POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., SEPTEMBER 5, 1906

THE DOCTORS AND ETHICS

The Ontario doctors and the Ontario newspapers are at loggerheads over the medical profession's assumption of the right to discipline physicians who do not adhere to the ordinary professional standard of ethics. Recently a doctor was roundly denounced by his professional brothers because he advertised. More recently, as was announced in our despatches, a convivial physician was sent to jail in Toronto for insulting a lady in a public place while under the influence of liquor. The Toronto Star now contrasts the action of the Ontario Medical Council in the two cases, and comments bitterly thereon. It says:—

"A doctor advertises a remedy for grip, and his conduct is described by the medical council as infamous and disgraceful.

"A doctor gets drunk and assaults a lady sitting in a hotel with such violence that both fall to the floor. He is sent to jail for seven days—a most moderate and inadequate punishment—and influential friends begin to pull wires to have the poor man released. The Minister of Justice of Canada is to consider the case and be asked for a pardon. Nothing is said of the agony of the lady who suffered from this brutal assault.

"One would suppose that this is the sort of case that would occupy the attention of the Ontario Medical Council or its counterpart in Quebec. No, the Ontario Medical Council keeps its ammunition for a man who is guilty of the terrible crime of advertising in very moderate language a remedy for a prevalent disease."

But the medical council, having learned that the offender had been sent to jail, might plead that the magistrate had left no ground for further action. The man who got drunk and advertised the fact by making an offensive exhibition of himself has been punished beyond the power of the medical council to punish him. The council cannot prevent a physician from advertising an article he wishes to sell, provided the article be a legitimate subject for advertisement. The advertiser knows the penalty he incurs by following the quick road to profit. The penalty is the disapproval of the profession. He is, or should be, the best judge of what that means and whether or not he can afford to incur it. The public, which reads more and more advertisements year by year, will stick to the habit of buying what it wants. This state of affairs does not please everybody—naturally enough—but it suits the majority, and evidently it is going to continue. The Ontario Medical Council may be right or wrong in expressing disapproval of a man who advertises, but there is no reason why it should undertake to do what the courts are fully able to attend to.

A PLEA FOR THE TECHNICAL

Halifax journals give some prominence to a portion of the address delivered by Mr. Robert Maxwell, of this city, at the recent Maritime Board of Trade meeting, in support of the establishment of technical education. Some of the views he advanced are the more interesting from Mr. Maxwell's connection with the school board. If these provinces are to hold their own and to grow satisfactorily, he contended, manufacturing must be greatly increased, and without the skilled mechanic it will be impossible for us to compete "with the great nations who are now sending to this continent the product of their ever increasing factories."

Mr. Maxwell referred to the striking industrial progress of Germany, and added: "I believe the curriculum of our present free schools might well be improved. It seems at the present time from the time a child enters the first grade up to and including the graduating course, as if the sole object to attain was to produce a classical scholar. I would so arrange the course that at the ninth grade it might be optional with the scholar to take the classical or business or technical course of study.

"Our manufacturers are now seeking the trained business man, the trained and skilled mechanic for the management of their factories. Many of them have sent to the neighboring Republic and to lands across the sea for the properly trained men to take charge of their enterprises. There is money enough, there is enterprise enough among us for the establishment and carrying on of the many industrial enterprises in all lines of manufacturing. What we want is the trained expert from the technical school to properly conduct the business when organized."

Many promising industries, he believed, failed because the managers lacked proper training for their work, and he was convinced that "if we would keep our young men and women in the country we must give them such an education as will fit them to fill any station to which they may be called. I trust that both people and press will urge this important matter on their representatives, and governments so that each of these provinces may have the best technical school established at no distant day."

Mr. Maxwell is no doubt one of those who believes the University of New Brunswick, which is the cap stone of our public school system, and which already has a good engineering course, would enter upon a greatly enlarged sphere of usefulness if the government would supply the funds essential to its development. Some day the provinces may unite in contributing to the support of a central non-sectarian university which will offer advantages beyond the resources of any one of the three provinces.

THE FEAR OF HEARST

The Conservatives of New York State betray an increasing fear of Hearst. The New York Post grows solemn and pessimistic in denouncing him. The frequency and gravity of these denunciations which are appearing in not a few serious journals constitute, beyond question, a confession that the yellow journalist is a power to be reckoned with in state and national affairs. The Post charges his agents with buying up venal country politicians by the dozen, and adds:—

"This will at least serve to make the issues before the people sharper; will bring out more clearly just what it is that men who are using the name and purse of Hearst propose. It is nothing less than the building up of a new party in State and nation, to be founded in anti-social passions, taking advantage of prevailing unrest and discontent, compacted of cranks, muddy-headed enthusiasts, socialistic schemers, political ambitious labor leaders, and the purchasable riff-raff, with many honest but deceived people following credulously along—all to be financed by the millions of a man whose life has taught him that money will buy everything he wants. Of this grandiose scheme, it will be most interesting to study the unfolding. We do not say that it will not meet with temporary success; ultimately, it is doomed to complete failure, unless the pillars on which our government is built are rotten. It is certain that nobody has ever before been able to organize the freak and ignorant and venal vote so as to rise to power by that alone. It remains to be seen if it can be done by Hearst's exploiters."

New York is going to have a highly interesting time this fall, and later on the whole country is going to share that experience. The New York newspapers, with the exception of Hearst's, are opposed to Bryan now that his programme is known. But they admit his power. The Bryan programme is less radical than the Hearst programme, but popular discontent is the chief ammunition of both. They will fan it rather than allay it, and that will mean a presidential year of dramatic possibilities.

HON. MR. BLAIR'S ANSWER TO SLANDERERS

The Telegraph, in reading the letter of the Honorable A. G. Blair published in our issue Monday cannot allow this matter to pass without notice.

In the first place, there is no man who has done more for his native province than the Honorable A. G. Blair, and he is therefore entitled to at least justice at the hands of the New Brunswick press.

The dastardly attack made by the Fredericton Gleaner and the Moncton Times in connection with the telephone merger, is a disgrace to the editors of these papers, who have allowed anything of the kind to be manufactured for use in their columns. The very least the editors of these papers can do is to apologize to Mr. Blair at once, as they well know the charges are utterly without foundation.

When newspapers stoop to such low and disgraceful methods of manufacturing news, it is the duty of all responsible papers to use every possible effort to stamp out such reckless and malicious methods, as they are not in the true interests of the public.

THIRTEEN BILLIONS

What would it mean to apply Bryan's advice and have the federal and state governments take over the railroads of the United States? The New York Evening Post, independent with a Democratic leaning, says it would mean a matter of thirteen billions of dollars, and insists that Bryan, while eloquent, is the most unpractical dreamer out of bed. As an attack upon the Republicans, and as a partizan Democratic utterance the Post regards the Bryan speech as effective; but considered as the speech of a sober and constructive statesman it is, the Post thinks, "vile." It says in part:

"The new Bryan has the chief fault of the old. He is provocatory, not to say inflammatory, but wholly vague. He rouses passions without directing them. He puts forth a tremendous scheme, without showing any sign of having thought it through, and without indicating a single detail. He is in a great state of excitement about plutocracy, but just how he is to put a hook in its snout, one reads his speech in vain to find out. Roosevelt himself could not be more indefinite on that subject. And as for his plan of government ownership of all the trunk lines, with the States to own the railroads wholly within their own borders, he jauntily projects it before the crowd without giving a hint how the immensely difficult problems of management and financing are to be solved. How the properties are to be bought in, how the $13,000,000,000 of money is to be raised—those are 'mere details' which do not exist for this grandiose political thinker.

"It is a terrible fault in a political leader. Flights of oratory, ardent hopes, glowing aspirations; millennial dreams—these are all very well, but a real statesman will not attempt to dazzle the people with them until he is prepared to produce the necessary Constitutional amendment, the required draft of a statute, the project of taxation needful, the inexorable financial balance-sheet. In all this, the new Bryan shows himself as sadly lacking as the old. Hence he still falls far short of our great political philosopher's definition of a statesman."

His proposals it styles, in Burke's language, vulgar in the conception, perilous in the execution.

The Bryan speech is accepted by the Wall Street Journal and the New York World as the Democratic platform. They both dissent from his chief proposal, the Journal saying:

"While Mr. Bryan is in favor of public ownership of the railroads as a natural monopoly, he is opposed to socialism in its extreme form, apparently ignoring the fact that nothing would promote socialism more than the remedy he advocates for the transportation problem.

