very limited scope. "Cut-throats and bomb-throwers" do not usually bear visible marks of identification, and even the compilation by the agents of our government abroad of the reedrds of intending immigrants can be at best only a partial and superficial one. The fact must be borne in mind that the use of the methods of the anarchist for the reconstruction of society is by no means confined to habitual desperadoes. Men who have no natural predilection for violence have come to the conclusion that the dynamite bomb is a legitimate weapon of socialistic warfare, and that against the forces organized on the side of existing law and order the only recourse of the revolutionist is deliberately planned and boldly executed assassination. The anarchist, in perhaps the majority of cases, neither a professional criminal nor a man of constitutionally criminal proclivities, but one who by brooding over the wrongs which he thinks that society has inflicted on himself and his fellows has come to accept the belief that there can be no reconstruction without preliminary destruction. To the militant socialist any form of violence is justifiable if it can only be shown to be of service to "the cause," and any act, however atrocious, may be praiseworthy if it assumes the form of warfare against the oppressors who control the wealth and direct the instruments which society employs for its own protection. Generally speaking, the "oppressors" may be defined as those who visibly stand in the way of the realization of the socialistic ideal, and while there is anything but unity among socialists themselves as to what ought to be the distinguishing features of their new-born state, they are pretty well agreed in formulating demands which are absolutely impracticable.

Take, for instance, a programme, which the advanced socialists must regard as a weak and halting one, that adopted by the Independent Labor Party of the United Kingdom. The underlying principle of this programme is that land and capital should be owned collectively, and that work and wealth should be "equitably" distributed. As a means to this end the enactment is demanded of the following among other measures: 1. A maximum forty-eight-hour working week, with the retention of all existing holidays. 2. The provision of work to all capable adult appliants at recognized trade union rates, with a statutory minimum of six pence per hour. In order to supply the means to furnish remunerative employment for applicants, it is proposed that parish, district, borough and county councils should be invested with powers to organize and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable; compulsorily to acquire land, and to purchase, erect or manufacture buildings, stock or other articles for carrying on these industries; to levy rates on the rental values of the district, and to borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the purposes indicated. 3. State pensions for every person over fifty years of age and adequate provision for all widows. orphans, sick and disabled workers. 4. Abolition of indirect taxation and the gradual transference of all public burdens to unearned increments with a view to their ultimate extinction.

Obviously, the immediate effects of a realization of this programme would be an enormous increase in the burden of taxation and a diminution in the volume of national production—that is, in the wealth available to meet that taxation. The fixing of a maximum of forty-eight hours per week would necessarily involve a corresponding diminution in production, for all the labor which is now carried on in excess of this limit would be lost to the community. The fixing of a minimum wage would have a similar effect. In the first place, a forced increase in the rate of wages in a business where the margin of profit is very low would render the business unprofitable and ultimately bring about its abandonment. Thus production would be diminished and a number of men thrown out of work. The provision of State pensions allowing persons to retire from work after the age of fifty would tell in the same way, and the community would be a loser by the lessened amount produced. The whole programme has been justly stigmatized as one of blatant absurdity, but the significant feature of it is that a number of men who must be reckoned more shrewd and capable than the average of their fellows have calmly submitted it as the summary of their scheme of political action. It may be asked, where would be the incentive to work were these men to have their way; why should anyone put himself out to earn money which would be immediately taken from him? As free education from the lowest to the highest grades, with free maintenance while at school or university, is also a part of the programme, obviously that section of the population above school age but below pension age would have to work not only to maintain itself, but to maintain the entire remainder of the population also. With wealth greatly diminished, taxation multiplied to an incredible degree and freedom extinct, it is hardly necessary to ask, "Where would be the joy of living?"

