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MARYSVILLE NEWS

March 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Everett, Sandyville, was the scene last evening of a very enjoyable surprise party in honor of Miss Marguerite Farrell, who is leaving shortly for Rumford Falls. About thirty of Miss Farrell's friends had assembled to bid her farewell and God speed. She was presented with a very pretty set ring as a token of remembrance of the good times spent together in Marysville. During the evening refreshments were served, which added wonderfully to the other pleasures, all the usual parlor games being heartily indulged in. Misses Gertrude Colford and Pricilla Markey, who had the affair in hand are to be heartily congratulated on the success as those present pronounced it the event of the season. The merry party broke up about midnight with best wishes for the success and health to the guest of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas H. Hatt returned Thursday from a three weeks trip to the United States and Upper Canada.

The illustrated lecture in Orange hall, last evening, on a trip through Canada, by Rev. W. J. McConnell, was a splendid entertainment and was deserving of a much larger audience. The lecture was interesting, practical and instructive as have all the entertainments gotten up for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

There is a rumor of a wedding in the not far distance, when two young people employed in the weave room are to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

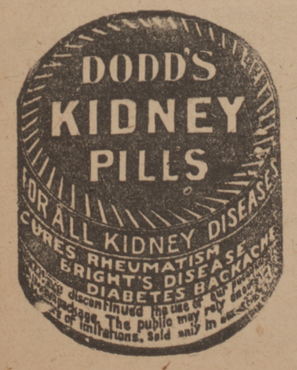
A young man in the napping room is lately making perlonged visits to "a friend" at Gibson. Almost nightly his graceful form can be seen making towards her home and long after train time he can be seen plodding home by the light of the moon.

The residence of Mayor and Mrs. Alex. Gibson, was the scene last evening of a very brilliant function. The occasion being the 20th anniversary of their marriage. A number of friends assembled to do honor and extend congratulations. During the evening a dainty repast was served and a very enjoyable time spent by all present. The bride and groom of twenty years ago made an excellent host and hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson was presented with a handsome cut glass pitcher. The affair broke up about midnight all voting it one of the most pleasant and enjoyable evenings spent in Marysville for some time.

DEATHS

TRECARTEN: At West St. John, March 25th, Edith M. Trecarten, age 19 years, 3mos., beloved daughter of John M. and Edith Trecartin.

Funeral Friday from her parents' residence 13 Union St., West End at 2.30 p.m. Service at 2.00 o'clock.



HAYTIEN REFUGEES MAY ALL NOW EMBARK

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 25.—The special correspondent of the Herald received word from President Nord Alexis this evening that Lieutenant Larracque, who was Haytian Military Attache at the Jamestown Exposition and who escaped execution by the timely arrival here of the British cruiser Indefatigable, will with others, be released from custody tomorrow.

The President added that the government will do everything possible to embark as soon as possible all the refugees now in the legations, so that the country may return to its normal state.

Up to the time the above communication was received the state of uncertainty continued. Negotiations had been in progress for days, with the view of finding some plan, acceptable to all the parties concerned, by which those who had sought refuge since March 15 could depart from the country, as they persisted in their refusal to leave the legations, although promised immunity from punishment.

That there was ground for their apprehensions would seem to be proved by the fact that Mme. La Valliere, wife of one of the refugees who was Secretary of the Chamber, was arrested this morning, but was released a few hours later.

Some of the refugees at Port-de-Paix are leaving there today on the German steamer Bavaria for the Island of St. Thomas, while others, having no money with which to purchase tickets, are waiting for some war ship to take them away from Hayti.

Complete quiet prevails here, and this state of affairs will continue as long as the war ships are in the harbor.

ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANIES MERGE

Hamilton, Ont., March 25—The rumored merger of several local navigation companies has been confirmed, and a charter has been applied for. The new company will be called the Inland Navigation Company and will be capitalized at $1,000,000, with $500,000 bonds.

The companies interested are: Hamilton and Fort William Navigation Co., New Ontario S. S. Company, Union Steamship Company, Winona Steamship Company, Dundee Steamship Company, Dunelin Company, Limited, Rosedale Co., R. O. & A. B. MacKay.

