# PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

## Federal Commissioner Hears Claims of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Presented Here—Premier Flemming Says Dominion Government May Help on Other Side—What Nova Scotia Is Doing.

Arthur Hawkes, special immigration commissioner for the federal government, appointed to make suggestions as to the best policy for increasing immigration into every part of Canada, arrived in the city yesterday at noon and during the hours which elapsed between the hour of his arrival and midnight he was given as much information as possible concerning the right of New Brunswick to a share in the stream of immigration flowing into Canada.

During the afternoon and late evening Mr. Hawkes was in conference with the members of the government, Mr. Barnstead and Mr. Wilmot in the government rooms, Church street, and their deliberations were continued until 1 o'clock this morning.

Premier Flemming said after the meeting that very little could be given out as no concrete proposition had been made either by the government or by Mr. Hawkes, his commission being simply to report, but that all parties felt after a general discussion that a very profitable day had been spent. Plans for working out a better system of handling immigration were under consideration and he thought that the conference would have good results. He felt free to say that in event of a reorganization taking place that the federal government would be expected to bear the increased expenditure incurred in extending the machinery on the other side, while the provincial governments would have to provide for more people coming by increasing the local staff and making other preparations.

Mr. Hawkes said that he was hardly in a position to talk but that he had come rather as a listener to gather ideas for his report. His views, as far as he was able to go, are expressed in the two speeches which he made during the day, as reported elsewhere in this paper.

### In Nova Scotia.

Mr. Barnstead said that the conference had been a very satisfactory one and that the plans under discussion applied just as well to Nova Scotia as to New Brunswick. Mr. Barnstead, who is the head of the department of industries and immigration in the sister province, when asked what was being done in Nova Scotia, said that with an expenditure of $20,000 the province had brought in nearly 2,500 settlers so far this year. Last year the number was more than 2,200 and of these the department had kept track of more than 1,700. These people include farmers, miners and artisans of every class. Many of them came without any capital and in a surprisingly short time owned their own houses and farms.

Mr. Barnstead added that it was a mistake to preach that the late dominion government had done nothing and showed the reporter several attractive booklets which the federal staff had published at his request, setting forth the advantages of settling in Nova Scotia.

This morning Mr. Barnstead will accompany Mr. Hawkes to Digby and they will proceed via D. A. R. through the Annapolis valley to Truro, where the commissioner will inspect the Agricultural College. From there Mr. Hawkes will go to Ottawa and will return to Halifax to take passage on the Canadian Northern steamer leaving Dec. 27 for the old country. Mr. Hawkes will remain in Europe for a month and will then return to prepare his report on the presentation of which his labors as commissioner will be completed, unless he is given a new appointment.

# IMMIGRATION

## Suggestions by a St. John Merchant Endorsed by a Halifax Editor.

(Maritime Merchant.)

Business men of St. John are giving a good deal of thought at the present time to the subject of booming the province of New Brunswick. It is felt that action should be taken to check the westward movement of natives of the province, and also to secure a portion of the immigration, which is hurrying through to the west.

The Merchant asked Mr. C. H. Peters, of Baird & Peters, what he thought would be the best course to pursue to bring about a more desirable state of affairs. The present is considered a most opportune time for vigorous action, because of the opening up of new railways in the province, the development of natural gas and oil wells, the boost that is being given to the orchard industry, the increase of activity which is promised in the Queens county coal fields, and many other activities which would make great material for what is called a booster campaign, and which certainly would lead to such a campaign in a western province.

Speaking first of the west as compared with the east, Mr. Peters told the story of a man he knows who had a good farm and was doing well in New Brunswick, but who caught the western fever and went away. Since he located in one of the western provinces he has lost two out of three crops, and has found conditions very different from what he had expected. Mr. Peters remarked that men seemed to become dissatisfied here, because in a rather easy way of going along, without putting forth special effort or adopting the best methods, they could not make money rapidly; but when they went west they were compelled to work very much harder, endure greater hardships, and no doubt in many cases, such as the one to which he referred, they were disappointed in the end.

