

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
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R. W. McCREADY, Editor.  
S. J. McOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking  
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Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc.,  
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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths  
at 50 cents for each insertion.

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**AUTHORIZED AGENTS.**  
The following agent is authorized to can-  
vas and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-  
graph, viz:—  
Wm. Semerville.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 16, 1904.

**THE NEXT GREAT FAIR.**  
The next great fair, after the St. Louis  
exposition, will be held in Portland,  
Oregon, from June 1st to October 15th of  
next year. It is called the Lewis and  
Clark Centennial and American Pacific  
Exposition and Oriental Fair. It was in  
1805 that Lewis and Clark, whose names  
are inseparably connected with the ex-  
ploration of the far west, were sent out  
by the United States government on a  
famous tour of adventurous exploration  
toward the Pacific coast. The people of  
Oregon will next year commemorate the  
event, and at the same time attract visi-  
tors from the east and elsewhere by an  
exposition which, though not rivaling the  
World's Fair, will be vast in extent and  
varied in its features.

The Telegraph has received a copy of  
the Sunday Oregonian, of Portland, show-  
ing large views of the exposition buildings  
now under construction, and to be com-  
pleted before winter. The framework of  
the four largest is already practically fin-  
ished. There will be a festival hall, state  
and liberal arts buildings, administration  
building, public comfort and fire depart-  
ments, buildings and others, set amid  
grounds which are being beautified by ex-  
tensive landscape gardening. The mill  
decorations of the great buildings will be  
on an extensive scale. Electric trees scat-  
tered about will be a novel decoration of  
the grounds at night.

Doubt has been expressed whether a  
large fair so far west could be made suc-  
cessful, but the people of Oregon evidently  
look beyond the mere question of direct  
financial return. Some eastern cities might  
well take a lesson from the city of Port-  
land, Oregon. With about a hundred  
thousand inhabitants it has a Commercial  
Club, composed of the leading financial,  
professional and business men of the city,  
which spends over a thousand dollars a  
month in educational and publicity work,  
to advertise and promote the interests of  
the city and state. The money is raised  
by subscription. The club has spent \$35,  
000 on its quarters in the Chambers of  
Commerce building, where it has entertain-  
ed as many as 2,000 persons at a single  
reception, and where men in all  
branches of trade meet to discuss ques-  
tions touching their own business and the  
welfare of the city.

Speaking of the publicity work of the  
club, the Oregonian says:  
"The club holds that there is no place  
like Oregon, no climate so beautiful, no  
soil so productive, no opportunities for  
wealth and advancement so many and so  
easy of attainment as here; that there is  
no reason why Oregon should not be the  
greatest of the Western states and Port-  
land, the greatest of the Western cities.  
The club's efforts are centralized in bring-  
ing these facts before the people of the  
East and the South in every way. The  
club intends to make Oregon the mecca  
of the tourist and the pleasure-seeker,  
and the objective point of those who look  
for homes and business locations."

The club is now organizing what is to  
be called the Oregon Development  
League, the first meeting of which will be  
held in Portland next month.  
"To this league every editor, mayor,  
county commissioner, the president of  
every commercial, industrial, mining, hor-  
ticultural, agricultural, stock-growing, ir-  
rigation, dairy, or other association in  
Oregon, having the good of the state and  
its prosperity at heart is a delegate. It  
will be the object of this league to sys-  
tematize the advertising of the state, to  
co-operate with some 3,000 immigration  
agents, and to locate people intelligently  
before they come to the state. Re-  
ports will be compiled and shown broad-  
cast throughout the East, showing the  
products of the state."

It would be greatly to the advantage of  
the maritime provinces if the people  
caught something more of the spirit that  
prevails on the Pacific coast. Our people  
have been too long content to see the  
thrill of population westward, without  
vigorous and united effort to encourage  
the right kind of immigration and ad-  
vantageously the resources and ad-  
vantages of this region.