WOULDN'T GIVE FREE PULP AND PAPER ADVOCATES A HEARING

New York, March 25—The effort on the part of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to secure legislation by congress putting print paper and wood pulp on the free list has received a sudden shock because of the absolute refusal on the part of the ways and means commitee to even give them a hearing.

GREATER LIBERTY IN EMPLOYING SHIPPING AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, March 23—The committee on the shipping bill of McLean (Lunenburg) sat this forenoon. Several shipping men were present. All these were in favor of giving greater liberty in employing officers. Captain R. C. Elkin addressed the committee in favor of making this still larger than the bill proposed, the minimum size of ships entitled to sail without certificated officers.

NEW DETECTIVES AND NEW CRIMES

The modern detective has of late been compared to a keen and discerning physician. From a few apparent tokens—a rag, a button, a handkerchief, a footprint—if he is an observer, and is endowed with the gifts necessary to his profession, he will often be able to reconstruct all the different events connected with a drama, and discover the culprit—just as an able doctor manages to give the right diagnosis from a few exterior signs.

The famous detectives invented by Gaboriau, Conan Doyle, and Edgar Poe are types to be found in real life. We read every day of remarkable facts concerning modern detectives and their art. We will select a few of the most typical.

Some years ago at Lyons, France, a woman was found strangled. She bore on her neck five finger-marks—four on the left and one on the right, which was broader and shorter.

The detective was struck by the irregular disposition of these marks, and tried to apply his own fingers to them. He found it impossible, without folding his forefinger in a peculiar and abnormal way, and thus inferred that the murderer had an ill-shaped finger.

The fact made his search for the criminal easier. The man was discovered; his forefinger had been injured in an accident. He confessed his guilt.

In a small Belgian village a detective found near the body of the victim a cylinder of cigarette ash. The detective, who knew a good deal about tobaccos, was able to convince himself that the ash came from Algerian tobacco.

This article being rare in that remote village, he inquired from the tobacconist, who was able to give him the description of a man to whom the day before he had sold a packet of those cigarettes.

Two hours later the presumed murderer was arrested, the packet of cigarettes being found in his pocket.

These examples, which could easily be multiplied, show gifts of observation and reasoning. How is it, then, that the number of undiscovered and unpunished crimes increases every year?

The reason is that the methods employed by criminals have "improved." Their methods have become scientific, more scientific. The criminal of today handles chloroform, opium, morphia with all the cleverness of a physician.

Again, the tools used by the modern gaol-bird are unrivalled masterpieces. One amazing proof of the scientific knowledge of the modern criminal and and his keenness in keeping abreast of modern discoveries lies in the following fact:—Recently in Marseilles the huge safe of a bank was rapidly opened by means of a complicated apparatus which had only been invented by a prominent engineer ten months previously!

But the detective also avails himself of scientific discovery. Formerly, in cases of forgery, for instance, a drop of water was placed on the forged words. If the paper had been scratched and its size removed the water was immediately sucked in; if the paper had not been scratched the drop remained for a while on the top. This process was primitive, and spoilt the document.

Nowadays the suspicious paper is photographed, and on the proof the marks of scratching are easily detected by very clear differences in the color. Photography is also used in the case of forgeries made by means of chemicals.

When a heap of burnt documents is found in the fireplace, thin sheets of glass are carefully inserted between the burnt papers. As soon as one sheet is on the glass it is rendered less brittle by means of a special liquid, and it is unfolded and photographed. The process is repeated with every sheet, and after a few hours all the documents are easily read. A process formerly used for the classification of bloodstains consisted in examining them under the microscope, and from the appearance of the red globules the investigators would draw their conclusions as to the nature of the blood. Unfortunately this examination gave no result when the bloodstains were not recent.

To-day a more scientific method is used. The stain is washed; a few drops of the water used are poured into a tube containing some specific serum from a rabbit inoculated with human blood. When the addition of the water produces in the serum a fine deposit, and gives a misty appearance to the liquid, one can be perfectly certain that the bloodstains were human.

A detective must be, and usually is nowadays, a psychologist. Professor Munsterberg has recently invented a new method of experimental psychology. It is based on the association of ideas. On a sheet of paper a series of words are written, a few of them having a direct or indirect connection with the crime.

The list is handed to the prisoner. He is asked to pronounce loudly the words which—by association of ideas—come to his mind when reading the written words.

