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Liberal Rally in West End

Friday Evening, Sept. 15th

Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock and the speakers will be

HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY, Minister of Public Works,
JAMES LOWELL, M.P.P., Candidate for the County.
DR. SILAS ALWARD, Late Conservative M.P.P.
E. H. McALPINE, and others.

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MR. PUGSLEY'S RECORD SEVERELY CRITICISED

Continued from page 1.

flowing through St. John. The people of this city had taxed themselves to create a winter port. Then the government had started to do something for the port. At whose instance? Not Mr. Pugsley's, Hon. Chas. Hyndman was the man. In 1906 Dr. Daniel, Mr. Schofield and others waited on Mr. Hyndman, and he was impressed with the need of the government doing some dredging in St. John harbor and work was started, before Mr. Pugsley went to Ottawa.

"That Boston and New York ports would gain at the expense of St. John was the opinion of the presidents of the American railways. The papers of Portland, Boston, Providence and New York were shouting for glee at the prospect of the export trade of Canada flowing through their ports.

Changed Conditions.

The speaker remarked that the reasons why the Conservative party which formerly favored reciprocity was now against it should be obvious. Owing to the development of steamship services and cold storage facilities, Canada was now as near to the markets of Great Britain and Europe as to the markets of the U. S. One of the reasons why the Americans now wanted reciprocity was because it would enable them to become the middlemen of the continent. They did not want the direct competition of Canada in foreign markets. They wanted to capture our produce, and put it in cold storage so that they could control prices abroad. Years ago the Americans handled our export trade, and have never liked the idea of seeing us developing our own steamship lines.

Sacrifices Workers.

Sir Wilfrid in order to get the votes of the farmers, has sacrificed the interests of the industrial workers. He took off the duty from wheat, but was very careless about reducing the duty on flour, or coal, or oil, and other articles upon which the duty might be lowered to the advantage of the working men.

Alienating Water Powers.

Continuing the speaker dealt with Mr. Pugsley's record and showed how he abused his trust in giving the Grand Falls to an American company forever, how he attempted to give another company the privilege of damming the St. John river, and how he acted as the tool of a big American company which desired to dam the St. Lawrence river. This beneficent genius, this wily servant of the corporations, is the man who is now asking your suffrages. (Hear, hear.)

MR. TILLEY.

L. P. D. Tilley was the next speaker In opening he said he was pleased to see an old time Liberal on the platform, who was now working against reciprocity, because he felt it would be against the interests of his country.

The whole question of reciprocity should be considered dispassionately, he said. Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Pugsley, et al, said the agreement was hatched for the benefit of the farmer. If that meant anything, it meant higher prices for the farmer's produce. Chas. Murphy, McKenzie King and others were telling the city people that reciprocity would reduce the cost of living. These assertions are mutually destructive; you can't argue both ways.

Continuing, he said that we in the port of St. John have a good deal at stake. Unless the winter traffic of Canada continues to come to this port the earning power of the people will be affected and that as the workers would not have steady employment they would be worse off than they are now.

The Gold Brick.

Did the Americans, he continued, ever offer us a gold brick without a string to it? Would they offer us reciprocity if they did not expect to get the better of the bargain?

What would be the use of digging out Courtenay Bay if we allow the trade of Canada to be handled by American railways and American ports?

Sir Wilfrid said at Boston that he believed the destiny of the country was independence. I don't believe there is any man here who wants Canada to cast adrift from the Empire. (Applause.)

In conclusion Mr. Tilley declared that there was a general feeling that reciprocity would be turned down, and Mr. Borden returned to power. (Applause.)

MR. POWELL.

Mr. Powell was the next speaker. On rising he was greeted with cheers and prolonged applause. He said he had not sought the nomination, but had obeyed the call of his party. Since entering the fight he had found every reason to look forward to the outcome with confidence.

The swing of victory is in the air. The Liberal leaders are already sorry that they had anything to do with reciprocity. That is the great issue. The whole fight should centre around the question whether it will be good or bad for the country.

But Mr. Pugsley is shirking the issue. He is appealing to the people on the ground that he has brought imaginary benefits to the port of St. John.

Continuing, he said the pact was a hybrid product. It provided for the full interchange of natural products. The United States offered reciprocity in all products. But Canada did not accept it.

For years the United States through the policy of protection had been developing its industries. But it had been going too fast. By reckless methods it had nearly exhausted its natural resources.

