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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1908

THE FLYING NAVY

In "The Flag," the new publication issued in aid of the United Club in England, M. H. Grant ("Linsman") says some lively verses on the conquest of the air and its military significance. A few lines may be quoted:—
"You've heard of 'wings' of regiments and of a 'flying' column.
'They've both been often needed bad, but now they're wanted good."
"Ho! no more building parapets, nor miles of tough Martelliers;
'Ho! list a corps of Angels armed with bomb-proof umbrellas;
'Ho! teach us scoutin' in the sky, and how to cap the moon,
'And 'ow to put the baggage on the wheels of a typhoon.
'I think I 'ear the Capt'n shout when things is gettin' 'round;
'Ye silly fools lie down at once 'till that thunderstorm!
'Why can't ye see them 'ostile scouts on one of Saturn's moons?
'And blow me! if Orion's belt don't 'old a line of guns!
'Now Andy with them dial sights; aim low, pull trigger steady;
'At the squad of stars on the edge of Mars—at ninety million—ready!"

Along with these sprightly verses comes proof that the aeroplane is already something more than a subject for jest or fanciful speculation. The Wright machine tested so successfully at Fort Meyer weighed 1,000 pounds; yet though it has no lifting power except that developed by its own driving machinery, it soared aloft like a bird, remained up for an hour at a time, and maintained a speed of nearly forty miles an hour. These flights, in the words of a witness "Not only assure the success of the official trials before the army board, but they indicate that aerial flight is now only a matter of development. War on land and sea will find in the aeroplane, it is now conceded by military men, a valuable means of reconnaissance and possibly carnage." The United States Secretary of War, who saw the trials, says: "Perhaps the machine may be valuable for scout purposes and probably for many others. I suppose this is the beginning of the steady development of this means of navigation." "The problem of flight in the air is solved," was the declaration made by General Murray, the chief of artillery of the army. It was suggested to General Murray that an experiment be made as to the feasibility of launching a shell from an aeroplane. The method suggested was to have Mr. Wright soar over an outline of a battleship which could be reproduced in the drill grounds, and while above it to drop a sand bag. "That would be worth trying," said the general. "When the signal corps gets the machine we will probably undertake some experiments of that sort with their co-operation."

At the last meeting of the world's peace conference at The Hague, several nations refused to renew the agreement forbidding the use in warfare of explosives dropped from balloons or airships. The refusal gave rise to some light-hearted comment at the time, but though only a short time has elapsed since the matter was thus brought to public attention, the use of balloons and aeroplanes for military purposes now occupies the attention of the government of every nation of importance in the world. The solid progress already made in flight, and control, suggests amazing possibilities. If the customs laws are to count for anything the world will need an international force to police the upper air.

The aeroplane, in the view of some, is to make war impossible by increasing its terrors so that man will not fight; but that was said of the torpedo, of dynamite generally, and of the machine gun and the repeating rifle. The nations are already in competition for advantage in the matter of aerial navigation. They do not believe war will cease because men have learned to fly. The soldier will not find it any worse in the long run to face danger in the air, or from aloft, than from an enemy armed with sword or bayonet.

The next war will bring aerial scouts and perhaps even a rain of explosives upon fortified positions or warships. Jules Verne used to think extravagant. But that was twenty years ago, long before Togo called up a fleet by the wireless method in the nick of time. Twenty years more, or fifty, the world should be a very interesting one.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE

Montreal, evidently, will not only hold its advantage over American ports in the matter of grain shipments, but steadily continue to attract more and more of that traffic. The American railway trunk lines have rejected the appeal of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines leading from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which sought to induce the railways to concede lower grain rates for export. The steamship petitions set forth that the export grain trade was being diverted from United States ports to Montreal, and that "Now" it is not

only leading their regular tonnage, but the favorable grain rates from that port are attracting tramp steamers in addition to the regular lines." The trunk lines, however, declined to reduce their rates and challenged the statements of the petitioners. They contended that "the general depression in lake traffic has diverted independently operated lake vessels from their customary service between upper lake ports to the longer routes to points of transshipment on the St. Lawrence river to Montreal direct." With the fall movement of grain it was predicted that these vessels would find it more profitable to confine their service to the upper lake ports. It was alleged that the rail lines from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal had not shared in the business and were suffering from all-water rate competition, and that in view of increased crop movement had announced a 50c per bushel rate from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal. In short, the trunk lines contended that the conditions which brought about Montreal's grain shipping development had been abnormal and temporary, and that the United States ports will soon again receive their customary quota.