4—M

The fundamental fallacy of the socialist is that the entire wealth of the community is created by labor and should therefore go entirely to the laborers. As a matter of fact, the wealth of the community is mainly created by machinery whose working it is the chief function of labor merely to supervise. As civilization advances the relative amount of hand labor which has to be performed grows always less and less, and the amount of labor performed by machinery grows more and more. But the argument recurs that labor is inadequately remunerated, while the remuneration of capital is excessive. As it happens that the rate of wages fixed under our present system of free competition is determined by the value to the community of the services rendered by the laborer, it is difficult to see how an arbitrary standard could be fixed without putting a premium on individual inefficiency and lowering the value of individual skill. The fallacy that the workman should be rewarded rather according to the efforts which he puts forth than according to the value of these efforts to the community, would certainly work out equally to the detriment of society and of the individuals composing it. But, when even the most moderate of socialistic programmes is demonstrably impossible of realization, the danger becomes sufficiently obvious that the impatience of the socialistic theorist over the brutal insensibility of the privileged classes to his demands should assume the form of desperation and become actively anarchistic.

ALL FRANCE STIRRED BY FALL OF HENRI ROCHETTE

Thrity Two Year Old "Financier" Accused of Defrauding Shareholders in His Companies Out of $40,000,000

Paris, April 1.—Everybody here and indeed throughout France is talking of "the smash of Henri Rochette."

He has been called the "French Whitaker Wright," but the odds are a thousand to one that he will not follow the English promoter's example and kill himself, now that his rest. Indeed, he is a more remarkabubble has burst and he is under arble financier than Whitaker Wright, for Rochette has been swindling the thriftiest nation on earth.

Although estimates of the huge sums of which he has defrauded people sum as high as $40,000,000, there is a revulsion of popular feeling in his favor. "Audacity, always audacity," pleases Frenchmen.

Rochette is only thirty-two years old. His history and his present personality are equally interesting. He is of middle height, good looking with a silky black beard. He has polished manners and is quiet and diffident until he begins to talk finance. Then his persuadive tongue, his enticing arguments, his rose-and-gold verbal pictures would draw the last sou from a beggar's pouch. Up to the last moment Rochette bore a good reputation for honesty, which is to say that his fall from the financial firmament was as unexpected as his rise was meteoric.

Rochette was first known publicly as an errand boy in the railway station at Lelun. His financial genius budded there, for he got so many tips that the other employees used to beat him in jealous rage. Successively he has been a grocer's boy, a cafe waiter, a promoter, a great financier—and the intervals between these transitions were brief.

Henri Rochette was uneducated. When a boy he had a windfall in the shape of a $1,000 legacy from a relative. With some of this money he acquired a little learning, studying bookkeeping particularly.

Coming to Paris, he entered the banking house of one Berger, who went into bankruptcy soon afterward Rochette, with a persuasiveness not then fully polished, but very effective induced Berger's creditors to let him form a bank out of the ruins.

His "credit mincer et industriel" being thus founded, Rochette immediately showed marvellous activity. He got control of the resources of many shady financiers, he sent out an army of agents to show to persons in all conditions of life, even to serving maids, the advantages of investing in his enterprises. He floated one company after another, he paid the dividends of one out of the capital subscribed for another, and so easily got the reputation of being extremely wealthy and prosperous.

Only two years have passed since Rochette launched forth on this scale but in that time he floated twenty great "enterprises." The names of some were as romantic as the tales he told about them—"The Franco-Spanish Bank," "The Coal Fields of Laviana, Spain," "The Nerva Coal Mines Company," "The Hella Gas Mantle Company," "The Fisheries Company of Morocco and Iceland."

So great was the confidence in Rochette's promotion that when he issued shares in his Hella Gas Mantle Company at $20 they went up to $28 before the manufactory was finished and quickly rose to $50.

It is characteristic of Rochette that he went to the Geographical Society, one of the most learned and distinguished bodies in France, and urged the members to put Nerva on the map of Spain. They refused.

Nothing daunted, Rochette engaged a Government expert to report on his coal fields at Laviana. As Rochette had taken the precaution to transport enormous quantities of coal to his "fields," the expert, who was permitted to see only "the coal that had been mined," made a report which sent the shares sky high.

The manipulations of this emperor of the highest finance necessarily laid him open to all sorts of attacks. Some enemies he bought, others he frightened off; he bribed the lawyers of still others; he boasted he had the most powerful politicians behind him.

But when, at last, he antagonized a truly honest man, down came his whole house of cards.

