WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1897

# **ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS** have stated. Meeting of Grand Council in Masonic Temple.

## Report of Grand Master Wallace on the Work of the Past Year.

6

The Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters and Appendant Order met in annual convention in the Ma. sonic Temple on 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. The following officers for the current year were elected and appointed and installed by M. P. Past Grand Master Robert Marshall, as follows: William B. Wallace, Most Puissant

Grand Master. John A. Watson, Deputy Puissant

Master. Elwin J. Everett, Right Puissant

Grand Master Frederick Owen Sullivan, Puissant

Grand Master. Jos. Henry Leonard, Grand Trea surer.

'God

rites

Save Our Queen."

favorably at an early date.

and Sidney.

still in communication with them as

well as with New Glasgow, Yarmouth

turn to you my gavel of office, let me

emind you that you will never be

able to accomplish anything by being

luke-warm. You require much zeal

and execution, and a great amount of

patience in this work. In all sincerity

let me say further: You cannot expect your officers to do all the work.

by

It is often forgotten that while

fare of the order at Leart and

duties, to sacrifice a great deal

to be a successful critic

much to do: and

time and be subjected to considerable

too severely the work and motives of

I am aware I have fallen short of

has been done in the rast; there is

WM. B. WALLACE,

The Highest Position

Popular Medicine With the

People and the Medical

Profession.

Only a truly great and effective rem-

dy could continue, as Paine's Celery Compound has done, to hold its high place in the estimation of the ablest

physicians and of the tens of thou-

sands of busy men and women whose means of judging is from the actual

sults in their own homes or among

results in their own homes or among their friends. No remedy was ever so highly recommended, because no other ever achieved so grand victories over cisease and sickness. For feeding exhausted nerves, build-ing up the strength of the body, giv-ing a natural and healthy appetite, and as a promotor of refreshing sleep

and as a promotor of refreshing

Paine's Celery Compound stands to day without an equal in the world.

day without an equal in the world. Mrs. Garland, 675 Crawford street, Toronto, gives her experience with the world's best medicine as follows: "Your Paine's Celery Compound has most wonderfully improved my health. Before using it my appetite was poor-almost gone; I was also weak and debilitated, and suffered from pains in the head. "Baine's Celery Compound does all that is claimed for it. I have recom-mended it to my friends, and they all

hat is claimed for it. I have recom-nended it to my friends, and they all peak highly of the results received rom it. I wish Paine's Celery Com-round the success it so, richly de-

THE ST. PAUL'S RECORD.

rves.

ncy a success. Do not criticise

In conclusion, companions, as

Robert Marshall, Grand Recorder. Join Davis Short, Grand Chaplain. Alexander W. Macrae, Grand Cap-tain of Guards. Peter Campbell, Grand Master of

Ceremo George D. Frost, Grand Conductor.

John Rubens, Grand Steward. Frederick R. Sandall, Grand Organ

G. G. Boyne, Grand Sentinel. Audit committee, Edwin J. Everett and Alex. W. Macrae.

The following report was submitted: Companions Again we have assembled in Grand Council. Again we are permitted to salute each other with fraternal greetings, here in the deep recesses of our silent archways. Again we are reminded that another milestone in our Masonic journey has been

The year has glided by; our mystic circle remains unbroken; we are still spared to assemble together, be it hoped for the good of our beloved order and benefit of ourselves. Let us therefore humbly thank the great Author of our existence for His many blessings, never forgetting what we owe to Him, the Omnipotent, the Om-niscient, the Omnipresent, the Great Grand Master of the Univer

There is no doubt but that the Cryp tic Degrees over which we have juriswere at one time esteel little value, but now in many parts of the United States they are required efore introduction into Knight Tem plarism, and I am given to understand that there is a movement on foot to make them a prerequisite in all of the states.