"The idea that Mr. Bryan had become more conservative—an idea we have all shared to a large extent—must be abandoned. He is still the same popular, gifted, eloquent, sincere and dangerous agitator of extreme radicalism that he was ten years ago, only now stronger than he was then."

The journals quoted reflect the conservative view of the new Bryan. But he looks not to conservatives but to radicals, and the principal question of interest is whether or not there will be enough radicals in the country two years hence to elect him.

THE EXHIBITION OPENING

If we may judge by the size and evident satisfaction of the crowd at the opening, and by the glimpse of the exhibition possible on Saturday night, this provincial fair will be successful beyond any previously held in St. John. As was said some days ago by this journal, it rests primarily with the people of this city to swell the attendance figures and place this exhibition on a plane not hitherto reached. The exhibition should be a great success, and if it shall prove so the city and the province will reap very great material benefits from it.

Most of the oratory on Saturday evening was marked by a pleasant note of high hope and sure confidence regarding the future of St. John and New Brunswick, and much was said of the comfort and profit attending residence in this section of the country. This doctrine is healthful and the facts tending to support it cannot be presented too frequently to public attention. It should not be necessary—though it is—to remind us that while we very properly strive for greater things, the blessings we enjoy in this part of Canada are not exceeded in their sum, all things considered, by those enjoyed anywhere else in all the world.

An incident of the proceedings on Saturday evening may suggest some changes in the programme on a future occasion. The speechmaking was prolonged, and while the hall remained filled until the close, some felt moved to depart while the speaking was still in progress and their exit caused the chairman to volunteer some remarks in the nature of a rebuke. It must be remembered that even those whose going caused an interruption had paid to enter the grounds and had no doubt assumed that it was their privilege to listen to what speechmaking they desired to hear and no more. An audience of such a character is, perhaps, infrequently disposed to be guided by advice from the platform, even if it be dictated by a desire to preserve the harmony and the niceties of the occasion.

As a matter of fact all of the speeches were interesting and not a few were important, and nearly all who entered the hall remained until the end and listened with pleasure: The reception accorded the solitary singer, however, suggested clearly the expediency of giving more attention to that form of entertainment hereafter, even at the expense of shortening the instructive oratory by having fewer speakers.

An exhibition, providing as it does, amusement and instruction in many forms, is in a class by itself. It is one form of show at which the visitor, from city or country, is certain to get more than his money's worth. Strong effort has been made to add novel features this year, and a new record in point of attendance may be reasonably expected.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF IT

The Battle of the Sea of Japan is of interest now chiefly because it demonstrated Japan's naval strength and helped to give Japan a hold upon the Far Eastern territory and markets which may be the indirect cause of the next great war. While the world moves along somewhere between the last great war and the next, without knowing how soon the next may come or who the combatants will be, any new light upon Japan's fighting ability and the causes underlying it will be studied by military men the world over, and especially, perhaps, by military men in the United States, where astonishing naval development is going on and where there is an impression that the Americans will one day go to war with the Japanese or the Germans. There was a mighty show of sea power at Oyster Bay yesterday, a reminder of the astonishing growth of the United States fleet and of the great attention paid to target practice and practical seamanship by that nation.

Without just such expensive preparation no nation can hope for success in naval warfare. Such, in brief, is the lesson emphasized by Capt. Vladimir Semenoff, a Russian officer who was on board Rojestvensky's flagship during the Battle of the Sea of Japan and who has recently written an extended account of that memorable event. He writes candidly, as one who feels that the truth is demanded in Russia's own interest, to the end that she may venture to sea no more until she has corrected the terrible weaknesses which led to her downfall. After leading up to the battle he says of the Baltic fleet:—

"Once more we were to feel the truth of the saying that a squadron is created by long years of practice at sea in time of peace, and that a collection of ships of various types hastily got together, which have only learned to sail together on the way to the scene of battle, is no squadron, but merely a chance concourse of vessels." "After fire had been opened between the combatants, Capt. Semenoff was struck by the fact that the four-foot shells of the Japanese invariably burst on hitting the water, but the moment they obtained the range, that the effect of their fire was terrific. A young lieutenant came up and asked him if this recalled his previous experience of Aug. 10, at which time the Czarevitch was hit nineteen times by heavy shells in the course of several hours' fighting. In order to keep up the courage of the inquirer, Capt. Semenoff said 'yes,' but his real opinion was that he had never seen or imagined such accuracy in fire, the shells coming one after another without interruption, and hitting so frequently that he could not count the number of hits. The force of their explosion was so great that it seemed to him that mines were exploding under the deck or against the ship's side.

