

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday
...
ADVERTISING RATES.
...
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
...
AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
...
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1908.

lain has received a black eye at home, as
last night's cable dispatches indicate, is
it more than a temporary one?
The Herald shows what serious thought
the Chamberlain pronouncement has caused
in Washington when it says:
Until the colonies could feel the United
Kingdom this would be a tax on the British
conqueror, but the stimulation which this
would be to the grain growers and
stock raisers of the colonies has been lost
sight of by members of Congress, who
have brushed the subject aside, just as they
brushed aside Mr. McKinley's speech, Mr.
McKinley being dead. It has been
brought home to the men who represent
the great grain and cattle growing states
of the West by the news which has been
coming out of Canada about the great in-
crease of wheat acreage of Western Cana-
da, where the rush of settlers promises
to completely change the wheat map of
the continent in a few years, and by the
declaration made in London that a great
movement has set in in New Zealand to
take away from the Free Trade of the
United States the practical monopoly it
now enjoys of supplying England, Ireland
and Scotland with beef, mutton and pork.
That a few years may see the loss to the
United States of its enormous trade in
agricultural products unless something is
done to meet contingencies is regarded by
many Representatives in Congress as not
an empty fear. With Mr. Chamberlain's
threat hanging over the franchise of the
West it is thought here very little argu-
ment would be necessary to create in the
next Congress a powerful sentiment in
favor of reciprocity with Canada.

The tone of the British and American
press shows a vastly increased appreciation
of the existing Canadian market, and the
greatly increased Canadian market which
will exist in the near future. While Cana-
da watches John Bull's struggle with the
Colonial Secretary's problem, it enjoys the
realization that the discussion has greatly
enhanced its prospects. Mr. Fielding's
budget speech surely hastened the consid-
eration of questions of vital importance
to this country and to the Empire.

THE PRICE OF STEEL AND THE PRICE
OF STOCKS.

The manipulators of the price of steel
and coal stocks have proved a great deal
abler in the stock market than they have
in the manufacture of steel. Dominion
Steel, admittedly, is in bad case—as an
industry. As a stock jobbing proposition
few people know where it is. But many
know that the manipulators have profited
while the public has lost, and if now the
manipulators are grasped and should be
forced to put into the industry some of
the money they quietly pocketed when
the common stock was soaring to fictitious
values, the too glibly public will not be
disposed to mourn very much about it.
When stocks were up the manipulators
were content. When there is trouble, due
to mismanagement and over-speculation,
and it becomes a case of "something must
be done," they go to the government of
this country with the proposal—the de-
mand—that a high measure of protection
be accorded to steel and iron.
That high measure of protection, im-
mediately accorded, or promised, would do
a great deal for the stock-jobbing business,
Mr. Borden argues, but it would do what
Mr. Borden argues it would do for the legiti-
mate steel industry, is quite another mat-
ter. The weakness of the people who
made the demand upon the government,
and the strength of the government's po-
sition in refusing to accede to it at this
time, lie in the fact that the proposal
was unground in principle. Government
consent might have created a great op-
portunity to certain insiders to have un-
loaded certain stocks—which have become
a burden—as a profit to themselves. But
that sort of thing has nothing to do with
the legitimate manufacture of steel in
Canada.
Canadians are desirous that the steel
industry shall flourish, but not many of
them are willing to have it flourish on
hothouse principles.
Mr. Borden, too, made the old asser-
tion that a high tariff on steel and iron
would not increase the price to the con-
sumer. Why not? The state of the steel
industry in Canada is not such that com-
petition will keep the price down. In the
case of some articles Mr. Borden's conten-
tion might apply, but to steel it does not.
And the government, unwilling to punish
the consumer, has recourse to the bounty.
It pays direct, deeming it wiser to do
that than further assist a limited class of
consumers for the benefit of a much more
united class of manufacturers. But to
get the bounty, the makers of steel must
produce the goods. Unable, or unwilling,
to produce the goods, they do not want
the bounty but they ask for an excessive
tariff, the primary effect of which, as has
been said, would be upon the business of
stocks rather than the business of steel.
"What is the cause of your trouble?" the
government asked when the demand for a
high tariff was made. There was a chance
for the steel manufacturers to give prac-
tical proof of the soundness of Mr. Borden's
theory in this instance, if such proof ex-
isted. But it did not exist. Moreover the
manufacturers were apparently in no con-
dition to take the government into their
confidence regarding their troubles and the
real cause of those troubles. So the gov-
ernment, which had offered to consider
any claim tending to show that high tariff
medicine was needed by the decrepit steel
industry, received no satisfactory reply.
The public has come to know something
of the state of the steel industry, and the
cause leading to that state, and to sus-
pect more than it knows. It is feared,
to start with, that the Sydney plant was
much more expensive than was frequently
and that this initial blunder has been fol-
lowed by others the effect of which has
been increased through unwise and ex-
cessive speculation. There is some evi-

dence now that while the public was the
galled jade for a long time, it is now the
manipulators' turn to do the wincing and
foot the bill.
It was the belief in Conservative circles
at Ottawa and elsewhere that the govern-
ment would yield to pressure and make
an immediate concession in line with the
request of the steel men. The Ottawa
Citizen said as much. The Toronto World
said as much; and there was other con-
vincing evidence that such was the Con-
servative conviction, and he built upon it
and planned to score a seeming victory by
demanding just what he thought the ad-
ministration would be forced to do in
some measure at least.
But the Conservative conviction was ill-
founded. Mr. Borden reckoned without
his host. Least of all did he expect that
Sir Wilfrid Laurier would use the uncon-
promising language he applied to the steel
situation and to speculation in stocks. The
Premier knew intuitively the sound stand-
point to take when an attempt was made
to force his hand. And, taking it, he cut the
ground from under the Opposition leader's
feet and left him, and the class whose in-
terests he promoted, convicted in the eyes
of the country.

A SUGGESTION.

A suggestion in regard to the sufferers
by forest fires, which is worthy of con-
sideration, has been made by The Tele-
graph. It is that in distributing money
contributed for their relief it would be well
to consider deserving cases throughout St.
John county.
There is a case in point which will make
clear at once the reason for and the wis-
dom of this suggestion. A gentleman who
is a liberal subscriber to the fund, and
who therefore is entitled to speak concern-
ing its distribution, drove through a con-
siderable portion of the Black River dis-
trict yesterday and was immediately im-
pressed with the severity of the damage in
that general section. Moreover, there was
brought to his notice the case of a woman
living at Black River, whose house had
been destroyed in a twinkling and who,
with her two-year-old child—a toddler,
still bare-footed yesterday—had escaped to
the house of her uncle, two miles away, at
West Beach. Had the poor woman and
her child come toward St. John on that
day of fire they must have perished. Her
absolute helplessness through no fault of
her own is apparent from a bare recital of
the facts.
There are other such cases in many
places throughout the county. It was sug-
gested in The Telegraph, therefore, that
the wise course would be to obtain a list
of deserving sufferers in this county—which
easily could be done—and seek to relieve
the distress of all those whose circum-
stances warranted such action, rather than
devote the money subscribed to (one place).
The common aim of all who have given
to this truly worthy cause is to relieve
those who have suffered as soon as pos-
sible, and no doubt there will be instant
agreement as to the desirability of helping
as many as possible in this manner. By
some of the friends of the great number
who suffered in one part of the county or
another. Charity knows no locality.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The offer of Mr. J. Harvey Brown to
give rent free for some years the founda-
tion of a school for the deaf and dumb
children of New Brunswick should result
in the solution of a question of no little
interest here. Mr. Brown, as readers of
this newspaper know, was in no slight
degree instrumental in exposing the in-
famy of the Fredericton Institution for
the Deaf and Dumb. Charges brought and
proved by The Telegraph closed the school.
Immediately arose the question of the
future education of the deaf and dumb
children of this province. By some the
proposal was advanced that they should
be sent to Halifax—a suggestion to which
various objections suggested themselves.
The legislature has provided for a per
capita grant for the maintenance—at some
school—of those afflicted boys and girls,
the understanding being that if a school
within the province should be available,
they should be sent to it. The govern-
ment grant and Mr. Brown's offer together
fortunately appear to assure the location
of a school on a most desirable location,
and while some further aid may be neces-
sary, there is every prospect that the
opening of the school term in September
will see this plan in operation. Mr.
Brown's offer is a generous one and his
concern in this matter should attract heavy
contribution.

THE CABLE NEWS PROPOSAL.

