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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1905.

MAY 3, 1905

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 3, 1905.

THE COST

In Japan they are taking stock of their losses, and though they find them terrific, they are neither surprised nor dismayed. Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, yesterday addressed a committee on war relief. He said the number killed in battle, or who had died of their wounds was 50,000 and that the sick and wounded numbered between 200,000 and 300,000. Count Okuma is one of the few Japanese critics of whom the world has heard. He does not believe the government's diplomacy has been as effective as it should have been. He has prevented the departure of the Russian Baltic fleet from Europe and saved Japan from the desperate struggle now expected daily. But while he frees his mind to this extent in contrast to the admirals and generals who ascribe their successes to "the illustrious virtues of the Emperor," the Count says the people of Japan, at any cost, must pursue the war to a victorious issue. He warns his countrymen that the end may be far off, but he says nothing should shake the national resolution to see the grim game through.

And nothing will. If we subtract something from Count Okuma's estimate of the sick and wounded and accept 50,000 dead as a substantially accurate number, the losses are fearful. As a rule the wounded are three times as numerous as the dead in battle. Add the sick and 300,000 men would appear lost to the Island Empire in a little more than a year's fighting—a number far greater than the entire Japanese army in time of peace, and equal to half her army on a war footing. These are losses calculated to make men hesitate; but the common rule does not apply to the Japanese. They have today more than half-a-million resolute fighting men in Manchuria, and they are swelling the number every day to men and wives. The people live frugally that they may support the war which for them is a war for national existence. They are economical in grief—regarding their dead as happily cried by death in the best of causes. No other people presents such an attitude toward the relentless face of war.

The losses are very great, but very great also are the things that have been accomplished. Had Japan held Port Arthur and the Yalu, and held Port Arthur north of that, a year ago last February, and had the Russians come up from the sea to expel the holders—what losses would the Russians have sustained before they had driven the Japanese as they have driven them? It must be doubted that the Russians or any other nation in equal force could have taken Manchuria from the Japanese in such an offensive campaign as they finished at Mukden.

On another page today appears the London Times' review of the fighting about Mukden, with comments by Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, the London correspondent of the New York Sun. In this article the strategy of the Japanese general is outlined in striking fashion, and reading of it one can understand the London Times' remark that the military performance commands almost fearful admiration. The problem before Oyama was one of the greatest recorded in military annals. It is limited once more, in this correspondence, that to Baron Kodama, chief of the Japanese general staff, is due credit for the plans which decided Kuropatkin until the battle was won and lost.

The war up to the present point has given the military men of the world much to think about. They expected much of Japan, but not so much as she has accomplished. The Bear is a powerful animal of great staying power, but the conclusion warranted by events thus far is that there are brains and hands in Japan which will humble him and teach him a lasting lesson such as he never had before. Three hundred thousand dead, or even more, Japan has stood, and will stand, the strain infinitely better than the Russians.

LECTURING EARL GREY

Some of the British newspapers are tiring Earl Grey because he has been tiring Canadians, as they think. In our daily despatches today some of the contents of the Glasgow Herald are reported, and Canadians who read the Earl's speech will be quick to detect in British newspaper comment signs of a very spirit of superiority and lecturing they affect to be anxious to rebuke.

Earl Grey is a man of affairs to whom all will be willing to concede much liberty of speech. Few Canadians, we are bound to think, found his remarks about Canada offensive, for his belief in Canada is evidently as great as his interest in its welfare—and both, as yet, are greater than his knowledge of Canada and the Canadians and their place in the Empire.

Earl Grey is a man who has done much, a man of tolerable eminence in our world—but Canada will improve him vastly before he and it have parted company. This has ever been the case, and where it involves so promising a man we may confidently expect unusually good results. There is no doubt that we did Lord Minto a world of good, though he still entertains some erroneous impressions of us. In Earl Grey's case there is every reason to hope for an even more satisfactory graduation. Some years hence Earl Grey may hold substantially his present views about Canadian contribution to Imperial defence—though we shall hope for some modification—but some years hence he will not regard with much satisfaction the language he employed in reminding us of what he now conceives to be our duty. His idea of it, and the average Canadian's idea of it may not differ greatly at bottom, but we must not think that he is inclined to magnify our obligation and minimize our value and service to the Empire.

