

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1906

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 12, 1906

THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT

When Spain was trying to put down a rebellion in Cuba the makers of arms and cartridges in New Haven and Bridgeport sold them to the rebels and delivered the weapons to the insurgents. Along with the guns and shells went volunteers for the forces of Gomez and Maceo, the insurgent leaders. Spain called upon the United States to prevent filibustering, but the United States would not do so. It merely promised to try. An honest attempt would have stopped filibustering from the American coast; but it was not attempted. Now there is a horse of the same color in the field of international controversy, but the animal does not appear at all the same to Americans. The Japanese are accused not only of discriminating against American trade in Manchuria but of supplying the Philippines with arms and ammunition to use against the American troops. The Japanese, the Bangor News discovers, are moved not only by a desire to make money but by a more sinister wish—to "make things" that we shall be glad to give up the islands as something that is beyond remedy. In other words when the Americans have become tired of stopping Japanese bullets fired from Japanese guns in the hands of Filipinos, the islands will be for sale and Japan, having helped to lower the price, will bid them in at a low figure. It is very unlikely that the Japanese have any such plan. That they sell arms to the rebels, however, is probable enough, and the Americans see just the people to understand quickly how natural it is to take advantage of an active market for weapons and to forget the international law regulating their sale.

The News discovers, also, that the Japanese are a wretched lot, not at all the fine nation of which the world heard so much from American writers about the time of the Portsmouth treaty. "On the whole," says the News, "Japan has not acted in a way to increase her reputation for truth and veracity. A community of people that is given over to emperor-worship, a form of alleged civilization that commits suicide in case of failure, being compelled to do so under the threat of religion; and a class of their women—slaves and prostitutes of each other—made up of such stuff as Japan is, can hardly be trusted to keep its word in any matter." "Even in the old days before the war between Russia and Japan broke out," the News now remembers, "there were good reasons why all Americans should be suspicious of the Japanese." The indictment is tolerably force.

It may be said that the growing conviction that Japan is capturing the lion's share of the trade with the Manchurian provinces overrun by her armies. Japan is near the market, and the Japanese government by a combination of paternalism, great energy, cheap labor and scientific methods is applying itself to the exclusion of white traders by the forces of competition. The Americans are not in the habit of renouncing through mere commercial scruples as the Japanese are now employing. The News evidently sees the shadow of trouble with Japan not so much over the Philippines as over control of the Pacific and the trade of the Far East. The shadow is likely to grow rather than diminish.

GETTING READY

The suggestion made some days ago that certain definite information concerning harbor matters be prepared on behalf of the city before the arrival of Hon. Mr. Hyman has been adopted by the Board of Trade. A committee representing the Board and the Common Council will present to the Minister of Public Works several suggestions regarding the further development of our harbor facilities, which suggestions are apparently based to some extent upon plans prepared by the resident engineer of the Dominion Department of Public Works.

The Shewan plan is in line with others previously put forward and has much to recommend it. It should do much to remove the erroneous impression, obtaining in some quarters, that this harbor has not space enough to permit of deep water wharves to accommodate the great traffic which eventually must be handled here in the winter. If the available space be properly utilized there will be no trouble in housing all the deep water wharves the business of the port will require.

Mr. Hyman may make good use of the information prepared for him when the government takes up the question of equipping the ports essential to an effective national transportation policy. The geographical situation of the port, the short railway haul, and the recognized safety of the approach are all so many strong reasons why plans for a greater development of our terminal facilities are in order. Members of Parliament of both parties must freely acknowledge the enterprise St. John has shown in

this matter, and give credit for the money spent to develop the trade. And both business men and politicians must be quick to concede the overwhelming importance of the fact that St. John is the open-the-year-round sea port nearest the West.

THE CUBANS

Cuba's one chance for freedom and national control lay in giving the United States no good excuse for again occupying the rich island. The defects of the Cuban character, among which lack of balance is the chief, seem likely to invite if not to necessitate American intervention and American occupation. These would mean, beyond question, the gradual disappearance from Cuba of the better class of Cubans. Land, business, the offices, the higher occupations, would gradually be taken from them. They would disappear before a more aggressive and energetic race. The poorer Cubans and the half-breeds and negroes would soon become hewers of wood and drawers of water to a degree which they do not now understand. Cuba escaped from Spain by a sort of lucky accident; but that is not the general Cuban view. The idea is that Cuba would have expelled the Spanish in the end without American aid. Today the general run of the population dislikes the Americans about as intensely as it dislikes the Spanish, and American occupation would be followed inevitably by an insurrection, however futile, in which the men of the factions now at war would make common cause against the United States.

