TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTED BY THE W. C. T. U.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

The February number of the White Ribbon Tidings is perhaps the most interesting that has been issued for some time. Among other things is a history of the license reduction movement by Mrs. May R. Thornley. Mrs. Thornley says: "Sixteen years ago the citizens of London, alarmed over the increase of drinking and drunkenness —the cases of 'drunk' and 'drunk and disorderly' in that year's police docket reached 1,066—entered into a 'reduction' campaign. There were 69 licenses. In January of 1891 a by-law was carried by which 19 of these were cut off, leaving six shops and 44 taverns. The 'drunk' and 'drunk and disorderly' cases fell, next year, to 671. Encouraged by this evident improvement, in January of 1892 a council was elected pledged to a further reduction, and as a result a by-law was enacted placing the possible licenses at 40—6 shops and 34 taverns, thus dropping an additional ten bars.

"Matters ran along in this way for several years until the suburb of West London was absorbed by the city. This little municipality had two very objectionable saloons—they were really nothing more, though dignified by the name of hotels. The amalgamation with the city cancelled these licenses and inaugurated a fight for a change in the by-law. One hotel at least, if not both, was owned by a leading brewer. Both were situated in the same sub-division, a section given over to factory workers. The adjoining subdivision contained most of the churches and church-goers, and it, in connection with the city workers, made a valiant fight to retain freedom from the drink trade.

"The struggle lasted two years and culminated in a defeat. The council carried a by-law changing the number of tavern licenses from 34 to 36."

Mrs. Thornley goes on to tell that the vote on this occasion was a tie which was settled by one man who was brought in in a state of intoxication who cast the ballot against the temperance party. A wave of intemperance struck London again about three years ago. Police court cases became more numerous, the statement of charitable societies and the evidences of the streets proved that drinking was on the increase, especially among the young. The W. C. T. U. prayer league agreed to ask God to arouse the men of their city to their duty. In answer to this prayer a men's city temperance organization was founded, rooms rented and a secretary engaged. A petition was circulated asking the council to reduce the licenses by taking off nine. This petition was granted. In October at a joint conference of the London Temperance League and the W. C. T. U., the council was again petitioned to reduce the licenses to 26.

About the middle of October campaigning began. As a preparation to it the W. C. T. U. had districted the city early in the spring, and sent out literature distributers, who were to call on the women voters only. About two-thirds of the city was covered twice by these committees; thus the voters were located and their interest awakened. In the middle of November these "franchise committees," as they were called, were reorganized and filled out. New poll books were procured and the canvass of the by-law begun. There are fifteen hundred women's names on the lists. It is notorious that all over the province the women's lists are incorrect—not being required at provincial or dominion elections, they are not carefully scrutinized and purged.

They, therefore, offer to the canvasser a much more difficult problem than the men's lists, demanding an amount of enquiry and tracking up, altogether out of proportion to the numbers involved.

Literature was distributed in large quantities. Churches were approached and 36 of them responded favorably. Sunday school teachers and pupils were pressed into the work. Immediately after the nominations a temperance aldermanic slate was made up.

On the Wednesday prior to the vote, a letter of final instructions was sent each woman canvasser, and was accompanied by a quantity of leaflets, giving the list of aldermen to be supported, a fac-simile of the ballot and a few cautions. Some cards, containing nothing but the names of the temperance candidates, were also sent, with the request that they be handed to men friends and acquaintances. Each chairman was told to see that every woman voter received the leaflet. If possible, they were to be personally distributed; if not, they were to be sent by mail at Union expense.

On Friday, the 29th, as per instructions, every canvasser sent in to the woman chairman of her ward a complete list of the voters in her sub-division, with a comment after every name, such as "dead," "in the States," "gone to the Northwest," "married," "votes in another ward," etc. These were copied, the originals retained, and the copies sent to the scrutineers, to prevent impersonation.

The result was a grand success, the League and Union coming out 382 votes ahead!

London has now about 46,000 inhabitants, and will have 26 licensed bars and six shops. Some of the older citizens recall the time when with half the population there were 140 bars.

The same issue of Tidings gives an account, written by Mrs. Stevens, of failure of the Toronto W. C. T. U. to secure the local option law on account of lack of good organization on the part of the women, and so many of those who were qualified to do so, failing to vote.