And this note sounds, loud and discordant, in the Glasgow Herald's article. The Herald says we take the best of the British population and asks why we should not take some of the worst. This is the argument of the Bow street magistrate who suspends sentence in the case of a felon if the felon agrees to go to Canada at once. Does the Herald believe decent immigrants would come here if the land did not promise them more than they can get at home? Does the Herald believe we have more reason to support English paupers, criminals, or failures than England has to support these classes of Canadians?

The Herald asks why we do not remember the British navy which keeps our shores inviolate. Why does not the Herald remember Halifax and Esquimaux and the transcontinental railways we build? The people of England must be fed, and did war threaten the navy would defend not only British ships carrying Canadian foodstuffs but ships carrying similar products from Argentina and the United States. After Earl Grey has been here a few years he will be prepared to tell the Glasgow Herald that the arrangement is not so one-sided as it professes to believe. Canada's loyalty to the Empire has stood and will stand examination. Sometimes Canadians are inclined to ask the British newspapers about England's loyalty to the Colonies.

THE CARNEGIE GIFT

Mr. Carnegie's public gifts have now reached the enormous total of \$130,000,000, and of his principal funds that for personal college professors will generally be hailed as his best. A writer who speaks with some authority of educational matters says the \$500,000, which will be available annually, "will provide annuities, or supplement existing ones, for about three hundred beneficiaries. And since state and sectarian colleges are expressly excluded from the deed of gift, this will provide an average of, say, two retiring pensions for each eligible college. But by no means every professor should be retired at sixty-five, the age contemplated by the donor; nor does every superannuated professor need a stipend. Accordingly, the provision is much more adequate to the need than the statistics might seem to indicate. Furthermore, figure have rather little to do with the case; the presence of a single inefficient professor may mean that an entire department is demoralized, and that a quarter of the instruction afforded to successive classes is worthless. The terms of Mr. Carnegie's letter show that, while he had efficiency chiefly in mind, he was by no means oblivious to the patios of lives broken in the drudgery of the classroom, and maintained in relative penury by salaries no longer earned."

In some quarters the iron master is criticized because he excludes from the fund state and secular institutions. Would be to compel state and secular colleges, in time, to pension their professors, if they need the money, when they are no longer able to serve the institutions because of age or failing health. No institution should be compelled to "carry along" an instructor who has been too long in harness merely because he cannot afford to retire, but many colleges do so, the authorities being unwilling to deprive of their income men who have no other means of support. If the Carnegie gift supersedes state and denominations to make superannuation arrangements it will be doubly useful.

A clergyman who does not wish his name made public, writes to The Telegraph: "I am not in full sympathy with the criticism of the press re the gifts of the oil king, John D. Rockefeller. Such criticism of him has no more effect on him than the barking dog has on the rushing express train on the I. C. R."

As a lover of logic, could you find time to discuss the play and the whereabouts of the quistness on the part of the press re the princely giving of Carnegie? As the case now stands the press, your own journal also—open—and in my opinion justly so—to the charge of inconsistency.

No one, so far as we have discovered, has "abused" Mr. Rockefeller with the idea of having any effect upon him. The "abuse" has come mainly from clergymen

who do not believe their fellow clergymen should have accepted Standard Oil money for missionary purposes. The protesting clergymen hoped to have some effect upon the churches rather than upon Mr. Rockefeller, we think, have hesitated to discuss Mr. Carnegie and his gifts. As Mr. Carnegie has not given money for religious purposes there have been no protesting clergymen as in Mr. Rockefeller's case. It does not follow at all that Mr. Carnegie must be praised or blamed or canonized because Mr. Rockefeller is. Even if Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie should establish a fund to pension clergymen—or even newspaper men—we should not feel justified in defending the methods by which they acquired their money, but should probably be content in the conviction that some of it at least had finally fallen into good hands.

BIGLOW ON BANKING

Bigelow, the Milwaukee bank president whose attempt to beat the stock market made him a defuncter to the tune of some millions, was regarded as likely to become the next president of the American Bankers' Association, and had already held that honored position. He attended the annual meeting of that body last September and made an excellent impression upon the financiers there assembled, some of whom afterwards fell into the trap set for profit-hungry men by Mrs. Chadwick. Bigelow's speech to his brethren was set down at the time and this portion of it is now being reproduced in many newspapers: "However much prejudice there may appear to be at times against bankers, our business is of the utmost usefulness and importance, and the right pursuit of it, in its broader and better aspects, requires all the courage and all the conservatism we can demand."

