

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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E. W. MOOREHEAD, Editor.  
E. J. MOOREHEAD, Bus. Mgr.

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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 13, 1904.

### WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

A Dominion exhibition will be held in the city of Winnipeg from July 25th to August 5th. Some maritime province manufacturers will be among the exhibitors, and there will also be exhibits from British Columbia.

The fact that such an exhibition is to be held in the prairie city, and that Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be represented is a striking illustration of the development of Canada.

It seems but a brief period since the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, through a territory which promised much, but was then a wilderness. Today Winnipeg is a great and growing city, and all over the western country towns are springing up as if by magic.

It is well that eastern manufacturers seek to open up connections with the trade-powers of the west. The eastern market is limited, and competition is keen; but in that great and growing west there is a market which will be growing larger year by year, and which for many a year to come must depend upon the east for goods which it has neither the time nor the inclination to manufacture for itself.

The growth of Winnipeg is almost phenomenal. There has been some talk of late to the effect that the city was experiencing a senescent boom, but the test of its bank clearings shows that its business is growing at a remarkable rate. The statement of bank clearings for the week ending June 30th shows that while compared with the corresponding week last year the bank clearings of Montreal increased 72 per cent; Toronto, 13 per cent; London, 14.3 per cent; Hamilton, 13.1 per cent; Halifax, 6 per cent; and other cities to a less extent, the increase in Winnipeg was 34.1 per cent. One week's clearings is not a very good test, but the difference shown is great enough to indicate a remarkable growth of business in Winnipeg. It goes without saying that the coming exhibition will be a great success, worthy of the attention of exhibitors from the east.

### PARKER AND DAVIS.

Alton B. Parker for president and Henry G. Davis for vice-president are the nominees of the Democratic party in the United States. The Cleveland boom, which seemed to attain some proportions just before the convention, collapsed completely. Mr. Cleveland forbade the use of his name. Some papers continued to advocate his candidacy, but the Eagle took him at his word and substituted the name of Judge Alton B. Parker, who has received the nomination. Replying to an insinuation that Mr. Cleveland's name was first mentioned with his consent, the Eagle states emphatically that its article nominating Mr. Cleveland was written without either his knowledge or consent. That journal felt that the Democratic party, if it hoped to have even a chance of success, must cut loose from the Bryan and Hearst factions and "abandon vain theories for the regeneration of the nation and the salvation of the world."

The event proves that the views of the Eagle and of those Democratic journals and politicians appealing for a return to sanity were made at the right time. The oratory of Bryan still has power to charm, and his personality is still a factor in American politics, but his theories have had their day. The Democratic party of the United States has entered upon a new era. Judge Parker will probably not be the next president of the United States, but his party has at least a vigorous rallying point and a good candidate. The change amounts almost to a party revolution.

Illinois delegates, who were opposed by the Harrison and Hearst forces, should be seated in the convention. Bryan made the Hearst fight his own, and the Parker men accepted the issue. The vote was 647 against 599, and in favor of the Parker men. Unable to marshal a third of the delegates, Bryan was beaten in that vote.

The nomination of Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for the vice-presidency, appears to have been entirely unexpected. As a matter of fact there was so much interest in the choice of a candidate for the higher office that nobody appears to have paid much attention to the lesser one. But the name of Mr. Davis does not appear in the list of those casually mentioned as possible candidates. Mr. Davis is, however, an ex-senator, a great personal friend of the redoubtable Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and doubtless a satisfactory choice for the running with Parker.

The Democrats have yet a great deal of hard work to do. They must not only recede the warring factions in order to present a united front, but in order to defeat Roosevelt they must make large inroads into the Republican vote. Last, the Republicans confidently assert, is not among the possibilities.

### ALIEN INVASION.

While an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman, who may have been living in Canada a few years, must pay a head tax of \$2 to gain admission to the United States—even if he had previously lived in that country—the sum of Southern Europe continues to pour into American ports. For the eleven months ending May 31, no less than 740,000 aliens landed on those shores. In 1898 the number was only 229,000, while the average for ten years ending with 1902 was 380,000. Quoting these figures the New York Commercial states a note of warning, as follows: "Contrast these figures with the tremendous volume of immigration in 1903, amounting to 857,000—a number greater than the combined population of the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island and nearly equal to the population of the State of Connecticut or of West Virginia! There are twenty-six States of the Union that have a smaller population than the number of immigrants—practically 1,000,000—that arrived on our shores during 1903 and in the eleven months of 1904 ended on May 31."