The "Y's" held a very interesting meeting last Tuesday evening in the W. C. T. U. hall on Germain street. It was a Frances Willard memorial meeting, and all the papers read and talks given were on that line. Among other things, the programme consisted of a paper by Mrs. Seymour, an address by Mrs. Sprague, a reading by Miss Graham, and a paper by Mrs. W. H. Myles. The evening was a most enjoyable one.

He Meant Every Word He Said

MR. REEVE'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was So Crippled that He Could Hardly Get Around, and Could Get No Relief from Doctors or Medicines.

DRESDEN, Ont., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and ex-reeve of this place, was the speaker and he evidently meant every word he said.

"It was the Inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had, and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

"Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys are right they will strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism will go with it.

MEMS ABOUT MEMBERS.

John Burns, although he is now a Cabinet Minister, still continues his old habit of entering his house at Battersea by means of the doorway.

No one who knows James Bryce would suppose that his favorite recreation was walking backwards up a spiral wire.

It is not generally believed that "Lulu" Harcourt is a member of the Russian Secret Service.

Austen Chamberlain is some years the junior of his father, Joseph Chamberlain.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.

It is rumored that a rival to "The Westminster Gazette" is about to be started, entitled "The Exminster Gazette." It will be edited by Mr. Balfour and sub-edited by Mr. Lyttleton; while among the contributors will be Mr. Brodrick and Lord Stanley. It will be printed on very green paper.

MEN WANTED locally throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $900 a year, or $80 a month and expenses $2 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.

POLICE KILLED THREE ANARCHISTS

WARSAW, Feb. 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning the police suddenly raided the residence of three anarchists, who in turn threw bombs which exploded, killing a police commissary and the janitor of the building and his wife. Thereupon the Cossacks were summoned and bombarded the house, killing all three of the anarchists.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Feb. 25.—Another encounter between the national democrats and the socialists, the latter being bent on breaking up campaign meetings held by the former, took place today at Praga, a suburb of the city. One man was killed and fifteen were wounded by revolver shots. Troops surrounded the hall where the meeting was being held and many arrests were made and a large quantity of weapons confiscated.

GIRL FOUND IN PITIFUL CONDITION.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A twelve-year-old girl who gave her name as Irene Fredericks, was found in a pitiful condition in Roxbury toady, and at the police station told the officers that she had walked from Providence. She claimed that a woman with whom she had been living there had turned her out of the house and told her that her mother lived on Heath Place in Roxbury.

The condition of the child was such as to lead the officers to believe her story about walking from Providence, and the police of that city were notified to see the woman whom the child accused.

The little girl was sent to the home for little wanderers.

KILLED IN FEUD

WOODBURY, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The feud between the Johnson and Motley families in this (Cannon) county, originating ten years ago over the operation of an illicit distillery, broke out afresh last night and as a result the following are fatally wounded: Sam Blair, shot four times in the stomach; Bob Motley, shot twice in the groin, and Richard Johnson, throat cut.

The families live in the Pea Ridge neighborhood, near DeKalb county line. The feud has broken out intermittently since the first bloodshed, a decade ago.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—The Royal Bank of Canada is to erect a marble building in St. James street, at a cost estimated at half a million dollars.

HOCH DIED WITH PRAYER FOR HIS EXECUTIONERS.

Met the End With Head Erect and Shoulders Squared, Affirming His Innocence—His Lawyers Fought to the Last.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Johann Hoch, convicted wife murderer, confessed bigamist, and who, if but a fraction of the stories of crime that are told of him are true, was one of the greatest criminals this country has ever known, was hanged in the county jail today for poisoning his wife, Marie Welcker Hoch. He faced death with a prayer on his lips for the officers of the law who took his life; and save for the words "good-bye," his last utterance was an assertion that he was innocent of the crime for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law.



JOHANN HOCH.

The last scene in the career of Hoch came at 1.34 o'clock this afternoon while his attorneys were still making desperate efforts for a little more time on earth for him. His death, the lawyers say, has not ended the appeal that was made in his behalf, and although the man himself is dead, they promise to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States.

The time set for the hanging was between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Shortly after 9 o'clock Hoch's attorneys appeared in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court, where they filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the broad ground that Hoch was held in peril of death, in direct violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which declares in effect that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

As soon as the application for a writ had been filed, Attorneys Maher and Comerford, who were acting in behalf of Hoch, hastened to the jail, where they informed Jailer Whitman and Deputy Sheriff Peters that the application for the writ had been made, and asked them to delay the execution until the court had either granted or refused the writ. The jailer and the deputy sheriff agreed to wait. The attorneys then returned to the court and appeared before Judge Landis and asked that the writ issue forthwith if it was found that it was drawn in proper form.