La Discusion, a newspaper of Havana, fully realizes the meaning of intervention by the United States, and passionately appeals to the Cubans to stop short of delivering themselves bound hand and foot to their powerful neighbors. The Havana journal paints with characteristic Latin freedom the horrors which would come of American rule. There is ground for its fears. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a blunt Republican newspaper, describes the Cubans as manifestly unfit for self-government, so stamped by the United States.

"The Cuban situation clearly illustrates the truth that a people which deserves to be free generally manages to free itself."

"A people which has to be freed by others usually has to be kept free by others."

"The Cubans never won freedom and self-government. Their last revolution was a failure and would have remained one had not the unpardonable outrage of the United States compelled this nation to expel Spain as a punishment."

"Instead of doing what was natural and right—keeping Cuba as our just prize of war—we did what was unnatural and wrong. We set up the Cubans in a business which their untidiness was then known and has since been proved by their management of it."

"Hence the troubles of Cuba, which will continue until the United States ceases to interfere, and does what it should have done in 1898."

There is some justice in the foregoing, but there is more injustice. Cuba was not properly a prize of war under the circumstances. We can well realize that many Americans today hold the Inter-Ocean's view. It is a fact to be reckoned with, however, that if a translation of the Inter-Ocean's article were read in a dozen Cuban villages tomorrow by an eloquent patriot who would have at his back in a day or two a large following ready to fight the Americans and glad of an opportunity to take to the bush. For such is Cuba, and a generation will not change it. Mr. Roosevelt might police the island for a while, but down the present disturbance, and change the cost of the operation to the Cuban government, but the chances are that the life of the next American soldier killed on Cuban soil will be paid for by the virtual confiscation of the whole island. Gomez and Maceo, were either in Palma's shoes today, would have ruthlessly suppressed the rebellion and saved the country from civil war, which is bad, and from American intervention, which is worse.

CAMBRIDGE WINS

The victory of Cambridge over Harvard was expected in Great Britain and in this country, and the particulars of the race coming by cable indicate that while the Americans rowed a game race and a fairly fast one the Englishmen held them safe from the start. We should be inclined to expect Harvard to win from an English crew in about the same fashion over the American course at New London or Pangloss, as other things being equal, the visiting crew seems always to be somewhat handicapped by change of climate and lack of great familiarity with the course.

The American newspapers were somewhat overconfident in discussing Harvard's chances, and their preliminary reports were calculated to raise hopes which were not justified by the conditions. For example, the New York Herald, on the day before the race, said editorially:

"I certainly think that Harvard will win."

"Such is the conviction expressed by Captain Frank Beddington, the English amateur sculler, in a special cable despatch to the Herald this morning."

"As our readers know from his daily special cable despatches to the Herald he has followed both the Harvard and Cambridge crews in their practice work, and has now deliberately reached the conclusion that Harvard's personnel and style will bring her through a winner."

"The Americans have a much longer stroke than the Canibals, use their legs more and have an easier finish and recovery than Cambridge, so Captain Beddington points out. Besides this, there is a time over the Thames course, when they came within three seconds of equaling the record, whereas the British have done nothing to flatter their backers."

The time for the race, though fairly fast, was considerably over the record, which is held by Oxford, so the story that Harvard, in a practice spin, covered the course in within three seconds of the record, must have been due to faulty reckoning.

A pleasant feature of the event—next

to the British victory—is the sportsmanlike spirit displayed by the defeated men. They are young men and they were soundly beaten in a contest which they would regard as of vital importance. They felt their defeat bitterly, no doubt; but they contented themselves with the frank statement that they were defeated by a better crew and would hope for another result next time. It is an admirable thing to be a good loser.

GENERAL BOOTH'S DIET

The value of plain living and high thinking, a familiar but neglected plan, is emphasized by an announcement concerning Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army. Men who have studied what he did and what he said have now been giving some attention to his habits, being led to do so by his amazing powers of mind and body at the age of seventy-seven. During a recent speech-making tour in England the great crusader spoke vigorously for almost four hours in Bath, and then went in his motor car to another city where he talked for four hours on which these incidents occurred. The instructions upon the subject of diet were given by Gen. Booth to the Salvation Army, who is a vegetarian. The instructions were:

"Take two small carrots, one turnip, and small Spanish onion; cut up fine; add chopped parsley and piece of butter size of walnut. Serve with crisp toast. A few green peas added to this soup is an improvement."