**HOSPITAL CARS.**  
The wrecking train has long been part  
of the equipment of railways, and it is  
now to be supplemented by a hospital  
car. An exchange says:  
"Plans have just been completed by the  
Erie Railroad for the introduction of a  
number of hospital or ambulance cars,  
with which to cope with the effects of  
collisions or other accidents. For over a  
year the railroad has been quietly experi-  
menting with an ordinary car, fitted up  
according to the ideas of scientists, who  
were employed by the road. The value of  
such an adjunct to the service has been  
repeatedly shown in actual operation.  
Everything from sticking plaster and  
safety pins to the most elaborate operat-  
ing chair for urgent surgical work is thus  
sent to the point where it is needed, and  
in more than one case this has saved the  
life or limb of some wounded person. The  
car that has been in use as an experiment  
is merely an ordinary day coach, from  
which the seats have been taken. The car  
has been divided into an operating room  
and a room wherein eight beds, all ready  
for patients, are disposed along the two  
sides of the centre aisle. This arrange-  
ment will be followed out in the new cars  
about to be built, but with important  
modifications and improvements."

However great the care taken to pre-  
vent railway accidents they occur quite  
frequently, and in many cases with loss  
of life. The step taken by the Erie Rail-  
road is a recognition of this fact and the  
manifestation of a desire to meet the  
emergency. It is a step that will be  
greatly appreciated by patrons of the road,  
even though none of them anticipate such  
a contingency as that they themselves  
will ever need a bed in the hospital car.

**AGE AND USEFULNESS.**

The age of ex-Senator Davis is strongly  
argued by some United States papers as a  
sufficient reason why he should not be  
elected to the vice-presidency. He is in  
his 82nd year, and if elected would be in  
his 86th year before his term expired. In  
the event of the death of the president he  
would have to assume the burden of the  
higher office. It is argued that though a  
man of strong vitality, he is not likely  
to be able to perform the duties of vice-  
president for four years, to say nothing of  
the more serious contingency.

The purpose of his nomination appears  
to have been to bring about the return of  
West Virginia and Maryland to the Demo-  
cratic column, though doubtless his mil-  
lions were not overlooked. He is, more-  
over, an able man, of honorable record,  
against whom his great age appears to be  
the chief ground of objection. One Re-  
publican paper sums up its argument  
against Mr. Davis as follows:

"Five times a vice-president of the  
United States has been called to the presi-  
dency by reason of the death of the Presi-  
dent. It would seem to be time that the  
national conventions realized the necessity  
of nominating for vice-president a man of  
presidential size and ability, who would  
be capable of performing satisfactorily  
the duties of the executive office if called  
upon to do so. But the Democratic party  
has nominated an octogenarian who, ac-  
cording to the ordinary expectations of life,  
can hardly be counted upon to sur-  
vive much beyond election day, still less  
to live through a term of office, if he were  
to be elected."

**MACARONI WHEAT.**

The interesting announcement is made  
that macaroni wheat from Northern Russia  
has been successfully introduced in the United  
States and the wheat, a crop of 10,000,000 bushels  
being in sight this year. Secretary Wilson  
of the Department of Agriculture says  
that no experiment in scientific agricul-  
ture undertaken by the department will  
prove of greater value to the people,  
since it will provide a valuable harvest  
for the rugged and almost barren sections  
of part of the American northwest. North  
and South Dakota will produce 8,000,000  
bushels this year. Reports received by  
Secretary Wilson from the farmers trying  
this wheat indicate that it thrives in  
abundant sunshine, does not require a  
large amount of moisture, resists vigor-  
ously the attacks of the smuts and rusts  
and is a strong grower, yielding largely  
from 25 to 100 per cent in excess of the  
ordinary bread wheats. A Washington  
letter gives the following interesting ac-  
count of the characteristics and uses of  
this wheat:

The several varieties of macaroni wheat,  
while differing widely in their chemical

and milling properties, nevertheless pos-  
sess many traits in common. They have  
strong straws, which prevent lodging; also  
heavy chaff, furnished with long beards,  
which protect the kernels from the fierce  
heat of the sun and prevent shattering—a  
grave objection to our common blue-  
stem.

Macaroni wheat has many uses that will  
make it acceptable and valuable in Ameri-  
can dietaries. In fact, it is deserving of a  
much more extended use than it enjoys  
at the present time; and no doubt when  
the manufactured products are to be had  
fresh and at a reasonable cost their con-  
sumption will increase enormously. The  
first and most obvious use of macaroni  
wheat is in the manufacture of macaroni,  
vermicelli, and other forms of "edible  
pastes." At present time this country is  
importing these products largely. In 1903  
these imports amounted to 28,787,821  
pounds, valued at \$1,171,922. Three years  
ago not a single factory in the United  
States was making macaroni from macaroni  
wheat. All that was made in this country  
was sold as such on the market, being  
produced from bread wheats. Now several  
factories are using American macaroni  
wheat, and some are proudly branding  
their products "The best in the world,  
made in America from macaroni-grown  
wheat," etc. It is safe to predict that in a  
short time all our factories will be  
using American macaroni wheat.

A second use for macaroni wheat is for  
the purpose of "blending." This high grade  
four mixed with a low grade bread wheat  
makes a most valuable article for  
bread-making and pastry cooking. In  
southern Europe blended flour is largely  
used, and no doubt its use in the United  
States will increase as the supply be-  
comes abundant and its value understood.  
A third use of macaroni flour is for feed-  
ing stock. Many tests have been made by  
the Dakota stations and by private fam-  
ilies, as well as by the department. This  
testimony all points in one direction, name-  
ly, that bread made from macaroni wheat  
is as palatable and nutritious. In fact, many  
prefer it to ordinary wheat bread. But  
the use of the flour extends to many other  
articles of common diet, such as bread  
sticks, griddle cakes, griddle, etc.; and  
there is no reason why a breakfast  
food cannot be prepared.

A fourth use for macaroni wheat and  
its products is in stock feeding. Owing to  
the fact that it is a more crop than bread  
wheat, with a heavy field, farmers will  
learn to turn to this abundant source of  
protein in compounding balanced rations.  
At times when the price of bread wheat  
has been low enough to warrant, stock  
has been fed on it at a profit. The South  
Dakota station has made feeding experi-  
ments on hogs, with macaroni wheat fed  
in inferior quality, and constantly increas-  
ing. The results obtained warrant the  
conclusion that the new wheat is equal  
to bread wheat, pound for pound. But  
the 1902 crop of macaroni wheat is of  
inferior quality owing to excessive mois-  
ture; therefore better results may be  
confidently expected with a normal crop.  
Finally, macaroni wheat can be exported.  
The foreign demand is constantly increas-  
ing and will afford an outlet for any sur-  
plus production.

**PAUL KRUGER.**

The announcement of the death of Paul  
Kruger arouses but a languid interest in  
the world at large. He was never a  
heroic figure, and when he left his native  
land in the throe of war and sought re-  
fuge in Europe, public interest in his  
career gradually died away. His last years  
must have been full of bitterness. His  
influence might have prevented the South  
African war, but he chose a course which  
not only involved the Transvaal, but the  
Orange Free State, and led to the oust-  
ing of both. He was the last great rep-  
resentative of that policy which would  
have driven the British out of South  
Africa. His country has now a far more  
promising outlook than in the days of his  
autocratic power. The cause he  
represented became a lost one because it  
did not deserve to triumph. There was  
about it which could no longer flourish  
on South African soil. Those nations  
which expressed sympathy for the Boer  
cause were actuated more by dislike of  
England than by admiration for the prin-  
ciples of Kruger and his advisers. De-  
feat did not mean oppression for the  
Boers, but a wider freedom. It is true  
that discontent still prevails among them  
to some extent, but that is quite natural.  
The fact that they have sent two rep-  
resentatives, who are now in Canada, to  
make enquiries about a suitable place to  
establish a Boer colony in this country,  
proves that British rule is not regarded  
as an evil. Their chief South African  
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**A RECIPROCITY BOOM.**

A determined agitation in favor of re-  
ciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland is  
being carried on in Massachusetts under  
the leadership of Henry M. Whitney. In-  
asmuch as the state is Republican, and  
the Democrats have in their platform de-  
clared in favor of reciprocity, the present ap-  
pel is made chiefly, though not exclusively,  
to Republicans.

A strong appeal was made to the Mas-  
sachusetts legislature last winter, but had no

effect. Mr. Whitney, who is president of  
the Boston Chamber of Commerce, did not  
listen to his efforts, but appointed a com-  
mittee of 100 to issue an appeal to the people.  
This committee has been increased to 200,  
and has issued an appeal for signatures.  
Mr. Whitney says he finds that the leading  
men of the state are perfectly willing to  
act on the committee, and to contribute to  
the funds of the reciprocity campaign. A  
paper which is described as a declaration  
of political intention, and is designed to  
secure the pledges of Republicans to with-  
hold support at the caucus from candi-  
dates for the state or national legislatures  
who are unwilling to commit themselves  
clearly in favor of reciprocal trade re-  
lations, has recently been put in the hands  
of canvassers, who have already obtained  
with little effort, the signatures of 15,000  
Republican voters. It is claimed that  
many times this number can be easily se-  
cured. The petition, to which the Herald  
says the signatures are now being receiv-  
ed at the rate of nearly 1,000 a day, reads  
as follows:

"The undersigned Republicans, approv-  
ing the election of Theodore Roosevelt for  
President of the United States, believe as  
the late James G. Blaine and wisely advised,  
that the establishment of reciprocal trade  
relations with other countries, and espe-  
cially with Canada and Newfoundland, is  
in the interest of the United States, and  
of the people of Massachusetts."

"We are further confirmed in this belief  
by the provision made therein in the  
Dingley bill, and by the action of Secretary  
of State Hay in negotiating treaties for re-  
ciprocal trade relations with other coun-  
tries."

"We therefore urge upon Republican  
voters of this state the paramount impor-  
tance to our business interests of estab-  
lishing such relations with Canada and  
Newfoundland, and to be confined to non-  
competitive products. We promise to at-  
tend the caucus, and also urge Re-  
publican voters not to nominate any per-  
son as a candidate for the state or national  
legislature who is unwilling to commit him-  
self clearly in favor of such reciprocal  
trade relations."

The Herald prints a long list of the  
names of leading men who are on the  
committee, and says that the movement  
has developed into one of the most wide-  
spread in New England.

"Business men of all shades of political  
belief," it says, "are rapidly assembling  
under the standard raised by Mr. Whi-  
ney, and it is confidently asserted that  
within a very brief period the friends of  
the movement will have declared them-  
selves so emphatically that their demands  
cannot longer be overlooked."

All of which, in view of Canada's former  
experience with regard to reciprocity, is  
very interesting to Canadian readers.

**CIVIC LIGHTING.**

The question of municipal ownership is  
receiving some attention in Charlottetown.  
A proposition was made in the city coun-  
cil on Monday evening that the street  
lighting contract with the Light and  
Power Company be renewed, and that  
they be given an increase of \$11 per light.  
It was pointed out, however, that the pre-  
sent contract does not expire for a year  
and a half, and action was deferred.  
The Guardian vigorously demands the  
fullest information before any new con-  
tract is made. It points out that the city  
owns and operates the water and sewerage  
systems, and that civic ownership of a  
lighting plant is not a new thing; and  
contends that data should be secured to  
make a comparison between civic and  
company ownership before any other step  
is taken. The Guardian is further "strong-  
ly" of the opinion that a renewal of the  
contract with the company, at an advan-  
ced rate, without the opportunity for  
others to compete, without consultation  
with the citizens or with qualified ex-  
perts, ought not to be entertained."

It may interest the people of the island  
city to know that St. John operates the  
electric light plant in the North End of  
the city and is well satisfied with the re-  
sults, both as to service and cost, com-  
pared with the east side company service.  
The question of taking over the west side  
plant has been seriously considered, and  
the chief objection has been the price ask-  
ed by the present owners.