As soon as it was known that the application for the writ of habeas corpus has been denied by Judge Landis, preparations were commenced at the jail for the execution of Hoch. Dr. H. R. Davis, a county physician, first went to the prisoner's cell. Hoch asked what time it was and when told it was almost 10.30 o'clock, replied:

"They said the end would come about 10.45. I have then 15 minutes to live, but I want to tell you that I am innocent. I believe in respect for the law, but I am not guilty of murder."

Hoch was advised that his attorneys were making strenuous efforts in his behalf, and to Rev. Schlet, who called immediately after Davis, Hoch declared that he intended to insist that all the time given to him under the sentence should be allowed. He told the clergyman that if an effort was made to take him to the scaffold before 1.30 o'clock he would resist.

At 12 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Peters, accompanied by Jailer Whitman, entered Hoch's cell, the deputy holding the death warrant, which they told him they had come to read.

"I am ready to hear it," said Hoch, sitting down on the bed.

Deputy Sheriff Peters then read the warrant, the two notices of reprieve which had been granted to Hoch, the final decision of the state supreme court in his case. Throughout the reading Hoch was unmoved, and Deputy Sheriff Peters, at the close, said to him:

"Mr. Hoch, I wish to commend you for the manner in which you have conducted yourself, and also for the preparation you have made for the hereafter. I hope God will have mercy on your soul."

Hoch smiled and said quietly: "I am a great sinner in some ways, but I am innocent of this murder." Then turning to Jailer Whitman, Hoch said:

"I want all that is coming to me in the way of time. If you try to take me before 1.30 I will fight."

Just as the reading of the death warrant was finished, Attorney Comerford appeared at the jail with an appeal bond, to which he desired the signature of Hoch. It was Jailer Whitman's intention to proceed with the execution immediately following the reading of the death warrant, but when informed of the errahd of Attorney Comerford he issued orders that proceedings be delayed.

Before the appeal bond was taken to the county jail Attorneys Maher and Comerford presented it to the court and again asked for an appeal.

"Under the circumstances I don't think you have any right to appeal," said Judge Landis.

"Any citizen has the right to appeal," said Attorney Maher.

"In view of the fact that this matter was delayed until within an hour of the execution I don't think so," replied the court. The attorneys again urged him to grant the appeal and the court directed them to prepare their record and bring it in. Attorney Comerford then hurried to the jail, where he arrived just as the death march was about to begin. He asked that proceedings be further delayed, but this request was denied by Deputy Sheriff Peters after a talk with Judge Landis over the telephone.

Jailer Whitman then went to Hoch's cell with six guards.

"Johann, your time has come," he said.

Hoch had advanced to meet the party and said calmly:

"I am ready, Mr. Whitman."

As he left the cell Whitman noticed that Hoch still wore a collar.

"You will have to take that off," said Whitman, pointing to the collar.

"All right," replied Hoch. He took the collar off and threw it back into the cell.

As the death march started Hoch stopped several times to shake hands with the attendants, saying "Good-bye boys."

At 1.32 o'clock Hoch stepped on the drop, beneath the cross beams. His face was pale, but his manner was composed, and his courage unsurpassed. He had said several times that when the hour of his death came he would meet it bravely, that he had been a soldier and knew how to die. His attitude on the scaffold bore out his words in full. He stood erect, heels close together, his shoulders back and his gaze directed over the heads of the crowd toward the far end of the corridor. The Rev. J. R. Burkland, who was reciting the prayers for the dying as the procession approached the scaffold, continued them while Hoch was preparing for execution. Deputy Sheriff Peters spoke to Hoch, asking him to move backwards, as he was not squarely on the drop. Hoch glanced down at his feet, moving quickly to the rear and again resumed his military attitude. He had said that he did not care to say anything on the scaffold, but while Deputy Sheriff Peters was pinioning his feet, Hoch spoke to him in a low voice.

"Do you want to say something?" asked Deputy Sheriff Peters.

"Yes," said Hoch.

The Rev. Mr. Burkland was still reciting the prayers, and the jailer motioned with his hand to silence him. The clergyman, not noticing, continued his prayer, and Whitman stepped to the edge of the scaffold and asked him to desist for a moment.

As soon as the voice of the clergyman had ceased, Hoch spoke up in a strong, clear tone, and with a pronounced German accent, saying:

"Father, forgive them, they know not what they do. I must die, an innocent man. Good-bye."

He bit off the last two words in a crisp, incisive fashion, and just as soon as he had uttered them, the drop fell.

Dr. McNamara, a county physician, was at Hoch's side the instant he fell, and declared that death had been instantaneous, the neck having been broken.

Hoch's pulse continued to beat for 10 minutes after Dr. McNamara had declared his neck broken.

LARGEST LINER IN THE WORLD.

Immediately after the launch of the Baltic two years ago the keel was laid at the Queen's Island of another leviathan for the White Star Line.

The new vessel, which is named the Adriatic, will be ready for launching about the end of April, and will be a great advance in almost every respect on the Baltic, Cedric and Celtic. Not even the great Hamburg-American liner Amerika, which Messrs. Harland and Wolff launched some twelve months ago, and which was then regarded as a marvel in shipbuilding circles, will be comparable with the latest White Star giant.

Up to the present the Oceanic is regarded as the largest vessel afloat, but her 705ft. 6in. has been exceeded in the new vessel, while her breadth and depth will be equal to that of any of her three sister ships. The dimensions of the Adriatic are 710ft. 6in. long, 75ft. broad, and almost 50ft. deep. This will, according to Board of Trade computation, give her a gross tonnage bordering closely upon 25,000 tons. Like her sister ships, the Adriatic will be a twin-screw boat of tremendous horse power. No definite data is as yet available on this point, but her engines will be of the well-known quadruple expansion type for which Messrs. Harland and Wolff's engine works are famous the world over, and are intended to drive what will be the most powerful screws in existence at a rate of speed which will be somewhat in excess of the speed of any of her predecessors. Speed, however, is not the main point with either the owners or builders. The comfort of the passengers is the cardinal point with them, and in this respect the Adriatic will not be found wanting, as it is intended to spare neither money, skill, nor ingenuity in making the passenger accomodation of every class as palatial in the fullest sense of the term as the wit of man can contrive.

James Kelly, second steward on the steamer Bengore Head, dallied too long with the wine cup on Saturday morning, and the steamer sailed without him. James was broke and sought protection at the police station.

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell 3 14

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

EIGHT YEAR CHASE FOR MURDERER.

Patient Detectives Successful at Last.

Man Who Murdered Wealthy Miner and Stole a Million Dollars Has Been Located.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Call says today that local detectives believe they have located the murderer of John Stinson, a wealthy mining man, who disappeared from this city in 1898. At that time the body of an unknown man was found floating in Stowe Lake, and was buried as a pauper. A few months ago it was discovered that the body found in the lake was that of Stinson, and also that his deposit box with a local trust company was empty, although it was known to have contained a large sum of money and other valuables at the time of its owner's disappearance.

Since then detectives have been at work ferreting out the mystery in connection with Stinson's death. Now the news has been received here yesterday that Mrs. Frank W. Sawyer, of Boston, a niece of Stinson, arrived at her mother's, Mrs. Sarah Connor, of Portland, Maine, with the news that detectives hired by her to investigate the death of her uncle had located $75,000 worth of bonds belonging to Stinson in San Francisco, and are now closely watching the man who has them in his possession.

This man, says Mrs. Sawyer, was an old companion of Stinson in the mine, and worked with him for forty years. "He became suddenly wealthy after uncle's death," she said in an interview last night. "Our detectives are watching every move of that man, and his arrest will be accomplished shortly."

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23. — Mrs. Sarah Connor, who claims to have evidence that her brother, John Stinson, a wealthy miner of San Francisco, was murdered in 1898, claims that the man at the time of his death was believed to have had property valued at between $800,000 and $1,000,000. Stinson went to California to hunt gold in '49, and made a fortune. Afterwards he became a mining operator and promoter.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE DATES

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23. —The dates for the annual Moody religious conference for the coming year have been fixed as follows:

June 22 to July 1, students from all over the world; Young Women's Association, July 5 to 15; Women's Missionary Summer School Workers, July 17 to 24; Summer School of Sunday School Workers, July 21 to 29; General Conference of Christian Workers and Laymen, August 3 to 19. A post conference will follow the meetings.

RIGHTS AND DIGNITY MUST BE ASSURED

These Are Only Conditions on Which France Desires Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The officials of the foreign office emphasize Premier Rouvier's statement in the chamber of deputies yesterday that "France wants peace only on conditions assuring her rights and dignity" as summing up the government's intentions at Algericas. This is coupled with the view that the government's rights and dignity have already reached the furthest limits of concessions, and that therefore from the view point of the government authorities it is preferable that the agony of the conference be not prolonged, as France prefers to continue the status quo in Morocco as though the conference had not tried to deal with the question. However, this attitude does not involve any thought of immediate war. On the contrary the highest authorities here are firmly convinced that the failure of the conference will not bring war; first, because their advices show that Germany does not want war, and secondly, because French official and public opinion is strongly against war. It is therefore the expectation in military circles that the deadlock at Algericas will drag along until disagreement is manifest and then some definite action will be taken, leaving the main Franco-German issue where it was before the conference was decided upon.

Accordingly government opinion took a strongly pessimistic turn today and foreshadowed the dissolution of the conference without a definite decision.

Concerning the possibility of European unrest, leading to eventful war, some important information has been received in headquarters. This shows that Austria's connection does not assure her taking up arms against France, as it is definitely known that the Hungarian troops would not participate in an Austrian movement against France owing to Hungary not sharing Austria's support of Germany on the Moroccan question.

NAPLES, Feb. 25.—Mr. Byington, the American consul, today notified the police that sixteen sailors had deserted from the second squadron of the United States Atlantic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and seven of them have been arrested and sent on board the American vessels.

LASH ORDERED FOR N. S. FIEND

Whipping Post for Father Who Assaulted Child.

Five Convicted Criminals Sentenced to Dorchester by Judge Meagher at Sydney Yesterday.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—Five persons convicted of various offenses in the supreme court at Sydney during the past few days were sentenced to terms in Dorchester penitentiary by Judge Meagher tonight, while two others were given sentences to jail and one to the Halifax Industrial School. The names of the persons sentenced with their terms are as follows:

Charles Neville, aggravated assault, three months in county jail; Dominic Rossi, shooting with intent to murder, four years in Dorchester penitentiary; Edward Gallant, indecent assault on his ten-year-old child, twenty-two months in jail and forty lashes on the bare back; James Rainnie, aggravated assault, three years at Dorchester; Jas. Snelgrove, attempted rape on the late Mrs. Stetka, four years in Dorchester; Jas. O'Callaghan, attempted rape, four years at Dorchester; Neil McNeil, 15 years old, four years at Halifax Industrial School; Daniel Brown, aggravated assault, two charges, four years at Dorchester.

The whipping of Gallant will be the first in the history of Cape Breton, and he is to receive two lashes per month until his sentence is served.

In closing the court Judge Meagher said he hoped that the recent session would prove a lesson to evil doers in the county of Cape Breton.

THE GREAT PASSENGER ROLLS OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

The return of passengers landed at New York by Atlantic liners during the past year, establishes, says Engineering, several important records. The total numbers of both cabin and steerage passengers are the largest in any year, and the average number per liner is greater than in any previous period. In this latter respect there has been a very steady development. Ten years ago 400 and 500 was about the number per ship, but now we are approaching 1,000, the figure for 1905 being 961. This compares with 760 in the preceding year; 830 in 1903; 773 in 1902; and 639 in 1901. When we (Engineering) analyse the details, we note in several cases a still more decided movement forward. Up to the beginning of the century no company could claim the credit of taking 1,000 pasengers in each of their steamers. In 1901, however, the North German Lloyd stepped into this position with an average of 1,130. In 1902 they were joined by the Hamburg-American Line, and in 1903 there were seven lines with an average in excess of 1,000. In 1904, however, there were only three. For the past year we have nine lines, the Cunard Company topping the list with their Flume service, having an average of 1,730 passengers. This is the largest recorded for any line, the highest, in 1904, being the 1256 of the Hamburg-American Company; while in 1903 the maximum per ship was the 1,367 recorded by the North German Lloyd. The other lines with high averages for 1905 include the North German Lloyd, Mediterranean service, with 1,511; the White Star Mediterranean service, with 1,479; the Hamburg-American service from Hamburg, with 1,396; the North German Lloyd Bremen service, with 1,387; the Red Star Antwerp service, with 1336; the Navigazone Generale Italiana Mediterranean service, with 1,195; La Veloce Line, from the Mediterranean, with 1,146; and the Holland-American service, from Rotterdam, with 1,108. Many of these high averages are due largely to emigrant or steerage traffic, but there is still a very satisfactory development in saloon traffic. This year the first place is taken by the North German Lloyd, with 393 passengers in the first and second saloons. This compares with the highest total of 352 by the same company in the previous year, while in 1903 the highest was 362. The Cunard Company come second in this respect with a total of 307, as compared with 287 and 294 in the two preceding years. Then follow the White Star with 285, the American with 246, the Hamburg-American with the same number, and the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, with 244. Twelve lines took more than 100 cabin passengers, as compared with ten in the two preceding years, so that in this respect also the increase in the size and accommodation in ships is having its effect. The total (as shown in the complete analysis in Engineering) is 961,262 passengers landed at New York—31 per cent. above the highest total previously recorded—that of 1903—and three times the number in several years in the nineties.

BAD FIRE IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fierce fire, fanned by a stiff lake wind, threatened to wipe out the lower Italian quarter before midnight. The blaze started in one of the smaller buildings of the Pierce Manufacturing Co., makers of automobiles. A half dozen high priced touring cars were destroyed and a hundred car bodies were burned. Spontaneous combusion is assigned as the cause. The damage will be about $50,000, fully insured. A whisky distillery next door was in danger for some time, and the efforts of the firemen were directed towards keeping the fire from it. Scores of Italians moved their belongings into the streets in the sleet storm that prevailed.

The best results can be obtained only by everlasting and persistent effort.—Gus Lavenson, Sacramento.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE For 1905-6

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NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B

J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION

The Hantsport Advance contains a lengthy article on an automatic fire and burglar alarm invented by Percy H. Eaton of Newcastle, N. B., and patented in the United States and Canada.

The contrivance, says the Advance, is very simple in its construction. The case of the indicator somewhat resembles a Bell telephone. This indicator is placed in the office of a hotel, or in the sitting room of a private house. From this indicator small wires run to the various rooms. The mechanism is such that as soon as a fire breaks out a powerful alarm bell on the indicator case is sounded. This also shows the exact room in which the blaze has taken place. Mr. Eaton is 36 years of age and a native of Canard, N. S.

THE MUSE FORSAKEN.

I used to think how sweet for me
The muse's mystic spell would be;
To turn a swiftly scribbled verse
To current coin for my purse;
To sit and dream, and have the dreams
All lined with literal golden gleams;
But now since Bliss has come to this,
My golden dreams have gone amiss.

No more the little streamlet sings
Those dear old visionary things;
Now as I strive a song to make
About the silent, silver lake,
The cruel winds are mocking me
By whispering law and equity—
Oh! why did Bliss go so amiss,
And bring me down to earth like this?

The lights along the hills have flown,
The sordid world has claimed its own;
No more high hopes and fond desires
Will fed the press' furnace fires;
The strength of cold material things
Has clipped my fancy's splendid wings—
But in my fall, remember this,
I blame the whole affair on Bliss.

—Jim.

BRIDGE WANTED AT PASSEKEAG

BLOOMFIELD, N. B., Feb. 23.—Our school concert and basket social held at the hall, Central Norton, last night, was well attended, notwithstanding the bad travelling, and was one of the best ever given by the pupils. About thirty dollars was raised, which will go towards the purchase of an outfit for the manual training room.

It is with regret that we learn of the proposed removal of the green houses of P. E. Campbell from this place to Rothesay, owing to insufficient train accommodation here, and the high price of season tickets, which were once $32, but are now $72.

A petition has been signed by the residents of Passekeag, Central Norton and others interested, asking the legislature to build a bridge across the Kennebeccasis on the site of the old toll bridge, the abutments of which still remain in good repair and can be utilized in the structure of a new one.

Several parties have been hauling logs this winter to the site where Arthur Crandall's mill was last cutting at Passekeag, and it is expected there will be a cut of half a million or upwards. It is not known yet whose mill will be engaged to do the work.

DIVORCE CASE IN FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.—Judge Gregory will open the February term of the divorce court here on Tuesday next. The only case on the docket is that of Ida Lottimer v. Robert A. Lottimer.

The plaintiff, who recently conducted a dressmaking establishment here, is seeking absolute divorce from her husband on the ground of adultery and non-support. The couple were married about seventeen years ago, and lived to gether as man and wife for only one year, at the end of that time they had a quarrel and separated. The defendant has since resided in New York, and it is alleged he has a wife and two children there. O. S. Crockett is proctor for the plaintiff. It is scarcely likely the case will be defended.