An inventor named Gadot took to Rochette his patent for a water meter. The juggler of millions formed a company to manufacture the meter, capitalized it at $500,000, and made Gadot a director at a large salary. But Rochette did not begin to make the meter, and the honest Gadot, richer already than he ever dreamed of being demanded an explanation. Rochette kicked him out of the directorate and kept his patents.

Gavot appealed to the law, but met so many obstacles and delays that he took the bold step of publicly denouncing Rochette and his whole financial system.

The officers of the law had to act after this denunciation, especially after Rochette had vainly tried to buy off Gadot's counsel.

Rochette was arrested. Immediately every newspaper in Paris attacked him; the shareholders in his companies became panic-stricken. Rochette had more than fifty subsidiary banks in French cities, so the panic spread over the country.

Some of Rochette's friends still have faith in him. When police officers took him to his central bank here to examine his safes, his clerks, carrying bouquets, dragged him from the police for a few minutes and raised him to their shoulders, crying "Long live Rochette!"

People who have not lost money through him express admiration for Rochette's daring and ability, and the fact that he married a poor girl, his typewriter, has provoked sentimental pity for him. Besides, about $2,000,000 was found in his bank, and men are saying:

"There must be some good and honesty in Rochette, else he would have stolen all that money."

SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1908. April	Sun Rises	Sets	Tides High	Low
4 Saturday. . . .	6.04	6.50	1.41	8.18

The time used is Atlantic Standard.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Montreal, sld London, March 14.
Hestia, sld Glasgow, March 17.
St. John City, sld London, March 24.
Lake Manitoba, sld Liverpool March 25.
Virginian, sld Liverpool, March 27.
Kanawha, sld London, March 31.

ARRIVED TODAY.

Stmr Shenandoah, 2702, Heely, from Halifax, Wm. Thomson & Co., general cargo.

Stmr Austin, 2853, Pike, from Boston and Maine port, W. G. Lee, pass and mdse.

Stmr Hird (Nor.), 722, Jensen, from Parrsboro, C. P. R. Co., 1402 tons coal.

Coastwise: Sch Oscar F., 18 Oliver, Port George, and cld.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Stmr Manchester Shipper, 2,542, Haworth, from New York, Wm Thomson & Co, ballast.

CLEARED TODAY

Schr Alice Maud, 119, Wood, for Salem, for order, Stetson, Cutler & Co., 118, 157 ft spruce boards.

Schr J. Arthur Lord (Am), 189, Donovan, for New Haven, Conn., Stetson, Cutler & Co., 202, 827 ft spruce deal ends.

Coastwise: Schr Lone Star, Gibson Canning via Margaretville, Wanita, Rolfe, Port William.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Almeda Willey (Am.), 493, Hatfield, New York, John E. Moore, 2,013,500 spruce laths.

Schr George R Alston, 99, Herman, for Barbados, L G Crosby, 96,722 ft pine boards.

SAILED TODAY.

Stmr Corsican, 7,293, Outram, for Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co., pass and mdse.

Stmr Wobun, 990, Meikle, for Bermuda, Wm, Thomson & Co., general cargo.

DOMINION PORTS.

Annapolis, Mar 28—In port, schr Neva, from Bear River, to finish loading for West Indies.

Louisburg, C B, Apr 1—Sld, stmr Catalone, Wilson, Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Southampton, Apr 2—Ard, stmr Adriatic, New York.

Queenstown, Apr 3—Sld, stmr Baltic, from Liverpool, New York.

Brow Head, Apr 3—Stmr Victorian, from St. John and Halifax for Liverpool, was 200 miles west at 8 p. m.

Liverpool, Apr 3—Ard, stmr Cedric, New York.

Sld—Stmr Empress of Britain, Halifax and St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Halifax, Apr 3—Ard, stmrs Manchester Importer, Manchester; Dominion, Boston.

Cld—Stmr Ravn, (Nor), Delaware Breakwater.

Sld—Stmr Shenandoah, St John; Senator, (Nor), Jamaica.

Boston, Apr 3—Ard, schr Annie, Salmon River (N S.)

Sld—Stmr Boston, Yarmouth.

New York, Apr 3—Ard, stmr Umbria, Liverpool.

New London, Apr 3—Ard, schr Belle O'Neill, St George, for Norfolk.

