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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 24, 1907

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS

Sir Edward Fry, chief of the British dele-
gation at the peace conference, has ful-
filled the promise of the British govern-
ment in bringing before the president and
the more influential members of the as-
sembly a proposal looking toward the limi-
tation of the world's armaments. While
it is impossible in the absence of details
to predict with certainty the result of
this important overture there is no ques-
tion about the excellent impression which
will follow the introduction of this motion
by the leading naval power of the world.
(A thoughtful reviewer remarks that while
the text of Sir Edward Fry's proposition
has not yet been disclosed to the public
"the details are not so important as the
fact that the greatest naval power of the
world, which has prided itself on having
more than the strength of any other two
powers, and whose estimated expenditures
on the navy for 1907-1908 are set down as
\$231,000,000 has taken the lead in a move-
ment for the relief of burdened taxpayers
throughout the world and has set an exam-
ple to the moral worth of which it is difficult
to overestimate or overpraise. Once set
the verdict that such a process of limita-
tion should begin, and more than half the
victory will be won. Details as to how it
can be done with fairness to all the powers
are very important, and over them
there will be debate and dispute; but they
are only details after all. Even a discus-
sion of the proposition will be a long step
forward.")

The history of recent naval construc-
tion has demonstrated Great Britain's
ability and unalterable determination to
maintain her present supremacy notwith-
standing the efforts of ambitious rivals to
pull down her lead. Moreover, Great Brit-
ain, from the nature of her position and
her Imperial organization has more need
for sea power than any other country.
With her navy is a form of insurance
in a sense which it is not for any of the
other naval powers. A proposal from Brit-
tain to call a halt in the matter of ex-
penditure will command a degree of atten-
tion which the word of no other nation
could. There is no single power but
either challenges or menaces her, and she
cannot reasonably be suspected of motives
which might naturally have suggested
themselves in connection with several
other powers had any one of them taken
the lead in this matter. By their alliances,
too, the British are free to move in re-
gard to this question with a confidence
that could be felt by no other important
nation. Britain, the world knows, can
win in a Dreadnought-building contest
the test must be made. But if she is
ready to suggest that such a contest would
involve terrific expenditure and probably
would not change the relative position of
the countries most punished financially by
the outlay, the delegates may see the pro-
prietor of seeking to find a working ar-
rangement whereby all concerned can limit
their military and naval outlay. Brit-
tain's proposal, as has been said, in itself
is a great step forward.

PRESIDENT FALCONER

Speaking at Halifax on "The Place of
the Maritime Provinces in the Life of the
Dominion," President Falconer of Toron-
to, University should have been at his
best. The summary of his address which
is contained in our despatches this morn-
ing will suggest to some the pleasure which
in the lecture is repeated here as it may be.
Here, as in Nova Scotia, the subject is
one to which all thinking men and women
must have given attention, in which they
are keenly interested, and upon which
they would be glad to hear so good an au-
thority speak. Dr. Falconer recalls how
many leaders in one walk of life or another
at the Maritime Provinces has given to
Canada, and he is confident that this dis-
tinction will not be lost to this section of
the country in the years that are coming.
He does not hesitate over our commercial
or industrial future, believing we shall fill
a great place in the rounded development
of the country. There is today more reason
than ever before to regard his prediction
as well founded.

In dwelling upon the need for intellec-
tual and moral soundness, the need of cul-
tivating the lasting qualities which make
for individual and national greatness in
the true sense, the speaker was at once
eloquent and impressive. His words are
not those of the market place. He is deal-
ing with the ideals which a nation is prone
to forget or to underestimate in the rush
and pressure of great material develop-
ment, but without which it cannot lay
solid and enduring foundations for the
towering structure to be built. Some of
our people are impatient because our pub-
lic men give more and more attention to
public education and kindred matters, and
because the provinces yearly increase the
public outlay for schools and colleges. But
the fact is that in these provinces such
considerations will continue to demand more

attention rather than less; that the in-
vestment in the schools will grow rather
than decline. It must be so if the prop-
er part in the expansion of the Dominion,
and help to give it a well rounded national
character and a well balanced organiza-
tion, and maintain their full share of
power and influence.

POWER AND PROGRESS

St. John year by year sees and regrets
the waste of industrial power through our
inability to harness the river at the falls,
and continues to lack the impetus which
cheap electrical power would give to manu-
facturing. Some day, perhaps not far dis-
tant, it will be thought worth while to
pay some eminent authority on these mat-
ters to make a report upon the possibili-
ties of the river as a source of power. The
cost would not be great, and while there
would be perhaps some element of specu-
lation in the venture the chance for making
a discovery of immense practical value
seems great enough to warrant the experi-
ment now.

The old question of the falls suggests
itself again in connection with a striking
address which Prof. Sexton delivered at
Riverside during the meeting of the Sum-
mer School of Science. Prof. Sexton, who
is the newly appointed director of tech-
nical education for Nova Scotia, had much
to say of the industrial future of these
provinces, a subject in which we must
suppose St. John to be keenly interested.
From a summary of his address we take
the following:

"The Maritime Provinces should be the
workshop of Canada. They should hold
the same relation to Western Canada as
do the Northern Atlantic States to
toward the Western United States. We are
really better situated in respect to power
than is New England. We have almost
unlimited coal resources at tide-water. Each
of us has a long shore line deeply inden-
ted with harbors and bays which offer ex-
cellent locations for manufacturing indus-
tries.

"Then there is the vast amount of power
racing up and down in front of our
eyes every day in the Bay of Fundy—
eager to be harnessed instead of fretting
itself in lapping up and down on the tide
margins. Every square mile of the Bay
of Fundy in its upper reaches represents
about 8,000 horse-power. If we could uti-
lize this power, say, for seven miles from
the shore, we could furnish enough
power to establish a city like that of Ni-
agara Falls every ten miles along the
shore. Think of a band of cities joining
hands up and down our coast. The reali-
zation of this is a mere vision either.

JAPAN'S HIDDEN MOTIVE

The Japanese-American war scare has
finally reached Maine. In the states
where the war talk raged most fiercely a
few weeks ago there is quiet again. But
in Bangor the Commercial is out with a
defiance to Japan. "Better a jingo than
a coward," the editor says, and he adds
that with Uncle Sam it is still a case of
"millions for defence but not one cent
for tribute." The Commercial believes it
has hit upon Japan's hidden motive. "As
a matter of fact," it says, "we believe that
we are just as near to a war with Japan
as we shall be for many years to come.
The Japanese are a crafty folk and as
diplomats the gentlemen who hold the til-
ler in Tokio leave nothing to be desired.
That they have quietly outmaneuvered the
inflammatory talk of the radical Japanese
press, we believe, and they have done this
with a desire to draw us out and ascertain
the real sentiment of the people of this
country. They wished to discover just
what would be the result in certain con-
tingencies."

Japan, the Commercial is convinced,
wanted to find out what the United
States was likely to do if the Philippines
were suddenly seized by a surprise attack
in force by the Japanese army and navy.
Possibly there may be some excuse for
this idea, but a study of recent American
reports upon the Philippines would scarce-
ly convince Japan that they were worth
a war or the risk of one. There was ex-
cellent American authority for the state-
ment that the purchase from Spain has
entailed tremendous expenditure with lit-
tle return except trouble. American re-
ports over the ignorant and excitable natives
is maintained only by keeping a large force
in the islands, and the time when the
troops may be withdrawn safely is not in
sight. Japan is not worrying about the
Philippines. The present overtures are do-
ing that. To seek Japan's hidden motive
is to imply that she deliberately encour-
aged the idea of war with the United
States, whereas in Japan as in America
the conservative element no doubt desires
peace. The disturbing element now re-
siding in the proposed American naval
base in the Pacific. It may be aban-
doned or modified.

A TROUBLESOME WARD

Ever since Grover Cleveland's Venezue-
lan message left the odor of powder in the
air Great Britain has looked askance at
Caracas and its erratic developments, and
not a few British journals have predicted
that the United States would some day be
involved with Europe because of its in-
terest in the peppery South American re-
public. The London Times, which was
quick to accept at its face value Mr.
Roosevelt's expansion of the Monroe Doc-
trine, now suggests that an obvious duty
confronts him because of Venezuela's re-
fusal to abide by the award of The Hague
tribunal ordering her to pay \$2,000,000 to
her Belgian creditors. The Times hastens
to place upon the United States the moral
responsibility "for the behaviour of the
state toward which she has shown special
solicitude." The London newspaper
refers to "those responsibilities which
President Roosevelt has more than once
declared himself willing to assume," and
asserts that "the Venezuelan difficulty
affords the United States an excellent op-
portunity for showing that in fact as well
as in theory she is qualified to exercise
those functions which President Roose-
velt claims a monopoly for her."