Canada had also been developing its industries. But it was not ready to meet the free competition of the older industries of the states; nor was it ready to hand its natural resources over to the Americans.

The Sower and the Reaper.

After referring to the methods by which Canada had been developing its industries and pointing out that we had provided facilities for making the most of our natural advantages in the future, he declared that the object of reciprocity was to enable the Americans to reap the fruits of our sowing. "We have beaten the bush; now they would capture the bird."

Sir John Macdonald favored reciprocity. That is true. But when he did so we did not have two markets. Our transportation facilities were limited, we could not ship our perishable products to the English market, because we had no cold storage system. But the Conservatives initiated a policy for the development of the country. That policy has worked out successfully, the conditions in regard to the marketing of our products have changed. And I have no doubt that if Sir John Macdonald was alive today he would change his opinion and laugh at the idea of reciprocity with the United States, a country where the cost of living much higher than in Canada in Sir John's day, is now about the same as here, a country which exports a vast volume of farm products every year.

Mr. Pugsley's Fine Hand.

Mr. Pugsley claimed he had a hand in the framing of the pact. If so, he was false to the interests of St. John. At our doors nature had provided the material of a great industry. If lime had been placed on the free list as it was under the old reciprocity treaty, St. John would have had something to gain.

The Telegraph says, give us reciprocity and the farmers will be able to buy automobiles. If you read the debate before the American senate you will see that one of the ablest senators stated that in New York and New England 7,000,000 acres of arable land had gone out of cultivation —about 1-3 of the arable land of New Brunswick. If the farmers in these states, so near the American markets cannot keep their land in cultivation, how can the farmers of New Brunswick expect the value of their lands to increase, or to be able to buy automobiles.

At this point Dr. Daniel entered the hall, and the audience rose to cheer him.

Mr. Powell then dealt with the contention that the Americans could handle the Canadian grain trade under the bonding privilege. "But what the United States wants is the opportunity of milling our wheat," he said.

In conclusion he said that while he felt assured that the feeling of loyalty in this country would not permit annexation, at any rate for many years the whole trend of the pact was towards the weakening of the ties that bind Canada to the Empire.

Dr. Daniel Comes Back.

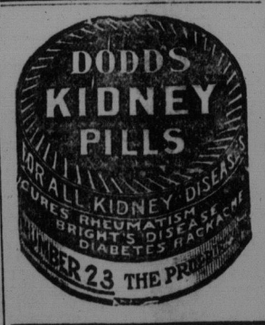
Dr. Daniel was then called upon for a speech, but as the hour was late he made his remarks very brief. He referred to a letter in the St. John Globe commenting upon an old speech of his upon the transcontinental railway. He said it was a case of fools rushing in where angels feared to tread. Mr. Pugsley was supposed to be the angel of the administration, but during this campaign he had not claimed that the Grand Trunk Pacific would come to St. John.

Continuing, the speaker said he looked up the speech in question; in it he had advocated the building of the Transcontinental down the St. John river valley with St. John as the winter terminus. He wanted it made compulsory for the G. T. P. to bring their freight to St. John. But Mr. Pugsley and his friends had voted to build the road to Moncton.

"My opinion," continued the speaker, "is, that if the reciprocity pact is adopted the G. T. P. will never ship a pound of freight from Courtenay Bay."

In conclusion, he said there had never been such a stampede of prominent citizens who believed that reciprocity was opposed to the interests of the country, and he thought this augured a sweeping victory for the Conservative party.

Cheers for the King, Mr. Borden and the candidates brought the meeting to a close.



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MONSTER OPEN AIR MEETING

Sydney Mines Gave R. L. Borden Brilliant Reception -- Crowds Removed Horses and Drew Carriage.

Sydney Mines, N. S., Sept. 11.—Probably no more notable meeting in the election campaign has anywhere been held than that which took place in the open air tonight in this mining town. It had been intended to have a meeting in St Mary's Hall, but the weather was fine, air balmy and the decision was reached to have it addressed outside Accordingly a platform was erected on the commodious picnic grounds, across which was placed a string of bright electric lights It was well this change was effected for instead of the four or five hundred that could have been crowded into the hall a splendid assemblage of 4,000 to 5,000 men crowded together and stood for more than two hours eagerly listening to addresses by R. L. Borden and John McCormick, who is to be the next member for Cape Breton south.

Wrapt Attention.

