

3 owt of quarks from this. 4 ounces, 17 dwis, and 19 \$11,102, calculating gold at ch is about average value

of numerous instances in there are dozens of min-in Nova Scotia today that a of from 25 per cent. to I INT ary for me to go west investments when such doors? I would also say tucing above results was rt the ago and could be re to may, for a sum two-s Olive mine is probably turn today. With thanks

Yours bruly, ... Ch

EBISCITE NOTES.

te meeting, address 7. Hamilton and Rev. s held at New Leine was a full attendclose nearly all preelves to work and

biscite. evening, 15th inst., ton and A. M. Huba public meeting at d Rev. Mr. Campwill address a meet

nent. ening, the 12th, Rev and Rev. Mr. Archia public meeting in

SIR CHARLES TUP-

PER.

arge gathering at the afternoon when Sir dy Tupper arrived on from Halifax. Among on were L. D. Hazen, Chesley, ex-M. P., rong, Daniel Mullin, ames Reynolds, Lieut. B. B. Emerson, John W. W. Frink, Miles W. W. White, G. C. Kinney, jr., J. B. M. itus, Geo. W. Parker, ter, George Fleming, falin, L. P. D. Tilley. yea, H. G. Fenety, ly Armstrong, W. C. is Kickham, Silas Al-Mont McDonald, S. A. Barnes, Heber S bie, Dr. Emery, and he leader of the op be beauting of the Lady noton Senator Wood with bald joined them. W. dient of the Exhibi-and Manager, C. A. o Rothesey and cam ith Sir Charles. Thr in waiting, and just out to start from the sing cheers were given by the large crowd moled in front of the arles and Lady Tup-te the Porrel betel to the Royal h make their h stay in the city

"Semi-Weekly Sun."

BOSTON, Sept. 15-A cablegram wa: seeved today from St. Vincent stat her way from the west coast of Africa, blied with without resistancy. was wrecked on the island of St. . Vin-cent during the hurricane that swent over the windward islands on Monday, Capt. Gates and the crew had a mir aculous escape, landing in their boats during the height of the storm. The Lapland was a superior vessel, and her principal owners were John S Emery & Co. of this city, who received the cablegram announcing her loss. She was valued at about \$12,000, at there was only \$2,000 insurance on the craft.

The Lapland was built at Bucksport. Me., in 1880, and registered 502 tons net and 649 tons gross.

dred lives were lost; but it is now be-

lieved the number is considerably smaller. The exact figures are not

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The despatches received at the colonial office from the British authorities in the West Indies indicate as a whole, that the earlier reports of the havoc wrought by the hurricane ware not every service. by the hurricane were not exaggerat-ed. They show widespread devasta-tion. Owing to the breakdown of the telegraph and telephone systems, the real extent of the disaster is still unknown, but financial aid is required to meet the distress. People are flocking into Kingston, and St. Vincent, from all the country round for shelter and food. From everywhere it appears that small boats and large ones were destroyed, and there is no doubt fatalities were numerous. Sir Cornelius Maloney, governor of the Windward Islands, cables that two vessels were sunk and that the fate

livered to the British admiral, and it ing that the Boston back Lapland, on was considered probable that all the her way from the west coast of Africa.

rnational questions

MONCTON

The Vigorous Enforcement of the Scott Act Causes Many Bars to be Closed Up. MONCTON, Sept. 14.-Leslie G. B. Lawson, deputy oity clerk, was married in the Cen-tral Methodist church this afternoon to Miss Annie Fleetwood, lately of the Moncton school teaching staff. The wedding was a quiet affair, only relatives being present as guests, and immediately after the ceremony the young couple took the train for St. John, en route to Boston, where they will spend the honeymoon.

the young couple took the train for st. Join, en route to Boston, where they will spend the honeymoon.
James E. Riley of Omaha, who was in Moncton some time ago with a Mr. Nixon celling a patent hay press, has just been nominated by the fusion forces for the Nebraska state senate, from the Omaha and Dcuglas county district. The Omaha World-Herald speaks very highly of him.
The church built some years ago at Hillsboro, Albert county, by J. T. Tompkins of the Albert Manufacturing Company, was dedicated on Sunday last by Bishop Kingdon, having been formally dedicated to the New Brunzwick diocese. The occasion was also marked by the confirmation of C. J. Osman, M. P. P., and Mrs. Osman.
The police investigation ended without anything of a startling nature being brought to light. As a result of the vigorous enforcement here.
A. E. Trites, contractor of Sallsbury, met with a painful accident the face, and one check bally iscerated.
J. A. Irving of Buotouche passed through here today with fine head of fine Hareford catle, new that a painful accident for Monch door for Compony for the startly imported from Compton, Quebec. He was taking them to the St. John exhibition.

of many others is unknown. The governor of Barbados, Sir J. S. Hay, reports that the hurricane was



P. P. of York county, Geo W. Fowler, no historian could write the story of the country without detailing his important work

M. P. P., Kings county, W. M. Jar-vis, Ald. Christie, James Murphy, Ald. Millidge, A. H. Hunington, Ald. Me-Goldrick, Add. Tufts, Ald. Maxwell, Dr. Murray McLaren, Lt. Col. Mark-Millidge, A. H. Hunington, Ald. Me-Goldrick, Ald. Turts, Ald. Maxwell, Dr. Murray McLaren, Lt. Col. Mark-ham, J. deW, Spurr, Wm. Lewis, J. T. Hartt, Rev. L. J. Macnelli, D. Mullin, W. C. Dunham, J. K. Stone, Wm. Hizelhurst, Chas. Emmerson, T. T. Lantalum, A. W. Baird, D. Jordan, J. A. Magilton, Whit. Wilson, C. A. Clarke, C. J. Coster, James M. Me-Intyre, F. H. Hartt, Geo. McLeod, H. Dunbrack, M. E. Agar, R. L. Smith, R. B. Scovil, J.: W. Smith, 'H. G. Fenety, C. A. Peck of Albert, Dr. F. He desired to occupy a few minutes

he hoped to have an opportunity of addressing his constituents upon the lines dividing provincial parties. Could we stand the addition of \$125.-000 to \$130,000 to our provincial debt every year? No. If it continued we would soon be reduced to direct taxation. We wanted honest and econ-omical government, and a reduction of the public expenditure by the ad-tition of the jobbing, which had prevailed in every department of the government

uld go back to

the leader of the dominion govern-ment. He contrasted the meeting which he addressed with that at the Gagetown pichic. Despite brass bands ing that the feeling throughout Brit-and free tickets and the strenuous efforts of Mr. McDade not over 300 went from St. John and 50 from Fredwent from St. John and 50 from Free-ericton to worship at the feet of the minister of railways and canals. Mr. Emmerson declined to take up the Dimmerson declined to take up the Emmerson declined t minister of reacting to take up the challenge thrown down' by the con-servative convention at Monoton, and for the very good reason that self preservation was the first law of his nature. His ministry only existed for the purpose of supporting the liberal machine at Ottawa. Outside of party the people should condemn the gov-ernment at Fredericton for its con-the movince. duct of the affairs of the province. He then dwelt with Mr. Emmerson's procurement of the dismissal of Mr. Steeves despite the acquittal by Mr. McAlpine, the commissioner who tried him. The Emmerson had besought the electors of Queens to elect Mr. Blair so that they yould get a num-ber of their young men employed in the I. C. R. shaps and on that road. Then the spacker asked it the promise had been kept. Mr. Emmerson threat-ened to dismiss a lot of civil servants ened to dismiss a lot of civil servants and lay the sharge of the dismissal to the speaker. Then Mr. Blair had and lay the charge of the dismissal to the speaker. Then Mr. Blair had claimed that he had stopped the pay-ment of subsidies to lines running to a foreign country. He knew this was false. The speaker had brought the matter to the attention of the gov-erument from his place in the house of commons they black in the house matter to the attention of the gov-emment from his place in the house of commons. Hon, Mr. Ives had at once responded to the suggestion, and the conservative government in March, 1886, decided no longer to con-tinue any such subsidies. In June of that year the liberals came into power and continued these subsidies for an-other year, until the growing dissatis-faction of the people of the maritime provinces compelled them to give up the assistance of their friends, the Grand Trunk and the Allams. We were all glad to see Sin Charles and to pay our tribute to him as a na-tional and not a parish politician. Had he not fought as he did for the construction of the C. P. R. where would be the possibility of our winter port? Sin Charles deserved above all the applause of the party for his glori-ous leadership of the party while in opposition. Of course he could not satisfy the liberals as a leader, who expected in a successful prime minis-ter to see a man who could telegraph to Cape Breton that the duty should be maintained on coal and at the same time to assure another delegation of

cial and commercial relations the United States. The result would depend largely upon the sentiment the people of the country maintained. Unfortunately for us, the prevailing sen-timent in the United States had been of an unfriendly character towards Great Britain and Janada. That sentiment was the outcome of the revo-lutionary war, and the war of 1912. Diflomatic communications had been greatly retarded and obstructed by the prevalence of that feeling. No such J. D. HAZEN, EX-M. P., followed, saying that the audience had already listened to one who in a and arrough intened to one who in a short time would be the leader of the provincial government of New Bruns-wick and were soon about to listen to the Nestor of Canadian statesmen, who in a few short years would be the leader of the dominion govern-ment. He contrasted the meeting short time would be the feader of the sentiment among the people as well. meeting speak intelligently relative to the mat-tat the ter, and he had no hesitation in saywas one of affectiounte regard. The of the line, and on the other side he thought he was safe in saying there

course he had adopted. It was of the

thought he was safe in saying there had been a complete change of senti-ment. The change was one which he believed would continue and endure. This kindly, generous feeling on the part of the United States towards us would he believed, continue to exist and be-come a permanent and abiding infin-ence. The interests of the United States were indiscolubly bound up with those of Great Britain. There was every reason to believe that a friendly ence. The interests of the United States were indissolubly bound up with those of Great Britain. There was very reason to believe that a friendly feiling between the two countries would not only be strong and binding, but also permanent. The origin and pare these were much the same as our own. The English language was the bing the case, the union would be some all the stronger. Advantage takes of the two countries. Such being the case, the union would be some all the stronger. Advantage takes of the systematic for the set being the case, the union would be been all the stronger. Advantage takes of the systematic for the set being the case, the union would be onto the systematic for the set being the case, the union would be been taken of that feeling by the sove the take of the two countries. Such being the case, the union would be been to the systematic for the set being the case of the two count is bout the some and the durited States there was every reason to believe that a favorable on siderstion. The government of all questions in dispute be been to place the interests of the sound the should be been being about the confidered being about the confidered being about the confidered being the country before those of party, bat was why he felt it would be the proper for him to throw himself into a campaign which meant the arraing being of the government and the chalted states of the government and the chalted states are the country before those of party. The sound the government and the chalted states the country before those of party being the government and the chalted states are the government

(Continued on Page Four.)

DR. STOCKTON. M. P. P.

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