Saunderstown, Apr 3—Ard, schr Roger Drury, St John for City Island.

Antwerp, Apr 2—Ard, stmr Montezuma, St John and Halifax via London.

Salem, Mass., Apr 3—Sld, schr Vere B Roberts, St John.

New York, Apr 1—Sld, bark Savoia, Sullivan, for Forcados, etc.

Arroyo, P. R., Mar 25—In port, schr Jessie Lena, Carter, Gulfport.

MARINE NEWS

Steamship Wobun, Captain Meikle, will sail this morning for Bermuda with a general cargo.

The Nova Scotia schooner George R. Alston, Captain Herman, cleared yesterday for Barbados with a cargo of pine lumber. She will return here with a cargo of molasses for L. G. Crosby.

Bar Harbor, Me., April 2—The schooner Abena of St. John, which went ashore at Bass Harbor early in February, was taken off recently and anchored in the harbor, where she has been undergoing repairs.

During the heavy gale of this morning her chains parted and she was thrown on her beam ends. A revenue cutter has been at work trying to bring the schooner to an even keel again. It is thought that the damage sustained will be slight.

"SUSPENDED ANIMATION" IN WALL STREET AFFAIRS

But the Tone has Improved and Outlook is Fairly Good--Plenty of Money Available--Erie Will Issue $15,000,000

A masterful leadership could have used yesterday's encouraging announcement on the Erie's financiering to bring about a substantial advance in the stock market, but there is at present no leader worthy of the name. It is true that the Erie issues recovered very sharply early in the day and retained from 1 to 4 points of their advance, but there were few other net gains or more than a fraction the only notable exception being Union Pacific, which is evidently receiving attention from a speculative pool. The market was irregular rather than strong, although an afternoon rally lifted the list a shade above the overnight level. There was special weakness in American Smelting and Amalgamated early in the day, but they were both marked up later. Speculation was on a limited scale and will probably continue apathetic until take in hand by some party able to command a respectable following.

The tone of the stock market was materially improved by the news that the Erie had obtained permission from the Public Service Commission to issue $15,000,000 notes. The deduction was immediately drawn that the road's financing had thus been provided for, an assumption that was not, of course, entirely justified by the facts, since it is one thing to grant a road power to sell stocks and another thing to induce some one to accept its offerings. However, the announcement sufficed to check the downward movement, not only in the Erie issues (which advanced very sharply), but throughout the whole list. There was no great activity during the recovery, yet it is significant that the most pronounced dullness occurs on reactions. Without doubt the most influential groups are working for higher prices. They, therefore, [illegible] selling operations when the [illegible] refuses to accept stock. During the campaign for a rise the manipulators of course, cannot keep on buying; they must lose no opportunity to take profits, and on this occasion there is a widespread, and probably well founded, belief that they are anxious to reduce rather than increase their committments. Just at the moment operations are in a state of suspended animation.

A year ago it was fashionable for railroad and industrial magnates to give out dogmatic interviews on the impossibility of the business of the United States going backward. Today men whose opinions are worth consideration are extremely careful when they speak for publication. With the exception of certain steel men, who still persist in talking as if nothing serious had happened and as if all would be well if the people would only think so, prominent financiers and men of affairs, will not express definite views regarding the outlook. Chairman Morawitz, of the Atchison for example, would not predict yesterday, how long the 5 per cent dividend would be maintained, whereas twelve months ago the directors of the various roads that advanced their payments had no compunction about declaring emphatically that the higher figures could not be maintained indefinitely. The financial chastening has not gone for naught.

The banks have this week gained $3,227,000 from the Sub-Treasury contrasted with a loss at this time last week of $3,675,000. They were able to finance the April first disbursements without allowing interest rates to be materially disturbed. The flurry in call money that was regarded as possible did not occur, the high rate for the day being only 2 per cent and time funds showed no hardening. Institutions have abundant money for use on Stock Exchange collateral and other purposes that do not involve risk, but they are still chary of purchasing unseasoned securities. In course of time, however, the new issues of important corporations of unimpeachable credit will no doubt command a wide market here and abroad. In the meantime directorates must be content to mark time. The Harriman flotation will propide a peculiarly interesting test of investment sentiment.

A WALL STREET KING AND KINGS OF EUROPE

J. P. Morgan is Rapidly Extending His Visiting List Among European Monarchs

Rome, April 4.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the American art connoiseur and financier, is adding almost daily to his list of "Monarchs I Have Known."

Today Mr. Morgan and his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York, were received by the Dowager Queen Margarita. The queen entertained them graciously during a long audience, and manifested much interest in the maternity hospital which Mr. Morgan has endowed in New York, expressing the hope that a similar institution might be established in Rome for outside work, supplementing that of the hospitals.

On Saturday Mr. Morgan was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel. They talked long about the recent financial depression in America and the coming presidential election, in both of which subjects the Italian sovereign seemed to take keen interest.

On Friday night Mr. Morgan attended a musicale at the palace of Princess San Faustina, where he was lionized by seemingly all aristocratic Rome.

J. Pierpont Morgan is already on friendly terms with King Edward of England and the Emperor of Germany; a few days ago he played host to Queen Alexandra, her daughter, the Dowager Empress of Russia, when these royal ladies inspected the art treasures of his London house, and on the day following he and Mrs. Satterlee were the queen's guests at Buckingham palace.

Even that high and mighty potentate, the sovereign prince of Monaco, has enrolled himself among the admirers of Mr. Morgan and has granted him the freedom of his gambling palaces.

Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Satterlee sailed for Europe February 26; Mrs. Morgan has been touring the country in her private car Independence, and last month was staying at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, California.

INCORPORATIONS SHOW DECREASE

New York, April 3.—Incorporations in the Eastern States with an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000 or more during the month of March totalled only $89,782,000. These figures show a falling off of $44,038,000 from the previous month and $105,268,000 as contrasted with March last year. Last month the New York White Cross Milk Company and the Societe Credit Foncier Americain each filed papers for $10,000,000, while the other incorporations were generally under $5,000,000.

Charters taken out by companies with an individual capitalization of $100,000 or more, but under $1,000,000, and by larger concerns in all States reporting, bring the grand total for March up to $313,794,000. Nearly 50 per cent of this amount was furnished by the Great American Railway, which took out papers at Pierre, S. D., for an authorized capital stock of $150,000,000. Particulars as to the proposed plans of this concern were not obtainable. In February the charters under this head aggregated $174,465,000. In March last year they footed up $287,538,400.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Hibernia Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late

BRO. FREDERICK W. THOMPSON, P. M.

at his date residence, 168 Main street, Sunday, April 5th, at 2:30 p. m.

Members of sister lodges are requested to join with Hibernia Lodge.

No regalia. By order W. M.,

ROBERT CLERKE, Sec.

WINTER PORT COAL IS ALL RIGHT

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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To British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points.

From St. John, N.B.

To Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B. C. Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Nelson, B. C. Rossland, B.C., etc. $60.95

NOTE. — Western Express (Train No. 1), leaving Montreal at 10.10 a. m. now runs through to CALGARY.

For Full Particulars call on

W. H. C. MacKay, St. John, N.B.

or write W. B. Howard, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

EVADING LAW BY FORMING CLUBS

Question Excites Minds of the Vancouver Liquor License Commissioners

Vancouver, April 3.—The license commission have taken up the question of the recent chartering of numerous clubs in this city under the clauses of the provincial Benevolent Societies Act. In no uncertain manner it was stated that the effect of the club formation scheme was the scattering throughout the city of a number of places, entirely outside the control of the license commission, paying no fee for the privilege of serving liquor to members, and operating seven days in the week and twenty-four hours each day. This line of action was said to be grossly unfair to the lirensed premises which pay a high license fee for their privilege and are governed by the stringent regulations of the commission regarding the class of buildings whirh may be occupied and the manner in which the selling of liquor may be conducted.

Especial indignation was felt on the question since recently a club license has been granted covering premises for which a hotel license has been refused a number of times, but which is now operating under its club charter to all intents and purposes as a hotel without the commission being able to exercise any control over the conduct of the place.

"A few more of these unlicensed premises scattered about the city where liquor can be obtained at any time and any manner and it's no more for me, for this commission job," commented Commissioner Watson, discussing the affair.