It was a picturesque scene. When the meeting convened, back of the multitude the moon was rising, its shimmering reflection showing on the water of Sydney harbor, but more impressive than the beauty of nature was the wrapt attention the thousands of men who heard every word of what was said and who applauded the strong points with which the leader's speech and that of Mr. McCormick abounded.

Mr. Borden had spent the forenoon at Sydney. He came across to North Sydney in the afternoon and proceeded to this town where he was met and warmly greeted by friends. The meeting later on became the occasion of a splendid demonstration in honor of Mr. Borden. Torch bearers and the splendid C.M.B.A. band led him at the residence of Dr. Andrew Love and escorted him through the town. The streets were lined by cheering crowds. The crowd had taken the horses from his carriage and were drawing the carriage in which he and John McCormick were seated.

When Mr. Borden reached the platform he was given an ovation that will not be forgotten, one that had the ring of heartiness, of love and enthusiasm for Mr. Borden and Mr. McCormick. It was a splendid demonstration and spoke well for the vote that will be given by Sydney Mines on the 21st.

Mr. Borden was in good voice and fine form. John McCormick spoke first followed by R. L. Borden for an hour. Mr. Borden left immediately after the meeting by the night express for Halifax.

John McCormick.

Mr. McCormick who was called on first, went right into his subject beginning by alluding to the revolt of honest Liberals against "suicide by reciprocity," and speaking of the fight the Opposition in the House of Commons had made to prevent it being forced on the people without any mandate.

There had been no demand for any change in the National Policy that had brought prosperity to the country, and this secret pact came after a solemn promise that no change in the tariff would be made till after a report from a commission. In spite of this we find two ministers of the cabinet going to Washington and agreeing on a compact which will vitally and injuriously affect the interests of Canada. They bring this back and order it to be adopted with no change.

Worse Than Czar.

No more arbitrary act would be expected from the czar of Russia. The change would affect most materially the coal industry of Cape Breton. In support of this Mr. McCormick quoted the letter from President R. E. Harris, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company published in the Halifax Herald today. Mr. McCormick asked his hearers to consider what this clip of eight cents a ton off the duty on American coal would mean to the workers at Sydney Mines and to remember the flippant way D. D. MacKenzie had spoken about it. (Voices: We will.)

Mr. McCormick showed the increasing inroads that had been made by American coal in the St. Lawrence, following closely on the heels of every reduction in the duty, and he quoted Mr. Fielding as saying that if Canadian coal could not stand on its own bottom, then let it go. President Harris had shown in today's papers that whereas in 1906 the imports of American coal to the St. Lawrence were only a fraction more than 3 per cent., in 1910 they had reached 30 per cent. of the whole.

This decrease had been concurrent with the lopping off of the duty, and yet D. D. MacKenzie had the temerity to say that the proposed reduction was not more significant than a trout jumping on a lake.

Mr. McCormick said that he would spare no effort to have the duty restored to 60 cents. Mr. MacKenzie in a speech acquiescing in the reduction of 8 cents, if it had to come, was read and Mr. McCormick commented that this would not do, that as for himself, he would fight for a restoration of the old duty. Mr. McCormick went on to criticize other features of the pact which proposed to hand over the natural resources of Canada to the gigantic trusts of the United States.

This pact was in effect, the same old unrestricted reciprocity, the same menace to Canada that had been proposed in 1891 when Sir Edward Blake refused to follow his party as a host of Liberals are doing today. Not only other parts of the country but also in Cape Breton. He expected from them a large and substantial support on Sept. 21st. Mr. McCormick took his seat amid ringing cheers after having spoken for nearly an hour.

Expressman's Mistake.

There was a trunk yesterday that had quite a tour about the city. It might have been loaded with explosives or perhaps literature on the topics of the dy, but was left at a Coburg street residence by an expressman. It was later found that the trunk did not belong to the person to whom it was delivered, and it was then sent to the police station where it was later called for by the absent minded expressman.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY MEETING YESTERDAY

Two Sessions Held when Considerable Business was Dealt with — Heretical Instruction Discussed.

Two sessions of the St. John Presbytery were held yesterday at which a great deal of business was transacted. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Fredericton, the moderator, presided. Rev. Frank Baird, of Woodstock, acted as clerk and others present were: Revs. L. B. Gibson, St. Stephen; E. Thorpe, St. George; J. Lennox, Norton; M. H. Manual, Florenceville; M. J. Macpherson, Harvey Station; R. A. Macdonald, Richmond; W. M. Townsend, Fairville; M. S. Mackay, Waweig; W. W. Rainnie, Milltown; W. W. Malcolm, Lorneville; H. R. Read, J. Ross, J. H. A. Anderson and D. Lang, St. John, and Judge Forbes, P. Chisholm and G. U. Hay, elders.

At the morning session there was a rather amusing incident when the question of filling a vacancy as convener of the Sunday school committee came up. It was thought that the appointment would fall to the person who name was next on the list, but when the name of Rev. J. J. McCaskill was read out, a broad smile came over the faces of nearly all present and the minister-politician's name was politely passed over.

It was decided that no augmentation grant for St. Matthew's church be applied for at present and Rev. Dr. Gibson made a full report on the condition of that fund. An effort will be made to secure the unification of Milltown, Little Ridge and Scotch Ridge under one pastor and the grant to St. George was increased from $200 to $250.

The resignation of Rev. R. A. Macdonald Richmond to take effect Sept. 30, was regretfully accepted and Robert Reid was appointed to fill the vacancy as convener of the Sunday school committee which was thus made.

Judge Forbes reported that the $3,000 required to be raised by the synod to receive the $2,000 gift by Lord Strathcona towards the Gov. Fraser memorial fund, had been raised, $575 being obtained by this Presbytery.

Afternoon Session.

The first item on the programme for the afternoon was an overture to the General Assembly through the Maritime Synod asking for a stricter interpretation and teaching of the standards of the church in colleges and elsewhere. This was introduced by Rev. Mr. Baird, who in the course of his preliminary remarks on the subject contended that the emphasis of teaching today was at variance with the standards of the church. Some action was in his opinion necessary to recall the leaders from the doctrines of men to those which constitute the foundation of Christianity.

He deprecated the notion of doing nothing and said this was a mistake and should not be continued. He did not think, however, they should go the length of deposing ministers for teaching doctrines different from the standards of the church.

Mr. Sifton Mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Sifton had not allowed his late master to have all the ground to himself but had followed him from place to place. It was highly fitting that the Presbyterian ministry which is the best equipped to meet the superficial materialist and blatant atheist should meet these on their own ground.

He charged that the colleges had failed to properly teach the standards of the church and as a result the heretical spirit had spread.

Overture to General Assembly.

In conclusion he moved that the Presbytery approve an overture to the General Assembly which after reciting that there was a tendency in the colleges to depart from the standards of the church asked the Synod to approach the General Assembly on the matter. At the same time strong disapproval was expressed of tampering in any way with the standards by sessions or officials of the church and these were asked to refrain from teaching anything contrary to the teaching of the church. This was submitted with a view of having it dealt with at the meeting of the Synod in Charlottetown in October.

Dr. Gibson.

Rev. Dr. Gibson seconded the overture. He regretted that there was a tendency to belittle the standards of the church, and advocated that they should be taught systematically in the colleges and churches. All ministers, in his opinion, ought to subscribe to the confession of faith honorably.

Judge Forbes said he was not prepared to go the whole length of the overture. He pointed out that the document made some assertions, but there were no data to go on. He moved as an amendment that the overture be sent forward without an endorsement.

Rev. Mr. Lang seconded the amendment. He was of the opinion that there was very little heresy in the church, and the clergymen of the denomination were preaching Christ.

Scope for Brains.

He thought that it was necessary to allow men to use their brains. If the overture were passed it would raise the suspicion that there was a great deal of heresy in the church, which he repeated would be a mistake.

Rev. Mr. McPherson thought there was a great deal of heresy among the people. There was a great deal of unsettlement in the church, and he contended there ought to be more positive teaching.

Rev. Mr. Lennox followed, supporting the overture strongly. The new theology was denying the vicarious sufferings of Christ. This was being preached to the people, and he held it was time to do something.

Rev. Mr. Ross thought the overture touched some things which it would be more judicious not to mention. While being in sympathy with the document as a whole, he was afraid it would bring them into direct conflict with the college authorities. He pleaded for common honesty in the matter. There was no occasion for panic nor alarm.

Rev. Mr. Dickie felt that more could be effected by going about the matter in a quiet way. The standards had been more emphasized in the college at Halifax during the last two years than ever before.

Rev. Dr. Gibson suggested that the preamble of the overture be omitted.

Dr. Gibson said the overture was not concerned with heresy. The document was merely a precautionary measure.

Judge Forbes—"Do you think it necessary then to take precautionary measures?"

Dr. Gibson continuing said that the only debatable matter was in the preamble, and he thought that the overture ought to be approved.