It is impossible to view this overwhelming deluge of aliens without feelings of apprehension—feelings that are rendered not less acute by the reflection that the bulk of this mass of humanity comes from sections of Europe where poverty is the deepest and illiteracy the greatest. That the effect of this horde of immigrants will be toward lowering the standard of American citizenship can hardly be doubted. "The time is plainly at hand for drawing more closely the lines against the admission of foreigners to this republic. There is a limit even to this intelligent and progressive nation's capacity for the 'benevolent assimilation' of aliens of people who are not only in race, and language but in habits, customs and morals, and who are total strangers to free institutions."

### A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

It was the Brooklyn Eagle which first proposed that the Democratic candidate for president should be "Grover Cleveland or a man in his likeness." The cry was taken up by other papers of conservative tendencies and was pressed until Mr. Cleveland forbade the use of his name. Some papers continued to advocate his candidacy, but the Eagle took him at his word and substituted the name of Judge Alton B. Parker, who has received the nomination. Replying to an insinuation that Mr. Cleveland's name was first mentioned with his consent, the Eagle states emphatically that its article nominating Mr. Cleveland was written without either his knowledge or consent. That journal felt that the Democratic party, if it hoped to have even a chance of success, must cut loose from the Bryan and Hearst factions and "abandon vain theories for the regeneration of the nation and the salvation of the world."

### A WRETCHED SERVICE.

When it was announced that the street railway company had secured a park at the Bay Shore, and would at once extend its line to that resort, the public hoped for a few days that the astounding lack of enterprise which for so many years had marked the policy of the company would be no longer in evidence. The hope was vain. It is only necessary to go to Seaside Park on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon to witness such a service as would provoke unbounded ridicule, if the result were not of a kind to arouse disgust and wrath. Cars are crowded to the limit, and many persons, no matter how great their hurry, must wait or walk. Comfort in riding is out of the question, and even to

years standing room requires nerve and speed. Ladies with children shrink from such an ordeal. Even after a car is crowded it does not move for some time, and then runs slowly, with another wait at junction points.

At the park itself nature has done much, and the resort could be made so attractive that with an adequate car service and provision for comfort and pleasure the company would reap a harvest. But on Saturday afternoon, so great was the crowd, and so utterly inadequate the service at the one refreshment house, that persons wanting an ice or a cool drink had either to exercise their elbows and their patience to the limit or go away disappointed.

It is true that the park was but recently opened, but a company with the resources of the St. John Railway Company, and enjoying such privileges, can command all the money and all the material necessary to give the public an adequate service for which the public is evidently eager to pay. The remarkable fact is that a company which is in business for the profits it makes should manifest so little real enterprise. To go to other cities where street railways have park and suburban services, and then return to St. John and make a comparison, is enough to make the citizens wish either that the city itself owned the St. John railway, or that it might pass into the hands of men who could rise above the consideration of aldermanic passes and a complacent disregard for the requirements of the public.

### GENERAL BOOTH.

The recent gathering in London of six thousand Salvation Army delegates from forty-nine countries marked an era in the history of a wonderful religious movement. King Edward expressed personally to Gen. Booth appreciation of the work of the Army. At one of the meetings Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Aberdeen and other peers were in the throng. The great London journals gave a good deal of space to accounts of the doings of an organization which twenty-five years ago was held of small account. Gen. Booth, in one of his addresses, made an interesting statement showing the growth of the organization. An immense hall had been put up especially for the international gathering, on the site of the old Globe Theatre and Opera Comique, Strand, London. Eighty tons of steel work, sixty tons of iron sheeting, 200 tons of lumber and 5,000 square feet of glass were used in its construction, beside concrete and brick. The building was large enough to accommodate the delegates, and many more, and the presence of representatives of so many countries showed that the movement is now practically universal. Gen. Booth said:

"Thirty-nine years ago I walked past this very spot on my way toward the East. That was a memorable day in my history, for I saw there in the East multitudes of wretched people without God, without hope. I uncovered the cesspool of vice, the stinking, stinking, stinking of those people had a fascination for me and I went back to my wife and said: 'Darling, I have found my destiny.' And so I gave myself up to the work of salvation. 'Ten years ago we were doing the work of salvation in forty-two countries. Today we have increased that number to forty-nine.' 'Ten years ago we had 4,532 societies and 7,200 officers and cadres. Today we have 7,210 societies and 9,539 officers and cadres.' 'Our local officers have increased from 19,672 to 45,300, and our social institutions from 222 to 420.'"