This London comment, which has the
suggestion of a sting in it, has led the
New York Journal of Commerce to recall
just what Mr. Roosevelt did say about the
relations of his country with the South
American republics. In his revised ver-
sion of the Monroe Doctrine, in his mes-
sage to Congress on December 3, 1901,
the President declared that by the Monroe
Doctrine we do not guarantee any state
against punishment if it misconducts it-
self, provided that punishment does not
take the form of the acquisition of territory
by any non-American state.

The same tenor was the announcement in the
message of December 2, 1902: "No inde-
pendent nation in America need have the
slightest fear of aggression from the
United States. It behooves each one to
maintain order within its own borders and
to discharge its just obligations to foreign-
ers. When this is done they can rest as-
sured that, be they strong or weak, they
have nothing to dread from outside inter-
ference."

It is to be remembered that when the
British and the Germans combined in a
scheme to collect money from South Amer-
ican debtors by sending a squadron to
bombard coast towns and seize customs
houses, feeling in the United States was
decidedly hostile. The Times, therefore,
may be excused for suggesting that if the
Americans object to the European credit-
ors collecting in their own fashion, the
United States government itself should
take measures to compel Venezuela or
any other forgetful South American state
to settle its outstanding bills. This is the
logical result of taking Mr. Roosevelt at
his word. The Journal of Commerce, how-
ever, says with reason that the history of
previous claims against Venezuela, and
"the suggestion that the United States
in the absence of some details from
other than Belgian sources."

THE HAND OF JAPAN

Japan has virtually been governing
Korea for seventeen years; but the new
disturbance in the Land of the Morning
Calm means that henceforth Korea will
be practically Japanese soil and that it
will be exploited as such. London is dis-
posed to make light of the complaints
which the Koreans have made of Japanese
injustice and aggression and to regard
Korea as part of the spoils of the war
which may come off-hand, it is sustained by
the facts. Aided by Korean weakness and per-
haps by Korean manipulators in her pay,
Japan is brushing away the fiction of
Korean autonomy; and the world is evi-
dently going to look upon the change as
one that not only demands no interference
but also as one that should occasion no
surprise to the well-informed. Remember-
ing how long Japan has been in Korea,
how strongly she is entrenched there, and
how much stronger than the Koreans are
their new masters, any resistance the
weaker people may make will but pro-
long the pains of reconstruction. One of
the best observers who have been discuss-
ing the abdication of the Korean em-
peror describes the developments of the
last few days as the ending of a farce. He
says of it:

In marked contrast to its traditional
indifference to political issues, Korea is
now on the stand and is expected to
be brought about noon, making the tenth
witness. The defence will have seven wit-
nesses and will occupy the court for sev-
eral days yet.

The suit of Brown vs. the Electric Light
& Power Company will then be taken up
and will take at least two or three days.
The last case, Blanchard vs. Dempsey,
may possibly be settled, if not it will take
several days more.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Edinburgh University will honor itself
in honoring Dr. Bayard, perhaps the most
remarkable of its living graduates.

Bathurst Equity Court.

Bathurst, July 19.—The equity court is
still in session and will be for some days
yet. In the McGaffigan-Davidson vs. Fer-
guson suit the last witness for the plaintiff
is now on the stand and is expected to
be brought about noon, making the tenth
witness. The defence will have seven wit-
nesses and will occupy the court for sev-
eral days yet.

Aged 94, Pays Visit to the City.

Mrs. William H. Redstone, of Queens-
town, was a visitor in the city last week.
She is ninety-four years of age and is
in full possession of her faculties. Her
memory goes back to the Miramichi fire
of 1825. Mrs. Redstone has six children
living—Mrs. James Smith, St. John; Mrs.
G. A. Peters and Mrs. George McCorkle,
Boston; Charles Redstone of Florida and
Malcolm and Thomas of Queensdown.
There are also twenty-five grandchildren
and twenty-six great-grandchildren.

according to the despatches adopted the
latter course.

There is good reason to believe that the
present crisis is not unwelcome to the
Japanese. They have practically dominated
the situation in Korea ever since the
Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed in 1895.
Their domination was, of course, immen-
sely strengthened by the result of the war
with Russia and the consequent recogni-
tion by that country of Japan's param-
ount rights in the peninsula. The fiction
of a sovereignty, independent in all save
the control of its foreign relations, has
been politely maintained—with Japanese
garriens numbering 50,000 men distrib-
uted at intervals from the Straits to the
Tumen, and with the shrewdest statesman
in Japan as a resident general at Seoul,
to color and direct the domestic policy of
the native ministry!