It has been discovered that for words having no connection with the crime his answers come at once. At the word "ink," for instance, the man will answer in the same manner and with the same rapidity to all words whatever they may be.

But if he is guilty he will avoid carefully those words having any relation to his crime, or will hesitate a long time before saying, for instance, "blood, dagger, heart," after having read aloud the word "knife" on the list.

A special electric apparatus placed between the lips of the prisoner and connected with a dial which indicates the tenths of seconds makes it possible to register the length of the man's hesitations.

The identification of criminals has also made wonderful progress, and, as is well known, Bertillon has made it a most accurate science. The system is every day being improved.

To identify a dead body which, because of lengthy immersion in water, has become utterly unrecognizable, Professor Minovici has invented the following curious process.

First of all he makes the dead person "look." If the eyes are absent artificial eyes are placed in the sockets. If the eyes are only sunk, some glycerine is injected in each of them. The eyes bulge out bright and shiny as if still living.

Next comes the revivification of the face. To remove the puffy and violet appearance on the face of a drowned person, it is besmeared with vaseline, then with a coat of talc powder; then it is massaged.

If this is not sufficient a thin incision from one cheek bone to another is made with a bistoury from inside the mouth; then with a plug of cotton wool the flesh is pressed so that the gases which have formed in it may be expelled. The flesh then subsides and resumed its normal appearance. The lips are coated with some carmine, and a photograph taken at once gives a very clear idea of what the victim looked like when alive.

The St. John county branch of the N. B. Temperance Federation will meet in the Everyday Club hall, Waterloo street, on Monday evening next. H. A. Powell, K. C., will deliver an address.

BRITISH LIQUOR BILL CAUSES LIVELY DEBATE

In the House of Commons at London, G. B. a few daye ago, Mr. Asquith, Chancellorof the Exchequer in a remarkably lucid speech introduced the long expected licensing bill It is a bold measure, which aims frankly at the attainment of two main purposes:

The immediate and progressive reduction in the excessive facilities which are now allowed for the retailed sale of intoxicating drink, and

The complete recovery, with due regard to existing interests, of the monopoly which has been improvidently allowed to slip out of the control of the State. The measure has reference only to licenses in England and Wales

THE ESSENCE OF THE BILL.

Briefly, the bill is as follows:

It provides for the gradual reduction by one-third—that is, by from 30,000 to 32,000 of the 95,700 licenses now in force.

The minarity report of Lord Peel's commission is taken as the basis of reduction—one license lor every 750 persons in towns, and one for every 400 in country districts, but the range is extended on a basis of density of population, thus:

Persons per acre.	License per people	
2	1	400
2— 25	1	500
25— 50	1	600
50— 75	1	700
75—100	1	800
100—200	1	900
Over 200	1	1000

The present average in Emgland is one license for 370 people. Where there are two or three scattered hamlets in the area of one parish the local authorities will be allowed to make special provisions. Modifications of the law will be allowed where licenses are used in good faith in restaurants and railway refreshment rooms, also where the population varies, as in watering places and large towns.

COMPENSATION.

Licenses, suppressed, will be compensated by means of a levy from the "trade." The area of the levy will cover the whole of England and Wales. The whole of the authorized levy will be raised every year, and the fund, will be vested in a central authority. Compensation is to be paid for a reduction period of twenty years only. Any one who loses his license Bill be paid on the basis of a sum sufficient to buy an annuity for the unexpired part of twenty years, equal to the annual value of the license taken away, plus a sum to the license-holder for the loss of business. The annual value of a license is to be taken to be the sum by which the actual annual value of licensed premises (as adopted under schedule A of the income tax) exceeds the amount the Commissioners of inland value if the premises were not licensed.

FOURTEEN-YEAR TIME LIMIT.

No compensation will be paid and licenses taken away after fourteen years, it being assumed that by the expiration of that term the community will have recovered complete dominion over the licenses and unfettered freedom in dealing with them.

A central authority for the compensation fund is to be created by the substitution of a licensing commission for the quarter sessions and borough justices This will consist of three persons to be appointed by his majesty on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Their powers will continue in force until the end of the reduction period, and the expenses of the commission will be paid out of the compensation fund.

THE LICENSING JURISDICTION.

Licensing jurisdiction is to be retained in the hands of the justices, but in boroughs with a population of over 25,000 there will be set up an appeal authority. This authority will have the power of confirming new licenses and will have exclusive jurisdiction in appeals against refusals to renew or transfer licenses.

A FORM OF LOCAL OPTION.

The people of a locality are to have the power of saying that no new license shall be granted at all. Clause 2 of the bill confirms this power on the parochial electors in every licensing district. On a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth, a poll may be taken on a resolution prohibiting the grant of new licenses, and that resolution may be carried by a simple majority. It will remain in force until revoked by sescinding resolution and a further poll is not to be taken until the end of threeyears. While the prohibition resolution is in force, no new license either on or off can be granted in the district. Thus for the first time a majority of electors in any district will have the power to say that no new on or off licenses shall be created.

It is proposed in Wales, which in this case will include Monmouthshire, to give every parochial elector in a licensing district power to declare by a direct vote whether a reduction in licenses beyond the statutory amount should be made.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS.

The registration of all clubs will have to be renewed annually in order to afford an opportunity for notices of objection to be submitted to and considered by the licensing justices. Objection may be lodged in any club on the ground that it is used mainly as a drinking club If such objection be upheld by the justices the club cannot continue to be registered, and the justices may direct that the premises must not be used for any such purpose for a period of five years.

Powers is to be given to any chief constable, inspector or superintendent of police, or any officer of superior rank specially authorized by the chief constable, to enter and inspect the premises of any registered club, but he is not to be in uniform while in the exercise of that duty.

EMPLOYMENT OF BARMAIDS.

Six miles is to be substituted for three miles inallcases of Sunday bona fide travellers.

The holder of a license is not to allow a child to be at any time within the bar of licensed premises except when the house is closed, and the justices may fix any limit under which a child shall be deemed a child.

The justices are to have power to make provision as to the employment of barmaids, the parts of the premises to be open to the public, and the closing of the premises on the day of parliamentary polling.

If the holder of a license makes default in any conditions attached, the justices may at the next application refuse the renewal without compensation.

A GROTESQUE PROPOSAL.

The debate on the bill was a lively one Mr. Balfour offered strenuous opposition to the measure. He referred to the time limit as a grotesque proposal.

"You are depriving the licenseholder of that which he owns under the name of compelling him to insure. You call it insurance," he cried; "it is robbery."

Clubs, he suggested, will multiply under the bill.

LABOR GROUP SATISFIED.

A fact of great significance was that during Mr. Asquith's speech the cheers from the Labor group were loud and frequent. Later in the debate Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Labor party, in an excellent speech, delivered in his manly, clear, pleasant voice, promised hearty support to the bill. He offered the sincere congratulations of the Labor party to the government on its introduction, and added that taking the scheme as a whole, he had never heard one unfolded in that House that gave him such unqualified satisfaction.

REGARDLESS OF THEIR DOOM.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley (Liberal) made all laugh by holding up a large roll of paper. He had extracts from the Joint Stock Registrar, he said, the names of ministers of religion who had invested their savings in licensed and brewery properties. "Read it, read it," shouted members mischievously. "There are 1,280 names and addresses," retorted Mr. Bottomley, "and if any hon. member wishes to know the position of his ow particular clergyman the roll is open for inspection." He declared that the bill would wreck the Liberal party.

THE TEMPERANCE FEELING.

The attitude of temperance reformers to the bill is decidedly favorable. They would like it to have been more drastic, but they accept it with gratitude as a decided step forward. Their views were expressed by Sir Thomas Whittaker, whose knowledge of the licensing problem in all its ramifications is unsurpassed and almost unequalled. Sir Thomas described the bill as comprehensive and courageous. He regretted the undue length of the time limit, but consoled himself with the reflection that fourteen years, though a long period in the life of an individual, is a short time in the history of a nation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bill would have his support.

THE DEBATE ON SENATE REFORM

Senators Beique and Comeau Discuss the Subject of Abolition

OTTAWA, March 24—Resuming the debate on the senate reform resolution Senator Beique said the discussion showed no large opinion in favor of abolition. Immigration was rapidly throwing the balance of electoral power to the west, where there were many newcomers. It would be well to have the senate as it is to guard against any disruptive movement. The senate represented all classes now. It was constantly being refreshed by new appointments. Short tenure would destroy independence. He thought the present system of appointing senators better than any suggested, but party lines were too closely followed. He moved an amendment, declaring the present constitution of the senate the best which can be divised for Canada, but to better realize the full measure of usefulness it is desirable to keep it more constantly occupied, relieving the commons and shortening the sessions.

