

Buy BEST FOR WASH DAY. Grocer

ANNUAL FAIR Of the St. Martins Agricultural Society.

Fine Weather and a Large Attendance—Splendid Roots and Grain—The Prize List.

The St. Martins Agricultural Society held their annual exhibition Wednesday, Oct. 8. The day was fine and the attendance was large.

HORSES. (Judge, Myles Fowler.) Fair draught horses, 1200 lbs. and upwards—J. P. Mosher, 1st; Wm. Burchill, 2nd.

Single draught horse, 1200 lbs. and upwards—M. R. Daly, 1st. Agricultural stallion—G. R. McDonough, 1st.

Pair horses, agricultural, not to exceed 1200 lbs.—G. R. McDonough, 1st; S. J. Shanklin, 2nd; Edward McBride, 3rd.

Single horse, agricultural, not to exceed 1200 lbs.—H. W. Brown, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; Colin Carson, 3rd.

Brood mare, colt or her side, agricultural—Samuel Osborne, 1st. Agricultural colt, 3 years old—William Burchill, 1st; agricultural colt, 2 years old, S. J. Shanklin, 1st; agricultural colt, year old, George Mosher, 1st; Isaac Mosher, 2nd; William Burchill, 3rd.

Pair driving horses, roadsters—John Kennedy, 1st; driving horse and roadster, G. R. McDonough, 1st; James Rourke, 2nd; H. E. Gilmore, 3rd; driving colt, 3 years old, to harness, Allison Rourke, 1st; driving colt, 2 years old, J. A. Floyd, 1st; R. C. Ruddick, 2nd; Samuel Osborne, 3rd; driving colt, 1 year old, R. C. Ruddick, 1st; William Burchill, 2nd.

Trotting horse—R. C. Ruddick, 1st; William Burchill, 2nd; Arthur Mosher, 3rd. CATTLE. (Judge, Gilbert B. Upham of Hardingsville.)

Beld, 1st; Arthur Mosher, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Pair Buff Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen—E. S. Hatfield, 1st; pair Buff Plymouth Rocks, cockerel and pullet—G. R. McDonough, 1st.

ROOTS AND GRAIN. Judge, W. R. Floyd of Fairfield. Half peck peas—Benj. Black, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; W. H. Campbell, 3rd.

Half peck beans, white—C. F. Black, 1st; W. R. Daly, 2nd; half peck beans, colored, J. A. Floyd, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Half peck onions, from seed—Edward McBride, 1st and 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd; half peck onions, from sets, J. A. Floyd, 1st; John Howard, 2nd; H. W. Brown, 3rd.

Half dozen ears of corn—J. A. Floyd, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd. Three cabbages—Edward McBride, 1st; William Black, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Pumpkin—J. A. Floyd, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; A. W. Fowles, 3rd.

Squash—Samuel Osborne, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Squash, Hubbard—C. F. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Assortment of apples—J. A. Floyd, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd. Assortment of crab apples—R. C. Ruddick, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; William Black, 3rd.

Half peck tomatoes—J. A. Floyd, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; William Black, 3rd. Fodder corn—S. J. Shanklin, 1st; Michael Kelly, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Six heads celery—J. A. Floyd, 1st. Bouquet cut garden flowers—S. Titus, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; R. C. Ruddick, 3rd.

Three pots house flowers (assorted)—J. P. Mosher, 1st. Queen of the Valley potatoes—Jos. Kennedy, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; Colin Carson, 3rd. Black Kidney potatoes—Benj. Black, 1st; E. S. Hatfield, 2nd; S. J. Shanklin, 3rd.

Empire State potatoes—Jas. Rourke, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Snowflake potatoes—Benj. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; Samuel Osborne, 3rd. Early Rose potatoes—Joseph Kennedy, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; John Howard, 3rd.

Markee potatoes—Joseph Kennedy, 1st; W. A. Campbell, 2nd. Mangolds, long red—James Rourke, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Mangolds, yellow globe—M. R. Daly, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd.

Kangaroo turnip—C. F. Black, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; E. S. Hatfield, 3rd. Black oats—J. A. Floyd, 1st. White oats—Benj. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; R. C. Ruddick, 3rd. Rough buckwheat—Benj. Black, 1st; Isaac Mosher, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd.