The instructions continue that "The General takes a little rest after his midday meal, and would, if convenient, retire to his bedroom for that purpose. A room from which the light can be shut is preferred for the nap, together with a soft bed."

Frugal fare, but evidently sustaining and sufficient in this case. It would be, of course, unwise to generalize from the foregoing. Few men of seventy-seven have General Booth's constitution and digestion and have such power to perform. Few men will remember a fair test, such as the knowledge that not what they eat but what they properly assimilate is the important thing.

EXHIBITIONS

The exhibition of 1906 attracted more people than that of two years ago. Whether or not they went away as well or better pleased is, perhaps, an open question. The fair was, as usual, the object of much praise and some criticism. There was room for both. The gentlemen charged with organizing the exhibition—the directors—do a great deal of hard work and render no inconsiderable public service without reward. Both they and the men they employ are hampered by many circumstances beyond their control, chief among which is the absence of anything like a guarantee that the receipts will warrant unusual expenditures for unusually attractive features. Generally speaking there is likely to be little public complaint about a fair that pays, although there may be many who feel that it should have been made more attractive. The cost of making it more attractive may be more than the management cares to undertake. Next time no doubt care will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate impression created this year by prolonged advertising of features which did not materialize. It should be a simple matter to secure a fair number of attractions in the amusement line and to set strong to make up one satisfactory performance. The absence of city paid music and more free entertainment on the grounds might readily be avoided.

If the exhibition were an annual affair it would, no doubt, be easier to secure exhibits of all classes, and the work of organization would be, in a sense, continuous throughout the year. The question of holding a fair next year is already a subject of discussion. Frederickton proposes as an object for the provincial grant for 1907. There is, of course, time enough to decide. If St. John should not deem it well to have another exhibition next fall there would be a demand for an "old home week," a horse show, or some such affair in order to bring visitors in large numbers to the city. The experience of 1905 shows that it is not well to let any summer pass without undertaking some sort of public entertainment.

It must be remembered, so far as St. John is concerned, that the exhibition is admittedly of great value in a business way. The outsiders do much of their shopping during exhibition week, and many come who would remain away but for the exhibition. With better weather this year the attendance would have easily exceeded 80,000. Another year, no doubt, some changes along lines suggested by this year's experience will add to the drawing power of the show for both city and country visitors.

THE MAINE ELECTIONS

The Republicans and the kind of prohibition that does not prohibit carrying Maine Monday, but it was by a narrow squeak. Prohibition has been a Maine doctrine for forty years, and since 1882 the Republican pluralities have been large and regular. Monday, however, Governor Cobb, whose plurality two years ago was 28,810, had only about 8,000 to spare. Indeed the earlier returns, from the principal cities and towns, indicated the election of Cyrus W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, who favored the re-establishment of the prohibition law.

The first originated in the kitchen. Loss \$2,500; insurance \$400.

appointed to compel the county authorities to carry out the act forbidding the sale of liquor. The Democrats had no difficulty in showing that the present law is ineffective in most places, but they were unable to dispose of the Republican majority, although they reduced it in a fashion which the Republicans regard as startling. The Republicans would mean that the present state of affairs, however unsatisfactory, is preferable to recognizing the sale of liquor as a legal business. The W. C. T. U. leaders speak much of Sunday in praying for the defeat of the Democrats. The Republicans will retain control of the legislature.

The vote, in so far as it bears upon the principal question at issue, would seem to mean that Maine is seriously thinking about a change. The next elections, however, will come in the presidential year, and on that occasion local issues will have much less weight than they had in the campaign closed last evening. Some indication of the part real temperance played in the fight is given by a correspondent who wrote on Saturday last: "One of the leading state Republicans, in a speech intended to be in favor of the principles of his party in the state, said there was a prejudice against the prohibition law, and some men thought it would be easier for them to get their rum under license. While the state law interfered with the traffic, the interstate law made it possible to bring in rum from elsewhere. This seems to be a correct summing up of the case; but one would hardly expect it from the counsel for the defence."

National interest in the Maine elections was aroused chiefly by the fight for reelection made by Congressman Littlefield, a prominent Republican whose course at Washington had antagonized the American Federation of Labor, and who, therefore, was made an object of attack by Samuel Gompers and the labor interests. These champions the Democratic candidate and they and the Sturgeons together appear to have reduced Mr. Littlefield's plurality to something like 1,000. This is the more noteworthy because Secretary Taft, Speaker Cannon, Senators Lodge and Beveridge and other Republican leaders of national stature spoke in support of Littlefield and sought to keep the Republicans in line by emphasizing national issues. Even Mr. Taft made use of the cry "a vote for Davis is a vote against Roosevelt," but in reality state issues rather than national issues brought out for the conclusion that Maine is at all likely to go Democratic, or even to be a doubtful state, two years hence.