I know there are those who consider this movement in the nature of a looking to other orders for the support and establishement of our own, but there is this to be said in its favor, that no one should be permitted to take a further step in Masonry until he thoroughly understands what he he thoroughly understands what he what already has received, and that these degrees the understanding and proper appreciation of those of Master Ma-son and Royal Arch, cannot be ques-yet r

death in 1878, there is strong corrobor-ation of the fact that these degrees were introduced here about the time FREDERICTON. Names of the Successful Applicants But while talking of our anniversary and history, I should indeed forget myself as a royal and select master for Admission to Normal School. if I failed in reminding you that this year is a jubilee year in the reign of our royal sovereign Queen Victoria-her diamond year 'tis said, About Two Hundred and Fifty Students Ex-

pected at the Next Term of the School. Pure brilliant and perfect is the true

diamond—the queen of jewels. How appropriate to her whose sexagenary has been celebrated. The type of a Fredericton, Aug. 10 .- The education flice has completed the list of suctrue woman, sympathetic yet dignified; cessful applicants for admission to the majestic, yet courteous, the wisdom of whose acts, politically, morally, intel-Normal School, as well as those teachers who passed the qualifying examilectually and socially has shone as nations for an advance in license. The an example to the world. A queen inlist below includes both, and comdeed who commands the admiration prises the successful candidates who and respect of all nations by her esmade in class 1 and class 2 at the diftimable example of what a ruler who rules well should be. ferent examining stations in July last: Here in our secret vault, while the

Fredericton-Class I.: Dell T. Belyea, Lizzie M. Dunphy, Margaret Rossborough, Laura M. Coburn, Beatrice H. Ellis, Harvey plaudits of the vast multitude who have so lately assembled to do her Class II.: Maud Ashfield, Florence Tapley,

Laura M. Coturn, Beatrice H. Ellis, Harvey Sott.
Class II.: Maud Ashfield, Florence Tapley, Maud M. Brown, Annie L. Clayden, Sterling Mowatt, Clara Smith, Nellie B. Strange, Margaret Goodine, Arnie J. Thompson, Harry M. Manear, Elmira L. Allen, Nellie B. Belyea, Edith S. F. Jewett, Eloya Manuel, Hugh Smith, Alfretta Dorcas, Fanny Rogers. St. John-Class I.: Clara S. Belyea, Emily S. Crisp, Orton W. Gray, Thos. A. Leonard, Jennie McDonald, Mary McMurray, Ernest B. Straight, Emma B. White, Scott Wooster, G. Wetmore Gunter, Ethel G. Shaw, Mary E. Holland, Flors. M. Carson, Rogina G. Gieason, Ada M. Lovc, Kate C. Morrison, Geo. P. McCree, W. A. Stewart, Harvey B. Smith, Gertrude Webb, Edith M. Brittain, Minnie H. McGuire, Maggie C. Smith.
Class II.: Agnes C. Chalmers, Oatherine E. Leger, Lottie Howard, Hattle Doyle, Jennie A. Ingalis, Glichrist Otty, Katheleen Wooster, H. Z. Gorham, Joseph F. London, Geo. W. White, Emily G. Pldgeon, Walter B. Cor-cora, Hannah Floyd, Louise M. Pickett, Kate McParti und, Isabell Falconer.
Moncton-Class I.: Ethel Barnes, Fred J. Carruthers, Collingwood S. Clark, Arnie C. Corchrane, Allce M. Colpitts, Annie M. Dou-cett, Eleanor J. Fietcher, Theress Gallagher, Bessie B. Horseman, Allison A. Keith, Rowena J. McBeath, Divica McManus, Dora A. W. Smith, Elmer O. Steeves, G. W. Wells, Grace B. Brown, Rebr Cos B. Chambers, E. H. Corvinrane, Winnefred S. Campbell, Clar-ance G. Colpitts, Alifa J. Estabrooks, Geo. M. Frier, Lizzie Harvey, Hattile M. Jones, Della M. Lewis, Effle McDougall, Maggie K. Smith, Jennie A. Smith, Burton R. Field, Austin A. Alen.
Thass II.: W. W. Anderson, Tuttle S. Good-win Effle F. MoBeath, F. J. E. McGuire, Ethele Tingley, Henry B. Ward, Hattie Fletcher, Mabel, Lewis, Effle McDougall, Maggie K. Smith, Jennie C. Keith, Janle S. Patterison, Jennie M. Beal, Geo. A. McAuley, Harvey W. S. McFee, Bessie M. Snowdown, Myrtle Stockall, Mary Tingley, Wilda M. Blakney, A. McSne, Jessie Dustin.
Tass H.: Mary C. Osboure, Ali honor, have been ascending from the glens and are re-echoing from the mountain tops of the outside world, let us unite in the universal prayer, I am sure it is a pleasure to meet with you all at the end of my second term of office. I must acknowledge that my labors have been light, yet I hope what commencements have been made may bring good results. The publication of our proceedings from 1867 to 1896 has been completed

and distributed, and has already had the effect of arousing some interest in our work and inquiries as to our We have lately received a communi-

cation from our Comp. T. A. Cossman of Halifax, who is considering the ad-visability of reorganizing "Chibucto Council, No. 4." With this end in view I have appointed Comp. Coss-man inspector general for the Halifax district. We hope to hear from him We have made little progress toward stablishing new councils at Montreal and Fredericton, although we are

Smith.
Woodstock-Class I.: John Barnett, Edwin A. Ross, Helen Dunham, Maud MacDonald, Mabel Shaw, Annabel B. Taylor, W. A. Ride-out, Isaac Draper, Evar geline Kenney, Annie McLean, Helen L. Page, Annie L. Rogers. Class II.: Carey C. Shaw, Louise M. Up-ton, Leon H. Jewett, Ruel E. McClintock, Sadie J. Estey, Louias B. Hunter, Bernice M. Haley, Jennie M. Kenmedy, Lena B. McLeod, Florence J. Jenkins, Evylyn A. Prior, Grey J. McAdam, N. B. Britton, Delbert Jones, R. Agatha A. Carpenter, Ellen G. Giffman, Jennie E. Hay, Janie M. Harvey, Josephine A. Mikeen, Maggie McLeod, Georgia F. Parent, Nettle Hand, Murray Millmore. Chacham-Class I.: Einest A. Crocker, Lizzle A. Dick. your suffrages you have conferred the nor of office on your brother, it is sary for him, if he has the welest intention of performing his of worry in endeavoring to make his inothers, but rather assist them with brotherly counsel and advice. Rember it takes a superior craftsman

what a graid master ought to be and would very much like that we had made more progress during the year, but we must not be despondent. Much

Chatham-Class I.: Einest A. Crocker, Lizzie A. Dick. Class II.: Jennie S. Crammond, May Mc-Donaki, Georgiana Dickson, Lena A. Mo-Lean, Lillian S. Price, Wilehemina Hovey, Minnie Ellis, Augustus E. Daigle, Maud Lawior, Mary S. O. Shea, Asilite S. Richard. Sussox-Class I.: Louisa Horseman, Fred L. Keith, Harry D. Raymond, Harvey P. Dole, Cora A. McFarland, Ralph Freeze, Mary M. Pearce, Edna Sinrott, Annie O. Keity, Frank S. Small.

ing \$1,700 net. In place of this some of the districts might well be com-bined. Two D. O. C.'s for the Prov-TREES AND FORESTS. Extract from a Paper Read Before ince of Ontario, at, say, \$3,000 a year each, one at Toronto and the other at Kingston, with a more equal di-vision of the province, would be sufthe New Brunswick Natural History Society by James Vroom of St. Stephen. ficient. At the present time there are more militia in No. 2 District than in

After speaking at some length about Nos. 3 and 4 combined. Two for the the attractions of the forest and the Province of Quebec, one at Montreal pleasures within reach of the genuine and the other at Quebec, with the province equally divided, would be ample. The whole of the Maritime lover of trees, Mr. Vroom went on to And now for some practical Provinces, Nos. 8, 9 and 12, might well thoughts on the subject of our own

forests, which I wish to leave with Parks and forests are everywhere acknowledged to have a who influence upon the mental and phy-sical health of those who have access For this reason alone I to them. concern social aspect. It is said that the

greater number of D. O. C.'s are reuired to inspect the arms and clothing of rural companies. As the Lee-Enfield arm has been adopted there is every reason why these rural company storerooms should cease to exist and the whole of their clothing and arms stored in one place, that is, at battalion headquarters. A large sav-ing could be effected by concentration realth is exhausted. But the time will surely come at last, under pres-ent methods, when it may be truly in this way, as the \$40 a year now paid each captain of a company for care of said that the lum/ber is done. one thing which can avert it is for you and me and everyone to know and recognize the fact that it is not necessary to destroy a forest in order to make it pay.

> Forest (as I have done throughout) we have been told again and again that a certain area of forest is needed in order to preserve the rainfall of a country, and that destructive floods Sud and droughts follow the cutting away of the woods, and that it is the duty of governments to protect the forest growth in the general interest of the community; but the fact remains that our knowledge of the influence of forests upon climate is vague and in-Forestry is a far away complete. ubject, and we need to see its prac tical bearing before we will care much for its theories. If forestry will help the

armer to grow more cordwood on his woodlot, or increase the returns from the poorer parts of his land, it may be worth his attention. If the owner of timberland can be convinced that his private interests require it, the lumber camp and the temporary road will give place to well laid roads and houses for permanent occupation. At present, however, immediate profit is the first consideration. Probably no lumber operator in North America thinks of cutting over a tract of timber and leaving it as good as he finds it. It is his business to take away as much as he can with profit; and he attneds strictly to business. And this is not the worst of it. It is well known to everyone acquainted with our methods of lumbering that the mount carried away is eyen less than the amout cut down and left to

Much of the wastefulness that prevalls is a matter of habit, a survival of the times when the chief need was to destroy timber as fast as in order to make room for ssible tion. As a writer in the Century puts it, the first settlers on our shores regarded a tree as a sort of larger weed to be got rid of as best they could. It is easier to go on in the old wasteful way than it is to change our methods, though no doubt much timber is now wasted that would yield in immediate profit to the owner if roghtly handled. Many lumbermen

### which is now being recklessly desroy

By its trees, this province has lived for a century. By its care for trees and their products, New Brunswick must yet stand or fall. Save the forest. In the discussion which followed. Wm. Murdock, C. E., related the fol-

lowing instance to show the astonishing recuperative power of our forests when cut in a judicious manner: About ten years ago I was engaged surveying certain lands near a saw mill on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, the average output of which is about two and a half to three millions of feet of lumber per year. When I enquired of the proprietor as to the probable esome length of time his forest would last as a timber property, his reply was that he thought it would last for ever if the cut would not be increased and no fire or disease overrun the area. His method was to cut only the tim ber which would make deals and leave batten logs to grow. the growth on the property being equal to the annual cut

of logs. About 25 years previously, this property, with the mill (driven by water rower), had been purchased by two brothers of the proprietor I met for the sum of \$3,000, and the vendor went to Nova Scotia to engage in gold mining. These two brothers remained about 15 years on the property and then retired with about \$15,000 each. My friend informed me that it was idered a poor year with him when he did not clear \$3,000 profit, which was equal to the price his brothers had paid for the mill a quarter of a century before. He also told me that the man who had sold the mill for that price and gone gold digging was then working for him as filer in the mill of which he had 25 years before been proprietor.



A vineless potato has been developed. The potato bugs may now have their teeth out.

EDUCATIONAL.

(THE



The series of the sears ago my father bear Sir,-Some five years ago my father seve me a three mo's course at your col-lege. Today I am an equal partner in the firm of Loring & Baird, of this city. I can trace my success directly to your college, and wish to convey my sincere thanks for your very kind personal attertion to me. You may not remember me among so many, but may remember placing me with Mr. A. McAfee, Waterford, N. B. \* \* \* EDWARD BAIRD.

Eusiness and Shorthand circulars mailed to any address. No vacations.



FUNDY'S C

**Delights** of the and Glimpse dian

Trips by Steamer to Tides-Pictureso Lumber Indi from th

(Philadelphia En

respo St. John, N. B., thermometer at 68 moisture-laden. blowing in from the tourist's heart. the joys of this land of our Canad dened with though Philadelphia's sunthe good steame the tides that ru John Gorge, wait tourist, and as s the morning mists letter within the Sam and on to th Love. They know ther of the Midd Eastport, Me., th Uncle Sam's weath temperature of fro lower than the P while it is even o 58 miles farther u It is surprising tourists from the visit this section coast. New Eng Yorkers appreciate age of the excell cheap rates of the boat lines, but tra the Hudson are although there is a son. With enterp such as is displaye sey coast resorts, would attract the from Philadelphia, more and Washing territory. There is service on the cos River boats, the In ship company's lin St. John, and the pert, which crosses to Nova Scotia. Twelve hours or takes you from River, and you are Boston in an hour the city of codfish journey direct to St nineteen hours by steamer St. Croix, Maine coast in a r touching at Portla making the trip in The forty-five miles Funly is covered a teen miles an hour pert, and a train through Acadia to of Nova Scotia and Halifax, the Gibrali

## ALONG THE The trip up to S

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Fenian scarce the ment kept the Cana

the island, manning

St. John is a live

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seaport of the mar

business is largely

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of the citles of "tl

other commercial

It supports six or

for months.

might hope to enlist you in a crusade against tree murderers. But, at the risk of an abrupt change of subject. would speak of something of more This is a forest country, and, in spite of the often repeated statement that the lumber is about done, the forest is still the chief of the natural resources of this province. The value of wood products is increasing, and must increase; and with properagement, as things are now, it may be many years before this source of

stores would be more than sufficient to pay for an armory and storeroom at battalion headquarters, under a qualified storekeeper. There is another objection to the existing arrangement, and that is, the officer To quote freely from Garden and commanding a district should not be expected to travel from company headquarters to company headquarters throughout his district, inspecting and counting old clothing. work, with the time and money it.

costs, could well be saved, and the status of the D. O. C's improved, by concentration of arms and clothing at pattalion headquarters. The matter of gratuity to the offi-

cers who have been compulsorily re-tired is under consideration at head-It is understood that the quarters. gratuity is to be fixed at one month's pay for each year's service.

Mrs Peter Brown and Her

**Brown** Dress Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and hrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of

rowns-we refer to brown colors. Now, Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for fully three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's rown dress. The material still good rave Mrs. Brown hope that the brown dress could be changed in color and nade to do service until times were better and money more plentiful with

Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Fast Black for Wood, and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per direcperish tions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted! A deep, rich and pure black, equal to the finest blacks produced by French professional dyers—a new dress at a cost of about thirty cents. Mrs. Peter Brown's experience last the experience of thousands of conomizing women in Canada today. They find the Diamond Dyes so indis-pensable that home would be robbed of half its pleasures if they could not procure these great money savers.

be combined under one D. O. C. at Halifax, and Nos. 10 and 11, Manitoba and Brittish Columbia, combined under one D. O. C. at Winnipeg. By this arrangement there would be six D. O. C.'s, costing \$18,000 a year, in place of eleven costing \$18,700. Not only would there be a gain from a financial point of view, but there would be a greater gain of having the D. O. C.'s occupy-

ing a better and more commanding position from a military as well as

tionéd; in fact, the true lecture of the Master's degree is now in the Royal and Select. forward with vigor and endeavor to

The flight of time reminds us that this is the thirtieth year of the organi-zation of this Grand Council. In that thirty years we have met with many dufficulties. Contentions have worried us. Fire has swept away all our wordly belongings and destroyed many of our valuable records. Death, the great garner of our race, has removed In the Dominion of Canada.

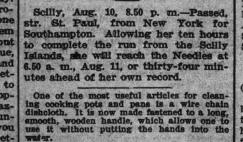
great garner of our race, has removed many of our prominent members and officers—the watch-towers of our or-der; we realize their absence. But all has mot been sad and troublesome. As there are many bright stars in the pall of night, so there are many bright spots in that mantle of time. Our many happy meetings; the parentage and formation by us of the Grand Council of Ontario; the reunion and reorganization of our Grand Council; the courteous acknowledgment and exchange of representatives by other Grand Councils; the institution of new Councils, are all events to which we can look back with pleasure and Paine's Celery Conpound The we can look back with pleasure and

gratification. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of the Royal and Select degrees, and it has been said that no one knows their source or where they had their birth, unless they originally belonged to the Scotch Rite.

to the Scotch Rite. I see by the report of proceedings of the Grand Council of England and Wales, published a few years ago, that the existence of a Council in England hal been brought to light, the origin of which is apparently unknown. We have authentic proof, however, that these degrees were practised in Eng-land in 1760

In the United States the first intro-In the United States the first intro-duction of them seems to have been at Albany, in the state of New York, in 1766, and they appear to have been brought there from France. In the year 1783 they were brought from Berlin, Prussia, to Charleston, South Carolina, and at various other dates afterwards introduced into the differ-ent states, of which the state of Maine, our parent, was one

afterwards introduced into the differ-ent states, of which the state of Maine, our parent, was one. But although our Grand Counell was only constituted on 14th August, 1867, under the auspices of the Grand Coun-ised in 1855. Yet there can be no doubt but that the Cryptic degrees were practiced here a long time previously. It is asserted that they were intro-duced into this province in 1826 by one Samuel Kidder, who brought them from the state of Massachusetts, but his we cannot authenticate. It is true, however, that a council of Royal and Select Masters held quarterly meet-ings in the city from the year 1828 to 1837, when fire burnt up all their prop-erty and records, and in the City Gaz-ette, a newspaper gublished here un-der date of 12th February, 1828, you will find a notice of a quarterly meet-ing of this body. In fact, our grand recorder has informed me that our late companion, Wm. Walker Emslie, at one time an officer of this Grand Council, convinced the brethren that he had received the degrees long be-fore our organization, and as it is well known, that Comp. Emslie was an ac-tive member in all of our Masonic bodies from 1823 to the Mate of his



oleman's Salt BEST FOR TABLE USE LED FOR QUALITY . . . CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION, CLINTON, ONT.

Mary M. Pearce, Edna Sinrott, Annie G. Kelly, Frank S. Small.
Class II.: Crandall M. Creighton, B. F. Johnston, Harvey A. Pribble, Omer L. Northrup, Lizize Goucher, Agnes L. Listz, Harvey H. Murray, Perthemia O'Leary, Susie V. Price, Herbert Whalen, Annie M. Johnston, Weldon Pickle, Alia A. Steeves, Minnie Shanklin, Agnes B. Joynes, Maggie Lockhart, Edith M. Moore, Bella O'Leary, Eddie C. Weyman, Leonard G. McCain.
Campbellton and Bathurst-Class I.: Arch. H. Barker, Peter R. McLean, Mamile Crawtord, Ida Walsb.
Class II.: Bertie J. Asker, Minnie Thompson, Wilda Ellis, Sumner W. Renough, Emiliamson, Alfred J. Witzell, Ellen Connors.
Hillsboro-Class I.: Ada A. Allen, Mararet McGorman, Purdy A. MeDonald, Susan E. Elliott, Ellen Keirstead.
Cass II.: Marion Atkinson, Ruben S. Gunning, H. W. West, Laurite M. Colpitts, Susan C. Steeves, Sarah A. Wallace, Florence J. McLatchy, Mamile Stawart.
Andover-Class I.: Adrira G. Mallett.
Class II.: Diracin B. Perry, Murray G. Paul, Mary Mulharin. show those companions who are not yet within the circle how important to them it is to be a royal, select and Grand Master.

Besides the above there were twen

ty applicants who applied for advanced license and did not make a class above that now held, and there were on hundred and fifty two applicants who made class 3 only. The names of these are not made public by the education office, for the reason that a number of applicants who now hold class 2 are included in this list.

The Normal School opens on the 1st of September, and about two hundred and fifty students are expected by the

The names of the eleven who made the highest marks in order of merit for class 1 are: Harvey P. Dole, Rock-ville, Kings Co.; Grace B. Brown, Pet-itcodiac; Annie G. Kelly, Belle Isle itcodiac; Annie G. Kelly, Belle Isle Creek, Kings Co.; Nelson Leland, Mas-carene, Charlotte Co.; Evangeline Kin-ney, Florenceville; Gilbert W. Wells, Bay Verte; Beatrice H. Bills, Doak-town; Lizzie A. Dick, Black River, Northumberland Co.; Margaret C. Smith, Lily Lake, Kings Co.; Frank S. Small, Collina, Kings Co.; Elinor J. Fletcher, Forest Glen, Westmorland Co.

The names of the highest twelve in class 2 in order of merit are: Bella F. O'Leary, Forster's Croft, Kings Co.; Sadle J. Estey, Jacksontown, Carleton Co.; S. Janie Patterson, Glenvale, Al-bert Co.; Alfretta Dorcas, Fredericton; Herman J. McLatchey, Hillsboro, Al-bert Co.; Annie J. Stanklin, St. Mar-tins, St. John Co.; Margaret Goodine, Hanwell, York Co.; Hettie W. Mc-Naughton, Salisbury; Bernice M. Ha-ley, Jacksonville, Ca.leton Co.; Lena A. McLean, Chatham; H. Beatrice Smith, Oak Bay, Charlotte Co.; Susie Steeves, Hillsboro, Albert Co. mes of the highest twelve

RECENT STAFF CHANGES.

Editorial Canadian Military Gazette.) The recent appointment of a sum-ber of D. O. C.'s has led the militia to believe that the same old way of Laving a large number of district officers commanding is to be continue at a starvation rate of pay, in place

of analgamating districts and paying a respectable sum. At the present time there are twelve military districts, commanded by eleven district officers, six from the artillery and five

THE ASHBURTON TREATY,

Giving Products of Certain Maine Forests the Right to Pass Down the St. John River to Its Mouth.

At the request of Thomas R. Hilyard, the Sun reproduces Article III. of the Ashburton treaty, of 1842-the only article thereof that relates to Maine lumber, etc., passing down

St. John: "Article III.-In order to promote the interests and encourage the in-dustry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether liv-ing within the province of New Brunswick or the state of Maine, it is agreed, that where by provision of the present treaty the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the sa rive shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the pro

duce of the forest, in logs, lu timber, boards, staves or shingles, of agriculture, not being man ed, grown on any of those part ed, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if re-quired, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river, and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the sea-port at the month of the said Piver St. Ethe

the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the fails of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province: that in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the Upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty. shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine, provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere

with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the governments respectively, of New Brunswick or of Mains, may make Brunswick or of Mains, unit respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party."



recognize the need of a change, but they leave new methods to those who ome after them. It would require more knowledge of the subject than I possess to lay be-fore you the full importance of the preservation of this most valuable and

most easily destroyed of all our natural resources. The total consump tion of wood and timber in the United States is placed at \$1,000,000,000 annually, and we scarcely need to be told that their forest wealth is almost a thing of the past. Great fires have swept the timber regions of the northwestern states, destroying what the axe had left. There is no hope that those great forests, wasted as forests never were wasted before, will ever be reproduced; and with them ends the prosperity of that part of the country. Lumbermen who went from here to Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota are now removing to the pine

belts of the southern states or to the Pacific coast; but the supply in these places, too, is limited, and what remains of our own forests is therefore apidly advancing in value as a sour of supply for the future. It is of the first importance, then, that their preservation and improvement shou

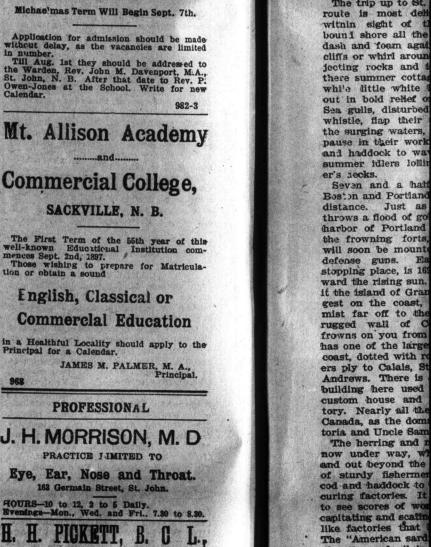
some to be a matter of general public interest and concern. We have laws for the preservati

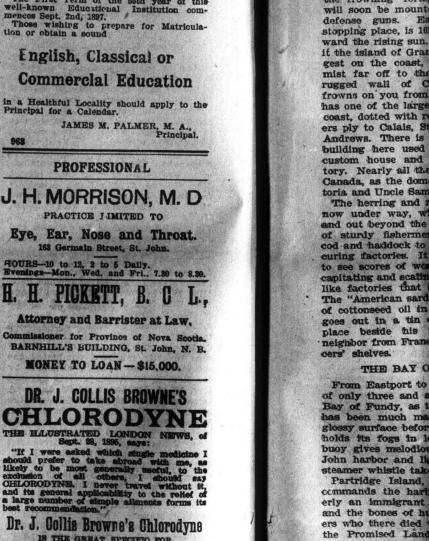
of fish and game. Do we not need more effective laws for the preserva-tion of spruce and pine, and better provisions for the enforcement of ex-lating laws? But we shall never get these until we know that we need these until we know that we need them. It is the opportunity of saying this which has brought me here to-night; and I would urge upon you to think of it, and to speak of it whenever and wherever your voices can be heard. It is not sufficient for three or four persons, or for three or four hun-

dred, to realize that our forests are in imminent danger, and that much of the fertility of our farms goes with them. It must be realized by our people at large.

In conclusion, then, I would again respectfully urge upon you to take a deep interest in our forests, not so much for your own sake as for theirs. Visit them. Drink at the well of the living forest strength for body and mind. Study them, if you will, because there is so much about them worth learning. Study them because the study will widen your appreciation of the beauties of nature and add much to your enjoyment of life. All this is well. But, for a graver and more pressing reason, give your most serious attention to the forests because the last hope of the continued pros-

perity of this province—whatever mines and minerals may yet be developed, whatever improved methods of agriculture introduced-the last and surest hope for our future lies in the preservation of our forest wealth, J.TDAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W, C.





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