The moderator then put the question when the amendment was declared carried and Rev. Mr. Baird announced he did not intend to carry the overture to the synod without the endorsement of the Presbytery.

The next matter was the request of Florenceville for help to build a manse. The matter was presented by Rev. Mr. Manuel. The manse and barn had been destroyed by fire and it was hoped that the new buildings would be ready for occupancy this winter. The cost he thought, would be about $2500. There would be a balance of $1500 to be made up and he asked for a grant of $300.

It was decided that the Presbytery approve of the application and refer it to the manse and church building fund committee.

The court then in response to a request of Rev. Mr. Ross, allowed him to withdraw his name from nomination as moderator of the Maritime synod.

A letter from Boship Richardson acknowledging the sympathetic attitude of the court on the recent fire at the cathedral at Fredericton was ordered filed.

Home Missions.

Rev. Mr. Dickie presented a report on home mission work. This showed that encouraging progress had been made. It recommended that Rev. Roland Davidson and Rev. J. Lennox be added to the committee. This was sustained. A number of bills were passed and other routine matters attended to.

Rev. L. A. McLean's report as hospital chaplain, was also read.

Before adjournment the moderator named Rev. Mr. Ross, Rev. Mr. Baird, Rev. Mr. Rainnie, Rev. Dr. Gibson and Judge Forbes a committee on the college curriculum. It was also agreed to grant transfer to Rev. Allan Lang to the Presbytery of Vermillion, Alta.

UNDIGNIFIED OUTBURST OF SIR. WILFRID

Continued from page 1.

Thetford Mines, Que., Sept. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeared here tonight before a gathering of 5,000 people to set forth his reasons for the return of the Liberal party to power.

Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Hon. Dr. Beland, Hon. Chas. Devlin, Mr. A. L. Pacaud, Liberal candidate in Megantic, and Mr. Savoie, former Liberal member.

Mr. Pacaud opened the evening's oratory devoting most of his speech to rabid attacks upon the Nationalists.

The Premier speaking in the centre of the largest asbestos producing district in the world opened with a reference to the rapid development of this section of the province. This development he claimed was due to the fact that asbestos was allowed to enter freely into the American market unhampered by tariff regulations.

He drew a moral from this claiming that reciprocity would put the producers of other products in a similarly fortunate position. The fact that natural advantages have placed asbestos producers here beyond the fear of competition he failed to notice.

On the navy question he said that there was no opposition in the maritime provinces to the navy because there they appreciated its advantages. The people of New Brunswick, he admitted, were taxed like those of Quebec, to pay for such federal works as the deepening of the St. Lawrence, which was of great benefit to this province, so the people of the interior should be willing to contribute to the cost of something that was of benefit to the maritime provinces.

Date Changed.

The executive of the teachers' institute of York, Sunbury and Queens counties, have changed the date of the meeting of the institute from Sept. 21 and 22 to Dec. 21 and 22.

Hoffman-Wilson.

There was a pretty wedding at the home of Z. L. Wilson, Kennedy street yesterday afternoon when Miss Grace M. Wilson was united in marriage to Foster Duval Hoffman. Rev. David Hutchinson performed the ceremony. The young couple were unattended. The ceremony was witnessed by immediate friends and relatives. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman left on the Eastern Line steamer for a two weeks' honeymoon trip to American cities and on their return will make their home in St. John.

Portland Me—Arrived—Schr Minnie Slauson, St John, NB.

Delaware Breakwater, Sept. 12—Arrived—Schr Lord of Avon, St John, NB.

Miss Jean Lutz, of Moncton, is visiting her uncle, Reverdy Steeves, at Lingerwood, Renforth station.

Conservative Meeting

September 15th, Friday, St. Peter's Hall, North End

Launches, Boats, Yachts Tenders, Dorys

PRICE LOW.

GANDY & ALLISON St. John N.B.