Commissioner McDonald added his voice to the effect that there was no earthly use in a license commission trying to control the sale of liquor in the city with dozens of clubs which any person might join running wide open at almost every corner. The inevitable consequence would be the creation of a situation for which the licensed premises of the city would be held responsible bbt which was really the result of the operation of the "cribs" operating under the guise of clubs.

Mayor Bethune said it was high time some action was taken on the matter. The city was taking fees from the hotel proprietors and was bound to protect them in the conduct of their business. If the club business went on at the present rate the hotel men would aave ground for just complaint.

The opinion of she commission was that the city solicitor should be consulted on the matter. Unfortunately Mr. Cowan was engaged at an important conference elsewhere, but he was communicated with by telephone and asked to report at the next meeting as to the right of the city to control club premises where liquor was being sold or the necessary legislation to secure such right in case the commission or other civic authorities had no power at present.

The opinion of the commission was that if clubs were to be allowed to exist, the civic authorities should at least have some voice in the issuance of the charters. It is understood that representations along this line will be made to the provinsial authorities.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm,

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WINTRY WEATHER AT FREDERICTON

Good Sleighing and River Solid Yet—Cold Stops Bridge Work—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., April 3.—The river here is still holding solid and the indications are that it will not break up before the middle of the month. The weather is intensely cold for the time of year and there is still good sleighing about the city.

Night work on the new spans of the highway bridge has been suspended for the present on account of the cold weather which makes it almost impossible for men to work. There is no doubt that the bridge will be completed in ample time before navigation opens.

There will be no lack of men this season for stream driving operations, and wages will range from $1.75 to $2 per day. The lumber cut is much less than last year and logs have gone down in price.

The Scott Lumber Co. cut five million feet of lumber up Magaguadavic lake last winter and will start their mill just as soon as the ice breaks up. The company have sufficient bank logs coming down river here to keep the Victoria mill busy during the season.

John Scott, late secretary-treasurer of the Scott Lumber Company, expects to leave for Prince Rupert the latter part of this month to take up his abode.

Ald. W. E. Everett has been in poor health for some time past and expects to retire from civic politics.

Hon. John Morrissy, chief commissioner of public works, is here today on departmental business.

The Liberals of York will not oppose the re-election of Solicitor-General McLeod, which seat has been vacated by his acceptance of office.

WIFE'S BOOKKEEPING SHAMES A HUSBAND

Court Promptly Decides That She Is Not Wasting His Wages, as He Declares

(New York American.)

Baker. . .	$1.35
Butcher. . .	2.00
Grocer. . .	1.50
Rent. . .	4.00
Pin money. . .	1.50
Saving for a rainy day. . .	2.00
Husband's carfare and incidentals	2.00
Total. . .	$14.35

Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Manhattan avenue court, Williamsburg, yesterday, decided that the wife of a mechanic, paying all expenses, and putting away $2 a week for a rainy day, was, in his opinion, "a good manager."

In that respect he coincided with Mrs. Emma Halisk, but differed materially with her husband, Stephen, a machinist, who earns the money. Stephen was of the opinion that his wife was extravagant, and because of this there were many quarrels.

"Mrs. Halisk couldn't stand it any longer, so she went to court and got a summons for her husband. Yesterday the case came up.

"I think she spends the money foolishly," said Stephen; "$14.35 a week is a pile of money."

"Before you married your wife," sagely remarked the magistrate, "you didn't believe there was anything too good for her, did you?"

"I can account for every cent," interrupted Mrs. Halisk. "Food is very dear."

"I am very sure of that," chimed in the magistrate, "and," he added, "if your husband would sit down with a pencil and piece of paper and figure it out, I am positive he would reach the same conclusion."

It took the magistrate less than five minutes to convince Halisk that his wife was unquestionably doing the best she could and the couple walked out of the courtroom arm in arm.