Senator Comeau declared that in confederation, when the senate was constituted, racial and religious rights were considered and the senate was one of the guardians of these rights. He predicted that the senate would show its usefulness in preserving a balance in the struggle between labor and capital. Senators should avoid becoming entangled with great corporations which sought privileges from parliament. Senator Wood stated that the longer he had been in parliament the more his admiration for its constitution grew. In his opinion the senate was the best part of parliament. It was well that most appointees should be men who had become prominent in public life, in commercial, in banking, transportation or other great interests. The present system of appointment gave the choice to all these classes. Proper selection by a prime minister would make the senate an ideal body. The present premier had appointed 55 of the 86 members of the senate. If the commons were dissatisfied with the senate they should express their dissatisfaction to the premier, and seek their remedy there. If the country was dissatisfied it has its remedy at the polls.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—An appropriation of $25,000 was recommended yesterday by the house committee on claims in settlement of the damages caused by a mob in 1901, to the property in Delta, Colorado, of William Ridcliffe, a British subject.

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THE PERIL OF KINGS

That some twenty rulers, elective as well as hereditary, have been assassinated within the past forty years, is largely due to a bravery which in some instances has closely approached foolhardiness.

The late King Carlos of Portugal, for example, knew perfectly well that a plot against his dynasty had been hatched by desperate men, who would stick at nothing to accomplish their ends. Yet he drove through his capital to his death in an open carriage, taking scarcely even the most ordinary precautions.

The unhappy Czar Alexander of Russia, again, was warned, urged, implored even, not to venture forth on the day he was blown to pieces by a bomb. But he refused to listen; and even after the first explosion, insisted on quitting his sleigh to see to the wounded, instead of driving straight home, with the result that he met the death he might almost be said to have voluntarily sought.

Then there was the case of President McKinley, who could not be dissuaded from shaking hands with all the rag, tag, and bobtail of Buffalo, although warned by his secret police that he was risking his life in so doing. Similarly, President Carnot might be alive today had he followed the advice of M. Casmir-Perier and refrained from going to Lyons on that fatal day in June, 1894.

King Humbert was warned, not once, but many times, of the imminent danger he was in after the political crisis of June 18th, 1900. Yet we find him, only six weeks later, driving unescorted amongst the fanatical and turbulent populace of Monza, where he was fatally shot.

Of course, there are exceptions. King Alfonso, for instance, chose to drive to church to get married in a steel-clad, bomb-proof coach. To which precaution is due the fact that he and his queen are alive to-day.

Try It.

By persistent practice of such little exercise as the following may the comfortable result be attained. When house-cleaning is on hand, and Dinah is snappy, and the meat doesn't come, and your forgetful husband brings an unannounced guest, and you want to fly into ten thousand pieces, don't. Find the funny side. Sit down one minute and laugh about it. Then make the best of the situation, and afterwards figure out how much nervous energy you have saved to spend on a pleasanter thing, and how much discomfort from your bad temper you have spared a really good-natured and repentant husband.

Again, when the fertile Bobby, in search of occupation, makes mud pies on the front parlor rug, just before the first call of your most fashionable neighbor, don't make it a tragedy ranking with bankruptcy and sudden death. Bobby must have a nice appropriate punishment, of course, but don't draw out of your nervous bank-account for the purpose an amount of emotion that ought to last you a week. Once more, when you are in the midst of an important piece of literary work, and the maid in the next apartment furnishes a continuous concert off the key, don't condemn her to everlasting torment, but bribe her kindly to stop, if you can. If you cannot, stuff your ears with cotton.

Soon after receiving his knighthood last year, Sir William S. Gilbert, the dramatist, went to dine at the Mansion House, London. Knowing that he would have to be presented to the Lord Mayor by name, the new knight kept repeating to himself on the way, "Do not forget that you are Sir William, because it is important." He thought of it all the way, and until he took off his hat and coat; but when the usher asked, "What name, sir?" The new knight replied: "Mr. W. S. Gilbert,'" "A confirmed habit of seventy years,'" added Sir William, in telling the story, "was not to be thrown off in a moment."

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening