The Work of a St. John Man in the West.

Captain H. R. Robertson Proposes New Method of Transporting Lumber on the Pacific Coast.

(American Lumberman.)

Next to success nothing succeeds like everlastingly sticking to an idea until the desired result shall have been attained or it has gone down into defeat beyond hope of redemption. Capt. H. R. Robertson, formerly of St. John, N. B., the man who perfected the seagoing raft and demonstrated its practicability, met with sufficient disappointments early in his career to discourage the ordinary man. Convinced of the feasibility of his plan, however, he refused to give up and repeated failures in the east, where the first attempts had been made, were not sufficient to dissuade him from carrying out the idea which has been perfected and, in indisputable manner, has been made successful on the Pacific coast.

For a number of years rafts containing 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of piling have been made up on the Columbia river under the personal supervision of Capt. Robertson and towed to San Francisco for local use or from which point the piling was distributed to other nearby towns. Several times in the past the American Lumberman has described in detail the manner in which these rafts are built and noted the enormous saving made in freight on the heavy, bulky commodity thus transported.

Capt. Robertson now has under consideration a plan for making the rafting business a factor in the lumber supply situation in California and is said to have completed the preliminaries looking toward the formation of a company which with ample capital behind it will establish saw mills in southern California, supplying them with logs from the north. The chief advantages of a lumbering operation conducted on this basis would be the reduction of the freight charge to a nominal sum and the ability of the operating company to dispose of its refuse at a profit. It is evident that if the proposition shall be carried out a big saving in timber will result. The fir and pine mills of Washington and Oregan now figure on a net loss in logs reaching the mill of 20 to 30 per cent., that proportion of the log being unsalable on account of the low grade lumber that would be made were it cut up. In southern California, however, this handicap would be removed and it would be possible for the operators to dispose of practically all of the logs that reach their mills.

The success of a scheme of this character, which has been announced from San Francisco but which announcement has not been satisfactorily confirmed, would mean the revolution of the lumber trade of the southern portion of the state, at the present time conceded to be one of the most rapidly growing and consequently one of the heaviest consuming districts in the country.

In addition it is said that Captain Robertson has succeeded in interesting sufficient capital to carry out the plans of the to be organized company. Saw mills are intended to be built at San Diego and San Pedro, Cal., options on desirable sites having been secured. The mills are to be supplied with cutting stock through the medium of logs made up into great rafts in the same manner that piling heretofore has been transported to San Francisco. The present intention of the company is to erect mills of sufficient capacity to produce probably 30,000,000 feet annually, which will call for the making up of about four rafts containing 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of logs each.

It is natural to suppose, however, that if the mills of the company in southern California shall be found to be profitable it will not be a great while until a plant will be put in at San Francisco and operated in the same way. Just how much money will be saved in the item of transportation is not known, but it is claimed that logs can be rafted to southern California and supplied to the mills at a price not greatly in excess of that paid by Columbia River and Puget Sound lumbermen.

A possible drawback to the scheme is the interference by the national government with the movement of the seagoing rafts, but inasmuch as in the past they have been pronounced safe and the government has not tabooed the movement of rafts of piling it is not thought it will change its attitude where the movement of logs by the means is concerned.

The proposition on the part of Captain Robertson is not a new one but a matter in which he has been endeavoring to secure support for a number of years. Those he has approached with the idea, however, have other interests which they did not think would justify them in taking up the proposal.

It is claimed now that he has secured the co-operation of R. D. Pike, the well known lumberman of Ashland, Wis. During the last month or so Mr. Pike has been on the coast and is said to have been investigating the feasibility of the plan, it being intimated that he has given his support to the projected undertaking. It is said plans have been so far perfected that the new company expects to spend about $1,000,000 in securing mill sites and erecting plants at San Diego and San Pedro. If the enterprise should be carried through it undoubtedly will be the most gigantic undertaking of its kind, and if it shall meet with the success which its promoter claims will follow, the effect will be to inaugurate a new epoch in supplying the requirements of lumber consumers in Southern California.

This idea, however, cannot be carried out without encountering strenuous opposition on the part of the manufacturers in Washington and Oregon, many of whom are interested in lumber carrying vessels of those states. Their opposition doubtless will be supported by the Southern Pacific Company, which in 1903 carried over 300,000,000 feet of lumber over the Shasta divide, which naturally contributed a large sum to the earnings of this division.

Readers of the American Lumberman will remember the proposition advanced by Captain Robertson in the claim that it would be possible to tow rafts of logs to Panama, cut them into lumber and supply the requirements of the canal builders as they might arise without waiting for the millmen of either the south or Pacific northwest to cut the lumber according to specifications after orders had been placed with them. While it is claimed that this project is entirely feasible the idea was not brought to the attention of the authorities in a manner that would induce them to take it up.

BARON ROTHSCHILD DIED

Head of French Branch of Famous Bankers.

He Was a Noted Philanthropist and Recently Gave $2,000,000 to Establish a Workingmen's Home.

PARIS, May 26.—Baron Alphonso de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild and governor of the Bank of France, died this morning at 4.30 from acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout. The eminent financier had been sinking slowly for many days, but there was no apprehension that his death was imminent. He first took to his bed two weeks ago.

The anouncement of the baron's death caused widespread regret for besides his position in the financial world. Baron Alphonse was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being the gift of $2,000,000 for the erection of workingmen's homes. The news of the baron's death caused a deep impression among financiers generally. It was said that his death would probably momentarily influence the extensive interests in which the house is concerned, but that it would not have a lasting effect on the markets.

The deceased will be succeeded as head of the Paris banking house by Baron Lambert de Rothschild, of Brussels, whose business capacity has earned for him a world-wide reputation.

The burial of Baron Alphonse will be simple, according to the strict rule of the Rothschild family, including a plain coffin without mourning tributes. The funeral, the date of which has not yet been fixed, will be the occasion of a notable tribute of respect.

A member of a French-American banking house said: "Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was the leading spirit of the Rothschilds in their relations with practically all the governments of Europe. Because of the colossal task of financing the indemnity which France paid to Germany, after the Franco-German war of 1870-71, he actively carried on relations with other governments. In Italy these included both the government and the vatican finances. The house has also large interests in Spain, largely controls Austria's railroad development and held considerable parts of all the Russian loan issues, but the house has not exercised a controlling interest in the new Russian loans. The large industrial interests of the house in Russia include the petroleum fields of Baku. The house has also had considerable dealings with American securities.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who died today was the second son of Baron James de Rothschild, having succeeded his brother, the late Baron Edmond James de Rothschild as head of the Paris house. Baron Alphonse was born on February 1, 1827. He was a governor of the Bank of France, a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the French Institute and a commander of the Legion of Honor. The deceased baron leaves two children, Baron Edouard and Baroness Beatrice. He has two surviving brothers, Baron Gustav and Baron Edmond. Baron Gustav has a son Robert, and two daughters, one of whom married Baron Lambert de Rothschild, of Brussels, who has long represented the Rothschilds at that capital and who succeeds Baron Alphonse as head of the Paris banking house.

WHAT NEXT?

MONTREAL, May 15.—It is announced President Hays of the Grand Pacific, has been elected a member of the international railway commission.

AN AMIABLE DISPOSITION.

"You will have a very easy time of it here, Bridget, as we have no children to worry you," said a lady to a servant she was about hiring.

"Oh, you needn't be short o' childer, ma'am, on my account, bekase it's fond of childher I am entirely."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HARRY TURNER WINS.

Verdict Given in His Favor in the Action Brought by Greek Immigrant for Alleged Arrest.

In a special session of the circuit court yesterday with his honor Judge Tuck presiding, the decision was given in Anastoases Papageorgiov vs. Harry M. Turner. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a Greek, against Turner at one time the American immigration agent in this city, for trespass and false arrest.

The plaintiff alleges that he was persuaded by George Serafik, an employe of the United States government to enter that country by boat to Eastport and that there he was arrested by Mr. Turner and taken from there to Portland, Me., where he was detained for some months. Later he was taken to New York and left on Ellis Island from where he was transported to Naples. He further alleges that Mr. Turner acted with Serafik in the matter, both at Eastport and St. John, and that Turner informed him while on the way to New York and while he was there that he would be sent back to Canada, but instead he was shipped to Italy. In Naples the plaintiff obtained a passage back to Canada, through the agency of the Greek consul there and during the summer of 1904 returned to St. John, having been imprisoned nearly a year.

The court held that Turner was not liable for the gross deception of Serafik and further that the arrest which Mr. Turner made at Eastport was not illegal, but was justified under the laws of the State of Maine.

The verdict was ordered to be entered for the defendant, the plaintiff being given leave to appeal to the full bench; but in order to avoid a new trial, in such a case, he assessed the damages at $1,500, with power to the court to increase or diminish this as they thought proper.

Attorney General Pugsley and W. Watson Allen for the plaintiff and Attorney General Dyer, with Currey & Vincent for the defendants.

Judgment was also given in the case of Fleming et al v. McLeod. This was an action brought by John Fleming and James Douglas of London, Eng., against William H. McLeod of Richibucto, to recover on four promissory notes, each amounting to £1,625 sterling, and payable in London in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 respectively. These notes were made by George K. McLeod of New York in favor of the defendant, who endorsed them over to the plaintiffs, in consideration of an advance of £5,000 sterling and of payment of some £1,500 sterling due from the late George K. McLeod of St. John. W. H. McLeod was only an accommodation endorser and the transaction was arranged by Geo. K. McLeod, jr. The defendants alleged payment, also that time was given to Geo. K. McLeod in 1900, after the notes had matured, without notice being given the endorser, W. H. McLeod, and that notices of dishonor were not given. The court ordered a verdict to be entered for the defendant, holding as to all the notes that time was given without notice to the endorser, and as to three of the notes that notices of dishonor were not given. C. J. Coster for the plaintiff, Messrs. Stockton & Price and W. D. Carter of Richibucto for the defendant.

DR. STOCKTON'S HELP WANTED.

Asked to Take Part in Ontario Campaign—Fitzpatrick Too Ill to Sit in Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Sir Wm. Mulock will leave for England very soon, and the telephone inquiry will then most likely be dropped for the session. The committee is working overtime to get in all the evidence possible before the break up. Fitzpatrick is still too sick to take his seat in the house.

Dr. Stockton has received an urgent request to take part in the London campaign, but acting under word from his medical adviser he will regretfully decline the call. Stockton's health is steadily improving as the weather grows warmer, and he now looks better than at any time since the start of the session.

DIAMONDS FOR DRAWING FINE WIRE.

(Electrical Review.)

Diamonds are used quite extensively as dies for drawing wire of the smallest sizes; for instances, the sizes less than, say, .025 inch diameter.

The hardest steel dies are not suitable for this work, for the reason that the wear upon them so enlarges the die that the diameter of the wire is not uniform within the required percentage of variation at the beginning and end of a drawing. Sapphires are used sometimes for this work. Copper, silver and platinum are the metals usually drawn to the very small sizes.

With diamond dies it is practicable to draw platinum to a diameter of five ten-thousandths of an inch. An idea of the fineness of a copper wire drawn to only three one-thousandths of an inch in diameter may be gathered from the fact that in one pound of the metal there are over six miles of such wire.

The weight of the diamond used for this work is from four to five carats, and they are uncut except as to the die. The value of these dies, which, of course, are not of the first water, varies from $15 to $20 a carat, and several hundred thousand dollars worth of diamonds are utilized as dies in the various wire factories of this country alone.

Skilful, however, as must be the artisans who sink these small dies, and attenuated as the wires drawn through them may be, yet neither will stand comparison with the output of the spinneret of the common spider, which ejects a single thread of silk so fine that 15,000 threads are required to equal in thickness an ordinary single strand of sewing silk.

The man of vigorous life among men will beat the man of books always, and at everything, in this world. — Lord Rosebery.

FERROVIM
TRADE MARK
A Tonic Wine, pleasant to take.
Gives strength
Makes new blood
Builds up the system
Throws off all weakness
A boon to those recovering from wasting fevers and long illness.
Sold by all medicine dealers.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

QUARTERMAN

Fredericton Police Unable To Secure The Colored Girl Who Was Assaulted.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 26—St. Anne's Catholic church will be dedicated on June 6th, Bishop Casey conducting the services. There is a likelihood of a reception being planned here for his lordship on the evening of June 5th. Just what form the reception will take is not known.

In the police court this morning Col. Marsh had before him Ernest Quarterman, who was arrested several weeks ago on complaint of Edna Lawrence, a fifteen-year-old colored girl, charging him with felonious assault. Since the time of his first appearance in court H. F. McLeod, who has appeared for the prisoner, has asked to have the prisoner admitted to bail, but just as often Col. Marsh used his power to send him back to jail for eight days, while the police attempted to locate the Lawrence girl, who is now wanted as a witness. The case after her disappearance became known officially as King v. Ernest Quartermain. This morning Col. Marsh announced that as the authorities had as yet been unable to locate the Lawrence girl that he was prepared to grant the wish of counsel, and the prisoner gave bail for his future appearance on Friday, June 2nd. Bail was fixed at $800, $400 to be offered by the prisoner, and $200 each by two persons satisfactory to the court. Owing to the prisoner being under age he would accept his father in his stead for $400. Mr. McLeod submitted himself and George Beatty as the two other bondsmen, and they were accepted. It was generally expected that the case would be dismissed, as it is understood the girl is in the United States and will not return.

The marriage of Miss Letitia B. McGowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGowan, this city, to C. Heber Jameson, of East Florenceville, Carleton Co., will take place at the bride's home on Wednesday afternoon, June 7th. Mr. Jameson is one of the road representatives of W. S. Loggie & Co., Chatham.

CLOSING THE BEER SHOPS IN MONCTON.

League Baseball Starts Today—Branch of Society of the Assumption to be Organized.

MONCTON, May 26.—The Sons of England, Lodge Shaftesbury, will attend service in a body in St. George's church of England on Sunday. The rector, Rev. E. Bertram Hooper, will preach the sermon on the occasion.

A branch of the Society of the Assumption is to be organized in Moncton on Sunday. This is an Acadian society and Dr. Landry, the organizer for the maritime provinces, will be present and make known the object and benefits.

The opening game of the local senior baseball league is scheduled for tomorrow. The double umpire system will be tried, the umpires being Frank (Dutchy) Crandall, an old ball player, and J. H. Corcoran. The clubs in this league are the Franklins, the Young Men's Catholic Club, the Trojans and the Thistles. The players are confined to fifteen for each team. Those names have been sent to the executive and approved.

The selling of the Cornier, or "hop" beer will soon be a thing of the past if the authorities keep up the vigilance exercised of late. Several of the beer shops have closed and most of them if they are doing any business at all in that line are doing it very quietly. The wide open small shop beer bar is at all events a thing of the past.

Moncton's mounted policeman has proved a decided success in clearing the back streets of loafers.

$1000 PILE CURE

A Thousand Dollars Guarantee goes with every bottle of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid—the only certain cure for every form of Piles.

George Cook, St. Thomas, Ont., writes:

"Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me of a very bad case of Piles of over ten years' standing. I had tried everything, but got no permanent cure till I used Hem-Roid. I had Blind and Bleeding Piles and suffered everything. Ointments and local treatments failed, but Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me perfectly."

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, which removes the cause of Piles. $1.00 at all Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara

That an ordinary steel rail can be hurled high in the air and twisted twice around the trunk of a big tree seems incredible, yet there was photographic evidence the other day of such an occurrence at Nanaimo, B. C. Great havoc was wrought, and the big rail, which was lying on the ground fully 25 feet away from the spot on which the explosion occurred, was lifted in the air and wrapped around the trunk of a tree 12 feet away, as if it had been mere wire. The explosion that did this is known as "Gelignite."

WOULD BREAK HIM.

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal.)

Mr. Carnegie might establish a pension fund for dethroned dukes, just to show that there is no ill-feeling.

FOUND IN A BOTTLE.

Another Fake Tale of the Missing Dauphin of France.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 26.—A bottle having every appearance of having been in the sea a long time, was picked up at Ocean Park today and was found to contain a note purporting to be from Wilbur A. Harris, a native of Pontiac, Mich., stating that on May 8, 1902, the whaler El Toro, out of Topolobampo, Mexico, was wrecked off a small island south by southwest of Tahiti. Harris further states that among the crew who were drowned was Lope Auitteremenos, who had in his possession a French manuscript handed down in his family, giving the complete history of the lost Dauphin of France, written by a man in whose charge Robespierre left him, and a French ornament set in diamonds. Harris asks that the professor of history of Yale University be notified and gives directions for finding this historical treasure, which he has buried.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Prof. A. M. Wheeler Durfee, professor of history in Yale University, and an authority on French history, was shown the despatch regarding a manuscript alleged to give the history of the so-called Daphin of France. Prof. Wheeler said claims of a similar purport had been made repeatedly. In the first number of the first volume of Putnam's Magazine, many years ago, said Prof. Wheeler, there appeared an apticle entitled, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?" in which the writer set up the claim that Rev. Eleazor Williams of Michigan was the lost Dauphin. Prof. Wheeler thought there might be some connection between this claim and the letter by Mr. Harris of Michigan found in the bottle. The professor said that Mr. Harris was not known to him. He adds that in his opinion history shows beyond question that the Dauphin died of torture in Paris in 1795.

AN ANTARTIC PAPER.

Printed on a Typewriter and Illustrated by Artists on the Discovery.

(New York Sun.)

Specimen pages of the newspaper that was printed on a typewriter every week for two winters, while the Discovery was in the Antartic have been sent to this country. It was not the first newspaper of its kind but in quality it was the best of Polar publications.

This is largely due to the fact that it was beautifully illustrated with water colors and black and white sketches. There were artists in that crowd, and some of their best work was done for the newspaper.

Most of the color work illustrated natural history. The birds and beasts of that region gave numerous sittings and the pictures are rarely surpassed by any process.

Many black and white illustrations hit off the daily life in camp, showed the humorous aspect of things and caricatured everybody from Capt. Scott down. These pictures are sprinkled in among news items, stories, fun and solid scientific articles. It is a remarkable product in its way, and they are talking at the Royal Geographical Society in London of making a facsimile reproduction in eight volumes to be sold at a pretty penny.

Then there were other methods also of driving dull care away during the tedious winter months. Once in a while things were livened up by a negro minstrel performance.

It would not do to rehearse for these performances on the ship, for everybody would know just what was going on. So the burnt cork artists always went for rehearsal to a hut that had been erected on the ice. The temperature in the hut was decidedly Arctic, and Lieut. Royds says it was no great pleasure playing the piano for the comic songs.

One day when the troupe went to the hut for rehearsal they found two members of the scientific staff taking pendulum observations. The gentlemen gave way to the minstrels and started for the ship, and a mention of what happened may give a faint idea of an Antartic blizzard on a winter night.

The distance between the hut and the ship was 60 feet. The rehearsal was over in an hour, and the minstrels started for the ship. They had gone half the distance when they heard a faint cry through the howling blast. Everybody knew that someone was lost.

The party opened out and soon found the two men who had left the hut. They had been lost between the hut and thes hip and for an hour had been tramping around in a little circle shouting at the top of their voices, but they couldn't outcry the blizzard.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe addressed the Religious Education Association recently. In the course of her remarks she said: "Mr. President and good friend: I desire to say that I have no fears regarding the dissolution of the church, unsectarian, founded upon vital religion, the true church of God. Brethren, so long as there is a woman of us left we shall have a church to which to guide your infant footsteps, an altar on which to offer our prayers with yours."

