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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1908

GAME FISH

Thanks to a sensible game protection policy which might be further extended with certain profit, New Brunswick has become one of the best hunting countries in the world for deer, moose and caribou. The season now about to open will find the big game more abundant than it has been for a generation, if we may accept as reliable recent reports from the wooded districts. With the exception of ducks, our game birds are becoming scarce, and it is time steps were taken to replenish our fine partridge and woodcock covers.

With regard to game fish, the province needs a much more vigorous and progressive policy than it has yet pursued, particularly with respect to protecting the spawning waters. This is of the greatest importance in connection with our coast fisheries as well as the fishing in inland waters, for it is to be remembered that the salmon catch in salt water has improved very materially since the Tobique and other streams have been protected with some approach to strictness. The work, however, has only been begun. It needs more money and more men—particularly more men who do their duty and are given to understand that the government will exact faithful service. Ontario is doing good work in this matter. The Toronto Globe says:

"The depositing of game fish in the northern lakes and rivers of Ontario has been carried on with excellent results, and the policy inaugurated by the Liberal government has been continued with a good measure of success. The value of game fish as a provincial asset is now receiving adequate appreciation, and the people realize how important it is to preserve an attraction to wealthy tourists and a means of promoting the highly profitable trade they bring. With each passing year the game fishing in the waters of the province will increase in value, so there is material profit in its preservation. This profit may be considered apart from the higher satisfaction of perpetuating natural conditions and avoiding the destruction which civilization too often entails. This province has had an opportunity to profit by the neglect, thoughtlessness, and short-sighted greed of other countries, and means of protection and restoration have been adopted in time to prevent irreparable loss."

In New Brunswick many magnificent fishing streams from which nets, sawdust and illegal fishing have practically banished the trout and salmon could be restocked in a short time. It is not a costly or difficult work to stop netting or the pollution of the rivers by sawdust, but it is first necessary to create the impression that the authorities have a settled policy of protection and are going to insist that the laws and regulations be observed. New Brunswick still has some of the best salmon and trout fishing in the world; but it is only neglect that prevents the province from doubling or trebling the value of the asset it has in game fish. The association for the protection of our fish, forests, and game, which now has branches throughout the province, should set about the work of protecting the streams and restocking the rivers and lakes in which the fish are scarce. The government spends some money for protection. The association should be able to prove clearly and quickly (1) that the amount is not large enough, and (2) that the country is not yet getting good value for what it does spend for this purpose.

MONEY WELL SPENT

In deciding last evening to advertise St. John in the Standard of Empire the aldermen determined to put a modest amount of money to a most excellent use. The benefits of advertising are admitted on all sides in these days, but there always is need to inquire as to the medium of publicity selected. In the Standard of Empire the advantages of St. John will be placed before more than a quarter of a million subscribers at each issue, which doubtless means a million readers. And these are of a desirable class from whose ranks both immigrants and investors may be expected.

St. John and the country about it have many solid advantages to offer, and it is only a matter of business to place some knowledge of these opportunities and attractions before persons in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, who are thinking of some new land in which to live or to acquire property or interests. Moreover, St. John does well to patronize a journal such as the Standard of Empire which seeks to keep British subjects all over the world in touch with one another, which aims to promote Imperial unity by spreading news and knowledge of each part of the Empire throughout the whole. The treasury board's decision is justifiable on business grounds alone, and it has the added virture of proposing a slight contribution to an enterprise of great promise and of high service to the best and broadest interests of the Empire.

THEN AND NOW

An incident is recalled to show the great change that sixty-five years has wrought in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and between Canada and the Republic as well. Speaking in the United States Senate sixty-five years ago in 1843, Senator Benton declared that the United States should count on expelling the British power from this country, giving freedom to Ireland, and assisting the British people to reform their own government at home. Mr. Benton, on the same occasion, ventured on the prophecy that the man was then alive, and with a beard on his face, who would see an American army in Ireland and an American general on the streets of London.

Any public man talking in this strain today would be thought mad. Benton's statement of policy, and his prophecy, says the Toronto Star, "are recalled now merely to emphasize the change in relations which has taken place in the last sixty-five years. At the time the words quoted were uttered, and before and after that date, the relations between Great Britain and the United States were very much strained owing to boundary disputes in Maine and in the Oregon country. At different times it seemed as if the two nations were about to drift into war, and the statement made by Mr. Benton indicated the opinion of a considerable section of the people of the Republic as to what the outcome of the conflict would be.

"The sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States at the present time was voiced by Vice-President Fairbanks at the Quebec celebration, when he declared that public duty and private inclination alike demanded of him that he do everything in his power to strengthen the feeling of amity and concord now existing between the Dominion and her neighbor. No one now speaks of war between the kindred people of this continent; between the United States and Great Britain there is a sentiment of friendship more binding than the entente cordiate, and in New Zealand a United States battleship fleet has been given a welcome second only to that which would be accorded one flying the ensign of the Empire.

"Other changes have taken place which are, in their place, as important as the improved feeling between the various sections of the English-speaking race. Ireland, as a result of a series of wise measures of statesmanship, is no longer in a state of chronic sedition, and in Great Britain itself a reform of government has taken place under which democracy is in even more complete control than in the United States.

"In view of the improvement that has occurred in Anglo-American relations, is it too much to hope that such an improvement will ere long take place in the relations between Germany and Great Britain as will result in changing a condition of armed truce into one of mutual trust and respect? May we not, indeed, hope for the time when European frontiers will be as free of fortifications as the 5,000 mile line dividing Canada and the United States is now?"

THE IMPERIAL OUTLOOK

A talented American reviewer has been considering the future of the British Empire. Formerly it was the American custom to regard the Empire as a loosely jointed fabric destined to fall into pieces, no one of which, alone, could be of great weight among the nations. The wish was father to the thought. Today there are few thoughtful Americans who do not realize that the welfare of the British Empire means much to the United States and who do not understand that the growth and prosperity of every country of Anglo-Saxon stock are of benefit to every other country of like lineage. Great Britain and her colonies stand for progress and enlightenment and the good of humanity. If that were not enough from the American viewpoint there is the additional fact that they are the greatest purchasers of American goods and promise an ever enlarging market. The old causes of American hostility to Britain were slow to die, but they are disappearing. The coming celebration of the 100th year of unbroken peace between the United States and Britain will doubtless be celebrated with honest warmth and enthusiasm by both. Canada will be a leading participant in that celebration. The American reviewer's examination of the Imperial outlook is of interest, moreover, as indicating the growing American ability to judge of British affairs as of those of a friend rather than as of those of an enemy. To quote:

"The demonstration which is being made at the Antipodes of the unity of sentiment which exists between the people of this country and those of the British Colonies must be considered as one of the most beneficial of the purposes served by the cruise of the American fleet. Anything which helps to bring closer to the popular mind the idea that the interests of all the English-speaking countries which are dotted over the world are substantially identical, makes a solid contribution to the promotion of the peace and prosperity of the whole human race. Moreover, any occasion fitted to recall the impressive scale on which English-speaking people have multiplied in the last three generations is a help to the very needful process of enlarging our historic horizon. In the sixteenth century, when the English-speaking race was just beginning to feel its way across the Atlantic, it did not number more than five millions. At the close of the eighteenth century, when England began her long war with France, her population did not number over fifteen millions, while the population of the newly-founded North American republic and that of the neighboring Canadian Provinces did not exceed five millions in all. A hundred years ago there were in the whole of Australia no more than a few thousand convicts and guards; in New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa there were none. Thus, in a little over one hundred years the English-speaking population of the globe has leaped up from twenty millions to a hundred and thirty millions, and has extended its possessions by something like a fifth part of the habitable surface of the earth. * * *

"Some interesting speculations have been hazarded in regard to the future of the self-governing Colonies of Great Britain, and of the possibility of utilizing for good the influence which all the English-speaking countries might exercise over the world at large. By the time that the population of the United States has reached a hundred millions, Australia may have twenty millions and South Africa may have ten. It is certain that the continent of Australia would not be overtaxed to support a population of two hundred millions, and that South Africa will support as many as are likely to demand its hospitality for a hundred years to come. These are at the other side of the globe, and it is only when our attention is directed to them by some such event as the visit of the fleet that we are able to realize how nearly our interests in the great future of the Pacific area touch theirs. The possibilities of Canada we are better able to realize since they develop every year with a rapidity which commands our attention. The question of what line of change awaits the various communities of our race in the immediate future is not easy to answer. Will the Colonies drop off from Great Britain, one after the other, and become independent? Must Australia, which at present could not defend herself against Japan, become a separate nation with access of strength and growth? Shall we, in short, say in fifty years, see, instead of one, at least six great English-speaking nations, filled with people who have absorbed all foreign admixtures; governed by substantially the same laws; inheriting all the characteristics, Anglo-Saxon qualities, virtues and weaknesses? There will of course be developed peculiarities, due to climate, and it may be expected that the people of tropical Queensland will differ in certain respects from those of Toronto or Quebec. But, judging by our own experience, over a stretch of territory with a not dissimilar range of climate, it is safe to predict that in mind and manners they will be all alike. Whether the tendency toward separation, therefore, is to prevail within the British Empire or the policy of Imperial unity is to lead to a drawing closer of existing ties, it may be assumed as probable that on the broad lines of what may be called world policy the essential agreement among all the communities of English-speaking people will continue very much as it is today.

"Two or three years ago, when the subject of the unity of the British Empire was regarded as a burning question, a cool-headed British statesman submitted his views in regard to it somewhat to the following effect: The Empire at present is bound together by common interest, for any separation of the Colonies would be injurious to the commerce of the British Empire, but ruinous to the Colonies. The Empire is also bound together by the ties of a common race and a community of sentiment; how strong these ties are all history witnesses. Ask the Pole, ask the Slav, ask the Finlander, ask the Czech, whether there is no strength in such bonds. Centuries cannot untie them, although in all these cases sentiment is opposed to pecuniary interest. Why should they be less binding in the British Empire, where a preponderating weight of interest is combined with sentiment? The whole substance of the proper policy to be observed in the relations between the mother country and the Colonies is, therefore, about as follows: 'Govern the Colonies upon a principle of freedom. Defend them against aggression from without; regulate their foreign relations. These things belong to the Colonial connection, but of the duration of that connection let them be the judges.' This substantially represents the attitude of Great Britain toward her Colonies today, and it is obviously one which is not calculated to alienate them whether they ultimately elect for separation or some more intimate and representative form of union. That fact unquestionably makes easier the adhesion by the United States to a policy which frankly identifies its own interests, political and material, with those of the British Empire."

A GROWL FROM THE WEST

In some parts of the West they are asking why they should be asked to provide for the idle men who were taken from their homes on the understanding that work in the harvest fields would be abundant. Here, for example, is a protest from a Regina newspaper which is very different from much of the "news" which reaches Eastern Canadian journals from the prairie provinces:

"There is no doubt that someone blundered this year in the handling of the harvest hands. There are far too many men in the West and they are not properly distributed. We believe that in the first instance the crop reports have been misleading all the season, and from our knowledge of the province we could not concur in the glowing reports handed out by the railway officials and crop reporters. We have only an average crop and the threshing returns will be very disappointing for the whole of Saskatchewan.

"One half of the Eastern men now in the country can handle the harvest, and the threshing will not give employment to the extra men now lying around the large centres who cannot find work.

"It is an injustice to the citizens of Moose Jaw to have to feed hundreds of these men gratis. We believe that the department of agriculture has been sadly lacking in executive ability in dealing with the harvest help in Saskatchewan, and with them the railway companies must assume a share of the blame, although considering the cheap fare and the loss of their property destroyed by these excursionists, there is no doubt but that the companies are at a financial loss on the whole transaction. The fact remains, however, that thousands too many men have been brought into this province, and having them thrown upon the charity of our citizens cannot be justified."

ON STAYING IN THE EAST

It is unusual to find in a British Columbia newspaper an article reminding the people of Eastern Canada that it is necessary to work for a living in the West as well as in the East. Now comes the Victoria Colonist with the opinion that men work harder in the West than they do here. The editor of the Colonist has lived here as well as in Victoria and has closely observed conditions of life in both provinces. He is pleased to see Maritime provinces people going into British Columbia, but he does not believe they should go with the false impression that the road westward is a royal road to wealth and contentment. He believes many of our people who go to the West would do quite as well here—if they tried.

"Out in the West," he writes, "we measure men more by their efforts than by their successes, and when you come to think of it you will realize that this ought to be so in a new country. In a land of uncertain and constantly changing conditions few men are able to chart out accurately their business careers. There are many rocks and shoals that have not been laid down. The need of a new country is effort. This is one of the things that makes the West attractive. But just here let us mention something that is often forgotten by those who seek Fortune in the West. The fickle jade is no more to be won by happy chance here than in the East. Occasionally some one is lucky enough to hit upon a path that leads to quick success, but the most of us have to work hard. We believe, if the truth could be learned, it would be found that western men work harder than eastern men.

"Now this brings us to the point we wish to make. Much as we want the wise young men from the East to come out here and grow up with the country, we believe that many of them would do just as well if they remained at home. If our reading and observations have not misled us, there is no shortage of opportunities in the East. The speculative opportunities there may be fewer and of less promise than those here, but it ought not to be forgotten that only a small minority of those, who come West, profit by speculative opportunities. Most of them earn their living by hard work. We would like to see the West filled up by the men of the East in preference to any others, but we would be equally pleased to hear that those who stay in the East are devoting themselves to the full utilization of the really great natural advantages offered by that part of the Dominion. To ensure this it is necessary for the people of the East to cultivate greater hopefulness and a larger outlook, to appreciate effort at its true value and treat success chiefly as a happy accident as it very often is."

Here then, is another observer who tells us that we in the Maritime Provinces are not living up to our opportunities, that we do not appreciate the chances we have, the resources at our doors.

FEAR OF JAPAN

New Zealand fears Japan, notwithstanding Britain and Japan are allies and that Japan is not likely to commit suicide by attempting, now or later on, to seize a big slice of the British Empire. In Australia, so in New Zealand. The welcome given to the American battle-ship fleet was most enthusiastic, but no concealment of the underlying cause was attempted. It was made plain by the newspapers that the more the New Zealanders thought about Japan the more they loved the Americans. Here are characteristic extracts from the New Zealand newspapers, indicating how much the shadow of Japan appears to darken the sky:

The Times, Dunedin, says that "the visit is a great compliment to the Dominion, and is of the happiest significance, coming from a nation which shares our enjoyment of the British literature and ancient history."

The Times, Christchurch, welcomes the fleet, not because it looks for protection from possible Asiatic attacks, but because the fleet belongs to a nation of high ideals with whom the British desire to remain on terms of the warmest friendship.

The Press, Christchurch, thinks that the cruise indicates the American determination to take up a strong position in the Pacific. It suggests, on the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, an Anglo-American Treaty as a more natural arrangement.

The Post, Wellington, calls the visit a forward step in Anglo-Saxon union which will assist in sustaining the policy of a white Australasia.

The Times, Wellington, takes up a similar attitude, especially in view of Japan's rise in power.

The Star, Auckland, says: "New Zealand's greeting is such as we reserve for brothers in blood and arms. The visit will inaugurate a closer relationship between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The Herald, Auckland, welcomes the visit because the fleet stands for the racial integrity of every English-speaking state in the Pacific.

It is not necessary in these matters to credit Japan with good faith. Even if the Japanese be regarded as crafty and ambitious beyond all other peoples, still they are not mad. And to think of swooping down upon New Zealand would be madness.

POWER

Towns along the upper St. John are now being lighted by electricity from Aroostook Falls, and the wheels of some New Brunswick industries are being turned by power from the same source. That great public asset, Grand Falls, which was to have been developed by a company of capitalists, is still idle, but if the present company does not quickly harness the river at that point the province, no doubt, will make other arrangements. In any case there should be little more delay, and, the public should be properly guarded against excessive rates. St. John has not yet found any source of cheap power, but it by no means follows that there is none. New Brunswick has not yet learned to value its water powers. Its people do not yet know what could be done with many of the streams in the matter of generating energy for industrial purposes. Even the reversing falls have not yet been subjected to a decisive examination by an expert, although the cost of such an examination would not be great. The Toronto Star has this to say about power and its revolutionizing effect upon the industries of the day:

"It would require an army of 87,000,000 men to do by hand the labor that is now done by 5,400,000 workers, with aid of machinery and steam power, in the United States.

"Fifty-four million horses and 13,500,000 laborers would be necessary to move, with the transport facilities in existence one hundred years ago, the commodities now carried by railroads in the same country.

"In this graphic manner President Wright, of Clark College, presents before our minds the extent of the revolution in industrial and social conditions resulting from the harnessing of steam and the application of man's inventive genius to machinery driven by steam. In some directions the change wrought has been greater than in others. The time required to manufacture 500 yards of one quality of cottonades has been reduced from 7,534 hours to 84. A certain quantity of double cap paper can be ruled in two hours and forty-five minutes as against 4,800 hours required with ruler and quill. In the printing of newspapers the saving of time is greater still.

"How is it, with all these labor-saving devices in operation, that so much time is still spent in labor? There are two answers to the question that naturally arises. The period of toil has been greatly shortened, and as a result of the vast increase in production during this shortened period, the average of human comfort has been increased almost beyond computation. At least a fifth has been cut off the time spent by artisans at their daily tasks, and with our modern sewerage, water, lighting, and transportation systems in operation the laborer of today has more real comfort than had the rich man of generations past.

"But, great as is the advance recorded in the last half century, it does not begin to equal what is promised in the next fifty years. The total of the artificial energy of the United States, including that produced by steam, water, gas, and electricity, is only about fifty per cent. in excess of the estimated possibilities in the Niagara River between Tonawanda and Queenstown. Niagara River, again, is only one of the countless other sources of power in Canada and the United States. Within fifty miles of Ottawa it is estimated that a million horse power can be produced. When ever a fraction of the energy now running to waste in North America is turned to account, the present possibilities in the manufacture of useful commodities will be increased by an amount far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the present."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The murderer finds his trade very uncertain. It is hard to foresee everything. The steamer Harvard met with a mishap and had to be taken off the Boston-New York route for a day or two. A murderer who had his victim's body in a trunk intended to leave Boston on the Harvard and throw the contents of the trunk overboard. The accident to the steamer made it necessary for him to go to a lodging house for the night. The trunk was suspiciously heavy and its owner had a guilty look. The police investigated and he confessed. A few weeks hence Massachusetts will kill him by electricity. Meantime he will die many deaths. Other gentlemen who have been thinking about murder or who are disposed to be violent, may read this lesson as they run, so big are the letters in which it is written.

* * *

That Canada controls and will control the grain trade is the New York American's conclusion in discussing the new C. P. R. issue. It says:

After the stock market had closed yesterday the announcement that the Canadian Pacific would issue $50,000,000 new stock furnished the only positive news of the day. This Can. Pacific issue will be disposed of more readily than even the best bonds of American railroads. The Canadian situation is becoming very interesting and a careful study of the map of the Dominion in connection with this big stock issue leads to the belief that news of tremendous importance to New York City and to the farmers of the far Northwest will soon become known. Canada has taken the control of the grain carrying trade away from the United States for good and all as this stock issue will shortly prove. Retribution is about to overtake the managers of American railroads who have capitalized graft and issued bonds to pay dividends on it.

* * *

"It is stated that the mechanics strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is likely to be settled," says the Victoria Colonist. "One set of despatches says that the company is making overtures to the men, and the other that the men are making overtures to the company. It is quite immaterial which statement is correct. It will be to the credit of both if a speedy and equitable adjustment of all outstanding difficulties is reached. Pending this it is not premature to compliment the strikers upon the exceedingly sensible manner in which they have conducted themselves during a trying time. The respect shown for the law has been in the highest degree commendable."

There is no immediate prospect of a settlement. The strikers deserve praise for respecting the law. There is no surer road to defeat in a strike than violence.

THANKSGIVING DAY MONDAY, OCT. 19

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Thanksgiving Day this year will likely be on Monday, October 19. It was decided some time ago that hereafter for the convenience of commercial travellers and others who spend only Sunday at home, Thanksgiving Day should be celebrated on Mondays. By giving thanks this year on October 19, interference with the election and with the rush occasioned by the closing of navigation will be avoided.

ST. STEPHEN CARNIVAL PROGRAMME

St. Stephen, Sept. 4.—This town is on the tip-toe of expectancy for everything promises that Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week will be red letter days in the valley of the St. Croix.

Already the stores, hotels and many other buildings are being gaily decorated by several artists of the American Decorating Co. of Boston. The C. P. R. will issue single fare tickets from all points to St. Stephen, which will allow hundreds of people the privilege of visiting this town carnival week.

Washington county railway has advertised special excursion tickets from Portland, Maine, and intermediate points. The steamers Viking and Henry Eaton will run excursions from Eastport, Campobello, Letete, Deer Island and St. Andrews. The prospects are that more people will be in St. Stephen during carnival days next week than have ever visited the St. Croix.

The programme is a drawing one. Music by the visiting and local bands on Monday morning will usher in the day's proceedings.

At 9 o'clock the athletic sports will begin on Watts street, when the following events will take place:

Hundred yards dash, open; hundred yards dash for boys, three-legged race and wheelbarrow race. For these races liberal prizes will be offered.

At 12.30 the Washington county railway will bring in the Machias band and an excursion.

All those who intend to participate in the grand parade are expected to be at the park so that the start may be promptly made at 2 o'clock. The grand marshal, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, with able supporters, will have charge of the parade. There will be in the parade trade representations, decorated fire apparatus, handsome floats, driving outfits, farmers' representations and comic specialties. The St. Stephen cadets, with pipers at their head, will be there, and the four local bands and St. Mary's band, Old Homestead band, Machias and Eastport bands, as well as several other visiting bands. Several of the hose companies will be in uniform and bring decorated carts with them, and, no doubt, be strong competitors for some of the generous prizes offered for the parade.

At the rink in the afternoon and evening a vaudeville company will give performances, and in the evening the visiting bands will give concerts in the principal centres of the town.

The curling rink has been handsomely decorated and at 9.30 a grand ball will be given under the direction of Howard Murchie, Harold Beek, Fred Keys, H. O. Budd, Verne Love, Herbert Maxwell, Robert Connor, Earl Hyslip, Percy Maxwell, Herman Wry and Harold Shaughnessy. Dawson's orchestra will furnish music.

Tuesday morning the motor boat races will take place on the river. There will be about two hundred motor boats enter these races. There are two series, one for the fishermen and one for other owners. These contests will be arranged as follows: For boats of 3-horse power and under, 5-horse power and under, 7-horse power and under, and a free for all handicap. The prizes will be cash prizes and silver cups.

The great hose contests for the championship of the Maritime Provinces and the New England States will take place at the park in the afternoon.