Great as the faith was, Gen. Booth could not have foreseen the extent to which the movement he inaugurated would develop. But he was and is far more than an enthusiast. He is a practical business man, who knows not only how to organize, but also to organize on a basis to ensure permanency and continued growth. He has brought the Army into touch with the life of a great class of the people at vital points, and in the process of refinement through which it has inevitably passed he has never permitted it to lose the rugged simplicity of faith and enthusiasm which appealed so effectively years ago to the class in the East of London from which his early followers were drawn. The recent London conference was a remarkable tribute to the genius of Gen. Booth. It was much more than that, but his wonderful personality is the fact that most impresses the mind as one reads of the remarkable international convention over which he presided.

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

The Boston Post this summarizes the history of Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency: "He was born at Cortlandt (N. Y.), May 14, 1852; lives at Esopus (N. Y.); admitted to bar and practiced in Kingston, Ulster county, 1877-85; delegate to Democratic national convention, 1884; chairman Democratic executive committee, 1885; judge Supreme Court, 1885; member Court of Appeals, second division, 1890-93; member general term, 1893-96; member of appellate division, 1896-97; chief justice, 1898. Took his seat on the Supreme bench when he was but 33 years old. He was the youngest Supreme Court justice in the Empire State. Today he is chief justice of the highest judicial body in the state. He is also the youngest man on his bench. He is the only Democrat since 1892 who

has carried New York state in a straight-out contest between the two great parties. He voted for Bryan in 1896 and in 1900. He has been prominent in New York Democratic politics for nearly 30 years, and in national politics since 1884, when he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Cleveland. He has 120 acres under scientific cultivation at his country seat, and his home, 'Rosemount,' on the Hudson, is a centre of hospitality."

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes this sketch of Henry G. Davis, candidate for the vice-presidency: "Henry G. Davis is a millionaire resident of West Virginia. He lives at Elkins, that state. He is president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway, and also of the Piedmont and Cumberland road. He is a native of Baltimore, where he was born in 1823, Nov. 16. He got his education from the public schools. He was superintendent of a plantation, then railroad brakeman, conductor and agent at Piedmont, of Maryland, and is said to have remarked that he would give a million dollars to see Mr. Gorman the candidate of the United Democracy this year for president."

### PARKER COMMENT.

Judge Alton B. Parker is a much larger man in public estimation since he sent the gold standard telegram to the Democratic convention. A New York paper quotes from a score of Democratic newspapers all over the union, all of them paying the highest tribute to Parker for the unexpected and courageous course he pursued. "One enthusiastic southern editor writes: 'The unexpected but manly and courageous action of Judge Parker revealed to us a telegram of Judge Parker revealed to us the character of the man. He belongs to no man, he is under no man's control, he does not falter, is not vacillating or timid. He becomes the coldest figure of the campaign.'"

Another writes: 'The one defect of the democratic national platform gave Judge Alton B. Parker his opportunity. It made his word to his party and the country electrifying as an illustration of his courage and sincerity. His convictions and uprightness of character broke his long silence in a noble way at the right moment. Today he stands forth as more than the candidate of his party.'"

Even in London the significance of Parker's action is noted. The Times says: "By a single act of that courage which is so often the result of political wisdom, Parker has placed himself among the most striking individuals in public life of the United States. We are now assured that no matter which side shall be victorious the presidency will be filled by a statesman of courage, candor and high principle." The Standard says: "Judge Parker's message to William F. Sheehan is a deed which will give Parker a place in history. Conceivably it may send him to the White House, but it will certainly make him a force to be reckoned with in American politics for some time to come." The Standard maintains that there is not much to choose between the St. Louis and Chicago platforms.

### BREEDING DISEASE.

The city council early in the year secured legislation empowering the council to provide for the removal of garbage. There was some talk about an incinerator, but that project was abandoned. However, an order forbidding the dumping of garbage where it would create a nuisance and a menace to the public health was published by poster, and one dump appears to have been closed at night, to prevent teams from going there with refuse.

It does not require a very high order of intelligence to assume that just as much garbage is produced this year as last. There are decayed fruits, decayed meats, and other offensive substances to be disposed of every day. What becomes of them? Persons who have visited the foot of Britannia street declare that a dump is flourishing there, while in the rear of the Aberdeen school, on Brin street, the stench from the stuff dumped there is extremely nauseating. Why should the neighborhood of a public school be made a garbage dump? Where are the aldermen, and where is the board of health?

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The decision to increase the water service at Sand Point is wise. But that is only the first step. Appliances for ample protection of the valuable property over there are also needed.

There is no foundation for the report that the government is negotiating for the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The Minister of Railways has authorized a flat contradiction of the story.

The successful operation of the great hydraulic lift on the Trent Valley canal, of which the particulars are given in the 'Telegraph's' despatches today, probably

means a good deal to the grain trade of the west. It is claimed that this gives the shortest route between the western wheat fields and Europe.

Street sprinkling by the use of hose and hydrants has been pronounced effective and economical by the board of works. The council will no doubt endorse the plan for a limited application of the system.

The Car of Russia has made a concession to his subjects in Finland. He has ordered that the Finnish language be submitted for the Swedish in the commercial schools at Uleaborg, Finland.

About all these reports of Russian "victories" on land wind up with telling how the Russians manage "to retire in good order." People hadn't realized before the war began that the Russian soldier was of such a retiring disposition.—Boston Globe.

The Toronto News says "it may be doubted if there are more dogs to the acre in any city outside of Constantinople than are to be found in Toronto." And yet a member of the News staff was in St. John last month.

Despite predictions to the contrary Premier Balfour's government maintains a strong position. He carried his closure bill through the commons this week by a majority of 80, and in a by-election on Wednesday the Conservative candidate, though the majority was reduced, held the seat.

The telegraphed statement that St. Louis has been better than Yuma the past few days is not at all edifying, unless accompanied by the explanation that Yuma (Ariz.) is thought to be the hottest place in the United States. It was a Yuma man who, as the story goes, died and went to Hades, and then came back for his blankets.—Boston Herald.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News says that as a result of Judge Winchester's enquiry regarding alien labor on the Grand Trunk Pacific, "it is probable that the government, through the Minister of Labor, will press to enactment during the present session a measure to prohibit the employment of aliens, either in expert or day labor, on any public work, railway or otherwise, which enjoys the right of franchise aid from the Dominion Treasury."

Telephone companies seeking a franchise in Toronto are confronted with a clause in the proposed agreement with the city to the effect that "if the new company either sold out to another company doing business in the city, or bought out such company, or if it did not supply the service provided by the agreement, the whole of the new company's property should be forfeited to the city without recourse to the courts." In Toronto, the street railway company has to pay a percentage of its profits to the city.

The Toronto Board of Control has decided to improve the fire protection service of the city, and among other things has passed the following items: 'Two 1,200 gallon steam fire engines, \$12,000; two large hose wagons, \$1,400; 2,000 feet 3-inch hose, \$3,000; one hook and ladder truck, \$2,000; a combination hose wagon and chemical engine, \$800; a total of \$19,800. This is only a small portion of the contemplated expenditure, which involves some new fire stations and improved water supply.'

For the second time within a brief period this community has been shocked by news of the death of two persons by drowning. The victims of the first fatality were well known men of business, while those who died yesterday were young men of good promise, just on the threshold of lives of activity and usefulness. In each case the blow was swift and terrible. Another has been added to the list of life's inexplicable mysteries, in presence of which we can but bow in mournful resignation. To have bereaved goes out the respectful sympathy of all their fellow citizens.

The aggregate cost of buildings for which permits have been issued so far this year in Winnipeg has passed the six million mark. A comparative statement of the building inspector presented to the city council is as follows:—

Year	Permits	Buildings	Aggregate Cost
1900	27	313	\$793,400
1901	356	469	1,112,350
1902	486	595	1,286,550
1903	609	721	2,782,300
1904	999	1,351	6,072,450

This is a remarkable showing. It is also stated in a despatch from Winnipeg that the labor market is no longer congested, but that available labor is well employed.