The trunk lines present a statement of wheat shipping for the three months, May, June and July, 1907 and 1908, which shows that Montreal exported in 1907, 5,747,045 bushels of wheat against 8,407,516 by New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. In the same period of 1908, Montreal increased its exports to 10,891,303 bushels, while the four United States cities exported only 8,726,206. These figures are very enlightening, and the railways in their reply express their appreciation of the fact that the steamships' petitions had their origin in the thought of self-preservation, but while granting that they cannot see their way to a reduction in lake rates for grain. Evidently the United States roads are beginning to realize that Canadians have within recent years set about profiting by their geographical position, and that improved railway and canal facilities are certain to bring about the natural result, and make the Canadian route a favorite one. Montreal has already a large lead, and New York and sister United States ports are not likely soon to regain their supremacy. Once the traffic begins to find its natural channel it will be exceedingly difficult to divert it. The advantages of the Canadian route are decisive.

BEER AND WORK

Mr. James Hutchinson, a workman, contributes to the Nineteenth Century and After, a study of the causes of unemployment in Great Britain. He says that the great causes are wastage due to temperance, and strikes and lockouts. Regarding the first of these he accepts the calculation of eminent investigators that the drink bill cannot be reckoned at less than 6c. per week per family for each of the six and a half million working-class families in the United Kingdom. This means an expenditure of £1,900,000 per week.

Mr. Hutchinson is not a total abstemious and his own beer, he says, costs him nearly ninepence per week. However, he argues that if the average family cut its consumption of beer down to 2d. 4d. per week the total savings would amount to £1,191,666 per week or £61,906,632 per year. If this saving were made it would have to be spent, because of the necessities of the working classes, chiefly upon wearing apparel. He thinks it would go in about the following proportions: £22,000,000 for women goods; £5,890,000 for dress goods; £4,333,000 for cotton; £14,025,000 for boots and shoes and the remainder, about £14,500,000, likely for furniture and household articles. This £61,906,632 would be sufficient to pay a living wage of 30c. per week to 794,000 workmen, or more than the total average number of the unemployed in the United Kingdom. The case, as a hypothetical one, but coming from such a source and presented in such a way, the figure certainly is striking.

THE EXHIBITION

After the glimpse of the exhibition enjoyed by the public on Saturday night it will be felt that the gentlemen who have organized the fair may invite the patronage of the city and the province with full confidence that those who attend will go away pleased and satisfied. The opening ceremonies were unusually interesting, for the list of speakers contained several men of national prominence, and the city and province too, were well represented among the orators. Politics is a matter apart from the big show, yet politics is so much the topic of the day just now that the crowd may have welcomed the political references which crept into some of the speeches as more timely and diverting than industrial and agricultural statistics.

It should be quite safe to predict, in the light of the opening, that this exhibition will be the most progressive and successful St. John has had for a long time. There has been complaint among merchants and citizens generally when any summer has been allowed to pass without an event tending to attract visitors to the city. Similar complaint has been heard in the other city districts: "Nothing going on in St. John this fall." The present exhibition should fill the long felt want in this particular. Those who attended on Saturday evening were most favorably impressed. The managers have evidently made good use of their time. Exhibitors are in their places. Given good weather, there should be a record attendance.

THOSE GOWNS

A British philosopher heard a practical man the other day discussing the appearance of the Directoire gown, sometimes called the sheath gown, a dressmaker's invention intended to suggest or reveal, rather than conceal the human form divine. The practical man said that the advance of this doubtful garment from the direction of Paris could be interrupted if Anglo-Saxon heads of families would simply refuse to pay for any such apparel.