The independent propensities of the
Emperor Yi Hui were necessarily irritat-
ing to Japan, whose government would
prefer either a more noticeable sovereignty
on the throne or the abolition of the na-
tive sovereignty altogether and the sub-
stitution of a colonial system directly re-
sponsible to Tokyo. Whether the mon-
archy be preserved for reasons of political
expediency, or whether Japan shall elect
to extinguish it altogether, it is a fact that
the force of a dual control in Korea is
nearing an end. Japan has sworn to
uphold the independence of Korea in do-
mestic affairs. That oath was taken at the
arbitration of war placed Korea at the
mercy of Japan. But Japan may now
with some show of reason claim that
Korea by evading her part of the bargain
and interfering with Japan's management
of her foreign relations, has relieved the
superior power of all obligations to ob-
serve even the shadow of domestic au-
tonomy.

A WAVE OF TEMPERANCE

The man who said, "There is good whis-
key, and better whiskey, but no bad whis-
key," had more than half of the popu-
lation of Kentucky at his back not long
ago, and in most of the Southern States
drinking was a very general habit until re-
cently. The prohibitionist was the excep-
tion. But now Kentucky has "gone dry,"
disappointing most of the prophets, and
unprecedented wave of temperance
sentiment and legislation is sweeping over
a vast area of country where formerly a
majority of the male population had a
weakness for whiskey. Kentucky is per-
haps the most striking example of the
new order of things, for the Blue Grass
state was long the most famous in the
Union for its brands of "red liquor." Yet
today ninety out of 119 Kentucky counties
are "dry homes."

Moreover, as Edward Lissner explains
in Harper's Weekly, the whole State of
Tennessee, as well, is dry, save for the
cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chat-
anooga. In the dry sections no alcoholic
beverages may be bought—not even a glass
of beer or claret with dinner. The State
of Texas, according to reliable information,
contains ninety counties that have abol-
ished saloons; North Carolina, Mississippi
and other states of the South tell the
same story; and one may travel up and
down the rural parts of Kentucky and
Tennessee without finding one bar or
cross-roads saloon. As a result, says Mr.
Lissner, politicians in the South have
come to a realization that the prohibition
movement in their region is one which
must be taken with the utmost serious-
ness. "The politico-temperance crusade,"
he remarks, "with its new life and energy,
constitutes the most startling develop-
ment in Southern politics today."

The politicians will give the people all sorts
of reasons for the change, but the fact is
that the way to get votes and hold on to
power is to get rid of the saloon. Whether
or not temperance legisla-
tion will mean temperance must de-
pend upon the will of the people them-
selves. If a great majority of the popu-
lation in a large and populous territory
should prove that they are determined to
get along without saloons, licensed or
unlicensed, there would be little or no de-
mand for whiskey. But if temperance leg-
islation means merely a political move to
gratify the temperance element and the
laws are not enforced because they have
an overwhelming public sentiment behind
them, the situation will not be any more
different than it was before. The movement
in the South is being watched with keen
interest throughout the United States. As
a rule a whole section of a nation does
not change its habits in one year or ten.
Its laws are another matter.

PROF. ROBERTSON'S WIFE

GIVES 40 SCHOLARSHIPS

Charlotte, N. C., July 19.—Today Dr.
J. W. Robertson, principal of the
Macdonald Collegiate School, at St. Anne's de Belle-
vue, attended the annual commencement
exercises of the Macdonald Consolidated
School at Hillsboro. This school was dis-
closed in 1905 and has a year to run under
the support of the Macdonald fund. At
the conclusion of that period Dr. Robert-
son announced that the fund would con-
tribute \$1,200 a year for a while towards
the maintenance of the school.

At the school for teachers at St. Anne,
scholarships tenable for one year entitling
the holders to free board, free tuition and
free travelling expenses will be awarded
forty teachers in Canada, including five
from Prince Edward Island. This will be
the Jennie Robertson scholarship estab-
lished by Dr. Robertson's wife.

Capt. Alex. Fraser Dead.

Halifax, July 21.—(Special)—Capt. Alex-
ander Fraser, formerly of the steamer Oca-
mo, died at his home in Camden (N. J.)
of typhoid fever. His daughter and her
cousin, who were in Camden on a visit,
returned to Nova Scotia a couple of weeks
ago, and are both down with typhoid,
which developed soon after their return
here.