As a very good method of beginning an agitation for better conditions in New Brunswick, Mr. Peters suggested a convention of business men from all sections of the province, who might meet in St. John or Fredericton, and go thoroughly into the whole question of the best methods to be pursued to improve farming methods and get more farmers in the province, and also to arouse among the people everywhere a greater feeling of confidence in the future of New Brunswick. He thought this convention might be held under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, but participated in by representatives of the municipalities, boards of trade, farmers' and other organizations. If at such a convention practical men, conversant with their subjects, would open discussions on various questions and bring out a general expression of views, it ought to be possible to effect an organization whose influence would be felt in every part of the province, working in harmony with the federal and provincial governments, and cutting out altogether anything suggestive of politics.

Mr. Peters pointed out some directions in which there was opportunity for great improvement. This province imports altogether too much farm produce, dairy produce and the like, from other provinces. The conditions are also such that farmers do not take advantage of opportunities which they have. As an illustration, he pointed out that recently the pork packers at St. John were unable to handle all the dressed pork that was offered, even at a low price. It seemed as if all the farmers had commenced killing and shipping hogs at the same time. The result was that they got lower prices than would have prevailed had they applied better methods. Speaking of the dairy industry, Mr. Peters also stated that the butter and cheese produced in New Brunswick is not of as high a standard as it should be, and is attained in some other provinces. There is a ready market for all that is made, but he believed there could be a great expansion of this industry on a profitable basis. As to methods by which agriculture could be improved, Mr. Peters strongly endorsed the plan that has been adopted in the province of Ontario, where the deputy minister for agriculture has engaged a staff of practical farmers, who are also graduates of the Agricultural College, and to each of whom is assigned a district. These men go down among the farmers, give them practical illustrations on their own land of the beneficial results of good drainage and proper cultivation of the soil, seed selection and cultivation; and as a result of their work many farms which had not been producing profitably have become a source of profit and satisfaction to the owners.

Referring again to the convention, Mr. Peters pointed out that it should arrange to have a publicity campaign carried down into the farming districts, and the towns and villages all over the province, so that everywhere the people might become interested in the work of booming the province. The large amount of development work which will be carried on in the province during the next year or two will give employment to many men, and enlarge the farmers' market. He does not now supply the market that he has, and there is therefore a great opportunity for a greatly increased production under profitable conditions.

Of course, in addition to all that might be done to create a new spirit of hope and enterprise at home, and secure the adoption of the most up-to-date methods, a general publicity campaign should be begun, and the two governments should unite in a more vigorous immigration policy. This the convention could also urge with good effect.

Co-operation in the various communities was also referred to as of great value in arousing public spirit and carrying on what is called a booster campaign. Mr. Peters regards the present winter as a very opportune time to wake up the east, especially in the province of New Brunswick.

The editor of the Maritime Merchant adds this note:

We desire to emphasize the suggestion made by Mr. Peters in the above interview with regard to obtaining the services of men who are graduates of agricultural colleges and have at the same time a practical knowledge of farming, to go up and down the country rendering such assistance as he mentions. Some three years ago or thereabouts, we made practically the same suggestion in these columns. We also agree with Mr. Peters that it is high time something were being done in the matter of our vacant farms. One cannot take a drive through old settled parts of the provinces today and see dwellings where either the windows are boarded up, or else where only the old people are left, without coming to the conclusion that the conditions are desperate and require our most serious attention.

### Temperance Division Organized.

A public temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Redbank on the evening of Monday, Dec. 18. The meeting was addressed by Grand Worthy Patriarch Rev. R. H. Stavert.

At the close of the meeting a division was organized, and the following officers installed: W. P., John Parks; W. A., Mrs. E. Mullin; R. S., Miss Annie Sutherland; A. R. S., Miss Myrtle McLean; financial secretary, Miss Martha Sutherland; conductor, Miss Frances Sutherland; treasurer, Miss Lena Parks; chaplain, Robert Parks; I. S., Mrs. John Parks; O. S., James Parks; S. Y. P. W., Mrs. James Parks.