A GOOD RECORD

The preliminary examination of Collins serves to direct attention to Albert county's long immunity from cases of murder. The coroner's jury which acted in the present case apparently had the county's reputation in mind in describing Collins as a "foreigner"—an intimation that the person they suspected was not a native or permanent resident in the county.

It is said now that no capital case has been tried in Albert since a sea captain was brought to book there forty years ago for a murder committed at sea. There have been few dark chapters in the county's history even within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In many of the other counties the local traditions are more gruesome. Even today in some farm houses there are to be found copies of old ballads and histories of tragedies which are the sensations of the pioneer days. These are of a character to suggest that the first side stories had to be blood curdling in order to be popular. And if some of the crimes described were brutal the poetry in which the crimes were sung was fearfully and wonderfully made. Today the newspapers go everywhere and record most of the crimes and trials. Albert county has furnished them with little news of this character hitherto.

EXHIBITIONS

Says the Globe:

"Practically, the holding of another Exhibition next fall does not rest with St. John. It is determined by the provincial government. The Exhibition Association favors an annual exhibition, but without the annual grant of \$5,000 from the government cannot hold the fair."

Demands are made on the government from Fredericton, Sussex and other places, for exhibition purposes, and if these demands are acceded to as they have been in the last few years, St. John cannot hold an annual exhibition. That is the situation stated exactly and concisely.

The statement is neither correct nor exact. Nor is it satisfactory. The association can hold the fair without the government grant, though it may not deem it expedient to do so. Neither the government nor St. John can ignore the provincial beyond St. John. "Demands" are made upon the government from St. John, as well as from Fredericton, Sussex, Chatham and other places. Possibly when the grants of other places are content to forego the grants in order that only one exhibition may be held, yearly, and that one in St. John, the government will listen to "demands" from St. John only.

In disposing of provincial money the government naturally seeks to satisfy the province rather than a section of the province. The government, no doubt, would like to be able to give St. John a grant every year. St. John people and the government as well will be glad when the provincial exhibitions shall pay their way without government aid. The better the show the less need there is for grants. As for next year's grant, the government can scarcely have come to any decision yet, so complaint is premature.

DR. COUSENS, A FORMER NEW BRUNSWICKER, CLEARED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

Boston, Sept. 7.—The Middlesex county grand jury, which reported at the East Cambridge court today, found no bill against Dr. Nicholas W. Cousens of Waltham, who was charged with having assaulted a young girl who went to him for medical advice.

Dr. Cousens, at the time of his arrest several weeks ago, insisted that the charges were baseless and his many friends in Waltham, where he is considered one of the leaders of the medical profession, believed in his innocence. Dr. Cousens formerly lived in New Brunswick.

NOTE AND COMMENT

An uncommonly dramatic story is that told in The Telegraph's special despatches this morning concerning the Philadelphia bank wreckers.

There is slaughter in Warsaw. The terrorists kill the police and soldiers. And police and soldiers kill the terrorists. And all three kill the Jews.

There are indications that Roosevelt is disposed to have Taft named as the next Republican candidate for the presidency. The Bryan speech has not added any to the Bryan boom, if newspaper comment is a guide. The Bryan homecoming appears to have increased Democratic uncertainty.

Bryan's railroad policy is rejected by Mr. John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader in the House, and by Senator Bailey, Senator Daniel of Virginia says government ownership and operation of the railroads would mean "that those employed in their operation would concentrate themselves to control candidates and elections, and become, in fact, a fixed part of political and governmental machinery. They would be regulars instead of militia." It would be, he thinks, a case of out of the frying pan into the fire. All of which may mean that Bryan's reputation as a leader will not suffice to gain him the nomination for 1908.

The news from Cuba grows serious. The rebel leader in the western province, not far from Havana, responds to the government's proposal for an armistice by blowing up several railroad bridges. The bridges are owned by a British company. The British will be inquiring at Havana and at Washington as to payment for the damage. The Palma government, while at first threatening stern measures against the rebels, has made overtures which are at once an admission of weakness and of the existence of good grounds for complaint against the administration. Holdens of property throughout the island loudly demand peace and order, and are not at the moment particular as to the source from which these blessings come. But, the Cubans as a people, rebels and loyalists alike, will be found opposed to American intervention implying American occupation. The Cubans are of an awkward temperament. They do not know what good government and free institutions are, yet they must establish both for themselves or have both thrust upon them at the expense of their independence. The one man who can save the situation is a Cuban who can throttle the insurrection; and he is not in sight.