An Infallible Cure

For Scurvy, Ringworm, Spitting, Curb,
Sweating, Itching, and Soft Sores, etc.,
Kendall's Sp. Cure is the only infallible
cure. It is a pure vegetable preparation
which has cured thousands of cases of
scurvy, ringworm, spitting, curb, etc.,
and is the only cure for all these troubles.
It is sold by all druggists and is
the only cure for all these troubles.
It is sold by all druggists and is
the only cure for all these troubles.

PARENTS' HOPES

HAVE BEEN WRECKED

Report That Missing Robert
McGill Is Found Proves
Incorrect

SUPPOSED ONE IS
BUT BOY OF TEN

Word Comes from James Erb That
it is His Nephew Who is on His
Farm, and Not the Elliott Row
Man.

The report that Robert McGill, son of
Henry McGill, of Elliott Row, who has
been missing from his home since May,
the Bellefleur, has now been found to have
no foundation in fact. It has transpired
that the story to that effect was all a
painful though unintentional mistake, and
the hopes of the parents who were at
the mercy of Japan. But Japan may now
with some show of reason claim that
Korea by evading her part of the bargain
and interfering with Japan's management
of her foreign relations, has relieved the
superior power of all obligations to ob-
serve even the shadow of domestic au-
tonomy.

When tidings of a positive nature were
conveyed to Mr. McGill last week that
his boy was working on Mr. Erb's farm,
both he and his wife felt happier and
more thankful than had been the case
for months. Mr. McGill had made pre-
parations to go up Saturday for his mis-
sing boy and take some necessary articles
with him. His surprise and the shock re-
ceived may be imagined when on Satur-
day morning came a few lines written
from Frederick by Mr. Erb to the effect
that the person alluded to on his
farm was a ten year old boy who always
went by the name of Eddie Curran and
who left his home in St. John in April,
about a month previous to the disap-
pearance of Mr. McGill's son.

Mr. McGill's information last week was
to the effect that the person was tall and
had given his name as McGill and this
with other facts left no doubt that it was
his son. He is, however, to be seen Mr.
Erb himself and accordingly found that
gentleman at Indiantown Saturday after-
noon.

When he told me it was a ten year
old boy," said Mr. McGill, to a Telegraph
reporter Sunday, "I said, 'That'll do,'
knowing it could not be my boy. Mr.
Erb said he never told any one that the
boy had given his name as McGill as the
younger was his nephew, added Mr.
McGill.

The story as told Mr. McGill appears
to have had its birth in the market
where a man named Earle had stated that
he had a boy on his farm who ran away
from his home. He was understood to say
that the boy's name was McGill and
when he added that someone ought to in-
quire about the parents Market Clerk Dunham
replied that he would do so and accord-
ingly conveyed what he thought was joy-
ous news to Mr. McGill.

**KILLED WIFE AS SHE
HELD BABE TO BREAST**

Toronto, July 21.—While in a demented
condition, probably due to poor health,
Adam Lovdick, a married man, was shot
and killed his wife yesterday morning.
The woman was in the act of nursing
their four week old baby when he
procured a shot gun and placed the
muzzle close to his wife's face and literally
blew the top of her head off. The baby
was injured.

T. H. Glenedenning, J. P., and County
Constable Davidson, of Sunderland, went
to Vailfontaine, Quebec, and found Lov-
dick in an unconscious condition seated in
an armchair. Dr. Blanchard was sent for
and Lovdick recovered sufficiently to ac-
knowledge taking something from a bot-
tle which the doctor left for him to take
for his nerves with which he had been
troubled. Lovdick was lodged in jail here
in the evening and will be brought before
Magistrate Glenedenning tomorrow after-
noon.

ST. JOHN GIRL

WEDDED AT REGINA

Regina, Sask., July 19.—On Wednesday
evening, July 17, a very quiet wedding was
solemnized by Rev. D. Mack, when J. S.
Williamson, of the city, formerly of New-
castle, and well known in St. John West,
and Miss Bertha J. Warnock, of St. John,
were united in marriage.

The wedding took place in their new
home, in the presence of a few intimate
friends of the contracting parties, includ-
ing Miss Olive Williamson, sister of the
groom. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson re-
ceived many useful and valuable presents.
After spending a short honeymoon in Vic-
toria (B. C.), and other western cities,
the happy couple will reside in Regina,
where Mr. Williamson holds a very re-
sponsible position.

North Shore Lumber Mill Burned.