### Miner Killed by I. C. R. Train.

New Glasgow, N. S., Dec. 19—(Special) Daniel McIntyre, a surface man at the Allan shaft, Stellarton and living in New Glasgow, was terribly mangled on the I. C. R. tracks near the bridge here early this morning. He was cut up beyond recognition and was identified only by due bills which he carried in a purse in his pocket. He belonged to Arisaig, Antigonish county.

### TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is now issued on Tuesday and Friday mornings and is intended to reach subscribers on the morning of Wednesday or Saturday. It has been suggested that publication a day earlier would enable a great many subscribers to receive their papers sooner than they do at present. Suggestions concerning this matter will be welcomed. If you are interested write on the subject to the editor of The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

# EARLIEST RECORD OF THEATRE IN THIS CITY

## Interesting Book Has Many Facts Concerning Local Play-Houses — Mr. Lanergan's Career—Bragg's Long Room—Hopley's Theatre.

The following story relating to early theatricals in St. John is from a book, Fifty Years in Theatrical Management, by M. B. Leavitt, for many years a noted producing manager:

"The earliest record of a theatre in St. John (N. B.) is Drury Lane, opened February, 1809, burned in 1816. It was really a garrison theatre, and the amateur club of the different regiments in St. John at that time were probably the only actors. The next theatre was Hopley's, built by Hopley in Union street, though he never ran or managed it himself. It was used occasionally as a circus, but when utilized as a theatre it had a plank floor, which was removed to be replaced by sawdust or tanbark. This establishment must have been running in the early twenties. I find one of its bills of October 22, 1825, which reads as follows: Historical Illustrations and Scenes from Celebrated Plays, interspersed with Comic and Sentimental Songs, which represented a benefit for the sufferers from the great Miramichi fire, which burned from that district to Fredericton, and was the most disastrous in the history of New Brunswick.

"A representation of the battle of Waterloo was given in Hopley's Theatre June, 1830, with soldiers from the barracks. Many of them were Waterloo veterans, who became much excited. Several soldiers were wounded by wadding from guns, and one was shot dead with a ramrod. Junius Brutus Booth, the elder, played Richard III., June, 1841, and the next week Sir Giles Overreach, at Hopley's, and William Vandenhoff and his talented daughter appeared as Romeo and Juliet during the next month. Hopley's was burned in 1854. It is needless to say that in those days Shakespeare and the old English drama were the attractions.

"The Paddock Theatre in the late forties was the home of the traveling companies (barnstormers) whom fate or destiny brought here. William Frere was manager. The building was turned into a billiard room and bowling alley, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1877.

"Another resort where players performed about this time was Bragg's Long Room, but there are no particulars about the actors who trod the boards there, and the only information in connection with it is that it originally was the home of Benedict Arnold. An old item says: 'John Porteous drew lot 406, corner of King and Cross streets, which Arnold purchased, and in which he resided from 1778 to 1791.' After his return to England it was sold and went through many transformations. It was destroyed by fire in 1866. The site is now occupied by the large dry goods warehouse of Vassie & Co., Ltd.

"Theatricals for some years, so far as I can remember, were very quiet in St. John. An occasional company in some out-of-the-way halls seems to be the record. In August, 1856, J. W. Lanergan, Sanford & Fiske (calling themselves the 'All Star Company,' opened a six weeks' season at the St. John Hotel, whose old dining room had been turned into a theatre. In January, 1857, they returned for a short season. Lanergan, who became very popular in St. John, and retained that popularity for twenty years, thinking there was a good opening for a theatre in St. John, leased a site on the south side of King square and built the Dramatic Lyceum. This temple of the drama, in which old St. John theatregoers spent so many pleasant evenings and saw some of the best actors and actresses (English and American) in their favorite characters, was opened June 15, 1857, with Bulwer's comedy of Money, Mr. Lanergan playing Alfred Evelyn; Mrs. Lanergan, Clara Douglas, and Mr. Buxtin, Graves."