Richard Strutt, a son of Lord Rayleigh, has invented a clock that will run 2,000 years. The motive power is a small piece of gold leaf, which is electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. The gold leaf bends away from the metal substance and keeps moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it loses its electrical charge and then springs back and is again electrified, and the process is repeated. It is thought that a thoroughly reliable clock could be made with the use of radium salt for $1,000.

FOR WASHING LINEN
You will do the best work by using a PURE HARD SOAP like
"SURPRISE"
It makes towels and all such material white, clean and sweet, without any harm from harshness.
Don't forget the name.
SURPRISE SOAP

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 26.—In the house this afternoon Mr. Foster spoke again of the Indian scrip graft, and said that it seemed now that the injustice perpetrated upon the half-breeds was even greater than he had thought at first. He wanted the fullest possible return of papers on the subject. There were indications of misrepresentation and fraud on the part of those who were securing scrip from the Indians, and therefore the papers should be presented quickly. He wanted particularly to know whether any lands had been located under this scrip, and if not, whether the government would put a stop to the business immediately.

Col. Hughes (con., Victoria) asked whether the government had made any arrangements with certain land companies to hold Indian reserves which had come into its possession from settlement, so that the land company's holding adjoining lands might benefit. He got no answer.

Mr. Oliver thought there was no evidence of any fraud, and did not think he could present all the information requested.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to Mr. Oliver's assistance and admitted that ever since scrip had been issued to Indians, sharpers had followed them and tried to get possession of the scrip for small sums. The government, however, had the satisfaction of knowing that as soon as the Indians obtained scrip they were without a grievance.

Mr. Bennet (con., E. Simcoe) brought up another matter, which, according to a report in the Collingwood Bulletin, a liberal paper, had not a very nice appearance. The matter concerned a contract for a dock at Collingwood. Two tenders were received from Edward Conroy of Peterboro and Battle Bros. The former got the contract, but subsequently he thought he would lose on it, and wanted to withdraw. His check for $4,000, however, which he had put up as a guarantee of good faith, had stood in the way, and he asked to get it back. Meanwhile the town of Collingwood was obliged to wait. The government was doing nothing, and there was a general suspicion that the check would be returned and the contract given to Battle Bros. at $30,000, an increase of $5,000. The newspaper's report seemed to have been inspired by Mr. McCarthy (N. Simcoe), and it practically stated that Conroy would be released from his contract and Battle Bros. were to get it.

Mr. Fielding (acting minister of public works) said the government still had Conroy's check, and that he had not executed the contract. He could not see what Mr. Bennett objected to.

Mr. Bennett explained his objection. The government had promised a dock last year when an election was in view. The town wanted the dock very much and it was being delayed, and a suspicion prevailed that Conroy was to be let out and Battle Bros. let in. A further suspicion existed because the tenders had been called for twice before being accepted.

Mr. Fielding said the first tenders had been refused because they were higher than the engineer's estimate. He refused to give the names or the amounts of the first tenders.

Mr. Finlay (liberal, East Peterboro) said he was present when Mr. Conroy asked for his check and it was refused.

Mr. Borden reminded the government of its course in regard to the fast Atlantic service when the guarantee was retained with interest. He wondered why the government was so slow in dealing with the question now, when they had been in so great a hurry before the election.

House then went into supply.

Tonight Borden and Foster put Speaker Sutherland over the course as to the employment of 52 temporary clerks or employes above the regular staff. Sutherland made a very feeble explanation of overplus above the authorized number of employes, pleading that he had only followed the practice of his immediate predecessors, but he would not continue it next session. He frankly admitted that the staff was over-manned at the country's expense. Foster brought out the fact that furniture and furnishings for the speaker's rooms in the past two years cost about eight thousand dollars.