BOSTON LETTER. Seventeenth Annual Convention Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—Another Jack the Sluggo—Spruce Lumber Very Firm—A Budget of Interesting News.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Boston is a week entertaining hundreds of delegates who are attending the seventeenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Most of the states are represented and there is also good attendance from Canadian present.

Among the latter are Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, lord bishop of Nova Scotia, Rev. H. Montgomery of Fredericton, Rev. Charles Noyes of St. John, and Rev. N. M. and a number of St. John brethren met. Thus far all indications have pointed to a late fall in this section. The country is almost as green as in June, frost not having made its appearance to change the complexion of nature.

The board of health reports numerous typhoid fever cases, and some smallpox. A large proportion of the typhoid was contracted in the country by persons who had been living there for the summer. The number of cases of infectious diseases in Boston, as reported by the board of health for last week was as follows: Typhoid, 22 cases and six deaths; pneumonia, 25 cases and 16 deaths; tuberculosis, 12 cases and 19 deaths; diphtheria, 42 cases and 25 deaths; smallpox, 10 cases and three deaths.

The police of Boston and surrounding cities supposed they had captured the dangerous character known as "Jack the Sluggo," but it appears there is another man at large as dangerous as the one recently sent to prison for striking down Miss Eva Crockett, a Miss Jeanette Marshall, Nova Scotia girl, last Monday Miss Agnes E. McPhee, daughter of John McPhee, formerly of Cape Breton, died at Cambridge from a blow on the head inflicted by some person unknown. Miss McPhee was walking on a lonely street one night when a man crept up behind her and struck her with a heavy stone, which she had in her hand, that death ensued a few days later. Miss McPhee was 28 years of age.

Charles J. Quigley of Canton, Mass., while out on a walk in the city yesterday last for walking and killing Abe Chemick, was this week held for the grand jury. Quigley, who is a native of New Brunswick, was engaged to be married to a young lady named Miss Nellie Simpson, who it is claimed, forced him and married Chemick. Quigley has lived in Canton 12 years. His father, John Quigley, after leaving the province, located in New Haven, Conn., where he still resides. John K. MacIvers, late of Cape Breton, a freeman on the Boston Towboat Company's tug Mercury, was reported to death here on Monday by the blowing out of a steam valve. MacIvers was 24 years of age. His only known relative is a sister living in Nova Scotia.

Among recent deaths of former provincialists in this vicinity were the following: In Everett, Oct. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth M. H. Brown, 82 years of age; W. Pierce, aged 92 years, formerly of St. John; in Chelsea, Oct. 2, Wellington Billings, aged 61 years, native of St. John; in Cambridge, Oct. 2, George W. Butler, aged 55 years, native of New Brunswick; in Avon, Oct. 6, Mrs. William Oliver, aged 81 years, native of Sussex, N. B.; in Methu, Oct. 3, Mrs. Margaret J. Pickering, wife of George R. Pickering, aged 42 years, native of Newcastle, N. B.; in South Boston, Oct. 6, George W. Hallifax, 62 years of age; in Worcester, Oct. 5, Charles Fougere of South Boston, formerly of Nova Scotia, aged 39 years.

In the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge, Mrs. Deborah Archibald is a petitioner for a divorce from George O. Archibald of Truro, N. S. The divorce is granted on the ground of desertion. The case was heard in 1888. Desertion is alleged. The case will be heard during the session of court which begins Nov. 3. Mrs. Marilla Hoyt was granted a decree of divorce from Matthew Hoyt in the Boston court this week. They were married in New Brunswick in 1884, but separated three years later. Mrs. Hoyt gets the custody of her child.

Rev. Scott F. Hershby, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, Cambridge, N. B., in Cambridge, has resigned. There has been trouble in the church all summer, and charges were preferred against Dr. Hershby. The Boston presbytery this week declared that the charges were not sustained, but nevertheless the pastor thought he would leave. Among the charges preferred against Dr. Hershby was one that he permitted a man living an immoral life to act as an elder of the church. It appears that the elder in question deserted a wife in New Brunswick and lived with her sister in Boston. Dr. Hershby claimed he did not know of this case until after the elder's demise. Another accusation made against the minister in effect was that he had sympathized with the Ritualistic or high church party in the Episcopal church. This charge was based on the comment made some years ago by Dr. Hershby on a sermon he heard an Episcopal clergyman deliver in Nova Scotia.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

Judge Shaw's Reasons Why It is an Impracticable Proposition.

(London Times.) Judge Shaw, K. C., read a paper on "A British Zollverein," (at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science), which the following is a summary: There are two main reasons for establishing a system of tariff relations between the various parts of the Empire. One is a British Zollverein, or a general customs union, which shall embrace every part of the Empire. The other is the establishment of a system of tariffs by which the United Kingdom shall give preferential advantages to the products of the colonies and other parts of the Empire, whilst the other parts of the Empire shall give similar advantages to the products of the United Kingdom and of each other. It is very often assumed that these two proposals are similar in tendency and effect. This is a total mistake. The two proposals are entirely different. A British Zollverein would be a measure of free trade, abolishing customs barriers between the various parts of the Empire. Preferential tariffs, on the other hand, are essentially protective in their tendency and imply the existence of those barriers which the Zollverein would abolish. The two proposals, therefore, must be dealt with on entirely different lines. A British Zollverein would mean absolute freedom of the trade between the Empire, a common customs barrier as against the rest of the world, and no customs or duties to be payable on imports or exports of the Empire to the other. It is useless to consider whether this would be desirable until we have first ascertained that it is at present wholly impracticable, for the following reasons: (1) It would mean the imposition of customs duties, their collection, and their distribution among the various parts of the Empire. (2) It would mean the imposition of a common excise within the Empire. (3) It would mean the complete break-up and rearrangement of the whole Empire, both of the United Kingdom and of the other parts of the Empire. From India, for example, could not be taxed more heavily than in the United Kingdom, and from Great Britain could not be taxed in the colonies. (4) The colonies are not prepared to give up their own duties and have decided to reject every proposal in that direction. (5) The proposed Zollverein would mean the imposition of a uniform rate of 5 per cent on all foreign imports into any part of the British Empire. This proposal there are several objections: (1) As Sir R. Giffen has shown, an enormous large proportion of this tax would be paid by the manufacturers and consumers of the United Kingdom, and the very significant part by the other parts of the Empire. (2) So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the tax would fall almost exclusively upon imports of food and raw materials of manufacture, the very articles which are the mainstay of the industry to procure from the cheapest and most convenient markets; whilst in the colonies the tax would fall almost exclusively upon manufactures of the colonies to discourage. (3) The colonies and other parts of the Empire would gain enormously by a tax which raised the price of food and raw materials in the markets of the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom would gain comparatively little by any tax which raised the price of its manufactures in the colonies. Secondly, there is the proposal embodied in the resolution of the meeting of the Zollverein, to be in force, 1901, in favor of the colonies giving a rebate of duties on British manufactured goods carried on British-owned ships, and the mother country giving a rebate of duties on colonial goods carried on British-owned ships. (1) There can be no objection to the colonies showing their good will to the mother country by reducing their taxes on imports of the products of the mother country; but what can the mother country do in return? (2) Preferential duties on imports of food and raw materials for the colonies, necessarily involves the imposition of a tax on imports of food and raw materials for the sake of remitting them in favor of the colonies. (3) The Zollverein would involve a tremendous disturbance in our manufacturing system and our overseas trade, and a rise of prices all round in our food and raw materials. (4) It would also involve us in difficulties with those foreign nations which conceded to us by treaty the most-favored-nation treatment for our exports. (5) The effect of the rebate of duties already conceded to us by the colonies of Canada does not encourage us to expect any great results from such rebates elsewhere. (6) Our whole commercial and fiscal system is founded on protection. The proposal under consideration practically amounts to the liquidation of the mother country, as in old times, dictating a commercial policy to the colonies, and the colonies dictating a commercial policy to the mother country.

FATAL ACCIDENT. HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—Thos. S. Brown, a farmer living at Little Dicks, Polly Village, Colchester county, received a great shock last night. Returning from his work about the farm he found the lifeless body of his wife lying in the hall at the foot of the stairs. There was a gaping wound in the forehead, but no sign of a struggle of any kind. It is believed she fell down stairs, striking her head against a couch. She was in excellent health up to the time of her death.

GETTING OUT COAL. READING, Pa., Oct. 12.—Four trains of coals, each consisting of 25 cars, equal to 6,750 tons, passed down the Reading and Susquehanna river. The coal is intended for sale to the company's employees and for use in the locomotives. This is the largest shipment since last May, and is greater than Friday night's run, which was 189 cars.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE. PITTSBURG GAZETTE, JULY 17, 1902.



"IF YOU WERE A YOUNG MAN, and had your start to make in the world, would you take up the manufacture of steel?" was asked of Andrew Carnegie by a gentleman who met him on the train to New York after his last visit to Pittsburgh.

The philanthropist hesitated a moment, then shook his head. "No," he said, "the best opening for a young man to-day is in rubber. Rubber will, in a few years, make a greater fortune under present conditions than steel, or, in fact, any other branch of manufacture. The great value and manifold uses of rubber are just beginning to be properly appreciated, and the profits in its production are greater than almost anything about which I am informed."

Mr. Carnegie then launched forth in a long discussion on the growth of the rubber tree, the best product and the hundreds of uses to which it has been put, and even suggested a number of improvements that showed deep study of the subject. "Watch the men engaged in the manufacture of rubber," he concluded, "and as the years go by you will see them amassing splendid fortunes. The opportunities for young men are as great to-day as ever in the history of the world, and I firmly believe that rubber furnishes 'the greatest.'"

The apparently startling statements of Mr. Carnegie, startling only to those who have not investigated, have aroused the greatest interest and everyone wants to at once know all about this wonderful new industry. Of course time is required to grow rubber trees as well as any other trees and those who wished to take the matter up now would be in a bad way were it not for the fact that energetic and farseeing men had already started plantations. Early in 1901 the Obispo Rubber Plantation Company acquired a tract of rich land in the true rubber belt of Mexico, consisting of fourteen square miles, nine thousand acres, over fifteen hundred acres of which have already been cleared and planted to rubber. There are over seven hundred thousand one year old rubber trees in the nurseries, besides from 500 to 1,000 acres planted in corn and other crops. The plantation force is fully organized, labor abundant and transportation facilities perfect, a railroad being on one side of the plantation and a river on the other. The best and quickest way for you to benefit by Mr. Carnegie's prophetic utterances is by sending to the Obispo people for full particulars of their proposition. What is thought of them by their neighbors in Mexico is shown by the letter from the largest American Bank in Mexico from which we quote as follows: "Knowing the personality of the Company and the advantageous situation of the Ranch 'El Obispo,' we feel safe in saying that their success is assured."

To JOHN A. BARNES, Treasurer MITCHELL, SCHILLER & BARNES, INC. Exchange Court Bldg., New York City. Send full information, prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs, showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation. (Name) (Address) Date

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, Inc. INVESTMENTS 1119-1121 Exchange Court Building NEW YORK CITY or, F. L. POTTS, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

HLKIN & CHIPMAN. Agents Eastern Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. John, N. B.

FREDERICTON. Death After Several Weeks' of Intense Suffering—The Michaelmas Examinations.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 12.—The death occurred on Saturday evening of Mrs. Johnston Barlow, after several weeks' intense suffering. Early in the summer she was terribly burned by falling with a lighted lamp she was carrying, her clothes taking fire. She was taken to the hospital and has since suffered severely. She leaves a husband and family. The examiners appointed by the Barlow Society have arranged for the preparation of the questions for the Michaelmas examinations. One student will take the first intermediate examination under the new rules and will be examined at the same time as those undergoing the final.

CANADIAN BRIEFS. MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Six priests and four nuns of the Basilian order will arrive here next week on route to the Northwest, where they will look after the spiritual needs of the Gullifans. They were sent out by the Austrian government.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 12.—Mrs. John Weaver of Bonbrook township was found dead in a creek near her home on Friday. She was in bed ill and it is supposed committed suicide. She leaves a husband and two children.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—Henry Towns, the Altona murderer, is in a precarious condition at the general hospital here. He has taken no nourishment and it is not thought he can recover. TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: The correspondence of the Times at St. John, Newfoundland, in concluding a two column letter says: "The long melancholy catalogue of shipping disasters along the Newfoundland seaboard in late years, embracing representative ships of every one of the great ocean lines, is eloquent in the direst manner of the theory that a fast Canadian steamer can be run except at risks that are prohibitory, financially and otherwise."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S HOPE. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 12.—The fact that Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, still remains at Washington, encourages the hope here that he will succeed in effecting a speedy arrangement with the United States on the basis of the Bond-Blaine convention. In spite of the report that Premier Bond has fallen in his mission, nothing has yet arisen to warrant such a conclusion. Owing to the many interests involved the finalizing of the negotiations, it is thought here, would entail considerable delay.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Oct. 12.—Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Prussian Royal Order of the Crown of the first class upon Captain Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer.

Piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a powerful and effective cure for hemorrhoids, piles, and various forms of itching, swelling, and protruding piles. The manufacturer guarantees it. See testimonials in the daily press. Ask your druggist what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. All dealers of BOWMAN, BATES & CO., Toronto.

commission to a St. John firm, name appeared as the publisher, who never owned a printing and whose business was of an unkind altogether. These books purporting to be published in St. John, were actually printed and in Toronto, though they could not be sold at a lower price. The people were compelled to pay a dozen or more direct taxes, to afford for the first time within a year, and apparently intended to meet the extra cost of a cement, one of whose members paid \$1,600 for sixteen days occupied in defending the government legislature of which he was a member, and on another occasion was \$5,000 for his work in a court suit for only 16 days.

MR. HAZEN. His first appearance as a publicist in Kent, made a strong and favorable impression. He has seldom done more effectively than last year. After some introductory remarks he took up the bridge inquiry, other matters with which he has to deal in the last four years, showing how the opposition had saved the province half the cost of all bridges that might be constructed in the future. The contention had an interest, as the Kingston bridge, three miles from the hall, cost more than would pay for it now in competition. Kent has a good old and bad bridge and this sum would have been a welcome addition to the fund required to put in good condition.

Hazen's statement that the population had not since Landry's time been represented in a parliament, may surprise strangers, but the people of the other north shore counties as well as those of Madawaska, stand it. They know that Mr. Hazen is not of the same stock as the other north shore counties, and that he is an Acadian, but the solicitor is not the head of a department. Mr. Richard only held that for a few months.

Richibucto, as elsewhere, Mr. Hazen set forth his own policy as defined in the resolutions proposed last year. Here, as elsewhere, the audience had a chance to offer objections or to discuss the programme clause by clause. There was not a dissenting voice in any meeting. Mr. Hazen's declarations as to his crown policy seem also satisfactory on each shore. He does not think that lumbermen ought to contribute to the revenue than they do now.

On the contrary, he affirms that the need not suffer. The public mind must not be deceived, but a vote should be given to the man who would state exactly what the revenue are expected to pay, and the amount should be honestly stated. If the average rate actually is now seventy-five cents or fifty cents, it is better that this should be the legal rate and that all pay alike, than that the law should say a dollar while operators all the way from that sum down to about four times that sum, are rejected stallion easily won.

The anecdote afforded a deal of amusement, but the Sun informed that it could easily be traced to the North Shore. A West-end breeder who heard Mr. Hazen at Sackville, stated that he had bought for a little over \$100 a horn bull, which easily won the over one for which the government paid \$400.

McInerney remained at Richibucto to go on with his speech. Mr. Hazen returned to Campbellton, and Mr. Hazen to St. John.

INCREASE YOUR WEIGHT. You are thin, weak, and emaciated and want to increase your flesh and that you should try Dr. Chase's Food. You can feel it doing you from day to day, as it strikes at the root of trouble and creates new blood. You can prove that it is a new tissue and adds flesh if you weigh yourself each week while you use it.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. J. R. COSTIGAN.

Has His Collar Bone Broken While Hunting. A Calgary letter of Oct. 4th says:—J. R. Costigan, K. C., and one of Alberta's most prominent lawyers, met with a nasty accident while out shooting recently, breaking his collar bone and suffering injuries which will keep him confined to the hospital for some weeks. Mr. Costigan was a member of a party that went out to Rosebud on a shooting tour. He was driving on a Hudson's Bay delivery wagon, seated on a high seat over the front wheels alongside the driver, Joe Landau, who is also a heavy man. Landau suddenly slipped some birds, and just as Mr. Costigan was starting to locate them the wheel on his side struck a rut and the whole top of the rig overbalanced forward, sending both men down at the wheel. Mr. Costigan was dragged for some distance and finally the wagon ran over him, breaking his collar bone. Landau escaped injury. Mr. Costigan remained over Thursday night at the camp and was driven into town yesterday to have his injuries attended to.