### IN THE COURTS

Probate Court.

In the probate court Monday the matter of the estate of Catherine Emma Williams of Bristol (Eng.), widow of the Rev. John Symes Williams, formerly of Campobello, came up. She died in September, 1911 and by her will gave her property among relatives residing in England. There being a small amount of property within this province not realized, the executors gave a power of attorney to William M. Jarvis of this city to apply for administration of that portion of the estate and on his petition he was today appointed; personal estate under $400. J. Roy Campbell is proctor.

The matter of the estate of Mary Geary, widow of Daniel Geary, carpenter, also came up. She died intestate, leaving one son, Daniel, who subsequently died without having obtained administration. The children of Daniel Geary now ask for administration, to be granted to Margaret Geary, the son's widow. She was accordingly appointed. There is no real estate; personalty $1,000. J. Roy Campbell is proctor.

In the matter of the estate of count De Bury, there was an adjourned hearing of citation to pass the accounts of the executors who since the last hearing have sold the real estate under a license of the court. All the purchase money not having been realized the hearing is adjourned until January 22. T. P. Regan and E. T. C. Knowles are the executors. Daniel Mullin, J. Roy Campbell and Barnhill, Ewing & Sanford are the proctors.

In reference to the estate of Joiln S. Nickerson, the citation returnable on Jan. 16 has been enlarged so as to be returnable January 22.

# WHY A REVENUE TARIFF IS BEST

## Puts Manufacturers on Their Mettle and Causes Modern Methods

### PROTECTION'S EVILS

## Democratic House Leader Underwood Cites Iron Industry That Has Boomed Under Reduced Tariff and Woolen Business Which Has Stood Still With 90 Per Cent. Duty Against Outsiders.

New York, Dec. 16—Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader of the National House of Representatives, in a speech before the New York Southern Society tonight, condemned the Republican theory of tariff adjustment. "The kaleidoscope of political issues must, and will continually change with the changing conditions of our republic," he said. "There is one question that was with us in the beginning and will be in the end, and that is the most effective, efficient and fair way of equalizing the burden of taxation that is levied by the national government.

"The Republican party has maintained the doctrine that taxes should not only be levied for revenue," said he, "but also to protect the home manufacturer from foreign competition. Of necessity protection from competition carries with it a guarantee of profits.

"The Democratic party favors the policy of raising its taxes at the customs house by a tariff that is levied for revenue only, which clearly excludes the idea of protecting the manufacturer's profits. * * * * Some men assert that the protection of reasonable profits to the home manufacturer should be commended instead of being condemned, but in my judgment, the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable."

### The Evils of Protection.

Mr. Underwood explained how it is possible for a protected manufacturer to undersell his foreign competitors slightly by putting his prices just below those which the foreigner must charge because of the tariff on the article. After the American has driven the foreigner from the field, Mr. Underwood contended, he is enabled to raise prices to the point established by home competition.

He denied that the cost of production in the United States is greater than that in other countries. He admitted that wages paid might be smaller but insisted that the cost per unit of production is less in America because of the superior inventive skill of the American and the better quality of his workmanship and machinery.

"To protect profits of necessity means to protect inefficiency," was one of the speaker's epigrams. "It does not stimulate industry because a manufacturer standing behind a tariff wall that is protecting his profits is not driven to develop his business along the lines of greatest efficiency and greatest economy," he continued.

### Wool and Iron Contrasted.

"This is clearly illustrated in a comparison of the wool and iron and steel industries. Wool has had a specific duty that when worked out to an ad valorem basis amounts to a tax of about 90 per cent of the average value of all woolen goods imported into the United States, and the duties imposed have remained practically unchanged for forty years. During that time the wool industry has made comparatively little progress in cheapening the cost of its product and improving its methods.