"Which is to say," remarked the philosopher, "that all women who want it will soon be wearing it." If this be true men will be inquiring, as women already have, as to the nature of the innovation. The semi-annual convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America is in progress in New York city. The authorities there assembled say it must be understood at the outset that there will be no sheath gowns for America, as they have them in France with their peep-forcing side slit. Surely man may join with the fair sex in a sigh of relief at so satisfactory an announcement. Why this decision has been reached is explained by the president. "After an exhaustive Parisian search," says a reviewer, "he discovered that the sheath gown vogué was the result of a couple of ordinary café chairs, the front of which had been placed on wheels and then pushed into the street. (Heavy on knees what might have been the decision had they come from the inner boulevard!) More damning than all else these outrageous skirts were produced by a very obscure Paris dressmaking house. No self-respecting American woman could think of copying anything emanating from such a common source."

"Nevertheless we are to have a sheath gown modified so as to show that we are sitting up and taking notice in the world of fashion. It is called the Empire-Directoire-Incorable, and is described by a New York Sun reporter as follows: There is a slit on one side—a wedge-shaped opening about as wide across the bottom as a piece of pie and growing less so toward the north, culminating in a cute little button or two of sateen braid. This button is soft and warm of the waist, the touch and when worn on the waist will be found nice for one to play with while he is talking to the wearer of the gown. But to return to the opening, it only seems like an opening, for under side is a perfectly good protection of opaque cloth. There is another joke about these gowns. They look as if they were all one piece, but as a matter of fact they are made in two pieces and are riveted together after the wearer has been poured in. The skirt begins somewhere in the middle of the back of the waist, increasing in size until at the waist line it spreads out big enough to go clear around the wearer."

"There doesn't seem to be anything in this description that should call for an emergency meeting of the moral reform league, and if the ladies want to wear gowns with a bogus side slit, he would be a mean man indeed who would say them nay, or kick about settling cheerfully when the bills come in."

TAFI AND BRYAN

At the time of the conventions in June last most of the American newspapers spoke as if victory for Tafi were a foregone conclusion. Today their tone is more cautious. True critics of weight say Bryan cannot win without New York and Indiana and that his chances of carrying these strategic States are very slight. But in some elections all signs fail, and this may turn out to be one of that sort. As an example of the disposition to regard Bryan's chances as by no means desperate there is cited an article by Walter Wellman, journalist and explorer, who is perhaps as well informed in regard to the drift of political opinion in the United States as any other man in the country, at least outside of those who are in direct charge of the Presidential campaign on either side. His summing of the situation, given in the Chicago Record-Herald, is therefore of no little value.

Mr. Wellman gives eight States with 24 votes as sure for Tafi and nine States with 90 votes as certain for Bryan. There are eight other States with 84 votes which are considered reasonably sure for the Republicans and six States with 71 votes as practically certain for the Democrats.

Assuming these figures to be reliable, they allow Tafi 108 votes and Bryan 161. As there are 483 votes in the Electoral College, 242 are necessary to elect a President, and if the votes are as certain as the figures given, Bryan is short of a certainty and Tafi is short. The number of votes placed in the doubtful column is 154, and these votes will be cast by California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington."

The most significant feature in the list of doubtfuls is that with the exception of New York and Maryland, they are all in the West, in which radical sentiment, represented by Bryan, is particularly strong. It would seem, too, as if the number of uncertain ones might have been added to, Minnesota, in which a Democrat is Governor, is given as virtually safe for Tafi. Wisconsin, in which La Follette, a radical Republican, is the popular leader, is placed in the same category. To an outsider it would appear as if by Bryan's chances should be as good in these States as in Kansas, Iowa, or Indiana, which are placed in the doubtful column.

If Mr. Wellman writes with judgment the race is going to be close. At all events the indications are that Bryan will appear more and more formidable as November approaches. The early betting odds favor Tafi. Something like even money is to be expected before election day, and if there is betting at even it will be in the Victoria University, Manchester. He calls attention to the remarkably high percentage of applications entertained by distress committees under the unemploy-

LOOKING INTO IT

Leaders of thought in the United Kingdom are giving very careful attention to the problem of the unemployed, the causes of unemployment and the character of the unemployed in particular being phases of the subject demanding analysis. A new contribution on the subject which is being widely discussed is a letter to the London Morning Post by Mr. Michael Sadler, professor of history and administration of education in the Victoria University, Manchester. He calls attention to the remarkably high percentage of applications entertained by distress committees under the unemploy-

ed workmen act received from men who had not yet reached the prime of life. This noticeable circumstance was first remarked upon by Professor Sadler in January last in connection with the returns made up to March 31, 1907, and the figures for the year to March 31, 1908, are not less sinister. The ninety-four distress committees covered by the analysis represented districts with an estimated population of upwards of 14,500,000, as at the middle of last year.