The first will be the three hundred yards hose reel race, in which teams will run two hundred yards, lay one hundred yards of hose, and put on branch pipe. The prizes for this event are $300, $125 and $75.

The second is a hose coupling contest, in which two men each run fifty yards, meet in the middle of the course and couple the hose. The prizes are $25, $15 and $10.

Entries for hose race have been received from Hinsdale, N. H.; Arlington, Mass.; Fredericton, Moncton, Bath, Maine; Rockland, Oldtown, Waterville, Leiter, Brewer, Bangor, Ellsworth, Amherst, St. Stephen, Milltown and Calais; and for second event more than thirty entries have been received.

While the hose contests are being carried on a most interesting baseball game will be played between the Augusta team and Brownies of Eastport. On that evening there will be band concerts and vaudeville performances and a dance in the rink.

Wednesday forenoon there will be running contests on Water street, the distance being 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards and 880 yards. The entries for these are still coming in and will not close until day of races. A good list of entries is now in hand, including J. H. Sullivan, J. H. O'Brien and W. A. Curran, of Bangor; Donavan and Harley, of Ellsworth; M. C. Donnell and R. L. Irvin, of Houlton; A. Finnemore, of Fredericton; Sopiel Scrobbie, of Pleasant Point; Mitchell and Tarbox, of Calais; Green, Carter, Hyslip and Patterson, of St. Stephen. While these events are taking place motor boat races may be seen on the river. The afternoon hose races will be held in the park. A boxing match will be seen in the rink in the evening. The principal event will be between Mike "Twin" Sullivan, champion welter weight of the world, and Dan Littlejohn. There will be other contests between Young Cote, of Biddeford, and D. McLeod, of Woodland, Young John L. Sullivan and Young Dixon of Philadelphia.

This carnival promises to bring to this town one of the largest crowds ever seen here, and the committees having arrangements in hand are putting forth every effort to accommodate and entertain all who come to witness these great events.

HERRING INVADE RODNEY SLIP

Water Alive With the Little Fish and Boats are Filled.

Rodney Slip was invaded by a school of sardine herring Fridy. There must have been millions of them, said a spectator. Several fishermen took advantage of the occasion to get boat loads.

A large number of fish have lately been stranded on Courtenay Bay flats. The odor has become so offensive as to cause complaint among the residents and yesterday a team and a number of men were employed hauling them away. The officials of the board of health stopped the men from putting the dead fish on the dump at the foot of Hanover street and one load deposited there had to be hauled away again. Afterwards they were gathered into the wagon and dumped into the ravine of the Marsh creek where the tide will carry them off.

A marriage license issued to a Westchester, Pa., man last May was returned to the city clerk a short time ago. Across the face of the paper was written in a bold hand, "Returned—got out of the notion."

NO SICKNESS IN G. T. P. CAMPS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Dr. H. B. Hay, Chief Medical Inspector Says Conditions Are Good.

Dr. H. B. Hay, of Chipman, who last spring was appointed chief medical inspector for the G. T. P. in this province, is at the Royal. He has just completed his first official inspection of the construction camps. He reports that there is no sickness among the men at the present time, and there have only been a few cases of accidents.

Dr. Hay's duties as chief medical inspector are to look after the sanitary condition of the camps, as well as the purity of the water supplied to the men and as to their general health. He has appointed the following medical men to aid him in the work: Dr. Myers, Moncton; Dr. Chapman, Boiestown; Dr. Sterling, Stanley, and Dr. Lang, of Chipman.

The number of men employed in the construction work in New Brunswick is constantly increasing. According to the latest returns there were 4,478 men, 863 horses and ten steam shovels and other apparatus. The present season has been a particularly favorable one and good progress is reported everywhere.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT WOMEN METHODISTS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Hampton, N. B., Sept. 6.—The annual women's convention of the missionary society of the Methodist church for St. John district opened in the Methodist church here Saturday morning at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises led by the pastor, Rev. G. A. Ross. There were about fifty delegates present with Mrs. Howard, president, in the chair. Reports of the condition and progress of the auxiliaries were submitted from Bloomfield, Carsonville, Berwick, Carleton, Carmarthen street, Centenary, Exmouth street, Portland, Queens square, Springfield and Sussex, the general impression left being favorable.