"On the other hand, examining with his glass the twelve ships of the enemy which were steaming in a parallel line at a distance of about twenty cables, he could not discover that any of them had been struck. Around him all was destruction, the decks were blazing and there were heaps of corpses. Behind were the Alexander and the Borodino, also wrapped in flames and smoke, while the Japanese vessels, after an hour's fighting, were exactly as they were before, no fires, no lists, no broken bridges, just as though they were firing in practice instead of in battle and as though the Russian guns were merely fired for the noise they made. Thanks to their superior speed, the Japanese circled around the Russians at will, and at 3.20 p. m., about an hour and a half from the time the first gun was fired, Capt. Semenoff was obliged to record in his notebook that the battle was lost."

In gunnery, speed, seamanship, and discipline the Japanese were far and away superior to their enemy. The Americans found the Spanish poor gunners, and overwhelmed them with heavier ships and well directed shells. But the American fleet was not severely tested. The Japanese fought against greater odds, but, as is now seen, they did not encounter an enemy of the first class. The real test for the navies of Japan, the United States, France, and Germany, and even Great Britain is yet to come. To a great degree they are unknown quantities. Of the lot, Japan has seen the most serious work of modern times, but there is as yet no standard by which the Japs may be compared with the Germans or the Americans as sea-fighters. Each nation has its own opinion about these matters and only a war can shatter it.

NOTE AND COMMENT

New Brunswick—just for a change—is going to have a man on the next Bisley team.

* * *

The city engineer is to be superannuated, but the vote was close. Few will question his right to a rest much as the principle of civic pensions may be disliked.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt is to have forty-five ships of war on parade near his summer home on Monday. He is going to inspect "the big stick." The show is going to cost a lot of money, but it will be worth looking at. The fleet represents the country's insurance policy. The premium is high, but the country is evidently willing to pay it.

* * *

"Assassination has never changed the history of the world," said Benjamin Disraeli.

He had read history aright, but he might have added that assassination had often retarded progress, and since he made that memorable declaration Russia has supplied powerful illustrations of its truth.—New York Herald.

But unfortunately assassination is not the only obstacle to progress in Russia. The bureaucrats are retarding progress and giving increasing cause for assassination.

* * *

An industrial census shows that Portland has displaced Lewiston as the first manufacturing city of Maine. Portland, according to the Press, has now 243 manufacturing establishments, with $6,280,298 of capital invested in them, employing an average number of 4,345, paying annual wages of $2,073,189 and putting out products valued at $9,132,801; and in the five-year period there was for Portland an increase of 18.1 per cent in the manufacturing capital, of 15.5 per cent in the number of wage-earners, and 24.5 per cent in the value of products.

* * *

Mr. Henri Bourassa is growing, if we are to accept the estimate of the Toronto News which is not exactly a friendly critic. It says:—

Mr. Bourassa is at no pains to cultivate the English provinces. There is no more brilliant man in Parliament, and he typifies the genius, the ardor, the convictions and the prejudices of Quebec. If he should ever so will he could raise a formidable revolt of its people even against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But his hand is concealed, his purposes are inscrutable, and he certainly does not seem to aim at the leadership of the Liberal party. Whether by design or not he is fast getting the leadership of Quebec, and Mr. Bourassa's future is one of the very interesting problems of our politics.

* * *

Mr. Bryan, in a published letter about affairs in India, made many misstatements which challenged immediate attention in England. Rebuke now comes from India, and it is pointed, too. The Indian Spectator, a native weekly, commenting on Bryan's statement that the government of India is as arbitrary and despotic as that of Russia, says it is trash.

Referring to Mr. Bryan's inquiry, "How long will it be before the quickened conscience of Britain's Christian people will apply to Britain's greatest colony the doctrines of human brotherhood which have made the Anglo-Saxon race so great?" The Indian Spectator inquires whether Mr. Bryan has ever asked himself when a negro will become President of the United States of America. Preliminary to that stage, it observes, his conscience must be sufficiently quickened not to tolerate hyperboles.