"On the other hand, in the iron and steel industry, the tariff rate has been cut every time a tariff bill has been written. Forty years ago the tax on steel rails amounted to $17.50 a ton, today it amounts to $3.90. The same is true or most of the other articles in the iron and steel schedule, and yet the iron and steel industry has not languished; it has not been destroyed and it has not gone to the wall. It is the most compact, virile, fighting force of all the industries of America today. It has long ago expanded its production capacity beyond the power of the American people to consume its output, and is today facing towards the markets of the world, battling for a part of the trade of foreign lands where it must meet free competition or, as is often the case, pay adverse rates to enter the industrial fields of its competitor.

"Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hot-house growth of our industries? The stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases, or on the other hand, the gradual and insistent reduction of our tariff laws to a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition, where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines, where when he fights at home to control his market he is forging away in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world.

"In my judgment, the future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas. Let us approach the solution of the problem involved with a determination to do what is right, what is safe and what is reasonable," concluded Mr. Underwood.

# MAYOR FITZGERALD BEATEN IN ATTEMPT TO OUST CANADIAN

## School Board Overrides His Veto of Horace L. Erittain's Appointment as School Principal.

Boston, Dec. 19—The Boston school committee has overridden Mayor Fitzgerald's veto of the appointment of Horace L. Brittain, a New Brunswicker, as school principal in Hyde Park.

Chairman Ellis declared that the mayor's opposition was due to the fact that Brittain was a provincialist, and on religious grounds.

# CANADA LEADS IN WHEAT EXPORT

(Montreal Witness).

We must be chary of accepting predictions about wheat, since the labored conclusions of Sir William Crookes as to the impending exhaustion of the world's supply fell down so badly. Mr. Rutter's prediction, however, in his volume, Wheat Growing in Canada, that future wheat exporting on a large scale from America will be from Canada, rather than from the United States, or even from the Argentine, is interesting. He says the probabilities are that northwest Canada will be settled like the north central states of the United States, and while diversified farming will be carried on it will not be practiced to any great extent in the wheat area for some years yet. How Canada has advanced in wheat exports already is shown strikingly by the figures for 1901 compared with those of 1910. In 1901, the United States exported 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, Canada 12,000,000, and Argentina 16,000,000 bushels. In 1910 the United States exported 36,000,000; Canada 55,000,000, and Argentina 29,000,000 bushels. In the last two years indeed Canada has actually outstepped the great United States in its wheat supply to Great Britain. Mr. Rutter bids Canadian farmers to heed one familiar fact, and that is that from twenty-five to thirty years of continuous wheat-growing without fertilization reduces virgin soils to such an extent that both the yield and quality of the wheat are greatly reduced. Yet some farmers plant wheat year after year and of course do nothing to fertilize the land. Canada's present needs in her wheat fields, from the standpoint of environment, are in the judgment of the expert: 1. Early ripening varieties of wheat to avoid early autumn frosts. 2. Cold-resisting varieties of wheat to extend the wheat fields further north. 3. The growth of leguminous crops, summer fallowing, and the application of farm-yard manure to soils depleted of their nitrogenous constituents. 4. The breeding of new wheats of higher gluten contents suitable for the soft-wheat districts, in order, if possible, to raise the grades of the east and west of Canada. 5. The introduction of Durum wheats into the semi-arid districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