Smooth words, yet the Springfield Republican says Bigelow was a thief at the very time he used the words quoted. "The elaborate liar!" says the Republican. "Even then he appears to have been fashions deep in thievery involving estates, commercial institutions and what not—all he could lay his hands on, it would appear! If ever there was a cheerful liar, this is the rascal, with his monumental falsifications."

Yet if that corner in wheat had not gone wrong this cheerful liar would never have been suspected. He would have covered up his stealings and been elected president of the Bankers' Association. He would have been pointed out as a pillar of conservatism and integrity—until he guessed wrong and got on the losing side of the market. Bigelow's performance comes at a time when the financial world is filled with distrust, and the exposure intensifies the uneasiness with which men in charge of other people's money are regarded today in the United States.

ALDERMEN ORGANIZE

The aldermen of the incoming council have begun work by choosing the chairman of the board, and new men will preside over the safety and treasury committees. These new men, if they have studied the records of those boards for the last year or two, are no doubt convinced that there is need for better work. As to the safety board, its record under the guidance of Alderman Maxwell, was frequently worthy of criticism. In regard to the fire department and the matter of security in places of public assembly, the old board persistently failed to get anything done, and the impression created, that it had no more effect on him than the barking dog has on the rushing express train on the I. C. R."

Last year and the year before aldermen who must have known that reports to be submitted by boards of which they were members were not wise or justified, neglected to protest against the action of the majority, apparently believing that such a course was useless or would antagonize men who could and would pay them back. This year the citizens will expect more independence. New men, who look forward to re-election, will perhaps seek to put in force some of the improvements of the deep dissatisfaction over the methods of the Council whose term is now at an end. Department heads should be held responsible for results, and incompetent men should be retired. The city, considering the amount of money it spends, is entitled to much better service than it receives.

ST. JOHN AND EXPORT FREIGHT

In Moncton there is an engineer who has discovered that the C. P. R. may carry its winter export freight to a new port on the Maine coast now being developed by the Bangor & Aroostook Railway. As if this were not alarming enough the Boston Post talks about Halifax as the Canadian winter port to be watched in future. The danger, to St. John, fortunately, is not as great in either case as the discoverers would have us suppose at first glance. We may suppose that a national transportation policy will in time involve the equipment by the government of both St. John and Halifax, and that each will handle the class of business for which it is best adapted by situation. Should it become necessary we must suppose, also, that the preference, in time, will be restricted to goods entering Canada through her own sea-ports.

Meantime it is not displeasing to find the Boston Post warning Americans that Canada is developing a transportation system which will take more and more traffic

both Canadian and American—away from Portland, Boston and New York. The Post sounds this note of warning:—

"It augurs no good for us that Canada should be turning her face more and more from this country in the direction of Great Britain. And it is fairly easy to see why. Dismissing from thought this loss to our own people from a restricted interchange of the products of the two nations, there still remains a consideration of great weight. We mean the Canada's traffic with Europe through American ports. 'The wheat acreage of the Dominion is increasing very fast. It is predicted that eventually that country will take the place now filled by the United States as the granary of Great Britain. The increasing grain exports of Canada must, one way or the other, materially affect industrial conditions in the United States. Today about forty-eight per cent. of these exports go through American ports. It is to be hoped that nothing may occur to lower this percentage. To prevent this is one of the leading purposes of the present Canadian reciprocity agitation in New England. 'For this reason we can have no desire that Canada should think imperially. And yet we find one of the clearest of British North American thinkers on political and economic questions advocating in an English periodical the establishment of a great English naval base in Newfoundland for the defence of the grain route.' The scheme implies an improvement of the St. Lawrence navigation and the extension of practically the whole of the Canadian wheat exports, and some of the American as well, to Halifax as a winter port. This project, on a careful analysis, presents some weak points. Still, it is worthy of consideration as showing the extent to which Canadian thought and feeling are turning away from this country."

The Post has more cause for alarm than it suspects. The time cannot be far distant when the United States will be able to export little or no wheat. It will consume much more and grow less than at present. But Canada's production must increase enormously within the next generation, and by that time, if a truly national transportation policy shall be evolved, the export freight of Canada will go largely through Canadian ports, together with a greatly increased amount of freight originating in the United States. It is to be noted that almost every serious reference to reciprocity made by the American newspapers reveals the idea that the arrangement must be wholly for the benefit of the Republic. The Post, if it watches Canadian development for the next twenty years, will no doubt discover much greater cause for alarm than it now sees, and even now it does not fully appreciate the trend and extent of Canadian growth.