SAYS METHODISTS ARE NOT NARROW MINDED

New York, N. Y., April 3.—Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, addressing the Laymen's Association of the New York Methodist Conference tonight, declared that the New York conference was not so narrow as to hamper or refuse liberty of speech to its members. Dr. Day's remark was called forth by headlines which he quoted from afternoon papers. The conference elected delegates to the general conference today, and, as usual, in a series of ballots. Dr. Day was not chosen on the first ballot, but was named in the second vote. The first vote only was immediately made public and as a result of confusion, the impression was given to the public that Dr. Day had been defeated.

Dr. Day referred to the published stories and said that he found much amusement in the world without violating the Methodists' discipline.

Dr. Day then formally discussed the topic, "The Relation of the Clergy and the Laity." The chancellor said that he was disturbed at times over new fangled movements and the intimation that the church must compromise its inherent principle of preaching the gospel to all men.

GILLETTE'S BRAIN WILL BE ANALYZED

Scientist Thinks Test Will Reveal Deeply Buried Peculiarities

New York, April 4.—Remarkable experiments with the brain of Chester Gillette, who was executed for the murder of his sweetheart, "Billy" Brown, are in progress at the laboratory of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, who performed the autopsy on Gillette's body, took the brain with him when he left the prison. He will make an exhaustive examination to ascertain if there ware any particular formations or developments responsible for Gillette's crime. Dr. Spitzka said yesterday:

"I have made only a superficial examination of Gillette's brain, which apparently is the organ of a sane and healthy man. The examination will be most thorough and may reveal abnormalities which are not now apparent.

"The autopsy showed that Gillette's brain was well developed and well nourished. It's weight, as shown by the prison scales, was 57 1-2 ounces, which is rather heavy and places it among the brains of the larger order. It is apparently that of a typical American of his age.

"The skull was well formed and regular. Its measurements were thoroughly normal. The circumference was 59.1 centimetres, and from ear to ear over the crown 30 centimetres. The measurement between the eyes, which is greatly relied upon to indicate abnormality, did not deviate from the standard, the distance being 6.2 centimetres between the pupils.

"I have not examined the tissues of formation. It will take me at least four months to conclude my examination."

Some of Dr. Spitzka's observations probably will be made at the next meeting of the American Philosophical Society on April 23, on which occasion he will read a paper on "Observations Regarding the Infliction of the Death Penalty by Electricity."

DEATHS

McNAMARA—At Lakewood, St. John county, on April 2, Daniel McNamara, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn.

(Boston papers please copy.)

Funeral at 2.30 o'clock tomorrow, Sunday, from his late residence.

CASE—In this city, on April 3, Harold Wilson, youngest son of William V. and Louise M. Case, aged 9 months.

Funeral on Sunday (5th. inst.) At 3.30 p. m.

HERRINGTON—At the residence of her son, Simson Bradshaw, Fairville, on April 2nd, Eliza Herrington, aged 73, leaving one son, one grandson and six sisters to mourn their loss.

Funeral Sunday, 5th inst., from her son's residence, Fairville, at 2:30.

Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

THOMSON—In this city on April 3d, Frederick William Thomson, in the 66th year of his age.

Service on Sunday at 2:30 at his late residence, 168 Main street. Funeral at 3 o'clock.

STARKEY—At Sussex, N. B., April 4th, W. H. A. Starkey, in his eighty-first year, leaving a widow, one son and three daughters.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

AUCTIONS

At Chubb's corner today, auctioneer Potts offered for sale Mrs. C. J. Milligan's property at Torryburn, and it was withdrawn at $2,000. The city property also owned by Mrs. Milligan at the corner of Britain and Sydney streets was sold to Thomas L. Baxter for $15,000.

Auctioneer Lantalum sold a property situated on Frederick street to L. S. Komisky for $120, also a property at Westfield belonging to Ann McBeath estate, to Samuel Poole for $290.

Ralphrue Concert Company.

Cyril Ralphrul, the great Australian pianist, who gave a high class recital in St. David's church last Monday evening, will present his second Canadian concert in the Ludlow street United Baptist church, Carleton, next Thursday evening. He will be assisted by Miss Pearl Carlyle, elocutionist, Prof. Hogg, violin soloist, and Madam Simpson Hogg at the piano.

A large butterfly measuring three inches from tip to tip was captured on Main street this morning. Despite the cold weather it was flying around as if it was a July day instead of there being snow on the ground.

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