ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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MITCHELL SUGGESTS FURTHER CONFERENCE

Says Interests Involved Are Too Vast for Matter to be Dropped Without Thorough Understanding---Believes Proposals Were Misunderstood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has mailed to George F. Baer, chairman of the anthracite coal operators' committee his reply to the committee's communication rejecting the demands of the miners' organization. The letter follows:

"Referring again to your communication dated March 10th, with accompanying documents, and to our reply thereto, I write to say that I have submitted to your committee the answers made by your committee to the propositions presented by us. It is unnecessary to state that we were keenly disappointed to learn that our demands were rejected in toto, and that our arguments in favor of them had received so little consideration at your hands that they were practically ignored in your reply to us.

"We have again reviewed the scale presented for your consideration; have compared it with the scale of wages paid for similar classes of labor in other coal producing states and districts, and we are satisfied beyond the peradventure of doubt that the wages proposed are not in excess of, indeed that they are not so high as the wages paid in the bituminous mining districts of our country.

"Judging from the language employed in your answer to us, it is perfectly evident that we failed to make clear or that you failed to understand the real import of the propositions submitted by us.

"We wish to assure you that we are not unmindful of the great public interests involved in this controversy as to our future relations, neither are we unappreciative of the splendid efforts made by the anthracite coal strike commission to establish a relationship between us that would insure a joint and permanent peace; but, if you will refer to the award of that commission, you will find that the commission itself was in doubt as to the permanency of its findings, and expressed the hope that at the expiration of the award the relations of operators and employes would have so far improved as to make impossible such a condition as existed throughout the country in consequence of the strike in the anthracite region. We had entertained the hope that our adherence to the letter and the spirit of the award and the absence of local organization strikes during the past years would have appealed more strongly to your confidence, and that we might reasonably expect serious consideration of our claims at this time.

"When we met in joint conference at 143 Liberty street, New York, on the 15th day of last February, it was agreed that when the separate committees of seven had terminated their work, they should report to the committee of the whole. We understood this to mean that after we had submitted our demands and our reasons therefor, and you had prepared your reply thereto, the joint committee would meet, confer, and is possible reach an agreement, but it would seem from reading your reply that your propositions have been regretted and your final decision has been given. We trust that this conception of your intention is incorrect. It is our opinion that neither you nor we can afford to break off negotiations in this abrupt manner. So far as we and the interests we represent are concerned, we are not willing to accept any share of the responsibility this action entails. We believe that further meeting should be held and that we should strive earnestly and conscientiously to reconcile our differences.

"While it may be true that on the part of the operators there has been no serious cause for complaint during the past three years, we wish to assure you that in expressing this opinion you do not reflect our views. Not only has there been criticism among the miners, but what is more important, there exists much cause for criticism and complaint. To such an extent is this true that we feel it incumbent upon us to say that we cannot with any degree of contentment or satisfaction continue to work under present conditions. However, we repeat that the interests involved are so vast that we are not willing to break off negotiations without first making further efforts to reconcile our differences. We therefore, propose that further conference or conferences be held between now and the first of April.

"If this suggestion meets with your approval we will be pleased to arrange with you a date upon which our joint convention may reconvene."

Twenty-one Years a Supreme Court Judge

Chief Justice Tuck Attained His Majority on the Bench Last Saturday---Has No Intention of Retiring Yet

Twenty-one years ago Saturday His Honor Chief Justice Tuck, who was then a practicing lawyer in this city, was elevated to the position of a supreme court judge, and during all this time his honor has only been absent from the court during one court. This is a most creditable record.

JUSTICE TUCK.

The following is a brief summary of his life since 1848, when he first commenced the study of law at the age of seventeen years. On the thirteenth of October, 1848, he entered the law office of L. A. Wilmot, in Fredericton, as a student at law, and only two years later, in 1850, he began his public career by taking an active part in the election of Mr. Wilmot, who was then running for the Dominion house. For the fifty-six years since he has always had an active interest in public matters.

Mr. Tuck remained in Mr. Wilmot's office until April, 1851, when he came to this city and entered the office of William Jack, where he continued to study until he was admitted to the bar in 1853.

After this he opened a law office for himself and continued to practice until 1882, when he became the Conservative candidate for the Dominion house for the city and county of St. John, but being defeated he continued his law practise until March, 1885, when he was appointed to the supreme court bench. For the two years following his appointment he did not take a very strong part in delivering judgments, but in 1887 he went more deeply into his work and since that time he has rarely missed giving a written judgment in all the cases which have come before the supreme court.

What probably is one of the most remarkable things in his career is the fact that in 1892 he was the junior judge on the bench and in April of 1894, only two years later, he became the senior judge and acting chief justice, which position he continued to hold until the sixteenth of March, 1896, when he was appointed chief justice, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Allan.

During his long experience as a judge of the supreme court Chief Justice Tuck has never had a leave of absence granted to him, and he has only missed one court and that was when he was confined to his home by an attack of sciatica.

In the Michaelmas term of 1903, the lawyers of New Brunswick tendered his honor, at Fredericton, a banquet in honor of his fiftieth anniversary as an attorney of the court of New Brunswick.

When asked if he had any idea of retiring from the bench on full pay, as it has been reported that such was his intention his honor replied that it was true that he might retire on a full allowance, yet at the present time he had no intention of resigning as physically and mentally he has never felt better since his appointment to the bench in 1885.

Anything further than this his honor declined to discuss.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HALIFAX, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day dawned beautifully fine and clear, and continued so throughout. There was no parade, nor usual banquet of the Irish Society, which has been postponed a month on account of the death of Archbishop O'Brien.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The snowstorm which set in at an early hour today was not of sufficient proportions to submerge the enthusiasm of Irish citizens of Montreal on the occasion of the celebration of the patron saint day in honor of St. Patrick. Although the temperature at 22 above zero was comparatively mild, the falling snow and wind rendered outdoor exercises somewhat unpleasant. This did not, however, interfere with the enthusiasm which is so characteristic of the Irish people on the occasion of the national celebration. At 9 o'clock there was a large congregation at St. Patrick's church, where solemn high mass was said by Archbishop Bruchesi. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father John Heenan, of Saratoga, N. Y., who dwelt on the benefits conferred on Ireland and the Irish people by St. Patrick. At the conclusion of the services the annual parade was formed.

This evening the annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society marks the fiftieth anniversary of its formation, and special interest attaches to the function on that account.

STILL SHIVERING.

King Edward was heartily cheered in France. At which another severe chill goes up and down German's spinal column while the Kaiser's moustache turns pink.—Montreal Star.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Consecon, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured me of constipation, rheumatism, stomach troubles and a very severe kidney trouble after years of suffering. I am now sixty-eight years of age and very grateful for what Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done for me."

Express Wagons

In the absence of snow your boy will want a Nice Express Wagon.

We have a large variety in size and price.

Strong and Well Made. All larger sizes have iron axles.

Prices from 50c. to $6.52.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SUSSEX NEWS

SUSSEX, March 17.—The Whist and Dancing Club held its regular weekly meeting Thursday evening last with Miss Agnes Connoly. About fifteen invited guests besides the members were present, and a most delightful evening was spent in dancing. This is the last regular meeting of this club for the season. The Misses Laura Robinson and Vera McLean will entertain the members later.

The Sussex Literary Club will hold its regular weekly meeting Tuesday evening, March 20th, at the home of Miss Annie Keltie, Church avenue, when a number of Shelley's poems will be read and discussed.

Mrs. G. B. Fenwick, who has been spending the past four months in Colorado for the benefit of her health, is on her way home. At present she is visiting friends in the state of Maine, but is expected in Sussex in a short time. Mrs. Fenwick's health is much improved, and her many friends here will be pleased to see her at home again.

J. Paul Byrne, barrister, of Bathurst, spent the week-end at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne.

Rev. Father Carney of Fredericton was the guest of Rev. J. McDermott Friday and Saturday.

Miss Ethel Davis, who has been visiting in St. John for a few weeks, returned home on Friday.

Richard Sherwood of Providence, R. I., well and favorably known about town, spent Thursday and Friday in Sussex. He is at present on a visit to his invalid mother at Upham, but is always extended a hearty welcome when he comes to Sussex.

It is understood G. H. White leaves on his southern trip Thursday next. He purposes going to Florida, thence to California returning by way of Alberta. While in western Canada Mr. White will visit his brother, Rev. Coulter White, at Revelstoke, who is interested in ranching and mining.

Miss Ethel Estey, who has been visiting her friend, Mrs. A. B. Pugsley, at the Depot House, has returned to her home in St. John.

TOOTHSOME SALADS

Promote Health and Please Palate

A lover of good living writes from Chicago:

"The favorite salads in my family," he says, "are prepared with Grape-Nuts, according to your recipes. We regard them as unapproachable. We are also fond of Grape-Nuts with cream as a breakfast food, and use it daily.

"I was a great sufferer for years," he continues, "from stomach trouble, which gave rise to painful headaches, and I was at last completely prostrated and bedridden with ulceration of the stomach and bowels. I suffered untold agonies while the doctors were trying to cure my ailment with medicines.

"I could retain nothing on my stomach but an occasional sip of cold water, or a teaspoonful of olive oil, and at last even these could not be kept down. The doctors then gave me up—said there was no hope for me.

"In this strait my good angel induced me to try Grape-Nuts food, and it may sound ludicrous to say of the initial experiment that the sensation was simply 'heavenly' but nothing milder than that will express it.

"My recovery was rapid and in a very few days I was up and about, and in a few weeks was a perfectly well man again. And it was all the work of the Grape-Nuts food, for, as I have said, the doctors had ceased to give me medicine, considering my case hopeless.

"Since then Grape-Nuts has been, and always shall be a staple article of diet with us." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

MAINE MAN KILLED

BANGOR, Me., March 19.—Frank Labree of Costigan, aged 59, a Maine Central section boss, was struck by a freight train at Milford at five o'clock this afternoon and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and four children. Labree had been in the Maine Central's employ thirty years.

March 20th, 1906.

Correct Spring Clothing For Men and Boys.

We have made this Saint John's Best Clothing Store, not by recounting yesterday's deeds, but by studying today's possibilities.

We have tried to do our best every day and every year, but today is worth all the yesterdays. And we tell you the year just ended was by far the largest in the history of our business, and that it is the busiest Clothing store in town, simply to indicate our advanced position and to point the road that hundreds of men are travelling. These men have learned that this store is headquarters for up-to-date styles; that clothing of trustworthy quality is here and that no other kind is; that prices are right always. This is clothing that will do you credit wherever you wear it. No better time than now to test the truthfulness of these statements. You will soon be looking about for your new spring suit or top coat. Our new garments are now being shown and you will certainly do yourself an injustice if you buy without seeing them.

Men's Suits, $5.00 to $25.00. Men's Top Coats, $8.50 to $15.00
Men's Raincoats, $8.50 to $18.00

Boys' Spring Clothing.

Have you ever seen a handsomer window full of Boys' Clothing than the one we are now showing? We think you never have — and we know you have never seen Boys' Clothes that were at once so handsome, so good and so low-priced.

BRING YOUR BOYS HERE. See how perfectly this Clothing fits them. And the best of it is, it stays fit. The cloth, the lining, the stays, the buttons and button-holes — all thoroughly reliable. Best in the world for the money.

Buster Brown Suits,	$3.50 to $8.00	Norfolk Suits,	$2.25 to $7.00
Russian Suits,	4.75 to 7.00	Pleated Suits,	1.50
Sailor Suits,	90c. to 7.50	Sack Suits,	3.00 to 9.00
Eton Sailor Suits,	4.25 to 7.50	Top Coats,	2.00 to 12.00
Bloomer Sailor Suits,	4.25 to 7.50	Raincoats,	3.75 to 15.00

NOTE—We are now mailing our Catalogue for spring and summer and will gladly send you one if you will send a postal request.

GREATER OAK HALL,
KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN, N. B. - **SCOVIL BROS. & CO.**

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LEGISLATION PASSED

Bill as Amended Agreed to by the House Last Night---Interesting Discussion on Forest Preservation---Provincial Subsidies Again.

FREDERICTON, March 19.—The house met at three o'clock.

Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill relating to the town of St. Stephen, and Mr. Robertson a bill respecting the Imperial Dry Dock Company, St. John. On the ground of urgency both bills were read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie the fee for the Restigouche Boom bill was ordered to be refunded, the bill having been withdrawn.

The house went into committee on the bill for the better preserving and protection of the public domain, Mr. Osman in the chair. The bill was read section by section.

Mr. Flemming asked with regard to the third section in the case of an industry having 200 square miles of land ,where the government thought 100 miles was sufficient, what would be the effect?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It will be open to any licensee to come in under the new regulation. If he had five hundred square miles and wished to come in, and it was decided by the government that 200 was sufficient to supply his mill, he might cancel his present lease, open up the 300 miles to competition, and retain the 200 at such a price as the government thought equitable, the rate to be subject to revision at fixed periods.

Mr. Flemming—I agree entirely with the provisions of the first section with reference to a careful survey of the crown timber lands. This section will begin the introduction of perpetual leases, and unless it can be shown that such leases are absolutely necessary I do not see why the present system should be disturbed.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You don't agree with your leader. He blamed the government for not granting perpetual leases.

Mr. Flemming—In this matter I must think for myself. It might be right to consider perpetual leases ten years hence, but I do not think there is any demand for them now, nor do I believe that the operators are in any danger of the competition of speculators. I quite agree with the government as to section four in regard to the removal of tops.

Mr. Hazen—I think there will not be any great dispute on the principle involved in section three. Everything will depend on the regulations and until they are laid before us it will be impossible to say how the act will work out. I have always held the view that some stability should be given to the lumber interests of the country, but we shall also see that the lumber lands are not locked up so that a few rich men own them to the exclusion of the young men of the country. Under the existing regulations lands have been held for speculative purposes and it is to be hoped that the regulations framed under this section will be more effectual.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I suppose my hon. friend refers to the Muskoka Land Co. Is he aware that at the crown land sales of 1893 out of ten thousand miles of crown lands offered for sale only about 4,000 were sold? There were no bidders for the land which the Muskoka company afterwards required. In 1897 there were still four thousand square miles of land unleased. I insisted on having these lands put up at auction. The lumber operators all assembled and protested against it. They said that it was not fair to put up the blocks adjoining their lands as they might require them. We put them up nevertheless and about $14,000 was derived from the sale. In 1897 there was no demand for land, but since then we have got our eyes open and land has risen in value. The Muskoka Land Co. came and bid for those lands which no one else seemed to want.

Mr. Hazen—We did not complain of the government for selling the land in 1897 to the Muskoka Company, but that for years afterwards they allowed them to hold it without operating on it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—My hon. friend is not quite correct. The government must exercise some discretion in enforcing the regulation and it would not have been proper to force this company to cut lumber which they could not sell or forfeit their leases.

Mr. Burns—Would it not be well for the surveyors to report on the mineral resources of the land?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It would be difficult to find surveyors qualified to do this.

Section 9 relating to boom companies, was allowed to stand.

With regard to section 10, in reference to crown land reserves at the head waters of rivers and streams, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he thought the Dominion government might do for the east what they were doing in the west and purchase land areas to preserve the streams.

Mr. Gogain, referring to the section relating to the leasing of clam beds, said that this would work a great hardship to the people in his district, for the clam beds would fall into the hands of capitalists. About $60,000 worth of clams were gathered every year in the Bay of Cocagne alone, and 500 people were employed. These clams were sold to Americans. At first the price was only 20 cents a bushel, but now it has risen to $1.10.

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Young endorsed Mr. Gogain's remarks as to the importance of a clam business to the county of Kent.

After recess the house went into committee, Mr. Barnes in the chair, and agreed to the following bills:

To incorporate the St. Croix Water Works Company.

The bill relating to the town of Newcastle. It is to enable the town council of Newcastle to establish a building district, to publish the names of persons who have not paid their taxes, to borrow $40,000 more in debentures for public services.

The bill authorizing the city of Moncton to convey to the King for the use of the Intercolonial railway certain streets in the city of Moncton.

The bill relating to the city of Moncton, authorizing the issue of $16,000 of debentures, and for other purposes.

The bill further relating to the city of Moncton, authorizing the issue of $40,000 in debentures.

Hon. Mr. Labillois introduced a bill to amend the law respecting pedlars.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the International Railway Company. He explained that it was to confirm the letters patent issued to the company and to transfer to them the equity of redemption of the $150,000 of bonds issued by the Restigouche and Western Company, which built the first ten miles of the railway.

The house went into committee of the whole.

The bill providing for compulsory attendance at school was agreed to.

The bill relating to the provincial hospital was agreed to.

The bill in amendment of the schools act was considered in committee. The first section enables school trustees to provide free text books when authorized by the school meeting. This section was allowed to stand so that it might be amended. Another section authorizes the removal of the grammar school from one locality in a county to another.

Mr. Hazen asked if this was not the purpose of removing the grammar school from Gagetown to Chipman.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—No, this is merely following out what we did with reference to superior schools two years ago. It is not desirable for any locality to think it has a vested right to the grammar school.

Mr. Flemming stated that he would like to see a greater number of schools for schools. Was there any prospect of having them?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley hoped that this might be done in the future. The difficulty was the question of expense.

The last section of the bill authorized the assessment of one hundred thousand dollars in the city of St. John for school purposes instead of eighty thousand, as at present. This is done by request of the board of school trustees of that city in a communication of the government.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley read the communication from the St. John school trustees. He said that it had been referred to the superintendent of education, who had recommended the change.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney introduced a petition in favor of the incorporation of the New Brunswick association of land surveyors.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney introduced a bill to amend the general mining act. He said it was for the purpose of defining the meaning of the word gypsum.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: Two days ago I gave notice of a resolution in regard to the readjustment of the provincial subsidy. I then stated that in view of what I had seen in the newspapers as to a statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the house of commons, it might not be necessary for me to press this resolution, and that I telegraphed for a copy of the official Hansard. I received it today, and will read from the report of the proceedings of Wednesday, the 14th inst. Mr. Parmelee asked:

1. Has the government received a request from the provincial governments for a conference to present their claims for a readjustment of provincial subsidies?

2. Is it the intention of the government to have such a conference? If so, when?

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (prime minister:)

1. The government has received a request from the provincial governments for a conference to present their claims for a readjustment of provincial subsidies.

2—It is the intention of the government to have such a conference to discuss the claims of the provinces and various other subjects affecting their relation to the dominion. It is expected that this conference will take place during the recess between this session and the next.

In view of this statement by the premier of Canada I feel that it will not be necessary for me to press my resolution.

The house adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

U. S. INDIGNANT OVER RECENT SLAUGHTER OF 600 MOROS

BOSTON, March 19.— The recent slaughter of 600 or more Moros men, women and children on the Island of Iole, Philippines, is being criticised by many of the newspapers of the United States. Undoubtedly the Moros are a treacherous people, but the manner of the taking off of 600 of them did not impress the citizens of the republic with with a grand and exalted idea of the situation in those unlucky islands across the sea. The Philippines have long been a sore subject in this country and there are no persons who regret Dewey's action after the battle of Manila more than the republican leaders at Washington.