**TRACKLESS TROLLEYS.**

The experiment of running a trackless  
trolley system is to be made at Hull,  
Massachusetts. It is proposed to run a  
line from Nantasket Reservation to Nan-  
tasket Point, a distance of two and a half  
miles. It is stated that if the franchise  
is granted at once, as is expected, the  
line will be running in a few weeks. The  
carriages to be used will seat about forty  
people, and will resemble a large touring  
automobile. No rails are laid, as no other  
track than the highway is needed. The  
experiment will be watched with great in-  
terest, as it appears to open up great  
possibilities for suburban service. The  
system is thus described:

"The trackless trolley is the latest ap-  
plication of passenger transportation, and is a  
successful operation in Germany. It is  
nothing more than a number of electric  
automobiles, running between given points  
on a regular schedule. Instead of the au-  
tomobile carrying storage batteries to the  
supply power to run the motors propelling the  
carriages, the power is supplied by a  
double trolley, one wire carrying the nega-  
tive and the other the positive current.  
The carriages can run all over the road,  
pass each other without interference, and

will be noiseless, clean, and can be stopped  
almost instantly."  
If a system of this kind can be estab-  
lished at moderate cost, it might solve  
several problems in connection with sub-  
urban service in the neighborhood of  
St. John.

**QUEBEC TROUBLES.**

It is an old story that some years ago  
labor troubles in Quebec led to a great  
decline in its importance as a shipping  
port, but the lesson does not appear to  
have been heeded. It appears that a ship-  
ping firm recently discharged two union  
men who refused to do what they were  
asked to do with a baton, and employed  
two non-union men in their place. The  
ship laborers at once refused to touch the  
firm's barge, or any lumber brought  
down in them. The firm refused to dis-  
charge the two non-union men, and the  
deadlock continued. The firm have had to  
send three hundred standards of deals to  
Three Rivers, in order to have them  
loaded on a steamer, and the steamer  
which must go to Quebec for timber will  
have to go back to Three Rivers for the  
deals.

The subject has been brought before the  
Quebec board of trade, and a despatch  
says that the situation is so serious that  
unless some permanent settlement can be  
arrived at between the shippers and the  
labor element, it is likely Quebec will lose  
almost the whole of the shipping business  
now left there. Quebec should take a  
new leaf from St. John, where shippers and  
ship laborers get along very comfortably  
together without either boycott or strike.

**SYDNEY STEEL CO'S  
STATEMENT ABOUT  
RATE OF WAGES PAID**

The following extract from the state-  
ment issued by the Dominion Iron & Steel  
Co. gives the details of the number of men  
employed and the wages paid them:  
"The company's view as to wages at  
present paid on the plant is set out in  
the directors' resolution of May 30th. The  
correctness of this view is attested by the  
fact that the rates are sufficient to attract  
all the men it requires and in any case  
the company offered to submit this point  
to arbitration. It is to be remembered  
that besides paying the full current rates  
the company under ordinary conditions of-  
fers steady work winter and summer."  
The following statement shows the  
wages paid by the company at Sydney:  
For the half-month ending 31st May, 1904,  
there were 2,348 names on the pay roll.  
The maximum number employed on any  
day was 1,997. The average number for  
the half month was about 1,800. The fluc-  
tuation was almost wholly confined to the  
men employed at the lower rates, partly  
because all special requirements from day  
to day are ultimately filled from their  
ranks, the men so utilized being for the  
time paid at the highest rate attached to  
the work they are temporarily doing.  
"The wages of this working force, taking  
the preparation of an exact schedule impos-  
sible, but the following is substantially  
correct."