Not only the readjustment of the provincial subsidies but several other matters of weight are to come up for settlement at the Ottawa conference on Oct. 8. The Maritime Provinces, it is supposed, will revive the question of their decreasing representation in the Commons, a subject all the more interesting in view of the recent census in Alberta and Saskatchewan. There is, it would seem, increasing confidence in Quebec that the conference will result in a guarantee of better terms for the provinces.

The school board is giving Superintendent Bridges a better chance for effective work in relieving him of the high school, although it is adding somewhat to his duties as superintendent in connection with the school census and the compulsory law. The question of fire escapes, which came up at last night's meeting, is of no little importance. The time to make the fire escapes satisfactory, as the trustees evidently realize, is before there is any occasion to use them in a hurry—no afterwards.

"Drop Bryan," says the New York Times, a leading Democratic journal. "Mr. Bryan," says the World, "returned from Europe to a practically reunited party. Within six hours after he had landed, he had split his party wide open again."

"Yes," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "that with his little hatchet, is precisely what he did. It seems that he reserved for Southerners to tell him what they think about in the thirty notabilities of other sections preferring the safety of silence. However, the split is there."

The Sunday Times of London says of the Cambridge-Harvard race:

"The Americans appeared unable to raise a gallop, in turf phraseology, while the amount of water they covered was infinitesimal." And then again: "The crews finished comparatively fresh. Indeed, this was a subject of general remark abroad of the accompanying launches. As a famous former champion sculler remarked, 'No English crew would have been beaten so easily without having made some sort of effort to get on equal terms.'"

The New York Herald's English correspondent, referring to the foregoing cable, "I am sorry to say it, but that was the disappointing feature of the race. Right from the start the Harvard men rowed in lifeless, mechanical fashion, which must have been most exasperating to their supporters." Still, as they were beaten but two lengths in comparatively fast time they could not have been so very "lifeless" after all.

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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp of each bottle.

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Rothsay Happenings.
Rothsay, N. B., Sept. 10.—Two of Clifton's fairest daughters have caused a social stir in that quiet little village, one by becoming a bride in New York and the other by her intention of following her mother to the city.

Sackville News.
Sackville, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Fowler are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of their new baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wiley Woodbury, of Cambridge (Mass.), are the guests of Mrs. W. A. Woodbury's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cadmon, Great St. Mary's.

Mrs. C. W. O'Brien, of Port Elgin, is spending a week in Port Elgin, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. O'Brien.

Mrs. Ben Lee, of Cambridge, is in town today on route from a visit at Port Elgin.

Mrs. Frances Munn, deceased at St. John's (N.B.), returned to her duties on Saturday after an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Munn, Upper Cape.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Paisley and Dr. and Mrs. Allison leave today for Toronto, to attend a meeting of the general conference.

Rev. Dr. Watson and wife returned on Saturday from their wedding trip.

Rev. C. W. Hamilton returned from Boston on Saturday and is now the guest of his sister, Mrs. James I. Wheaton.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Cambridge (N. S.), are the guests of Mrs. Wilson's sister, Mrs. F. A. Dixon.

Mrs. Smallwood, of Charlottetown, is a guest at the Methodist parsonage.

Mrs. Charles Thompson and son, Oscar, left today for their home at Boston, after a month's visit at Upper Cape.

The bridge over Morris Lake, Middle Sackville, is receiving extensive repairs.

Mrs. Tomlinson, of Charlottetown, is the guest of her son, A. E. Tomlinson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Port Elgin.

Professor and Mrs. Wilson and Dr. R. C. Archibald returned on Saturday from their European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Black returned on Friday from a visit at Fredericton.

W. Arnold Wray left on Saturday for Boston, where he purposes spending the winter.

Canon Farthing Accepts Kings-ton Gall.
Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 10.—Rev. Canon Farthing, for many years rector of new St. Paul's church in this city, announced to his congregation yesterday his resignation and his acceptance of the rectorship of St. George's cathedral, Kingston, and deanship of Ontario. He will leave for Kingston early in December.

Mrs. J. J. Gold has returned from Upper Canada.

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