Considerably more than half (57.7 per cent.) of the total number of applicants found qualified for assistance under the act were under forty years of age, and more than one of every four, (28 per cent.), of that number were under thirty. Professor Sadler has worked out individual percentages for each of fourteen districts in London, ten in "London Beyond the Border," and forty-four towns in different parts of England and Wales. The tables are thus thoroughly typical of the geographical groups into which they have been divided. The result shows that the proportion of young workmen among the employed was especially striking at Woolwich, Birkenhead, Wallasey and Ipswich. Woolwich was affected by discharges from the royal arsenal, but there was no abnormal degree of unemployment at Birkenhead and Wallasey, while at Ipswich the demand for labor, especially in the building trade, had fallen very short of the supply. Yet at these three towns 507 workmen under 30 years of age were found qualified for assistance.

Professor Sadler considers that the large proportion of young men among the unemployed (a proportion which has been nearly constant since the returns began to be published) is a disquieting fact, even given in the form of the elementary school is still too literary in character to meet the real needs of many of the pupils. He asks if it is not desirable that for those boys who intend to become workmen the amount of practical training in constructive work should be increased. And he adds, do not the facts suggest that it would be wise to establish more day trade schools and practical continuation classes held during the day time for boys during the critical years of adolescence? Professor Sadler does not apparently allow for the tendency on the part of employers to retain in their employment men who have families dependent on them, but even taking this into account he gives a note of warning of which educational authorities would do well to take heed.

Of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's health a Birmingham correspondent writes: "There is no change to record in Mr. Chamberlain's condition since his return from the Continent. He is still at Highbury, and has no intention of leaving Birmingham, at any rate for the time to come. It is stated that the right honorable gentleman's memory has completely recovered, and that he retains his old interest in public affairs. His right arm and leg, however, continue very troublesome, and he can only move about with difficulty. Whenever the weather is suitable he spends a great deal of time in his grounds and gardens, in which he finds a great deal of pleasure. The possibility of Mr. Chamberlain being again seen in public is very remote, though it is hoped that he will soon be well enough to be consulted on political matters."

TAXATION

The extent to which small incomes are favored by the tax gatherer in Great Britain and the great sums drawn from the succession duties and the taxes on large incomes there are now the subject of much comment in the American newspaper press. A report just issued by the British government dealing with the revenue and direct taxation is the immediate cause of interest in the matter on this side of the Atlantic. The two forms of taxation, succession duties and income tax, from which about 40 per cent. of the British revenue is derived, are practically unknown in the United States, and newspapers supporting the Democratic candidate are beginning to discover the value of the much more common than in the old country. The World, for instance, says:—

"These two taxes on wealth which produce two-fifths of the British government receipts from taxation are virtually unknown in this country save where an occasional State imposes a small inheritance tax. No taxes are more easily adjusted from year to year according to the needs of the government, and none tends to equalize more justly the burdens of government."

The figures given in the return, which covers the fiscal year ended March 31 last, are interesting. During that period the gross amount which passed at death was \$1,575,000,000, yielding a succession tax of \$72,500,000. It is a point worthy of comparison that in 1906, a "rottable" for the number of millionaires that died, twelve great estates were probated at \$100,000,000, only two of them reaching \$15,000,000, while two estates recently probated in the United States, that of Russell Sage at \$64,000,000, and that of William B. Leeds at \$40,000,000, together exceeded the British figures for that year. The British income tax, produced \$150,000,000. At the same time only twenty persons had incomes assessed at more than \$250,000, 241 persons between \$50,000 and \$250,000, and 517 persons between \$25,000 and \$50,000. For the year 1906-7 the gross income was nearly \$4,720,000,000, and the income on which the tax was collected \$3,200,000,000, the difference between the two sums showing in a way, the World points out, the extent to which small incomes are favored in Great Britain.