Mrs. Hickson spoke on district crusade work and reported a membership of 404. Portland was the banner society, with 294 mite boxes in use. The total amount reported as sent in by auxiliaries was $1,322.37.

Miss Fisher, of the Orphan School, Montreal, gave a stirring address and after a paper on the "Value of Prayer in mission Work," by Miss S. E. Smith, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. Then followed other papers by Mrs. W. J. King on "The Use of Missionary Literature in the work of the Auxiliaries," on "How to get members to attend the monthly meetings," by Miss McLeod and a lesson from Quiz, by Mrs. Humphrey.

A picnic luncheon was spread on the grounds of the Rev. J. A. Duke. At 2 o'clock the convention was resumed when Miss Fisher gave a Bible reading, followed by the roll call and minutes of the morning meeting and reports of the juvenile organizations under auxiliaries, namely mission bands and circles.

A solo by Miss Florence Pritchard was sung and a paper by Miss Lathern was read on Band work. There was a general communication of useful hints on Easter envelopes, annual fees, public meetings, schedules and quarterly cards.

A paper by Mrs. Kingston on "Mite Boxes" was read and then various kinds of members passed under review. The old, the timid, the critical, the faithful, the business-like and the spiritual.

The F. E. Palmer memorial was considered by the president, Mrs. Howard. Miss Fisher gave an account of her missionary work. Questions were asked, suggestions offered and the convention closed at half past six with singing the Doxology and the benediction. Tea was served on the grounds as at noon and the delegates returned to their homes by the east and west bound trains.

A men's meeting is to be held in Orange Hall on Tuesday evening in promotion of the Laymen's Missionary movement and speakers from St. John and elsewhere of various denominations are to explain its operations and aims preparatory to the organization of a local branch.

CANOE UPSET; TWO BROTHERS DROWN

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—Two men, brothers, named Wadman, were drowned off Ingonish this morning by a canoe upsetting. The victims were 27 and 30 years old. The oldest leaves a widow and small family.

I. O. G. T. Meetings.

Michael Kelly, of St. Martins, is having very successful meetings in Queens county The meetings at Thornetown, Cole's Island and The Narows, have been largely attended. The interest taken in them may be judged from the fact that at Cole's Island a lady ninety-five years old was in the audience, also a man and his wife who had driven twenty miles to attend. By request he will speak at both places again.

On Monday, Sept. 7 and Tuesday, Sept. 8, he will speak at Shannon, and Thursday, Sept. 9 and Friday, Sept. 10, at Hampstead. His meetings will be discontinued from Sept. 11 to 20, on account of the St. John Exhibition.

Rev. E. Wagstaff is working in Westmorland county. His meetings for next week will be at Lewisville, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 7 and 8; Lakeville and Harrisville, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 9, 10 and 11, and Dorchester, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

Arrangements have been about completed for Rev. E. T. Miller to address meetings in Sunbury county during the latter part of September and early part of October.

A campaign, it is expected will soon be opened in Charlotte county.

Plans are now being perfected to bring J. H. Roberts, the English worker, to the province to work for the I. O. G. T. after the presidential election. Mr. Robert has an engagement with the New York Prohibition party till election day.

Convent School Burned.

Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5.—Three houses, the Sacred Heart school, adjoining the Sacred Heart Convent and several smaller buildings on Taft Hill were burned this afternoon. The fire started in one of the houses. The loss is estimated at $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

Mrs. J. Hepburn Lambert, Mrs. W. Lambert and family wish to express their gratitude to their many friends in their recent sad bereavement.