The Kingston News and Times asserts that the Conservative party in Canada wants a new organ. The policy of the Mail and Empire, it says, is dictated by financial considerations, the Montreal Star has had too chequered a career, the Montreal Gazette lacks influence, the Winnipeg Telegraph is too far west, the Toronto World is under unsatisfactory management, and therefore the Kingston paper declares that a new organ, created by the wisdom and generosity of wealthy Conservatives, is needed. Coming from a Conservative source, the statement is an interesting one.

Barnes—"Do you consider Dr. Ketchum a skillful physician?"  
Hewes—"The most skillful practitioner in town. He tells me he hasn't once failed to collect his fees."

## IN MEMORIAM

BY E. SEARS.

When New Brunswick heard the bugle, sounding round the British belt, Calling soon to martial music and to service on the field,  
Did she hesitate, or falter did she ask the reason why  
She should send her best and bravest on a foreign shore to die?  
No, the spirit of the Father was the spirit of the Son,  
And the common blood of Britons, as is powder to the gun;  
For the Rare that came from Britain carries loyalty and fame,  
And no matter where it rests the while, 'tis Britain all the same.  
So from out the farm and warehouse went our lads to battle's fate,  
Crossing leagues of mighty ocean, only fearing they were late;  
Only hoping they might show the world what marines could do,  
When they fight as British soldiers—our Canadians through and through.

What they did and how they did it fills our hearts with pride indeed,  
And the Empire tells the story so that he who runs may read;  
But we linger as we think of those who nobly fought and fell,  
For we know they died as heroes who did all their duty well.  
A gentle soul has chosen a memorial chest and grand  
To our fallen soldiers buried afar in Africa's land.  
It rises from our river upon embankment bold and clear,—  
May our children's children prize it and hold those memories dear.  
July 1, 1904.

## SACKVILLE SUMMER

### SCHOOL OF METHODS

Senator Wood entertained the Party to a Delightful Picnic at Cape Tormentine Saturday.

Sackville, July 11.—The Sackville Summer School knows how to play as well as study. Tennis, bowls, croquet, etc., come in for good use during the intermissions between classes. But on Saturday, July 9, the Hon. Senator Wood placed a train at the disposal of the school, and invited citizens, accompanying it himself to their picnic at Cape Tormentine. The day was very fine, the water calm and warm, strolling on the beach was pleasant and most active parties were not lacking. Luxurious lunches were served by the ladies, and the day will be remembered by the school as one of the pleasantest of those who formed the party.

Just before returning to the train, the party gathered in front of the pavilion, and an impromptu meeting was held. If A. Powell was chosen chairman, brief addresses were made, and Dr. Hamill, in his own name, presented the following resolution: "Whereas, by the gracious courtesy of the Hon. Senator Wood, the members and friends of the Mount Allison Summer School of Methods have been given this day of Saturday a most enjoyable picnic at Cape Tormentine on the 9th day of July, 1904; therefore,

Resolved, that we sincerely appreciate this great kindness of Senator Wood, and thus formally express our hearty gratitude to him, and pray God to bless him and all his interests, both temporal and spiritual." This being seconded by the Rev. W. H. Leonard, was put by the chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. Wood made an appropriate reply. Among other fitting words spoken by Dr. Hamill in presenting the resolution was one sentence which the students will treasure in memory and pass down to others: "This is a white day in our calendar."

Sunday was a great day of worship. At 9 a.m. a service of praise and prayer was conducted by A. Lucas, in Beethoven hall, Mrs. Archibald presiding at the piano. The service was well attended, and the singing was especially good. A large sermon with ideas clothed in simplicity of language, from the text, "The entrance of Thy word giveth light."

In the afternoon, by request of Professor Andrews, Dr. Hamill was superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Frank Woodbury was assistant superintendent. A. Lucas was secretary, and Mr. Baker, of Nova Scotia, was treasurer. It was indeed a most successful session, and students will carry home some of his lessons.

In the evening, Dr. Hamill gave a lecture on "The Crucifixion Week of Christ." It was full of instruction and the theme of which the gospel says more than upon any other of primary work.

Thus closed the one full happy Sunday of the summer school.