There is sound reason why the govern-
ment should accede to the request made
to Hon. Mr. Fielding yesterday for a sub-
sidy of \$15,000 yearly toward the estab-
lishment of a direct news cable service
between Great Britain and Canada. The
publishers of several leading Canadian
journals who submitted this matter to
Hon. Mr. Fielding represented not only
themselves but other newspapers, this
included, in expressing the desire to buy
and sell British news which come to us
from men we know, to men we know.
As it stands, misunderstanding between
the metherland and Canada is created and
increased by a cable news service thor-
oughly out of sympathy with both.
Canadian newspapers want from London
only news that is authentic. They want
also news of interest here. They are not get-
ting this class of cable service, and they
and the public suffer in no small degree
for lack of it. The cable news which does
come is prepared for New York and the
other great American cities. It is aimed
at the readers of American newspapers in

those cities. It is even colored for the
readers of these newspapers, and it is a
fact that Canada's British news, passed
through the American sieve, would not be
received in London as anything like a
fair summary of the history of the day.
And it is a fair summary of that por-
tion of the history of the British day
which appeals to Canadian readers, that
we want. Accuracy is our first demand.
The wisdom of selection is a lesser matter
which must be settled after the Canadian
service is a fact. In good time the right
men will be found to do the selecting.
The subsidy suggested is small. It
would not be given in perpetuity. In a
few years the service would pay its way.
In the meantime the aid to it would be
slight in comparison with the benefit de-
rived by all the newspaper reading public
of the Dominion.
Even during the Boer war the Canadian
papers were forced to deal fairly with
both sides and to give without news or
point much that bore plain evidence
of the fact that it was written by Ameri-
cans for Americans and not by Canadians
for Canadians. Tell us what happens, we
the cry of Canadian newspaper men then.
We can interpret for ourselves. If we
need comment and explanation that com-
ment and explanation should not be
twisted to suit New York and Chicago
and St. Louis.

A HANDSOME BOOKLET.

A History of the Methodist Church in Fredericton, by Rev. J. A. Rogers.

A handsome booklet of seventy-four
pages, entitled "Fifty years in the Fredericton
Methodist church," has been published,
which is interesting reading and is an
important historical document.
Beginning with the year 1791, there is
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is dated May 16, 1819, the first entry in
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proved and licensed by the governor, and
for that a license was not more than £100,
and failing payment there was imprisonment
for a space not exceeding six months nor
less than three months. Rev. W. E. H.
one of our pioneer ministers, dared to
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pelled to ride from Penobscot about seven
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leave the country. Previous to his so-
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Baptist minister having married a couple
was imprisoned in the common jail for
three months. The first marriage by a
dissenter after the passing of an amend-
ment to the marriage act, was performed
by Dr. Enoch Wood, in Fredericton, on
Jan. 5, 1835. Several of our ministers
were banished in Fredericton. In 1818 the
first Methodist Sunday school was organized,
and among the rules of the school were,
that no child should be admitted unless
sponsored by some member of the church,
and those who regularly repeated a catechism
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to observe the deportment of the children
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A THREATENING ST. JOHN STRIKE.

The laborers employed by the city who
have served notice upon the Common
Council—that is to say, upon the rest of
us—that they will strike unless an arbitra-
tion board is appointed, might well con-
sider a few facts which bear directly upon
the whole question.
The aldermen, as a committee of the
whole, have had before them the laborers'
demands and have agreed to investigate
with a view to adjusting the matter—not
some time, but within a reasonable time
fixed by the goings and comings of the
Common Council and its committees.
Moreover, all the aldermen who discuss-
ed the pay of the city laborers, agreed that
something should be done to relieve the
situation. As to the methods there was
no disagreement. But a remedy is even
now being considered, by order of the
aldermen. To refuse to wait for that
remedy—even if it prove inadequate and
unacceptable—is illogical and it is bad for
the laborers.
This community favors a living wage. It
pays the bills. It oppresses no man and it
holds high the fact that it is oppressed by
no man. Sometimes it moves slowly.
Sometimes it cives representatives move
more slowly than would be the wish of
the men they represent. "men—the men
who actually labor—have had no mis-
take and will make none. We see no rea-
son why they should, since it may be as-
sumed that their case is now receiving
favorable consideration.
Their action of last evening suggests that
the labor agitator has been active in their
councils. He is notoriously an ex-
pensive adviser as the records of labor
will prove.
There are unquestionably men in the
city's employ who receive too little pay.
Possibly, these are men who receive too
much. These latter should not be permitted
to decrease the natural earnings of the bet-
ter men, even if it prove necessary to look
after them in another way. Work is work
—especially when it is unorganized, for
the union should make fitness the sole reason
for a certain scale of wages and weed out
unfitness from that particular class.
In order to look at this matter clearly
it is first necessary to revert to the fact
that the aldermen have acted upon the
question of increased pay for the laborers,
having the matter as it would be, in the
matter as it would be, in the matter as
to adopt an intelligent course, and may, on
the receipt of that report, grant the de-
sired increase two or three weeks hence.
The laborers are not content with this
official promise. They will not wait. They
will have what they ask at their own time
or they will stop work.
This is the position they take. The
council of the labor agitator and the walk-
ing delegate as seen in their decision.
They do not know whether the Common
Council will adopt their views or not.
They do not even know that the Council
will not decide to present each and every
one of them with a gold watch. They
simply are fired by a little language of the
"walking-delegate" order and they serve
notice that unless something is done before
a certain date, they will take action.
It is the belief of this newspaper that
the aldermen are disposed to improve the
wages of the laborers employed by the
city. Certainly some remedy is necessary,
since it is known that the public work is
not done as it should be, whether for lack
of good men or lack of means, is to ap-
pear.
But, as the action of the aldermen in
this instance was reasonable, it is not to
be expected that any body of men can
take the aldermen by the throat and hurry
their verdict in the case by a week, or a
day, provided that the verdict be not unrea-
sonably postponed and acknowledging that it
at least promises a remedy for the
trouble under discussion.
As to the right to strike, no man ques-
tions it if the motive be good and the
persons who are to strike have not heard

foolish counsel. In this country no man
can be forced to work by the community
except those who have forfeited their lib-
erty by violation of the law. Here we
recognize the right to work or not to
work, as the conditions please or displease.
But—the city laborers should not
threaten until they have heard that the
Council has refused to deal fairly with
them. They assume a condition which
does not exist; and if all disputes between
employer and employed were conducted
with the same disregard for the logic of
the situation as has ruled in this instance,
the community would be in hot water all
the time.
Let us first hear what the Common
Council does a fortnight hence. Then a
threat to strike or an actual strike may be
necessary. But the threat in advance
savours much of the labor agitator's
policy. It will occasion much surprise
if the Council acknowledges it by word
or deed.

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Capitalists Decide to Battle With Consumption.

An event recently occurred in Toronto
which is of deep interest to thousands of
people in Canada: a long established and
very progressive concern, the T. A. Slocum
Co. has been reorganized as the company
having been increased to \$100,000. In future
it will be known as the Dr. Slocum Com-
pany. Limited, but will be continued under
the same able management as heretofore.
The history of this concern has been one
of continual and substantial progress, and
today its products are found in almost
every drug store in Canada being known
as the Dr. Slocum System of Remedies
for the cure of consumption and allied
diseases, consisting of four valuable prepa-
rations: Pynchine (pronounced Sicken),
a general remedy for consumption, throat
and lung troubles; Slocum's Elixir of
God Liver Oil, a wonderful fish and
strength producer; Oxojel, the greatest
of catarrh antiseptics, and Coltscoe Ex-
pectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds,
sore throat, etc.—and most worthy and
specific series of remedies.
The generous dealings with the public
of the T. A. Slocum Co. have gone far in
placing the Dr. Slocum remedies in the
prominent position they now occupy. This
policy is to be continued, and if any of our
readers are suffering with coughs, sore
throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of
feet, etc., symptoms of consumption, and
will send their names, post and express
office addresses to 179 King St. West,
Toronto, they will receive Dr. Slocum's
Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four
large packages, one dollar and twenty-five
cents (81 25) worth of medicine, absolutely
free. This goes to show the great faith the
company have in the Dr. Slocum System
of Treatment.
The directors of the Dr. Slocum Com-
pany, Limited, are to be congratulated
upon this important step forward in fur-
nishing the means whereby a more vigor-
ous and successful crusade may be waged
against one of the greatest plagues the
world has ever known—consumption.

St. John, N. B., June 13, 1908.

Men's Suits, \$7 to \$10.

We have about a Hundred Men's Suits of exceptional
value and at less than the above prices. You will find any one of
them from \$5 to \$5 that same goods are sold for at other stores.
They are going very fast. We would like to sell you one of
them. Prices are—
\$8.00, 8.50, 8.75, 9.00, 9.50 and 10.00.
Alterations when necessary made on the premises free of charge.
All garments must fit satisfactorily or our motto.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' 199 Union St.
Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

RESULTS OF THE MAY
EXAMINATIONS IN
ENGINEERING AT U. N. B.