CHEAP POWER

As proving that the question of cheap power is of interest not alone to the big manufacturers and large consumers, but to almost everybody, the Toronto World prints this list of services which, an

electrical engineer has figured out, can be performed with fifty cents' worth of electricity at the price of ten cents per kilowatt hour:

Light an ordinary lamp or stable with three 16-candle power lamps one hour every night for 30 nights.

With a small motor attached to the washing machine and wringer 50 cents' worth of electricity will do eight washings.

It will also do two weeks' ironing, using a six-pound iron.

An electric fan can be operated three and one-half hours a day for 30 days for 50 cents.

Two weeks' sewing can be done on the motor-driven sewing machine for the same price.

It will light the porch light for three hours every night for two months.

Fifty cents will pay for the current consumed in using the electric heating pad three hours every night for 30 nights.

It will grind 1,122 pounds of coffee; broil 30 steaks; cook 20 rabbits in the electric chafing dish; fry 400 eggs.

It will run the blacksmith's forge blower or wreck.

It will hoist 2,000,000 bricks, two stories.

A one-horse power motor will run seven hours at full load for 50 cents.

The World says that farmers and householders are being told by interested parties that cheap electricity is of no value to them, but is only of importance to manufacturers and large consumers. The quarter whence statements of this kind emanates lays them at once open to suspicion. Electrical science is as yet only in its infancy, was enough is already known to warrant the affirmation that it will some day, and that not remote, be the greatest of boons and blessings to the tradesman, the farmer and the ordinary citizen. There is ample warrant for saying that electricity will greatly lighten the burden of the work and the expense of running handicrafts, farms and households. The provision of cheap electric light and power is not a matter that affects capitalists only, it is of direct advantage to every trade, to every household and to the community as a whole.

But cheap electricity as a motor power in large industries is also of direct benefit to the citizen generally. It will diminish the cost of production, thus promoting the progress of the province as an industrial center. It will reduce the working expenses of electric railways, and thus ultimately when these pass into public control will enable fares to be reduced and additional facilities to be afforded the travelling public. It will bring electric light within the reach of everyone and it is the best, cleanest and safest illuminant. It will make electric heating in the home a possibility and will thus substantially lessen the comfort of the household. These are not fanciful benefits; they are already well on the road to accomplishment, and will soon become the commonplace of everyday life.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Go to the exhibition, and take the whole family. . . . Ottawa hears that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may announce the date of the elections today or tomorrow. The last week of October is now spoken of as the probable time.

The aldermen occasionally talk about modernizing the city's legal department. When they do it they should arrange to have the city attorney represent the police whenever a lawyer is needed in the police court. It is not the business of the police to hire lawyers. The aldermen do not pay out of their own pockets the expenses of counsel defending their official acts. They have the services of a lawyer paid by the citizens. The aldermen would be outraged if told they must contribute personally to the city's legal expenses. The aldermen ought not to find it necessary to pay a lawyer to represent him in suits arising from the ordinary performance of his duty. Also, the aldermen have no right to assume in advance that the policeman is in the wrong.

The Brooklyn police have found the diary of a burglar they arrested. Some of the entries are:—

January—Sick and out of work.
February—Hit by a car.
March—In hospital yet.
April—Out of hospital—got stabbed.
May—Fell from ladder (was he porch climbing?).
June—Hit by car.
July—Hit on head by piece of iron pipe.
August—Hurt by fighting.
September—Hit by auto.

"This man," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "appears to have had little time for reflective writing. In the intervals of colliding with trolley cars, automobiles and lead pipe, he was probably kept busy eluding the police. Yet he set down what interests us. Had he written a book he could not have reviewed more picturesquely an unbroken run of hard luck to which the law will now proceed to add another chapter."

MET BY BROTHER HE THOUGHT DEAD

Muddle in Transmitting Contents of Telegram by Telephone Caused Salisbury Man a Trip to Boston.

Salisbury, N. B., Sept. 11.—Amos MeLeod, who lives a few miles north of this village, met with rather a startling surprise recently. A telegram from Boston, the contents of which were given Mr. MeLeod by phone from this station, informed him that his brother Bert was dead in Boston, and the message further gave him to understand that on his arrival in Boston he would be met by his brother-in-law. In stepping off the train at the Boston depot, Mr. MeLeod felt a strong grasp on his shoulder, and turning around, stood face to face with the brother whose funeral he had come to attend.