Chancery Sale

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner, so called, corner of Prince William Street and Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, on

SATURDAY

The TWENTY-FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, Next

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division made on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Augustus H. Hanington and Jane Elizabeth Hanington, his wife, are Plaintiffs and Sarah Elizabeth Melick, Margaret K. F. Melick, Annie B. Melick, Bessie H. Melick, Emma G. Melick, Arthur Melick and Marion R. Melick, his wife, Arthur K. Melick and Honorable Harry A. McKeown, Trustees under the Will of Charles J. Melick, Isabelle H. Melick, Helen McLean Ethel Melick, Muriel Melick, Nola Melick, Geraldine Melick, Alice Melick, widow of Fredrick C. Melick, Belle Melick, widow of Henry A. Melick, Annie Louise Cloosan and Augustus L. Cloosan, her husband, Catherine A. Goudey and Ralph C. Goudey, her husband, Frederick Melick, James Herbert Melick, Matilda Melick, Martin L. Melick, Georgianna Melick, his wife, Mary Cross and Leon Cross, her husband, Mabel Holbrook and Sherwood H. Skinner, Trustee under a certain Deed of Trust made by one George W. Hammond and Emily, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Master in Chancery, the lands and premises described in the Plaintiffs' Statement of Claim and in the said Decretal Order in this cause as follows, that is to say:

"That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, so called, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the northern side line of Market Square, so called, at its intersection by the northeastern line of Dock Street, thence northern line of the said Market Square and the line of the said Dock Street being marked and defined by the building there now standing; going thence northwesterly along the said north-eastern line of Dock Street a distance of forty two feet, six (6) inches, to the line of division between the lot of land herein described and a lot now owned by Maragaret Hamilton formerly belonging to one Benjamin Stanton, the said line of division being marked and defined by the building at present erected upon the said line; thence northwestwardly along the said line of division, as marked and defined, in a direction about at right angles to Dock Street aforesaid, 33 feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with the said north line of Market Square and still along the division line between the said lot hereby described and the lot now owned by the said Margaret S. Hamilton and lands owned by the estate of the late James Dever, but formerly known as the "Nelson Lot" thirty five (35) feet, two (2) inches; thence northwardly in a direction at right angles to the northern line of Market Square aforesaid two (2) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with the northern line of the said Market Square, forty nine (39) feet, six (6) inches, more or less, to the line of division between the said lot of land herein described and the lot now owned by James Walker, and formerly the property of one William Carnell; thence southwardly along the said line of division seventy two (72) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid line of Market Square, and thence Westwardly along the said line of the said Market Square, forty five (45) feet, ten and one half (10 1-2) inches, more or less, to the place of beginning; and being also the certain lot described in a conveyance from one James Hoyt and wife to John Ward, bearing date the 24th day of July, A. D. 1799, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John on the 31st day of August A. D. 1799, in Book E., No. 1 of Records, page 291. Saving and excepting therefrom such portions of the said lot as were taken for the purpose of widening Dock Street, aforesaid, in or about the year A. D. 1877, and in the year 1877."

Also that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, so called, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, and Province of New Brunswick, being a portion of the lot designated as the number 401 on a Plan of the Survey of Saint John, filed in the office of the Common Clerk in and for the City and County of Saint John, and the said portion of the said lot hereby being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the eastern side of Prince William Street at the intersection thereof by the line of division between the lot of land hereby described and a lot owned by Helen E. Jones and Jane R. Barlow, being the place at which the building now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Co. stands; thence the said point or place of beginning distance thirty four (34) feet, six and one-half (11 1-2) inches, more or less, northwardly along the eastern side of Prince William Street aforesaid, to its intersection by the northern line of Princess Street, as marked and defined by a building at present erected thereon; thence eastwardly along the said line of division twenty eight (28) feet, one inch to the rear line of the said lot of land hereby described; thence northwardly along the said rear line, being also the rear line between the said lot hereby described and the aforesaid lot owned by the said Helen E. Clinch and Jane R. Barlow, a distance of seventeen (17) feet, six inches, more or less, to the line of division between the aforesaid lot No. 400 and lot No. 400, now owned by Messrs. Thorne and Co., Ltd; thence westwardly along the said line of division, as marked and defined by the brick building there now standing twenty seven feet, eleven (11) inches, more or less, to Prince William Street aforesaid; thence southwardly along the said eastern line of Prince William Street, seventeen (17) feet, two (2) inches, to the place of beginning, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by Messrs. Cowie and Edwards."

The above Property will be sold in separate Lots pursuant to said Decretal Order.

The first of said above described Lots will be sold subject to a Lease made by Charles V. Wilcox and Cowie and Edwards dated the 6th day of February 1906 for the term of five years from the 1st day of May 1906 at the annual rental of $350.

For terms of Sale and Other Particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor or the undersigned Master.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., this 11th day of August A. D. 1911.

JOSEPH J. PORTER, Master of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES S. HANINGTON, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

Electrical Repairs

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