- The results of the May examinations in
the engineering department of the Uni-
versity of New Brunswick are as fol-
lows:—
- Senior Class.
Economic Theory of Railway Location.
Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A.
F. Wilson.
Bridge Design and Analysis of Stresses.
Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus.
Hydraulics.
Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A.
T. Wilson.
Graphical Analysis of Roof Trusses and
Bridges.
Div. I—J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—D. G. Baskin.
Metalurgy.
Div. I—W. T. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A.
T. Wilson.
Geology.
Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus.
Physics.
Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus.
Summer Thesis.
Div. I—W. G. Baskin.
Div. II—J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Div. III—D. G. Baskin.
Graduation Thesis.
Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A.
T. Wilson.
Junior Class.
Foundations and Retaining Walls.
Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer,
G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville,
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, B. A. Randall.
Mechanics.
Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer,
G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville,
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, B. A. Randall.
Highway Construction.
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles, B. A.
Randall.
Div. II—G. E. Howie.
Surveying (Railway) Theory.
Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie,
Div. II—E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
Surveying (Railway) Practice.
Div. I—A. K. Grimmer.
Div. II—G. E. Howie.
Chemistry (Theory).
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, F. M. Somerville,
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, G. E. Howie, E. S.
Miles, B. A. Randall,
F. G. Goodspeed previously passed.
Chemistry (Laboratory Work).
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, A. K. Grimmer,
G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville,
Div. II—B. A. Randall,
G. F. Goodspeed previously passed.
Drawing—Contour Map and Tracing or Wall
Map.
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles, F. M.
Somerville.
Div. II—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, B.
A. Randall.
Geology.
Div. I—G. E. Howie.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed,
A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville, B. A.
Randall.
Div. III—E. S. Miles.
Calculus.
Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, F. M.
Somerville.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles,
Div. III—B. A. Randall.
Physics (Theory and Laboratory Work).
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed,
A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F.
M. Somerville.
Div. II—A. K. Randall.
Steam Engine.
Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer,
G. E. Howie, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles, F. M.
Somerville.
Centric Testing Laboratory Work.
Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed,
A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles,
F. M. Somerville, B. A. Randall.
Summer Thesis.
Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville,
B. A. Randall.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, G. E. Howie, E. S.
Miles.
Sophomore Class.
Surveying (Theory).
Div. I—A. R. Crookshank, E. S. Dibblee, J.
E. J. Patterson, E. R. Shirley, C. McN.
Stevens, F. G. Goodspeed,
Div. II—G. K. Lutwick, H. W. McLeod, G.
B. Whitehead,
Div. III—A. W. Wilbur.
Surveying (Practice).
Div. I—A. R. Crookshank, E. S. Dibblee,
G. K. Lutwick, H. W. McLeod, J. E. J. Pat-
terson, C. McN. Stevens, A. W. Wilbur, G.
B. Whitehead, F. G. Goodspeed.
Descriptive Geometry and Projections
(Theory).
Div. II—J. E. J. Patterson.
Div. III—H. W. McLeod, C. McN. Stevens,
G. B. Whitehead.
English.
Div. I—A. R. Crookshank, H. W. McLeod,
J. E. J. Patterson, C. McN. Stevens, A. W.
Wilbur, G. B. Whitehead,
Div. II—E. S. Dibblee, G. K. Lutwick.
Logic.
Div. I—H. W. McLeod.
Div. II—J. E. J. Patterson, C. McN. Stevens,

MARITIME UNION OF
KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The project of a Maritime Union of the
King's Daughters and Sons is under con-
sideration and at the annual meeting of
the order in New Brunswick a motion for
the formation of a maritime union will be
made.
The next annual meeting will be the
fifth and will be held at Fredericton on
September 11 to 14, beginning on the eve-
ning of the 11th.
The New Brunswick branch has invited
the province of Nova Scotia and P. E.
Island to send fraternal delegates. An in-
teresting and helpful program is in pre-
paration. It is hoped to have Mrs. Isabella
Charles Davis, corresponding secretary of
the order, and the dominion secretary Miss
Brown, present.
The I. C. R. and the D. A. R. will re-
turn delegates five or ten or more as to
the convention. The U. P. R. will return
delegates at one half fare if there are less
than fifty present. The Star Line S. S.
Company will return all delegates free.
Delegates must pay full fare one way
and obtain standard railway certificates at
the starting point. If they desire to go
to Fredericton by boat, tickets should be
bought through to St. John and another
certificate obtained at the Star Line office.
Special directions will be sent to the I. C.
and delegates. Each circle is asked to
contribute toward the convention expenses
whether sending a delegate or not. Contribu-
tions should be sent at an early date to the
convention treasurer, Miss Jean Cooper,
Fredericton.
Credentials must be sent with list of
delegates, to Miss Helen J. Barker, 208
Duke Street, St. John, and it should be
stated whether delegates require hospitali-
ty or will stay with friends.