Henderson remarked that while the speaker's rooms were very richly furnished, his own desk in the commons had been broken into and robbed of its contents. Perhaps he was not on the right side of the speaker and sergeant-at-arms and was not favored as were government supporters even to the extent of a good lock and a decent desk if he had any place to put it as was accorded to grit members. He believed there was no place where the criminal code was more violated than in the commons chamber, where the members' desks were broken open and rifled of their contents.

Henderson, Foster and other speakers made it clear that petty thieving prevailed in the commons chamber and adjacent parts of the house and urged Speaker Sutherland to do his utmost to run the criminals to earth, whether they were commons employes or night interlopers.

Prefontaine was forced to admit that the str. Montcalm was a failure as an ice breaker, having been in trouble all winter, but predicted better things for the vessel next season.

At ten o'clock the committee switched off to post office estimates and made considerable progress therewith, the opposition courteously realizing that Mulock was booked to leave for England next week.

Provincial News

SACKVILLE, May 26.—This evening the opening entertainment of the Mt. Allison anniversary exercises took place with a very good programme. Lingley Hall was filled and hearty applause testified to the appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by Miss Carver and Miss Bawker, both of whom have been working over time this year.

This last year has been one of great prosperity in the annals of the Ladies' College. The registered attendance has been 306, of which 157 are boarders, and 30 regular teachers and five assistant teachers and lecturers are constantly employed. Monday evening thirteen girls will receive diplomas for various branches.

At the close of the evening the usual supper was tendered the university senior class by the rest of the students. This pleasant function took place in the university dining room. The Ladies' College likewise gave a feast to the lady members of the graduating class.

The Museum of Art will be opened tomorrow morning to visitors, and will prove, as it always has, a strong point of attraction. There has been a larger attendance than usual this year.

MONCTON, N. B., May 27.—Henry Smith, a prisoner who was being taken to Dorchester on the Springhill local, last evening, by Constable Wm. Beal, of Shediac, took desperate chances to escape prison fare. While the train was running thirty miles an hour between Rockland and Dorchester, the prisoner rushed from the car where he was in custody of the officer and jumped from the train. Since then no trace of him has been found, and it is not known to what extent he suffered for his rash act.

Smith, who is a sailor on one of the ships loading at Pt. du Chene, was committed for trial at Shediac yesterday on a charge of theft, and was being taken to Dorchester by Constable Beal to wait trial.

It seems that last year a chain and some other articles were stolen from a Norwegian captain at the Point, and recently the owner of the chain identified it in the possession of the sailor. He inquired of the sailor where he got it, and was informed that he had purchased it from Smith. Upon this information Smith was arrested, and at a preliminary examination at Shediac yesterday he was sent to a higher court.

HARCOURT, May 27.—Preparations are being made by the Millerton Tanning Extract Company, who have a factory in Mortimore, near here, that has been idle for several years, to resume operations on a large scale as soon as the machinery can be put into proper shape. The works will employ over thirty men, and call for about twelve thousand cords of hemlock bark every year. It is proposed to run the factory here at least three years. There are no available houses to rent now in Harcourt and very few in Mortimore.

Miss Jessie P., daughter of Andrew Dunn, left today for Sheffield, Sunbury Co., where for several weeks she will visit her sister, Mrs. Woodville Barker. On her way she will attend the Mount Allison closing exercises at Sackville.

Miss Mabel Wathen, teacher at Lake Stream, Kent Co., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Wathen, J. P.

Rev. R. Hensley Stavert, who received a call from the Presbyterian churches of Harcourt, Millbranch and Trout Brook recently, has accepted, and will settle here about June 1st.

Rev. George L. Freebern, rector here, has accepted the rectorship of Waterford, Kings Co., where he will take up his duties on July 1st. No successor is spoken of here yet.

The Imperial Coal Company at Beersville are mining coal regularly now, having over twenty men employed.

The Canadian Coal Company, that up to about a year ago operated near Beersville, will hold a meeting next month, to decide whether or not to reopen their mines.

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....$4.00
150-foot roll, 5 feet high.....5.00
150-foot roll, 6 feet high.....6.00

For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
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