Mr. MeLeod's feelings can better be imagined than described. It seems that the message was muddled in being transmitted from the telegram to the phone; it should have read that his brother-in-law was dead, and that his brother Bert would meet him at the train.

FREDERICTON CHIEF OF POLICE DENIES CAMERON'S STORY

Fredricton, Sept. 11.—The adjourned session of the police commission to enquire into the charges against Chief of Police Winters was held this evening. Dr. Atherton was called and examined by Mr. Phinney. He contradicted the statement that Cameron had called on him professionally on Tuesday night. He said he had not attended Cameron for a couple of months.

Chief Winters was examined at length by Mr. Phinney and also submitted to a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Allen. He contradicted the evidence given by Cameron. He said Cameron had approached him several times in regard to the matter but that he had paid no attention to him. He said he had never asked Cameron for any money but any conversation he had with the man was to ask him when he was either going to marry or separate from the woman he was living with.

Lemuel McIntyre told of the visit of Winters to the Thompson house where Cameron stays and of the chief being called there on account of trouble among the women in the house. He said that since the case against Winters had come up several young men had called on Cameron at the house and taken him away in a wagon. One of the young men said that an alderman would give him \$20 to keep away from the enquiry. He also said that the Messrs. Clark and Porter had called and had a conversation with Cameron but he did not know the nature of it.

The commission adjourned until Wednesday evening.

ENTRIES FOR TWO DAYS' RACING AT SUSSEX

The home races to be held in connection with the Sussex Exhibition promise to be among the best yet seen on that track. Jesse T. Prescott, chairman of the race committee, was not discouraged by the failure of horsemen to enter on the original dates and took a trip to Halifax, where he interviewed leading home owners, and so great was the success that the management will offer races on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22 and 23. The entries are:

2.17 Class.
Laura Merrill, Fred Duncanson, Fairville.
Will Be Sure, Nat McNair, River Louison.
Estill Boy, Springhill Stables.
Peacharina, A. B. Mitchell, Halifax.
Idle Moments, Fred Duncanson, Fairville.
Nell Patch, Pat Doherty, Sydney.
Axebl, Fred Parsons, Halifax.
Allie W., Springhill Stables.
Meadowdale, F. Gibson, Marysville.
Cecil Mack, L. B. C. Fair, Fredericton.

2.20 Class.
Ollie Online, Nat McNair, River Louison.
Idle Moments, Fred Duncanson, Fairville.
Nell Patch, Pat Doherty, Sydney.
Axebl, Fred Parsons, Halifax.
Allie W., Springhill Stables.
Meadowdale, F. Gibson, Marysville.
Cecil Mack, L. B. C. Fair, Fredericton.

2.25 Class.
Ollie Online, Nat McNair, River Louison.
Laura Merrill, Fred Duncanson, Fairville.
Will Be Sure, Nat McNair, River Louison.
Estill Boy, Springhill Stables.
Peacharina, A. B. Mitchell, Halifax.

Free-For-All.
Terrace Queen, J. R. Dewitt, Bridge-town.
Laura Merrill, Fred Duncanson, Fairville.
Will Be Sure, Nat McNair, River Louison.
Miss Letha, F. Gibson, Marysville.
Estill Boy, Springhill Stables.
Peacharina, A. B. Mitchell, Halifax.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY TO START NEWSPAPER

The Royal Gazette announces that application will be made for incorporation of "The Standard Printing Company, Limited," with the object of publishing a newspaper, the chief place of business being St. John. The capital stock is to be \$80,000 in shares of \$10 each, of which 3,000 shares are announced actually subscribed.

The applicants, of whom the first seven are to be the provisional directors, are: Joseph Wood, of Sackville, gentleman; William H. Thorne, St. John, merchant; Robert B. Emerson, St. John, merchant; Miles E. Agar, of St. John, merchant; Leonard P. D. Tilley, of St. John, barrister-at-law; John W. Daniel, of St. John, physician; John B. M. Baizer, of St. John, barrister-at-law; L. P. D. Tilley is solicitor for the applicants.

J. J. F. Winslow, Joseph A. Winslow, P. Edwards, of Sackville, gentlemen; S. E. Elizabeth Winslow, of Fredericton, are seeking incorporation as The Atlantic Realty & Improvement Company to carry on a general real estate and dredging business, with head office at Fredericton. The capital is \$30,000.

Leonard P. D. Tilley, Joseph A. Winslow, Victor Nordin, Helsingburg, Sweden, and A. R. Wilkinson, of Ashburnham, Mass., are seeking incorporation as K. & V. Nordin, to carry on a general lumbering and milling business at Campbellton; capital, \$20,000.

Northumberland S. S. Association Meeting.

Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 12.—The twenty-first annual session of the Northumberland county S. S. Association met at Burnt Church on the 10th and 11th inst. There were sixty-six officers and delegates present, representing nearly every parish. The following were from Newcastle: Reva H. A. Brown and S. J. MacArthur, Thos. A. and Miss Gertrude Clarke, and Mrs. H. S. Leard. The last of the delegates was the largest and most enthusiastic held for many years. The convention opened Thursday afternoon, Rev. J. W. MacArthur, secretary, presided over the exercises. Rev. A. J. W. Myers appointed the following committees: Registration—Miss Mabel McKnight, Mrs. Leard. Nominating—Rev. H. A. Brown, Rev. J. M. MacLean, E. McGuire, T. A. Clarke, Miss Anne Noble. Resolutions—Rev. G. F. Dawson, Mr. Harrison.

The president's report showed the Sunday school work in the county in better condition than ever before. T. A. Clarke read an instructive paper on "The Book We Teach." It was lavishly discussed by many delegates. Rev. G. F. Dawson gave a discourse on "The Holy Spirit for Service." This drew out a good deal of discussion. Encouraging parish reports were received from Derby, North Esk, Alnwick, Newcastle, Chatham, Hardwicke, Glenig, and Bissettsdale. The banner Sunday school district for the county.

The second session opened at 7.30 p. m., Rev. Geo. Wood led a half-hour service of song that was inspiring. The church was packed with the largest audience that it had ever had. Rev. J. MacArthur gave an address on "The Relation of the Home to the Sunday School" which was very much enjoyed. Rev. J. B. Ganong, field secretary, spoke on "The Twentieth Century Sunday School." During session, Thurs. and Wood sang solos. Collections on Thursday amounted to \$12.40.

The third session was opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. J. M. MacLean. Reports showed twenty-five home departments with 420 members; 417 members in the temperance army, and seven adult Bible classes. The secretary-treasurer's report showed receipts to date (some not yet collected), \$128.28 and expenses \$103.32, \$125 left when collected be paid to the Provincial Association.

Report of nominating committee was adopted and the following declared elected officers for ensuing year: President—Rev. A. J. W. Myers, Black River; 1st vice-president, Rev. G. F. Dawson, Chatham; 2nd vice-president, S. J. MacArthur, Newcastle; secretary, T. A. Clarke, Newcastle; superintendent home department, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Burnt Church; superintendent temperance department, Miss Beattie Walling, Black River; superintendent teachers training department, Rev. H. A. Brown, Newcastle; superintendent adult Bible class, Rev. Geo. Wood, Chatham; superintendent primary department, Miss Ruby Noble, Hardwicke; additional members of executive, S. McLean, Chatham; D. P. MacLachlan, M. P. P. Chatham; Rev. J. M. MacLean, Chatham; Rev. H. J. Fraser, Loggieville. The fourth session opened with consecration services led by Rev. Geo. Patterson. Superintendents' half hour was led by Rev. H. A. Brown. Round table talk was conducted by Rev. J. B. Ganong. Resolutions of thanks were tendered the people of Burnt Church for entertainment, the ladies of Burnt Church who provided several meals for delegates and visitors in the Foresters' Hall; to the trustees of the Presbyterian church in which meetings were held; to the retiring officers, and to the newspapers which published programme, etc. Adjourned.

SAD THE TALE.

There once was a fellow named Steven, Much given to sobbing and grieving— Said doc: "Take a trip On the sea in a ship." But, alas, the poor fellow died heaven!

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