ASYLUM LANDS TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 31—Considerable important business was transacted at a meeting of the local government this evening.

Solicitor-General Jones, who was some time ago appointed commissioner to investigate charges against the liquor license inspector and commissioners for the county of Gloucester, submitted his report. The charge was that the inspector permitted wholesale licensees to retail liquors. The solicitor-general found that in many cases the charges were sustained, and he recommended that no wholesale licenses be issued this year in Gloucester, and that the chairman of the board and the inspector be not reappointed.

Chairman McElman, of the York County Board of Health, having represented to the government that the York county council had declined to advance him any money under the public health act, and it appearing to the government that the chairman was in need of funds to carry on the work, an order was made that the receiver-general advance him $150, that amount to be deducted from the government's share of the expenses incurred by the county for the suppression of smallpox.

The attorney-general was authorized to instruct Dr. McNeill, late chairman of the board of health, to furnish vouchers for payments made by him.

An application from the Canadian Pacific railway for permission to erect sea walls at Bay Shore and St. Andrews was referred to the provincial engineer.

The attorney-general was granted three or four weeks leave of absence from Sept. 4, and Premier Tweedie was appointed acting attorney-general.

There was some discussion in regard to the purchase of 50,000 acres of land in Victoria county from the New Brunswick Railway Company for settlement. No action was taken pending a report from the surveyor. It is understood that the government is to pay seventy-five cents per acre for the land, and resell it for settlement for the same figure.

It was decided to sell thirty-two lots of land adjoining the provincial hospital at public auction some time during the month of September.

The resignation of Chancellor Harrison, of the U. N. B., was accepted, and a subcommittee, composed of Hon. Messrs. Tweedie and LaBillois, was appointed in regard to selecting a successor.

Police Magistrate Marsh was appointed acting judge of the small debt court of the city of Fredericton. It is understood he will be instructed to close up any business now pending, but will take up no new business, as the court is to be abolished as soon as necessary legislation can be enacted.

The board of education met this afternoon, but no business of importance was transacted.

The government finished up the business of the session this evening, and Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, Farris and LaBillois will leave for St. John tomorrow morning. Mr. Sweeney left for Moncton this evening.

The government took an important step today when it decided that hereafter the chairmen of each board of health must give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties and the rendering of the proper accounts to both the government and the municipality, the action being taken upon the recommendation of the committee from the York county council, which has been at work of late in connection with the tangle over the accounts of Dr. J. W. McNeill, former chairman of the board of health of York.

The wedding of Miss Almyra Rice McLeod, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph and Mrs. McLeod, of this city, to Blanchard Fowler, son of Josiah Fowler, of the Josiah Fowler Axe Co., Ltd., of St. John, is announced to take place at the home of the bride's parents in this city on Sept. 20. The bride-to-be is one of the city's most charming young ladies. The couple will reside at St. John.

On Tuesday next it will be eleven years since Patrolman Geo. R. Rideout joined the police force in this city, and he has proven himself an energetic and efficient officer. He is an applicant for the position of chief of the Moncton police force, and if not successful in getting that position he has a similar offer which is most advantageous, and will undoubtedly accept.

Frank Wry, who has been employed as an operator at the Western Union telegraph office, has resigned to go into business with his father in the pork packing industry at St. Stephen. Mr. Parker, of Edmundston, will take up his duties.

William Algar, of the Fred. B. Edgecombe Company, Ltd., store, will go to Portland (Me.) to take charge of the silk department in one of the large stores in that city. Mr. Algar's home is in St. Stephen.

The resignation of William Crocket, M. A., LL. D., as principal of the Normal School, will take effect today, after fifty years of active service in this country in the cause of education. Dr. Crocket will retire with the title of principal emeritus of the Provincial Normal School. At its last meeting the board of education passed the following resolution: "The board of education, in accepting the resignation of William Crocket, M. A., LL. D., as principal of the Provincial Normal School, a position which he has filled for many years with distinguished success, desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the services rendered to the provinces in various capacities by Dr. Crocket during the long period which has elapsed since the year 1836, when he entered upon his educational work in New Brunswick. In recognition of his long connection with the Normal School, the board has pleasure in authorizing Dr. Crocket to retire with the title of principal emeritus of the Provincial Normal School."

CLEVER CAPTURE OF WIRE-TAPPING GANG

Detectives Nab Four Near Windsor, Ont., Saturday With Outfit Ready to Work the Poolrooms.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 2.—Provincial Detectives Mahoney and Campau made a clever capture of a gang of wire tappers Saturday afternoon, just before the first race was called. There were four in the party—Arthur S. Walsh, Frank Robinson, L. G. Loran and Philip McGrey. The capture was made in an open field about a mile east of Windsor. The men had a complete telegraph plant in full operation and were ready to work their game when the officers swooped down and captured the whole outfit.

FOND RECOLLECTION.

(From the New York Sun.)

Knicker—Doesn't memory take you back to the dear old farm?

Bocker—It has to; the fare is $45.

CRAMPS CURED.

I was troubled with Cramps for a long time, and had several doctors attend me, but their medicine did not seem to do me any good. I got three bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it cured me. It is the only medicine I can recommend. I would not be without it in my house.

A. DEMERCHANT,
Bath, Ont.

SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer I had a severe attack of Summer Complaint, and one bottle cured me.

MISS G. LE BROSSE,
North Bay, Ont.

WEAK BOWELS CURED.

After a severe attack of Typhoid Fever my bowels were left in a very weak condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I commenced taking Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from bowel complaint.

MRS. JNO. M. STEWART,
Little Current, Ont.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was very bad with Dysentery and used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and it completely cured me. We keep it constantly on hand, and could not get along without it. It has saved us lots of doctor bills.

E. M. ADAMS,
Stanbridge East, Ont.

Refuse Substitutes.—Price 35c.—They're Dangerous.

DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS.

I take pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I was taken with Diarrhœa and severe Cramps in the Stomach. I secured a bottle of your medicine and had only taken a few doses when my trouble disappeared. In the future I will always keep it in the house ready for use.

MRS. M. JACKSON,
Normandale, Ont.

BABIES TEETHING.

Ever since my mother first knew of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it has always been kept in the house. She says that it always acts like magic, and especially when given to teething babies.

ESTELLA IRWIN,
Delta, Ont.

KINGS COUNTY MAN ON BISLEY TEAM

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—There was a very tricky wind on the Rockcliffe rifle range today. However, there was good shooting. Altogether the shooting so far has been about eight points better than last year. The features of today were the Bisley aggregate and the completion of the first stage of the governor general's match. The Bisley team is made up of the first twenty of the Bisley aggregate. Major Wetmore is the 21st man and will have a place on the team, because Mr. Young, of Elbow, who is the 7th, is not qualified, being a member only of a rifle club. Then there are others who cannot go. Last year the selection dropped down to the 50th man in the match. Sgt. Steck, of the 78th, is 47th in the match, Capt. Forbes, of the 73rd, is 48th, and Capt. Bishop, of the 69th, is 51st. Lt. Creelman, 78th, is 62nd, and Corp. Messervey, 1st C. A., is 74th. The following is the first 25, with their scores:

N. R. A. silver medal and $20, Sgt. Brayshaw, 5th C. A., 321; D. R. A. silver medal and $18, S. Sgt. S. Crowe, 30th, 320; D. R. A. bronze medal and $15, S. Sgt. Graham, 48, 319; ties, Sgt. Youhill, 90th, 317; $10, Sgt. Morris, 46th, 317; $8, Lieut. Cunningham, 60th D. C. R., 314; $5 each, Mr. Young, Elbow R. C., 313; Capt. Mitchell, R. C., 312; Maj. Rennie, Q. O. R., 311; Capt. Mitchell, Corps of Guides, 311; Capt. McHarg, 6th, D. C. & R., 311; Col. Sgt. Moserop, 6th D. C. & R., 311; S. Sgt. Kerr, 48th, 310; Capt. Hutcheson, 43rd, 310; Sgt. Cregan, R. C. G. A., 308; Q. M. G. McVittie, 48th, 308; Sgt. McKay, 5th R. H., 308; Pte. Moore, 42nd, 308; Col. Sgt. Welford, 90th, 308; S. Maj. McAven, 5th C. A., 307; Maj. Wetmore, 74th, 307; Sgt. Carr, 5th C. A., 306; Sgt. Smith, Guards, 305; Sgt. Kelly, 10th R. G., 305; Lt. Convere, 7th Hus., 305.

Pte. Leaske, Q. O. R., Toronto, won D. R. A. silver medal in the first stage of governor general's with 100 points. The following from the maritime provinces qualified for the second stage shoot tomorrow morning:

Maj. Wetmore, 74th, 99; Corp. Nickerson, 1st C. A., 96; Lt. Creelman, 78th, 94; Sgt. Barteaux, 78th, 94; Capt. Forbes, 73rd, 92; Pte. Oliver, 78th, 92; Capt. Perley, 62nd, 91; Capt. Anderson, 74th, 91; Capt. Jones, 82nd, 90; Pte. Haystead, 63rd, 90; Lt. Bates, 69th, 90; Sgt. Kennedy, 78th, 89; Q. M. Sgt. White, 14th Hussars, 88.

In tyros who did not get into second place of governor general's prize, Capt. Bishop, 69th, 78; Pte. McCallum, 78th, 77; Mr. Freeze, Sussex (N. B.), 86; Mr. McArthur, Truro (N. S.), 84, got $4 each.

The Highlanders, Toronto, win Gzowski cup, Dundonald cup and British challenge shield. The universities match was won by Toronto. McGill was the only other entry. The 5th C. A. Victoria won the Lansdowne aggregate, Highlanders, Toronto, second; 6th Vancouver, third; 43rd, Ottawa, 4th; 10th Royal Grenadiers, 5th, and the 90th Winnipeg, 60th.

London Highlanders trophy was won by 90th Winnipeg; Guards, Ottawa, second; 13th Hamilton, 3rd; 43rd, Ottawa, 4th.

JUDGES DISAGREE ABOUT REPORTING FIELDING CASE

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2—In the Fielding election case counsel were heard a few days ago on the question as to whether the election judges should send their certificate and report to the speaker of the commons or to the Supreme Court of Canada to which the petitioner has taken an appeal on a ruling of the court. refusing evidence tendered by the petitioners as to personal charges against the respondent.

The judges have just filed their opinions and disagree on the point. The chief justice holds that there being no appeal from the decision declaring the election void, the certificate and reports should go to the speaker, but Judge Russell holds that, under the wording of the statute, any appeal on any matter arising during the trial, requires the trial judges to report to the court of appeal. It is said that the judges will agree to report the case to the Supreme Court, in which case election matters will be at a standstill in Shelburne-Queens till the appeal has been decided.

Big Labor Parade in Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 3—(Special)—Labor day was celebrated as a holiday in Ontario with excursions and military demonstrations in most towns. The weather was perfect in Toronto. Fifteen thousand union men took part in the parade, and marched to the exhibition grounds.

Duggan's Boat Won Second Race

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 3—(Special)—G. H. Duggan's boat Yendys today won the second race for the Coronation cup, defeating the Micmac by one minute fifty-seven seconds.

CHATHAM FAIR OPENS SEPTEMBER 17

Everything Points to the Best Exhibition Yet--Other News of Interest.

Chatham, Aug. 31—The third exhibition under the auspices of the Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition Association will open here on the 17th and will close on the 21st. The number of exhibitors will be much larger than previously, and the prizes are generous.

The horse races will be among the principal attractions. The Chatham Trotting Park now holds the provincial speed record (2.12). There has been a large number of entries and the purses aggregate $2,000.

The managers have secured a number of attractions, among them Dida, moving pictures, a base ball gallery, merry-go-round, etc., etc., which cannot fail to amuse the crowd.

J. D. Creaghan and Howard McKendy left last night on a trip to Toronto.

The annual meeting of the Chatham Cooperage Company, Ltd., has been postponed until the 26th inst.

A large number attended the moonlight excursion held last evening under the auspices of the 73rd Battalion Band. Steamboat Alexandra left her wharf at 7.15 for Newcastle, and called here again for more excursionists at 8.30. The weather was ideal, the band music good and the outing was a great success.

Stafford Anderson, of Burnt Church, returned home last night after an absence of a year and a half on the Pacific coast.