There were 63 employees (including  
boys, apprentices, etc.) not receiving  
men's pay whose wages ranged from 67  
cents to \$1.25 per day.  
There were 343 names on the list, in-  
cluding 275 foreigners, rated at \$1.30 per  
day, but many of these were on better  
paid work, and the average number of  
laborers at this rate was under 270. The  
remaining names were rated as follows:  
\$1.35 per day, 220 men.  
\$1.40 per day, 155 men.  
\$1.45 per day, 125 men.  
\$1.48 to \$1.50, 54 men.  
\$1.53 to \$1.55, 189 men.  
\$1.56 to \$1.60, 207 men.  
\$1.62 to \$1.65, 112 men.  
\$1.68 to \$1.75, 129 men.  
\$1.78 to \$1.85, 149 men.  
\$1.86 to \$2.00, 72 men.  
\$2.04 to \$2.25, 141 men.  
\$2.29 to \$2.50, 67 men.  
\$2.55 to \$2.75, 40 men.  
\$2.76 to \$3.00, 26 men.  
\$3.06 to \$3.25, 19 men.  
\$3.30 to \$4.25, 45 men.  
Of the men rated at \$1.30 per day, 37  
men who worked part of the time on ton-  
nage earned from \$32 to \$80 per month.  
Of those rated at \$1.40, 25 men who worked  
part of the time on contract work  
earned about \$1 per day. Taking vari-  
ous occupations and trades the following  
partial list may be given:  
Common labor, \$1.30 to \$1.35 per day.  
Common labor, 12-hour shift, \$1.50 to  
\$1.62 per day.  
Common labor, handymen, \$1.40 to \$1.80  
per day.  
Carpenters, \$1.91 to \$2.34 per day.  
Carpenters, handymen, \$1.50 to \$1.80  
per day.  
Boiler makers, skilled, \$1.91 to \$2.55.  
Moulders, skilled, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day.  
Machinists, \$2 to \$2.97 per day.  
Blacksmiths, \$2.12 to \$2.90 per day.  
Pipe fitters, \$1.90 to \$2.50 per day.  
Bricklayers, \$3.50 per day.  
Other skilled labor up to \$4.25 per day.

**DOUKHOBOR FANATICS  
ON THE MARCH AGAIN.**

Nearly 200 Men, Women and Child-  
ren Without Food and Won't Ac-  
cept Any.

Winnipeg, July 13.—(Special)—Reports  
received here from Manitoba, a small vil-  
lage fifty miles north of Dauphin, on the  
Canadian Northern railway, says the  
Doukhobors are on the march again, look-  
ing for Jesus.  
A bunch of fifty men, women and child-  
ren departed there last night and started  
out again early this morning.  
Another bunch, numbering 125, is fol-  
lowing. They refuse to accept food from  
the settlers, although they have no pro-  
visions. They live on what they pick up  
along the way.  
The wanderers are from the Younan  
district.

St. John, N. B., July 16, 1904.

**\$10.00 Suits for \$6.98.**

We will begin today a big clean-up sale of Men's Ten Dollar  
Suits. These are only One, Two or Three Suits of each line left  
from a large range of Ten Dollar lines. Put together make sizes  
from 36 to 42.  
These Ten Dollar suits we will clear at \$6.98  
These will go out quickly. You must be quick if you want first  
choice.

**J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,**  
199 and 201 Union Street.

**WAUKEGAN**

**Barbed Wire Fencing**

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further  
than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to  
use. Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to  
**W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

**GREAT CROWDS AT  
WOODSTOCK MID-  
SUMMER CARNIVAL**

**TO BE WITH HIM WHEN  
HE MEETS HIS DEATH**

The Street Parade Exceeded All  
Expectations—Good Programme  
for Today.

Woodstock, N. B., July 12.—(Special)—  
The first day of the grand midsummer  
carnival was a success in every particular.  
The day was charming as regards weather  
conditions. Large crowds attended from  
all parts of the country and the incoming  
trains swelled the number.

At 10.30 the street parade formed on  
Elm street and passed through the prin-  
cipal streets of the town and dispersed at  
Elm street. It was a grand success and  
exceeded anticipation.

Harry D. Baird was chairman of the  
parade committee and to him the credit  
is given. Some of the floats were exqui-  
sitely gotten up. The exhibits by the  
different merchants were highly spoken  
of. The gayly decorated horse carts, en-  
gine and bicycle presented a fine appear-  
ance.