Chatham, N. B., July 20.—The mill
owned and operated by Rev. Father Ed-
mondson, of St. Margarets, Kent
county, was destroyed by fire yesterday
afternoon. A rotary, lath and single mill,
together with a quantity of lumber was
burned.

Festival at Harvey Station.

Harvey Station, July 18.—The annual
festival of the Presbyterian church was
held on the grounds of Thos. Robinson by
the lake here, on Tuesday afternoon. The
weather was all that could be desired and
the attendance was fairly good. About 400
people took tea, which was served on the
merry-go-round and other sports and the
refreshment stand were also well patron-
ized. The net receipts of the festival will
amount to about \$130, which will be used
for church purposes.

**The Proper
Light for
Country Houses**

Acetylene does away with all
the bother and inconvenience that
go with kerosene lamps.
There's the disagreeable smell
of oil, the everlasting cleaning of
lamp chimneys, trimming the wicks,
filling the lamps, etc.
Then there's the constant danger
of your lamp exploding.
Wherever you want light you've
got to take the lamp with you.
You never know when you may
trip over something and fall, while
carrying the lamp.
And what will the consequence
be?—probably an explosion, fol-
lowed by fire.
A fire in the country means a
total loss of property, apart from the
risk of being burned alive.
If you have children around
where there are lamps, you've got
to be constantly on the watch to
see that the lamp isn't overturned.
But why continue to run the
risks when you can have your
home lighted with an absolutely
safe light—acetylene?
It costs very little more than
kerosene.
To produce acetylene for the
greatest lighting power, you need
Calcium Carbide—the best
and most satisfactory carbide made.
You want to know more about
carbide, don't you? We shall be
pleased to give you information if
you send us your address.

The
Shawinigan Carbide
Co., Limited,
Montreal

**CHOOSE SITES FOR
SIX FACTORIES**

Cold Storage Company Ad-
vance Nova Scotia Plans--
The North End Warehouse.

R. J. Graham, the manager of the Cold
Storage Company, now erecting a ware-
house near the Long wharf, returned on
Saturday from Nova Scotia, where he ar-
ranged for six apple-eviscerating plants to
be built on the line of the N. E. A. R.
Mr. Graham said the location of six
plants had been definitely settled and
more might be erected later on. The
plants would be situated at Bridgeport,
Middleton, Kingston, Sheffield's Mills,
Cambridge and Auburn, and arrange-
ments had been made to have them built
and in working order by Sept. 1, so that
advantage might be taken of this year's
business.

With regard to the progress of the
warehouses in St. John Mr. Graham ex-
pressed himself as well satisfied. The
foundations would be in readiness this
day week for Messrs. Mooney, the con-
tractors for the building, to start. On the
basement, under their contract they were
given forty days in which to complete the
structure. The foundation work for the
machinery he expected to take in hand
today and the fitting up of the plant
would go on as far as possible simultane-
ously with the building.

Asked as to the proposed retail stores
in Main street Mr. Graham said that
"portion of the work would be completed
when the hurry of building the warehouse
was over. The fronts of the stores would
be of granite and would require more
time spent on them. The warehouse was
the main thing and that he expected to
see finished the second week in Septem-
ber."

ATTACKED EON. FRED PETERS.

Angered because of cross-examination
to which he was subjected, Walter H.
Stewart lay in wait for Hon. Fred Peters,
of Victoria (B. C.), formerly of I. E.
Island, at the adjournment of the pro-
ceedings in a libel action being tried the
other day, and struck Mr. Peters on the
face but the blow was a glancing one and
did little damage. Bystanders interfered
and Stewart was taken in charge and fined
\$20 for contempt and bound in a bond of
\$250 to preserve the peace for one year.

A Profitable Picnic.

Dalhousie, N. B., July 19.—(Special)—
The annual church picnic, which was held
in Balmoral park, yesterday, was a great
success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The
net proceeds were \$1,040.

Real Food

"They tell me that you never get gen-
uine vitamins on the stage—that it is al-
ways imitation food which is used."
The Actor: "Well, not always. We
sometimes get the real eggs."

Supposed to Be Funny

Offspring—"Pa what does fee-simple
mean?"
Pa—"It's the fee a man gives to the
minister when he gets married."

**You cannot possibly have
a better Cocoa than**

EPRESS
A delicious drink and a sustaining
food. Epress is nutritious and
economical. This excellent Cocoa
maintains the system and resists
ill health, and enables you to resist
winter's extreme cold.

COCA
Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers
in 1-lb. and 1-1/2-lb. Tins.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR