POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., AUGUST 29, 1906

HON. MR. BRODEUR AND THE SUBSIDIES

Hon. Mr. Brodeur appears to have been seriously misquoted in a report of his recent speech at St. Hilaire in which he made reference to the question of the demands of several of the provinces for increased federal subsidies. The first report, which was published all over the Dominion, represented the minister as taking firm ground against the case presented by the provincial premiers, whereas it appears that he made no reference to it and is not to be understood as having in any way taken ground against their contentions. Moreover, he now declares that he is wholly in sympathy with Quebec's demand for better terms. This, decidedly, is a horse of another color. A despatch published by the Montreal Herald presents the real views of Hon. Mr. Brodeur and should receive full publicity. It is reproduced here:

"Quebec, Aug. 23—Le Soleil publishes the results of an interview had yesterday with Hon. L. P. Brodeur, throwing an entirely different light on his St. Hilaire speech from that in which it was represented by the telegraphed reports. That speech, says Le Soleil, must be considered in the light of the preceding speech by Mr. G. Ward, M. L. A., who dealt with the growing necessity of enlarging the basis of the taxation system. The Minister of Marine took up this theme and set himself to develop the thesis that the people of Quebec would commit a grave error if they did not put a brave face on the necessity of contributing largely out of their own pockets for the development of their own province. In this sense alone he warned them not to fall into the error of relying on Federal aid as the only source of provincial revenue. He held that a too excessive reliance on the Federal subsidy for the maintenance of the province was highly dangerous, for in thirty or forty years, if in obedience to this theory, a new application were made to the Federal Government, the province would expose itself to a return demand for sacrifices incompatible with the preservation of entire provincial independence.

"Hon. Mr. Brodeur declared emphatically that he had made no allusion whatever to the present question of the increase of the Federal subsidy. On that point he is absolutely at one, and in entire sympathy with the demands of the Province of Quebec, and he insists that his words must have been misapprehended.

"The advice to which he gave utterance was purely theoretical, a warning for the future, and should not be considered in any sense as a criticism of the unanimous demand of the statesmen of the province for the increase of the Federal subsidy."

Several newspapers which for political reasons profess to be opposed to any increase in the provincial subsidies, joyously accepted the first report of Mr. Brodeur's speech as evidence that both he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were prepared to resist the claims of the provinces for a fair readjustment of financial relations with due regard to the greatly enlarged cost of provincial administration. Had Mr. Brodeur really taken the stand first reported, such an utterance would have been significant enough, particularly as the pronouncement was made at a time when Premier Gouin of Quebec has taken decided and advanced ground and is committed beyond recall to the demand for better terms. Hon. Mr. Brodeur, it is now seen, shares Hon. Mr. Gouin's views. The Telegraph recently directed attention to a contemporary's suggestion that Hon. Mr. Brodeur had suddenly been recalled from these provinces in order to make a speech discouraging the attitude of the provincial premiers in this matter. In the light of what Mr. Brodeur really does say our contemporary's interpretation of his return to Quebec becomes somewhat ridiculous.

AN ARREST

There will be general satisfaction over the arrest of Collins, the man named by the Albert County jurymen as in their opinion guilty of the McAuley murder. There would have been ground for grave and general public complaint had the suspected man succeeded in making his escape. Justice will now be done. If there is evidence sufficient to convict the law will be vindicated. The public mind will be relieved now that there is no longer any danger that the person sought may evade arrest. Collins will have a fair trial; probably a prompt and brief one. It is not necessary now to discuss the evidence upon which the crown may be expected to depend.

But the case suggests the necessity for a repetition of the statement that the authorities of Albert County erred in not giving the fullest possible publicity to a close description of the suspect as soon as possible after the discovery of the crime. Had this been done the missing man could scarcely have gone out of the county, and even if he had done so he would have been apprehended here.

Secrecy and hesitation in such matters belong to the old ways and the old days before publicity, properly employed, came to be recognized as the most effective of [illegible] against the escape of persons suspected of breaking the law. A fugitive murderer whose picture and description have been promptly and widely published is not very likely to escape the vigilance of the thousands of newspaper readers who are for the time being converted into detectives. In a country like New Brunswick where officers of the law are comparatively few in number the importance of fully and promptly utilizing the telephone, the telegraph and the newspapers in cases of this kind can scarcely be overestimated.

PLAIN WORDS

Speaking of Canada and the navy, Earl Grey employed a few very striking sentences in his Quebec address, sentences which may surprise those who contend that the Dominion should forthwith contribute in money to the support of the British navy. He said in part:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I rejoice whenever I come across the existence of this manly, honorable, self-respecting sentiment, which is characteristic of Britons all the world over and worthy of Canada.

"The first duty of Canada to the Empire, of which she is every day becoming a more important part, is to make herself strong, and when I see works postponed for prudential or financial reasons which I believe to be required to perfect your system of transportation east and west, and to make Canada an even more important link in the chain of the Empire than she at present is, then I say there is other work to be performed which may be of even greater importance than an immediate contribution to the fleet."

Here at least is frank and full acknowledgment of the service Canada is rendering to the Empire not only in supporting the Halifax and Esquimalt stations, but in building railways and canals and developing the country's great natural resources. Some British and some Canadian journals which have been accustomed to refer to this country as an ungrateful pensioner and a niggard in matters of imperial concern will discover cause for serious displeasure in Earl Grey's remarks. But they are justified by the facts, they are significant in the mouth of the Governor General, and they will be recalled frequently hereafter not as an excuse to avoid our share of the burdens of empire but as an answer to extremists who are in a tremendous hurry to commit us to expenditures over which we would have, as matters now stand, no control. The time when Canada will have some sort of representation in the councils of the Empire will be the time when Canada will begin to set aside money for the purposes of imperial defence. Her first duty, says Earl Grey, is to make herself strong at home.

THE AXE AND THE FIRES

Men from the regions of big trees frequently express surprise at the small logs they see in and about New Brunswick streams and mills. The loss due to unwise lumbering and to forest fires caused by criminal carelessness is impressed upon the public from time to time but the lesson has not yet been learned. The fate of Michigan, once a leading lumbering state, should be of interest here. A writer in Appleton's tells of the loss of population in Michigan counties where poor forestry and many fires have left extensive tracts of waste lands. He adds:

"This loss of population has also affected the business of the state. In 1890 $125,000,000 was invested in the lumbering industry of Michigan, and now only a little more than $50,000,000 of this capital is said to be left.

"There is many a 'deserted village' in northern Michigan, and under the present policy of the state these villages will never rise again, because the land surrounding them is a fire-swept waste that cannot grow a crop of grain and is not permitted to grow a crop of lumber. Meanwhile the people of Michigan, who thirty years ago thought they had an 'inexhaustible' supply of timber, are shingling their houses with shingles from the Pacific coast, finishing the interiors of their homes with Georgia pine and getting their moldings from California. The oak for their chairs and tables comes from Mississippi. Incidentally they are paying an average of $250 a carload for the freight on the lumber they import from other states."

Such examples emphasize the need for an enlightened forest policy in Canada. New Brunswick has decided upon some very important steps in respect to its crown forest lands, the wisdom of which steps must become clearer year by year.

TOWARD ANNEXATION

Sir William Van Horne, in an interview reported in the Montreal Herald, ridicules the suggestion that there is any serious trouble in Cuba.

"I am assured," he says, "by people in Cuba in whom I have the most absolute confidence, people who are in a position to know the facts, that the so-called revolution in Cuba exists only in the newspapers. There has been for some months past trouble between a section of the people in the extreme west of Cuba and the general guard, which resulted not long ago in the assassination of three members of the guard. This naturally incited the general guard to proceed with not less activity against these people. But I feel sure that the so-called insurrection is only an organized local resistance to the rural guard in the district I refer to. I cannot imagine any cause for such a thing as an extended disturbance in Cuba. The island was never so prosperous as it is today. There is abundance of work for everybody at good wages, and I doubt if there is a single case of destitution in the entire island. Our officers in the heart of Cuba report everything as quiet as the mouse in a most holy church."

The Montreal Herald adds to the statement by Sir William the following: "Advices received at the Royal Bank of Canada, which has a number of branches in different parts of Cuba, stated that the reports of the revolution sent out to the American papers were very greatly exag- [illegible] Up to the present none of the principal centres had in any way been affected by it, and the indications were that the government would continue to control the situation."

It is quite as easy to understand that individuals and corporations having large interests in Cuba would be disposed to discount the reports of disturbances, as it is to understand that the same disturbances would be magnified by the press of the United States.

There is, however, a movement in Cuba in the direction of annexation to the United States, and it is by no means confined to the twenty persons whom Sir William Van Horne contemptuously describes as the army of revolution. Whether slowly or quickly, Cuba moves toward what many thoughtful observers believe to be her destiny, as a state of the American union.

A flood of light is thrown on this subject by Mr. Frederick Upham Adams, in last week's issue of Collier's Weekly. The opening paragraph of the article is as follows:

"A study of the conditions which now exist in Cuba will convince the intelligent visitor that the peaceful annexation of the island republic to the United States is not only inevitable, but also that such annexation will not be postponed for many years. Those best qualified to judge do not hesitate to predict that this will be one of the events to be chronicled within the next ten years, and many keen observers are of the opinion that it will happen much sooner; in fact, they assert that it will speedily be forced to the front as a political issue in Cuba, and that the annexationists will win in the first battle."

Mr. Adams bases his conclusion on the influence to be exerted by foreign capitalists in Cuba, and the desire of the people to profit by closer trade relations and the better wages for work-people that would follow annexation. Within ten years, he believes, there will be as many Americans as white Cubans in the island, and, as far as the working class are concerned, they are for the most part ignorant and illiterate, and "the amount of money in their pay envelopes makes the stronger appeal to them." Wages advanced when the American superseded the Spaniard, and they would expect a similar result from annexation. We quote again:

"Those who have not visited Cuba since the war have no conception of the agricultural and industrial revolution which is now fairly under way. At a conservative estimate more than $120,000,000 of American and Canadian capital is already invested in that island, and this amount will be doubled in the next two years. Shrewd capitalists are buying land in tracts of from ten thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand acres; vast cane fields and orange groves are being planted, great plains or savannahs are being devoted to the raising of cattle imported from Texas ranges, copper and iron mines are being developed, a network of railroads is spreading out over former wilderneses, modern hotels are taking the place of wretched inns, American banks and business establishments excite the wonder and envy of the natives—a new Cuba is building." Again this writer says: "The real capital of Cuba is Washington and not Havana, and its agricultural and industrial future is in the hands of investors from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago."

Plantation owners want the American market for their fruit, without tariff obstacles, and plantation workmen want the American scale of wages. These two interests will dominate the situation. Therefore, "Cuba," says Mr. Adams, "will be ready for annexation any time her American capitalists decide to raise the political issue."

Such disturbances as the one now agitating the people would unquestionably hasten the issue.

WAGES AND PRICES

A popular explanation of the cause of strikes for higher wages in the United States has been the statement that the cost of living has increased more rapidly than the rate of wages. This statement is not borne out by the results of an investigation by the Bureau of Labor. "It has found," says the New York Evening Mail, "that while retail prices were 12.4 per cent higher in 1905 than in the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899, the wages in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1905 were 14 per cent higher than in the period named. The purchasing power of a week's wages was 1.4 per cent greater in 1905 than in the last decennial period. The tendency still persists, for the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1905 was 1 per cent greater than in the preceding year, 1904, notwithstanding an increase of 0.6 per cent in the price of food."

It is pointed out that this does not relate to the ordinary commercial employe, or clerk, but to the laborers in mechanical and manufacturing industries. "Manifestly," says the Mail, "organized American labor has it in its power to keep its earning capacity ahead of retail prices in the upward march. If any one suffers, it is unorganized and semi-professional labor, and the small commercial class which takes the greatest risks in life and whose returns are most precarious."

REFORMED SPELLING AND THE EDITORS

President Roosevelt's conversion to the cause of spelling reform is regarded in London as interesting rather than important. In London, and elsewhere, the sudden determination of Mr. Roosevelt to lay hold upon the language, in his famous strenuous fashion, and rearrange it somewhat for all who merely speak it, creates both doubt and amusement. In New York, where the President's say-so would be supposed to carry considerable weight, the principal editors are disposed to regard him as a peculiarly instructive example of the shoemaker's folly in departing from his last. To quote the Post, "Instead of exclaiming that now the reform of English spelling is assured, the people who have read of President Roosevelt's sudden adoption of the Carnegie Board's rules [illegible] seem to be assailed by large doubts. The World believes that he 'threw the dictionaries overboard' only to 'justify the ignorant and careless who do not spell correctly, and put a premium on fostering eccentricity.' The Sun insists that, 'had the President been aware of the practical consequences of his order, he would have thought twice instead of not at all before he issued it.' Even the Times, with its known friendliness toward spelling reform, expresses serious doubts regarding executive precipitancy. The Tribune says nothing at all. The whole thing is received in much the same spirit as the accommodating action of certain Scandinavian novelists who have from time to time allowed the language reform societies to spell and punctuate their books for them. Even friendly critics appear to think, as that pioneer phonetic speller, Artemus Ward, would have said, 'this iz two mutch.'"

The Journal of Commerce calls Mr. Roosevelt's attention to the fact that most public documents are printed by order of Congress, not by order of the President, and that while Mr. Roosevelt may spell to suit himself his authority over Congress in the matter is, at least, doubtful. And, says the Journal of Commerce,

"The English language is a growth and not a manufacture, and simplification of its spelling from Gower and Chaucer down is a matter of progressive usage by writers of repute, and not of tinkering by private committees or public officials. It cannot be forced and may as well be left to its natural course. Fully half of the list of words promulgated for 'reformed spelling' are now commonly spelled in this country according to 'rules' of the Matthews-Carnegie Committee and have real authority, such as those ending in 'or' rather than 'our,' and 'er' rather than 're,' and those in which 'e' is to be preferred to 'oe' or 'ae' where there is authority for either. But there will be no sudden lopping off of 'ugh' or universal substitution of 't' for 'ed' by anybody's order."

"Tinkering" in this connection is a word the use of which may not exactly please the scholar of Oyster Bay and Washington.

UNION AND ECONOMY

The Glace Bay Gazette, in seeking to secure the opinions of representative men on the subject of Maritime Union, found widely varying views. Some of those who replied to the Gazette's query evinced a disposition to jump to conclusions and to assume that union of itself would do many things. The Ottawa Journal discusses the suggestion that one government would necessarily be more economical than the three we have, and does not find it convincing. It says:

"As to the point of economy, there might be an argument. Two legislatures and two government houses would disappear, and to that extent the cost of government to the Maritime people would be reduced. But the resultant legislature would be a large, important and necessarily expensive body. It would be quick to seize upon the results of the stimulus which the Maritime spirit would receive in union, and would take its place say with the legislature of Ontario, as a legislature 'that does things.'

"But as we have said, the matter must be settled by the people of the Maritime Provinces themselves, and as we recognize in each of these provinces the survival of a robust provincial spirit, we don't imagine that it will be settled just yet."

One government, the Journal is disposed to think, might prove more expensive than three. It might, and the expense might or might not be justified. The results of the expenditure would be the measure of the one government's wisdom. The one thing certain about Maritime Union today is that there must be much study of the question before the people of these provinces will be ready to pass upon it. Just now the matter is not causing many to lose sleep. Later on it may, particularly when the West gains another big batch of seats in the Commons. At present the solid and common benefits of union are not visible in convincing form. Discussion and education may "materialize" them in such form and move the question beyond the academic stage.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The bomb factory appears to be one of the most productive of Russian industries.

* * *

The Baptists declare for a minimum salary of $600 and a parsonage for ministers. Little enough.

* * *

The presence, uninvited, of bombs at Russian official receptions will tend to discourage that form of entertainment.

* * *

The arrest at St. George will be an immense relief to the wanderers apprehended elsewhere on suspicion.

* * *

The question of a Baptist convention for all Canada will be one of the subjects of discussion at the present meeting in Liverpool (N. S.) of representatives of the church in these provinces.

* * *

The replies to the inquiry of the Glace Bay Gazette for expressions of opinion regarding maritime union appear to show a line of cleavage between business men and politicians. The former are more favorable than the latter to such a union.

* * *

President Roosevelt is for spelling reform and his action in making it the practice in American officialdom will give the movement an impetus it could have received in scarcely any other way; but the reformers need more than this distinguished convert to guarantee early success.

* * *

Following the statement by Hon. Mr. Brodeur that he was misunderstood and had not in any sense criticized the demand of the provinces for increased subsidies, Premier Gouin of Quebec said on Friday last to the Montreal Witness: "I can only repeat what I told you before. the conference will take place, and no change whatever has occurred in the prospect of securing the increased subsidies for the provinces."

* * *

The census figures from Alberta and Saskatchewan indicate that the new provinces will be entitled to ten more seats in the House of Commons. How many are the Maritime Provinces to lose? The readjustment may become an argument for Maritime union.

* * *

There is an intimation that the cabinet is uneasy over the pressure brought to bear at Ottawa to hurry the settlement of a few of the questions outstanding between this country and the United States. The memory of the Alaska boundary business is still active. When it comes to international arrangements our neighbors are worth watching somewhat narrowly.

* * *

In his evidence in a court in Montreal last week, in a case relative to the custody of a child whose father is a drunkard, Rev. Father Adam declared that "eight out of every ten cases getting help from the St. Vincent de Paul Society were cases of misery brought on poor wives and children by drunkard husbands and fathers."

* * *

Referring to the thousands of harvesters who have gone from Ontario to the west, the Toronto Globe says: "In 1905 the four excursions carried out 10,860 persons. This season the numbers who went out on each excursion were: August 14, 4,768; August 17, 3,608; August 22, 4,208—making a total of 12,584. As there are three more excursions to be run next month, it is estimated that between 15,000 and 16,000 at least will go from this province."

* * *

For our part, we believe that when the (G. T. P.) road is built, it will be by the most direct route and we believe also that within a very few years, perhaps by the time the new route is opened, there will also be a line from St. John, along the east side of the river, making connections with the main line of the G. T. P., which will serve the very purpose now being agitated for.—Maritime Merchant.

Just so. But if it is to be a freight-carrying road the main line should follow the shortest practicable way to tidewater. And that would spell St. John.

* * *

The most horrible feature of the warfare carried on by the revolutionary element in Russia is the murder of so many innocent persons. A bomb rarely finds the mark at which it is aimed, but it finds many victims for whose destruction the bomb-thrower can have no desire. Humanity stands aghast at the horror of it, and can have no sympathy with such methods, however great may be the wrongs suffered at the hands of the government. Such a policy of murder is the more foolish as well as unjustifiable because the government is moving, even if slowly, in the direction of greater freedom and influence for the common people.

* * *

A man who is "writing up" Canada for the New York Evening Post recently did us the honor to come among us, with this result:

'The people one meets are as sharply defined as the physical characteristics of the country. The east is settled largely by descendants of the early British and French pioneers. They are aggressively loyal to the crown, and look to England for inspiration, direction, guidance, and help. An English accent is cultivated. They say "juty," "juke," "immejitly," "Canajan," "clark," for "duty," "duke," "immediately," "Canadian," "clerk." And the gear of the Regent and Bond Street shops is far from unknown.

It is instructive, perhaps, to see ourselves as others see us, even though we know they are cross-eyes and somewhat deaf.

* * *

The plan of Arnold Lupton, a member of parliament, to free London of smoke by bringing electrical energy direct from the coal fields of the Midlands into the metropolis, where it would be supplied much as a municipal water service, for power, lighting, heating and cooking, reads like a page from some fanciful romance, says an American journal. He believes it more economical to carry this widely serviceable energy on a wire than in a freight car. A "smokeless London" would be well worth going to see and if the plan worked well several cities on this side of the water could adopt the same idea to advantage. The coal car may become an anachronism after all, and the coal carrying roads be obliged to turn their efforts in other directions. Great are the possibilities of the wire!

TEN TYPHOID VICTIMS NEAR DIGBY NECK FROM UNCLEAN WELL

Truro, N. S., Aug. 25—There are ten serious cases of typhoid fever at Mink Cove, Digby Neck, all the result of drinking water from an unclean well. Three families, those of Harding Denton, Sydney Denton and Bowen Colburne, used the same well, which is close by the outhouses. The well had not been cleaned for a long time.

Harding Denton, wife and daughter and Rev. Mr. Rogers, Baptist clergyman, who was boarding with them, Mrs. Sydney Denton and Colburne, wife and three children are all down with the disease.

Big Crowds Coming to St. John.

Advices from all sections of lower Canada point to a tremendously large attendance at the St. John exhibition. Nova Scotians, particularly in the Annapolis Valley district, are contemplating taking in the St. John fair first, and a little later their own show at Halifax. New Brunswick and P. E. Island will, as usual, send its thousands.

In nearly every case when the St. John exhibition is mentioned, the intending visitor speaks with happy anticipation of seeing the great Hippodrome performances, Barlow's herd of educated elephants, Montague's cockatoo circus, the wonderful monkeys, dogs, bears and lumars of Professor Wormwood, etc. This will be one of the highest-priced and best shows ever seen in Canada. It will mark an epoch in entertaining at exhibitions that will be difficult to live up to when other big shows are contemplated.

Dr. Fowler's Ext-of Wild Strawberry

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

Mrs. Chas. Woods, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Colds Coughs Asthma Bronchitis

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera, and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp of each bottle.

Sold in Bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 Each

Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Wholesale Agents - LYMAN BROS. & CO., - Toronto Ltd.

GRAND FALLS NEWS

Customs Officers Furnished the Money to Pay Duty on Smuggled Horse --- Woman Fatally Burned.

Grand Falls, Aug. 24—H. M. Tapley, Havana, Cuba, and E. Kenneth Connell, Woodstock, are spending a few days here on their return from a fishing trip to Temiscouata Lake.

James Guest and Miss M. Mahoney, Bath, Carleton county, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town.

John F. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson and Miss Florence Dickinson, Woodstock, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

J. F. Tilley and Mrs. Tilley, Woodstock, are guests at the Carlos Hotel.

G. W. Bagley and C. S. Britton, Woodstock, are here on a fishing trip.

A recently appointed preventive officer from Carleton county, accompanied by an official from St. John, were here last week on official business. Acting upon information received before their arrival, they went to T. D. Parent's livery stable for the purpose of seizing a horse imported, it was alleged, without any payment of duty. The horse was not in the livery stable and they learned it had been taken to St. Leonards. They hired a team from T. D. Parent, the alleged owner of the smuggled horse, and drove to St. Leonards, but were unable to find the horse. Chagrined, no doubt, upon the return trip they drove faster than prudence dictated. Anyway, when they arrived in Grand Falls the horse was completely exhausted and Mr. Parent, who charged them $20 for overdriving his horse, took this sum and paid the duty on the horse which had been taken across the border and reentered. Hence the officials this time got the worst of it.

Rev. Mr. Earle, St. Leonards' spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Nancy Legacy, who resides on the Tobique road, about four miles from here, met with a fatal accident on Friday evening. While carrying a lighted lamp, she fell down a step on entering her bedroom and the lamp fell and broke, the kerosene taking fire and igniting her clothing. She was terribly burned by the flames, which completely consumed her clothing. On Saturday she was conveyed to St. Basil Hospital, where she lingered until Wednesday, when death ended her sufferings. Her body arrived here yesterday afternoon on the express and the funeral, which was held today, was largely attended. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery at Drummond. The deceased, who is a widow aged forty-five years, is survived by several brothers and sisters.

Miss Theresa Mulherrin has gone to Florenceville to assume temporary charge of the New Brunswick telephone exchange there. Miss Winifred Mulherrin is performing her duties here during her absence.

Miss Hester Berry, of Boston, is visiting friends in Victoria county.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Day, of Three Brooks, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the happening of a recent domestic event—a boy.

Harvesting commenced the first of the week, and a large quantity of oats has been already cut. The late heavy rains, however, have caused the grain to lodge, which will entail a serious loss.

John Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, of Three Brooks, are visiting relatives here.

Everett Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, of Boston, are visiting Mrs. Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Dixon, in Ortonville.

Sheriff Tibbitts and Mrs. Tibbitts intend to depart on Tuesday for Milwaukee and other western cities, where they will spend a month visiting relatives.

Mrs. H. H. Haney and family departed on Tuesday for Wheatland, Manitoba, where she will join her husband, who is employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific in that section.

Mrs. H. H. McLellan, of St. John, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ogilvy, South Tilley.

H. H. McLellan, of St. John, and M. Tennant, of Fredericton, who have been spending a few days at Ogilvy Bros.' camps at the Gulquac, returned home on Tuesday.

The liquor prosecutions at Andover have apparently fizzled out, since the informer from Carleton county has either skipped out or been spirited away. The last two informations laid against parties residing in Plaster Rock were dismissed on Saturday for want of prosecution.

The ratepayers of Perth will vote for or against the incorporation of the town on Sept. 10 next.

The St. John Dog Show.

Entries for the St. John Dog Show will close on August 31 and all persons who have not already entered their dogs should do so at once. As the dog show this year is being held in connection with the big exhibition, and low transporation rates have been arranged for on all railway and steamship lines, fanciers throughout the provinces have an excellent opportunity of exhibiting their dogs at a nominal expense.

Nearly all the classes are filling rapidly, and everything points to an immense show. The early dates upon which the dog show is to be held, Sept. 4, 5 and 6, are very suitable to owners of pointers, setters and spaniels, as they can show their dogs with practically no loss of their shooting, and no doubt large entries in these classes will be forthcoming. For entry blanks and further information address the superintendent, T. McCullough, P. O. Box 411, St. John.

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THIS IS YOUR PROTECTION

against rags, shoddy, cotton, and cotton-and-wool goods. The Hewson Trademark goes only on Pure Wool Tweeds.

There can be no doubt of quality with the Hewson trademark to guide your buying. Look for it every time.