HOPEFUL HALIFAX

The Halifax Echo welcomes the election of Mayor Macleith as a victory for the progressive element and intimates that he may be expected to take a broad view of the duties and possibilities of his office and of the council over which he will preside. The Echo says in part:—

"As has been pointed out, this is Canada's growing time. Large numbers are flocking to our shores. Immense areas of splendid territory are to be opened up by the construction of extensive lines of railway. The extension of capitalism is centered as never before on our vast natural resources. Our coal, our iron, our lumber and our fishing industries, already established, are set in their infancy and now, therefore, it is imperative that a vigorous and efficient administration of our internal affairs, and a general improvement of the conditions under which we live, be accomplished. All that is human must retrograde if it does not advance," says Gibbon. In Halifax there has not been that steady increase in population and material wealth that is so marked in Western Canada during the last decade. Much is to be done. Industries are to be created, manufacturing enterprises are to be encouraged, employment is to be found for our laboring classes. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that many citizens welcome Mr. Macleith to the Mayorship chair, and look forward to direct his regime to a vigorous and effective civic administration."

The new Mayor cannot give Halifax new industries or greater wealth or resources, perhaps, but he may inaugurate or assist movements which will have these happy results. A mayor may be greater or smaller than the nature of his office implies, or he may be simply commonplace. It is quite possible that he may do the city immense service by outlining progressive measures and enlisting the hearty support needed by his sound ideas and his forceful personality. In these days cities must husband or fall behind the procession. The competition is so keen that those which simply wait to have new industries and additional wage earners thrust upon them by circumstances must expect little progress. Men enter civic politics from many motives. Their record usually shows whether they have sought to gratify personal ambition merely, or have attempted to confer some lasting benefit upon the city which honored them. The Echo expects much, perhaps too much, of the new Mayor, but his official life may justify the newspaper's estimate of him, in which case Halifax will have been well served. Much must depend not only upon the force developed by Mr. Macleith but also upon the manner in which the aldermen and the people generally respond to the suggestions he may offer.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It may be assumed that the water and sewerage bill will soon take the people into its confidence in regard to the settlement of Misepac claim.

"No situation of modern naval war has been so interesting as that now occupying the stage," says the London Daily Telegraph. "The stake is so great that every trick and device of the game will probably be ventured, and the final coup is sure to be as engrossing as it will be instructing. For the first time since the duel between the Monitor and the Merrimack sounded the

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knell of the old constructions and weapons, something definite in the confusion of theories should be reached. And it is for this reason that experts watch with an absorbing interest the preliminary moves that two gallant and skilled sailors are making in the Eastern seas.

The Japanese financial agent who floated the last war loan has reached New York and confided to the reporters his impression that Togo will not risk his battleships in a decisive battle with the Russians. The Japanese minister in London expressed a similar view recently. They expect Togo to strike first with his torpedo boats.

Mr. W. Richmond Smith, a Canadian war correspondent who was at Port Arthur throughout the siege, has returned to Toronto. He regards the issue of the coming naval battle as doubtful, and dwells upon its tremendous importance to both nations. Rojevstevsky certainly has a great chance, but the world will be intensely surprised if he saves the war for Russia by regaining control of the sea.

The Montreal newspapers contain much mention of the scholarly successes of Mr. W. O. Raymond, Jr. He surely has gained enviable distinction. In addition to winning the Gault gold medal, Mr. Raymond figures this in the third year prize list:—

Third Year—Old and New Testaments, the Chas. Garth prize, W. O. Raymond, B. A.; ecclesiastical history, the Ellegood prize, W. O. Raymond, B. A.; dogmatics, the Lobley prize, W. O. Raymond, B. A.; liturgies, W. O. Raymond, B. A.

Baron Kaneko says Great Britain, Japan and the United States should stand together and keep peace throughout the world. He means that this trio should unite to protect its own interests, and dictate what it regarded as fair play. It would be a strong combination, and all these nations want an open door in the East.

Canadians who read the following, from the Boston Transcript, will at once write to the editor of that journal hailing him as one of the most intelligent and well-bred denizens of the great big belt:—

"Even the kindergarten journalist would have to concede in his story that Canada, nowadays, is practically the garret of Uncle Sam's palatial mansion, into which the more curious or venturesome of his people venture up every now and then, to see whether they can find there anything worth having, and to see how the garret impresses them as a place in which to spend the summer. Neither the venture nor the curious—the exploiters of

Canadian natural resources, nor the summer sojourners, are disappointed; but they all come downstairs again as soon as acquiescence or curiosity is satisfied."