While Winnipeg is now Canada's principal wheat market, the export trade is carried on chiefly through Chicago and Montreal houses. How, it is asked, will the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Panama canal affect this traffic? The usefulness of Hudson's Bay remains to be proved; those who know the bay best shake their heads at the hope of any great cheapening by that route. But there can be little doubt that the Panama canal will provide a new route to Europe for wheat, especially for the wheat of Alberta, which Mr. Rutter says is the finest grain in the world. The freight rates from points in Alberta to Liverpool via Vancouver are just the same as via Fort William; but the former port has the advantage of being open all the year round, and when the Panama canal is opened to traffic it will cut the distance to Europe in two, and freight rates will be greatly reduced. What will become of the long haul west to east, so far at least as Alberta wheat is concerned? However, there will be plenty of traffic west to east and east to west left, for increase of traffic in one direction generally helps to increase it in others. We have up to now achieved wonders in transportation. In the early forties of the last century, the port of Montreal could only accommodate ships of 500 tons, against 15,000 ton vessels today. Twenty-five years ago Sault Ste. Marie canal was without a railway, or electric appliance, in which, if a vessel happened to freeze, there was no chance of getting her out until the following spring. Now fifty million tons of freight pass easily and safely through the canal yearly. In 1882, a small steamer, the Erin, first loaded grain at Port Arthur, while today, seventy-five Canadian steel ships convey sixty million bushels of wheat yearly from Port Arthur to exporting ocean ports. Not only that, but in a little more than thirty years, Canada has built an unprecedented system of transcontinental railways, and is now contemplating the building of the Georgian Bay canal; while other big transportation projects loom in the near future. So that, so far as wheat-growing territory is concerned, and present and potential transportation facilities, Mr. Rutter would seem to have much warrant for predicting that we shall continue to maintain the lead we have just gained as "the world's chief wheat exporter," and that that lead does not depend upon the chance of a couple of fruitful years.

# MANY LIKELY TO SEEK CIVIC HONORS IN ST. STEPHEN

## Rumors of Several Candidates for Mayor—Election Fourth Wednesday in January.

St. Stephen, Dec. 18—Although the annual date of the town elections is on the fourth Wednesday in January, there is already talk of some changes at the council board. It is rumored that Councillor J. G. Hamilton will not seek re-election in Dukes ward, and that A. D. Ganong will be a candidate for councillor in Kings ward and Thomas Toal in Queens.

Whether the present councillors in these wards will seek re-election it is perhaps early to determine. It is probable, however, most of them will.

Mayor Dinsmore, who has served thirteen years at the board, the last two as mayor, has proved to be a very efficient officer, and will again be a candidate for that office.

It is also rumored that J. W. Scovil and J. R. Polley are aspirants, and that ex-Mayor R. W. Grimmer may be induced by his friends to seek a second term as mayor.

# PRODUCE PRICES IN ALBERT COUNTY

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 18—The following prices for farm produce are being asked here: Potatoes, 50 cents a bushel; oats, 55 cents; butter, 32 cents a pound; geese, $1.50 each; turkeys, 20 cents a pound; fresh pork, 10 cents; beef, 8 cents; hay, $8 a ton, loose; $10 pressed. Eggs bring from 25 to 30 cents, and even were reported for a time at 35 cents and much in demand.

The Albert House, the well-known hotel at the shiretown, had a narrow escape from being burned last night. The flue became overheated in some way and caught the woodwork between the walls, and it was only by strenuous work that the building was saved from destruction.

# TRAGIC DEATH OF MADAWASKA GIRL

## Miss Martha McLaughlin Victim of Accidental Discharge of Rifle

### BROTHER-IN-LAW DID IT

## Frank Crane Was Cleaning Weapon in Lumber Camp on Green River Sunday, When Tragedy Occurred—Young Woman Lived Only Three Hours.

Perth, N. B., Dec. 19—While standing watching her brother-in-law clean a gun, Miss Martha McLaughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McLaughlin, of Ortonville, was accidentally shot and killed in a lumber camp, twenty miles up Green River, Madawaska county, and about thirty miles from Edmundston, early Sunday afternoon. She lived but three hours after the accident.

Frank Crane, also of Ortonville, was the accidental cause of her death. Crane was taking charge of a crew of men in the Madawaska woods for William McLaughlin, his father-in-law, and the father of the girl who was shot. Miss McLaughlin was living at the camp and was assisting in the cooking.

After the midday meal on Sunday, Crane got out his Winchester rifle and placed it on the table for the purpose of cleaning it. He threw several shells out of the magazine, when one stuck and was accidentally discharged. Miss McLaughlin was standing on the opposite side of the table at the time. The bullet struck her first on the hand, ripping off three fingers, and passed through the lower part of her body.

The accident happened in the heart of the woods and no physician was available. The frantic crew did everything possible for her relief, but the young woman died within three hours. The body was brought to Ortonville by train today.

Her brothers, who are in scattered lumber camps throughout the country, were informed by special dispatched teams, in an effort to hold the funeral on Thursday.

Crane has not been arrested, and it is believed that no charge will be made against him unless the coroner's jury bring in a finding against him. The date of the holding of the inquest has not been determined.

The victim was but twenty years of age and was a handsome girl. She is survived by her parents, two sisters, Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Esther Dee, both of Ortonville, and four brothers, John, Ernest, Newman and Eldon.

# THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

(From the Maritime Baptist).

Rev. H. D. Worden expects to close his work in the Whitneyville-Littleton pastorate in a few weeks.

Rev. J. N. Barnes returned from Grand Manan last week, where he had spent several weeks amongst the churches of his former charge.

Rev. Gideon Swim, who has not preached since September, is now considerably improved in health and expects to be able soon to do some supplying.

Rev. J. B. Hogan is having success in his work at Elgin (N. B.) Besides the spiritual interest, many material improvements have been made in the past year.

Dr. W. E. McIntyre was able to be removed from the hospital to his home on Saturday. He is steadily gaining, and it is hoped will be able to take up his work again soon.

Rev. A. A. Rutledge has resigned Southampton-Upper Queensbury pastorate after seven years' earnest and successful work. His resignation is to take effect at the end of this month.

Rev. A. N. Marshall, of the First church, Winnipeg, passed through the city a few days ago en route to Clarence (N. S.), his old home, to spend Christmas. He returns to the west this week. The work goes on well in Winnipeg.

A minister who recently visited Sussex says the Church avenue house of worship is one of the best equipped church plants to be found anywhere in town or city. Under the leadership of Rev. W. F. Allton the work prospers in every department.

Rev. D. E. Hatt has resigned the Dorchester pastorate, and will close his work there at the end of January. He is going west again, where he spent several years in successful work, both as pastor and missionary superintendent.

Rev. E. J. Grant was in the city Monday. He has been supplying Petitcodiac and the other churches of the pastorate for several weeks. Next Sunday he will be at Albert (N. B.) and will spend Christmas at home in Truro.

Rev. J. D. Wetmore is encouraged in his work at the Tabernacle. Sunday congregations are good, attendance at the mid-week prayer meeting is large and steadily increasing, and the spiritual interest is growing. Four converts have been baptized within a few months.

Rev. J. H. Jenner, North Sydney, always zealous in moral reform, has been given legal authority to search the premises of suspected liquor sellers, and is making the law-breaking fraternity uneasy. Whatever Mr. Jenner does he does with no lack of determination and vigor. Success to him in his war on "the gigantic crime of crimes."

We had a pleasant call the other day from Dr. E. J. McLean, a missionary of the southern Baptist board. He is superintendent of industrial work at Saki, West Africa. The mission station is twenty miles north of Lages, and the nearest railway station is ten miles distant. There are eleven missionaries at the mission station. The work is prospering. The climate is so trying that the longest term for missionaries is three years. Mr. and Mrs. McLean, both of whom are New Brunswickers, came home last spring and have been spending the furlough at their old home at the Narrows, Q. C. They expect to return to West Africa in March. Last week Mrs. McLean addressed two or three mission meetings in this city, and was heard with much interest.

In drawing threads for Mexican work or hemstitching, it saves much time and trouble to draw the thread from the middle of the space first; after this two threads, one on each side of the drawn one, may be pulled out at once.

# COMMITTEE IS PLEASED WITH NEW BUILDING

The members of the building committee of the board of school trustees met yesterday afternoon at the new King Edward school and made an inspection of the building with a view of taking it over from the contractor. The building was found to be completed and the chairman of the committee expressed himself as well pleased with every thing about the structure, and said that the board considered this the best school building in the city.

It is a three-story brick building with a large basement. There are ten class rooms, four on both the first and second floors, while the third floor is divided into two class rooms and a large exhibition hall. The lavatories and heating apparatus are in the basement. Everything about the building is fitted up with the latest improvements. The furniture has arrived and will be placed in position during the holidays. It is expected that the building will be put in commission at the beginning of the next term in January.

The building is situated at the corner of St. James and Wentworth streets on the Weldon lot, and the grounds have been fitted up with concrete walks and curbings.

# LOCAL NEWS

**Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.**

The wedding of Miss Edna Barrett Bates, formerly of New Brunswick, to Rev. James Warren Leonard, pastor of the Eaton street Christian church, Cleveland, took place on Friday at the residence of Frank Bates, brother of the bride, in Southbridge (Mass.) Miss Bates was a trained nurse and had been in Southbridge about four months. Relatives from New Brunswick were among the guests.

Friends of Philip J. McGowan, who was for some time employed with the C. P. R. in this city, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his home in North End, and not expected to recover. Mr. McGowan has been ill for some time, but it was thought that he was improving, so that the news of his serious illness will be received with sadness by his numerous acquaintances.

Conductor W. H. Williams, of the I. C. R., who has been in the Public Hospital for the last week, is recovering rapidly and may be out again before the end of the week. He was suffering from a general breakdown and also from trouble with his eyes. It was found necessary to operate on the eyes and this was done successfully on Wednesday last. Mr. Williams has had charge of the Sussex express and during his illness his place has been taken by Conductor Thompson.

The organization of a brass band by members of the Sons of England, is proceeding with much success, and those interested are very encouraged with the results of their efforts thus far. At a recent meeting of the band members of Portland lodge 246, the following officers were elected: A. C. Currie, honorary president; H. Sellen, president; C. Stewart, secretary; J. J. Mills, treasurer; P. Freeze, band sergeant; B. Fear, P. Freeze, and E. Brittain, committee. Bandmaster Horsman of North End, is directing the band.

A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturalist, who arrived in the city yesterday, has received returns from the exhibits of New Brunswick apples which were shown here, and afterwards at the Toronto fruit exhibition. After all the handling involved in this exhibition the Fameuse McIntyres brought from $2 to $2.25 a box, or at the rate of about $6 a barrel, through commission merchants. Other grades brought correspondingly high prices. These figures in the upper Canadian market in competition with the best apples the world can produce are, he thinks, an excellent testimonial to the value of New Brunswick fruit products.

Registrar J. B. Jones has received a letter from W. F. Hightower, of Sweetwater, Texas, asking that an effort be made to locate some of the relatives of G. W. Campbell, who died there recently leaving some real estate. The writer said that Campbell claimed St. John (N. B.) as his birth place. Campbell, in his younger days, had been both a sailor and a soldier. He enlisted in the Confederate army. He had lost an eye, probably while engaged in blasting. His complexion is described as being ruddy and his eyes were of light blue or gray. He had dark curly hair, was of a heavy build, and about five feet eight inches in height. Registrar Jones would be pleased to hear from anyone knowing of the man or his relations.

The Vernon News, of Vernon (B. C.), contains an interesting account of a double presentation in which Colin C. MacRae, brother of K. J. MacRae, of this city, and Mrs. MacRae were the recipients. Mr. MacRae, who has been manager of the branch of the Royal Bank in Vernon for the last few years, was recently transferred to the management of the branch in Nanaimo. The presentation to Mr. MacRae was made by the members of the Vernon Board of Trade, of which board Mr. MacRae was president, and was in the form of a fully equipped leather traveling bag. Mrs. MacRae was presented with a beautiful pearl pendant by the ladies of Vernon.

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