Garrett Kilkelly, aged eighty-three years, died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital Wednesday, after a short illness. He was a native of Ireland, and when quite young went to the Barbados, where he carried on a large business for many years, but during the last twenty-five years made his home at the Hotel Dieu. One son and one daughter, who reside in the United States, survive. The funeral took place today, requiem high mass being celebrated in the pro-cathedral by Rev. Father Conway, and burial in St. Michael's cemetery.

The death of Raymond, infant son of William Hickey, took place Tuesday after a short illness. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

The fires in some of the timber lands up river are still burning, and John Robinson, chief forest ranger, was in town Thursday for men to fight the fire on the Miramichi Lumber Company's land at Dungarvon. Ernest Hutchinson has also lost a large quantity of timber by fire this year.

James Neilson, aged eighty-eight years, has been awarded the contract to erect a smokestack seventy-two feet high and five feet in diameter for the Miller Extract Company, Millerton.

Gordon Godfrey has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Glace Bay (C. B.), and left for there today.

Marine News.

The following charters are announced: Br. schooner Tay, 125 tons, New York to St. John (N. B.), sand, at or about $1; Br. schr. Crescent, 99 tons, New York to Amherst, sand, $1.50; Br. schr. St. Bernard, 123 tons, same voyage, billets, $1.75. schr. W. E. & W. L. Tuck, 295 tons, Weehawken to Bridgewater, coal, 80c; schr. Carrie Strong, 412 tons, Perth Amboy to Halifax, coal, 90c. Bark Hancock, 348 tons, St. John (N. B.), to New York lath 75c; Br. schr. A. K. McLean, 174 tons, Elizabethport to Charlottetown, coal, 90c; Br. schr Barcelona, 99 tons, Edgewater to Halifax, coal, 90c; Br. schr. Cymbeline, 99 tons, same; Br. schr. Edyth, 198 tons, same; Br. schr E. Merriam, 231 tons, Pt. Johnston to St. John (N. B.), coal, 90c. Br. schr. Cora May, 117 tons, same from Elizabethport; bark Shawmut, 407 tons, same from Edgewater, p. t.; Br. schr. Harry Miller, 246 tons, same; Br. schooner Wanola, 272 tons, same, from Pt. Johnston; Br. schr Romeo, 111 tons, same from Weehawken, 90c; Br. schr. Tasmania, 99 tons, Guttenberg to Lunenburg, coal, $1; Br. schr McClure, 191 tons, Pt. Reading to Chatham, coal, $1.15; Br. schr. Golden Rule, 148 tons, Edgewater to Yarmouth, coal, 80c; Br. schr. Bluenose, 166 tons, Guttenburg to Sackville, coal and oil, p. t.; Nor. bark Toon, 766 tons, Weymouth Bridge to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $9.50, option Rosario, $10 and extra expenses, or Rio Janerio, $10 and free lighterage; Br. bark W. W. McLauchlan, 471 tons, Weymouth Bridge to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $9.25, option to Rosario $10.25; Br. bark E. A. O'Brien, 1,038 tons, Bridgewater and Dublin Shore (N. S.), to Buenos Ayres or La Plata, lumber, $9, if Buenos Ayres f. o. to La Plata, $9.25. Br. bark Closeburn, 887 tons, Provinces to River Plata, lumber p. t.; Br. bark Nora Wiggins, 470 tons, Gulf to Trinidad, lumber, p. t.; schr. Malden, 459 tons, Hantsport (N. S.) to Havana, lumber, $6; Dutch stmr. Vileland, 1,299 tons, Miramichi to E. Ireland, deals, 41s 3d, September; Not Arta as before reported; Br. stmr Ely, 511 tons, St. John (N. B.), to Ireland, deals, p. t., September; Br. (new) schr. ——, — tons, Annapolis (N. S.); to Curacoa, lumber, p. t.

Rain Spoils Holiday at Chatham.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 3—(Special)—The downpour of rain seriously interfered with the proposed celebration of the holiday. A number of excursionists left on a trip down river on the Alexandra before the rain began.

St. Luke's Sunday school picnic left for Beaubairs Island on the steamboat St. George, but returned about noon.

As there was no wind, the yacht race did not come off. The rain will probably extinguish forest fires.

The Summer Man—Anything worth catching in that lake?

Hotel Proprietor—Well, rather! There are four heiresses in bathing right now!