His quarrel with us is that we do not observe the fourth of July. He is evidently a broad and powerful thinker—within certain well defined limits.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago is reported as having "a vision" of a new city hall, "stately edifice in the centre of Union Park, with broad and handsome avenues radiating from it in every direction, like the spokes of a wheel, and composing a scene of Parisian regularity and beauty."—Boston Globe.

Mayor Dunne seems to have borrowed the idea from Ald. McGoldrick who meditates some such improvement here. A new city hall is needed, but the taxpayers are thinking more about the birds than the cage that holds them.

The reporter grows more influential. The one who went to Venezuela for the New York Herald has shortened President Roosevelt's hunting trip, and a shake-up in official circles is expected when the hunter arrives in Washington. A curious circumstance is that the Herald reporter in question wrote the first account of the Rough Riders' first skirmish in Cuba—the skirmish in which Lt.-Col. Roosevelt won the soldierly fame that made him governor of New York, the stepping stone to the presidency.

A great story is still going the rounds of the German newspapers. The Berlin Tagblatt set the ball rolling by printing a New York despatch to the effect that burglars had looted the United States treasury at Washington and carried off \$288,000,000 in gold and silver. The criminals put to sea in their own ships. The American fleet gave chase. Thrilling details were given. The robbers entered the treasury through a tunnel a mile long. The loot was carried in submarines to larger vessels which were waiting out at sea. The yarn appeared in the Tagblatt on April 1, but no one seemed to suspect that it was an April fool joke, and the explanation has not yet overtaken the original lie in all instances, and in some the truth has been repudiated as an American attempt to hide a great scandal. In some parts of Germany and Austria people are still asking whether the fleet has overtaken the robber ships.

The London Daily Telegraph, speaking editorially of Rojevstevsky's chances, says: "Russia has been beaten, but not to her knees. She still doggedly refuses to kneel."

It is magnificent—save for the thousands of victims—but is it wisdom? Is it even war? Last desperate efforts have sometimes snatched victory out of defeat, and this is doubtless the hope which buoyed up the Czar. Even now, he thinks, a Russian victory at sea, which should shatter or cripple the Japanese fleet, would place the Japanese armies on the mainland in a dangerous position, and would enable his generals to mass new legions for a new campaign with some chance of success. The Baltic fleet is a formidable armada, and, as the correspondents at Singapore say, it presented a most imposing spectacle as it steered slowly passed that port. But imposing spectacles do not win naval actions, and do not sink the enemy's squadrons. How many of these ships, wonder, which would so brave a show on Saturday, will ever draw another furrow through the Straits of Malacca?

The New York Evening Post hopes for "a reawakening of the financial conscience."

The cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that the great majority of fiduciary institutions in this country are conducted on sound lines of policy and morals, and are managed by men who would look with as much scorn at a proposition to make private profit by 'milking' their company, as they would at suggestions of actually stealing its trust funds to help John W. Gates put wheat to \$1.50. But while this is happily true, it is also true that a creeping moral paralysis has pervaded at least a part of our fiduciary institutions, so far that plain words have become necessary. We are not sure that this Milwaukee deflation will be wholly a misfortune if it serves to unloose some tongues which doubt or indifference, or ignorance, or cowardice, has hitherto kept silent. Certainly the case of the community at large will be the better, if a reawakening, not only of the public conscience, but of the financial conscience, leads to such branding of all these actions, even when conducted within the strict bounds of the penal statute, that no corporation officer can hereafter indulge in them with impunity."

SOME OF CARNEGIE'S GIFTS

Libraries in the United States	\$28,000,000
Heroes' families' relief fund	5,000,000
Libraries in foreign countries	5,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh	7,852,000
Polytechnic School, Pittsburgh	2,000,000
Employees' pension fund, Pittsburgh	4,000,000
Carnegie National University	10,000,000
Allied engineers' societies	1,500,000
Peace Temple at The Hague	1,500,000
Dunfermline endowment	2,500,000
Scotch universities' endowment	15,000,000
Gifts to small colleges	17,000,000
Miscellaneous benefactions in United States	19,000,000
Miscellaneous benefactions in Europe	2,000,000
For annuities to professors	10,000,000
Total	\$121,332,000

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