## KILLED AT GOLDBROOK

Robert Watson Met Terrible Death Monday Evening.

### RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Eight Cars Passed Over Him and His Head and Arm Were Cut Off.—Coroner Berryman Will Likely Hold an Inquiry.

Robert Watson, of Goldbrook, brother of David Watson, the Duke street liveryman, was instantly killed by an I. C. R. freight train about eight o'clock Monday evening at Goldbrook.

He was at the Goldbrook station when the outgoing freight from the city came along and stopped to couple a car of horses. As the cars were moving past the station platform Mr. Watson fell between the wheels. His head and right arm were cut from the body.

The accident was discovered almost immediately and the remains were laid in the station freight shed by the telegraph operator and a couple of trainmen.

From Daniel Michaud's (the Three Mile House) a telephone message was sent to David Watson and to Coroner Berryman, who drove out at once. The remains were viewed and it is quite probable that an inquest will be held.

Mr. Watson, with a man named Baxter, was in the city during the afternoon and left for Goldbrook on the suburban train, which left here at 6.15 o'clock. At Goldbrook they remained about the station until No. 12 (a thirty car freight train) arrived from the city. As it pulled in, Mr. Watson was conversing with the station agent, Geo. Latex, and subsequently he was seen sitting on the raised platform opposite the freight shed.

The freight train was running past quite swiftly when Mr. Latex noticed a form lying beneath the wheels. He shouted to the engineer and the train was stopped, but not before eight cars had passed over the body.

Mr. Latex, assisted by A. J. Welling, conductor of the freight, and John Casey, brakeman, carried the remains into the freight shed, which stands about opposite to where the fatality occurred. The station agent then notified Mrs. Watson, whose house is but a short distance from the railway. Shortly following the discovery of Mr. Watson's body Baxter was found some distance up the track with his head on the rail. He was immediately taken away from a position of such great peril.

J. O'Neill, undertaker, went to Goldbrook to prepare the body for burial.

Deceased was about forty years of age. The only child is a daughter residing in Boston. His wife formerly resided in Fredericton. Brothers of deceased are Messrs. David Andrew and William, of this city, and George of Boston, Monday night a telegram was sent Mrs. Watson, sister of Lynn (Mass.), sister of Mrs. Watson, informing her of her brother-in-law's death, and requesting her to come to St. John. The daughter, who is married, was also notified.

Mr. Watson, before removing from the city was a coachman and was identified with his brother's livery business. For several years he conducted a hotel at Goldbrook for only a few years. He was widely known throughout the city, and his death has aroused many expressions of regret.

## PRESBYTERIAN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Enrollment at Fredericton Good and Interest Lively.—Addresses by Professor Falconer This Week.

Fredericton, N. B., July 7.—The enrollment at the Summer School for Sunday school workers, now in session in the old Kirk, Fredericton, today reached 109—representing almost all parts of the province. The attendance at the evening session is about 200, and the interest is well sustained.

On Thursday morning the students had a delightful visit to the university buildings, where they were met and very pleasantly entertained by Chancellor Harrison and Professor Bailey.

In the afternoon able and interesting addresses were given by Rev. J. J. McCaskill, of Fort Kent (Me.), on "Culture in the Bible," and by Rev. A. H. Foster on one of the most interesting series in Old Testament studies.

In the evening, Professor Murray continued his series in "Child Mind," holding the attention of his audience while he discussed on psychological topics so familiarly and with such a wealth of concrete illustrations that all were fascinated by the study.

Prof. Falconer, during the next week, will give a series of addresses on the "Life of Jesus Christ as recorded in the gospel of John."

In the long, long days of summer, 'twas When the clear and cloudless sky Refused us wee drop o' rain To nature, parched and dry, The genial night w' balmy breath— Care verily spring new, An' ilka blade o' grass Keeps its ain drop o' dew. Ballantyne.

"There, now," said Mrs. Henpeck, consulting her curtain lecture, "a word to 'Culture' is sufficient."

"Yes," replied her husband, "a word is edgewise is sufficient."—Philadelphia Press.

## BUTTER TUBS.

We have a large stock of Old Style Wood Hoops, and New Style Steel Wire Electrically Welded Hoops. Sizes 10, 15, 20, 30 and 50 lbs. Prompt shipment. Right prices.

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