Prof. E. J. Morrell gave a fine exhibit  
on the tight rope in the square after the  
parade, which formed as follows:  
With Regiment band, twenty-four mem-  
bers; police officers; mayor and city coun-  
cillors; No. 1 hose cart; steam fire engine;  
firemen of No. 1 Co.; No. 2 hose cart;  
firemen of No. 2 Co.; float, "Canada,"  
thirty young ladies; float, "Woodstock  
range; Small and Fisher, two wagons;  
A. Henderson, carpenter; float, old church  
and castle model; 1,147 mounted men; ex-  
hibit, Albertson's harness; Mackinac  
roller mill; inspectors, Packing  
Co.; two wagons; decorated bicycles; Poly-  
morphism parade; float, Carrie Nation on  
water wagon now.

During the afternoon and evening the  
67th Regt. Band rendered several excel-  
lent pieces of music.  
Early this evening Prof. E. J. Morrell  
gave another of his thrilling exhibitions  
from a tight rope stretched from the  
Hayden to the Connell block over Main  
street, eighty feet from the ground. Such  
feats as standing on his head and turning  
somersaults were made with comparative  
ease.

The first day's programme was con-  
cluded with a grand illumination and band  
concert on the river.

Tomorrow's programme will be similar  
to today's with the exception that the  
procession will be antedicated by a grand  
base ball match between the Fort Fair-  
field league team and the Woodstock Colts  
in the morning.

**SUMMER DRINKS.**

This season we have come back to one  
of the most refreshing and healthful  
drinks that is prepared to cool ten-  
ness fact that physicians are recom-  
mending the liquid refreshment highly is al-  
most enough to put a ban on it for some  
people, but sensible ones are listening to  
advice that is good, and are beginning to  
abstain from highballs and all sorts of  
mixtures that are cooling for the time,  
but when taken regularly leave bad effects.  
Iced tea is comparatively harmless, and it  
is served in the afternoon on the piazza  
in the most charming way.  
Milady has her real old Russian sam-  
ovar brought forth, and soon the tiny  
bits of charcoal are glowing under the  
water receptacle. It is a pretty sight, and  
everyone likes to watch the process. The  
real Russian style of making tea is not  
suited to it in its iced condition, so after  
the water is boiled the gentle tealeaflet  
proceeds in the ordinary fashion, only the  
maists on having the tea perfectly fresh,  
hot as it is, and poured over great quan-  
tities of ice. Tea that stands long all its  
flavor and charm to the palate. Powder-  
ed sugar and slices of lemon are passed  
around, and the tea is served in very thin  
high glasses, so that it has a chance to  
cool before taken. Plain water or toast-  
ed English muffins go very well with iced  
afternoon tea.

**Another Fatal Auto Accident.**  
Riverside, R. I., July 12.—O. L. Judd,  
a resident of New York, was probably  
fatally injured near the Pomham Club  
late this afternoon, as the result of a  
collision between an automobile in which  
he was riding and a trolley car.  
Judd's skull was fractured. Ezra K. Per-  
kins, a prominent manufacturer of Pri-  
vilege, who owns the automobile, and  
who was driving the machine, escaped  
with a few slight injuries.

**It is Policy, You Know.**

When a man comes home quite late  
in a rather boozey state  
How his wife will wait it to him with her  
tongue!  
Ask her all three, calm and mute,  
While she tells him he's a brute,  
Just the greatest threat that ever went un-  
bunge.  
Let him hint he has his eyes  
On a cap about her size,  
Down her cheeks the damp, repentant tears  
will flow.  
Ask her to clap him in her arms  
And dilate upon his charms—  
It is policy to do it, don't you know.  
In her home a pretty girl,  
One you'd think a priceless pearl,  
Will be spiteful, cross and surly as a bear.  
She will snap at her mamma,  
And pull her little brother's tressed  
hair.  
But when Freddie comes to woo  
She will smile and bill and coo.  
Not a trace of ugly temper will she show.  
She'll be gentle as a dove.  
Little lambskin thrilled with love—  
It is policy to do it, don't you know.  
'Twould be policy to do it, don't you know.  
—Denver

**What is Your Idea of a Truly Good Wife?**

"A truly good wife," answered the com-  
municable sage, "is one who will be a  
hand and country, but doesn't attempt it  
either."—Philadelphia Inquirer.