N BOWLERS
CTORIOUS OVER
WORCESTER TEAM

Strings On Black's Al-
aturday Scored 920
itors' 866—The Local

k's Bowling Alleys on Sat-
rning a team of St. John
ted the visitors from Wor-
a score of 920 to 866. Two
ere played. In the first
visitors were victorious de-
e home team by 16 pins.
second game, however, the
men came back at Worces-
efeated them by 70 pins in
infall. As the visitors were
a ball game in the afternoon
not time to play the rubber,
ssed a hope of visiting the
me future date and giving
n team a run for their mon-

John men who bowled were:
arold Olive, A. Machum, C.
F. Paterson, T. L. Wilson,
Black, captain of the team
with a wrenched leg, and
was ably filled by Mr. Pat-

RUANTS GET
E YEAR EACH IN
INDUSTRIAL HOME

Forbes in Chambers a Sat-
rning sentenced Oscar Beck-
d 11, who played truant from
street school, and Tanley
l 10, of Dufferin Schel to a
one year each in the Indus-
ne because they refused to
hool.
eckwith lad admitted that he
ant to go to school. He gave
n. Mr. Rex Cormie princi-
elnster street school inform-
Honor that there was no rea-
the boy should not go.
tt boy claimed that he each-
e Dufferin school absec him.
ed to go to the Winter street
Mr. Malcolm Brown, pricipal
ufferin school denied tt the
abused. The boy's other
that she did not belie that
was abused. She col not
m go to school. His Honor
em guilty of truancy l sen-
hem as above.
ase of the King vs. Thomas
harged with highway bbery,
tried today under the peedy
ct, in the Court Hou before
Forbes. Mr. C. H. rguson
ear for the crown a Mr. E.
le for the defence.

DENT'S SIDE
INS GOLF M&H
BY 12 POINT TO 7

day afternoon's stry wea-
uld not dampen thusiasm
local golfers and sequently
nual president-vi president
was played as suled and
l in a victory for president,
M. Magee and hipporters,
keen and close est, by a
f 12 to 7. Forr players
art in the matc The score
follows:—

nt	vs.	Vice Pres.
M. Magee,		Brown 0
l Longley		W Jack 1
rge Cutler		GeoAvity 0
riff Ritchie		Knight 1
E. Smith		JThomas 1
W. Peters		D. Owcombe 1
C. Currie		Hooper 0
R. Harrison		H. Schofield 0
A. Peters		Ogilvy 1
W. Fraser		Faulds 0
B. Francis		Harrison 0
eon Jones		F. Hartt 0
M. Keator		E. Cready 0
B. Schofield		n White 1
A. McAvity		McAvity 0
red Porter		Worsley 0
L. Kenney		H. Peters 0
W. deForest		H. Peters 0
M. Shadbolt		hn Seely 0
D. Seely		G Wetmore 0
er Clinch		Outram 0
ul Hanson		ey Smith 1
		7

OUS
S, WITH MATINEE
E—60
sical Masterpiece
IT
IBLE?
ASER
RMN
including Bewitching
Gil------
00, .50, .25.
.25.
Do It
NOW

Proceedings Of Trade Congress

Many Important Matters Dealt With at Chambers of Commerce Congress Held in Sydney, the Full Details of Which Are Now Published for the First Time.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held this year at Sydney, dealt with a variety of important subjects, such as Imperial Preference, the establishment of an advisory Imperial Council, the State-aided emigration, Imperial Defence, the false marking of goods by foreign manufacturers, State-owned electric communication from Great Britain across Canada to Australia and New Zealand, and the reduction of telegraphic rates. The resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce in favor of Preference was carried on individual voting by 81 votes to 31, and on voting by Chambers it was passed with 60 for, 8 against, and 11 neutrals.

When the Congress resumed its sittings after the presidential address, Sir Albert Spicer said that the committee appointed to draw up motions on the subjects coming before the Congress had decided that resolution No. 1, proposed by the London Chambers of Commerce, regarding "Commercial relations between the Mother Country, her Colonies, and Dependencies," should be discussed, and the others relating to the same subject eliminated.

Mr. Davis' Resolution.

Mr. P. Warnford Davis, London, thereupon moved that:—

Whereas the fourth and fifth oCngress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire express the opinion that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy.

Whereas it is the opinion of this Congress that it is in the interests of the Empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement.

Whereas the sixth Congress, held in London, in 1906, urged upon His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, and in the various Colonies and Dependencies the advantage of granting preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union would be strengthened, the different parts of the Empire more rapidly developed and Imperial commerce thus increased.

Be it therefore resolved that this Congress, whilst reaffirming the foregoing, urges upon the Governments of the Empire that they treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that the organizations represented at this Congress pledge themselves to press their respective Governments to take such action at the next Imperial Conference as will give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution.

Mr. Davis said that public opinion in England was rising by leaps and bounds in favor of the movement that the Empire should become self-contained and self-supporting, with some form of Protection and reciprocity between the Motherland and the Oversea States. Mr. Chamberlain, in writing to him, has expressed the belief that Australians were ready to listen to such proposals favorably. Mr. Chamberlain added that he wished he were able to take an active part in the greatest movement of the last fifty years.

Mr. Harry Cockshutt, Brantford, British North America, seconded the resolution. Trade, he said, was the life of any community, and Empire without trade was like a body without blood.

A Scottish Amendment.

Mr. Cormack, Leith, moved the deletion of the words after "respective Governments" towards the end of the resolution, and the substitution of the following:—

To appoint Commissioners each of whom shall first inquire into the question as it affects the particular part of the Empire he represents, and thereafter shall confer jointly and report with a view to enabling the Governments of the United Kingdom and Colonies and Dependencies to take such legislative action as may give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution.

Mr. Belcher, Winnipeg, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Royse, Manchester, said the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was in favor of Free Trade from a conviction on economic grounds, that no valid argument had been advanced why England should depart from her present position.

Mr. Dickson, Sheffield, said Tariff Reformers did not desire to put a penny on raw materials. The great problem was to find more employment and reciprocity would provide this.

Mr. Rogers, Sydney, opposed the motion. He considered that preferential trade was a wolf in sheep's clothing. The Empire was maintained only by Free Trade.

Mr. Ayrton, Bradford, reviewed the history of the woolen industry in England during the last fifteen years and said that nothing would create such a bad feeling as Preference.

Mr. Winchcombe, Sydney, said that unemployment in Great Britain was no argument for the fiscal policy being wrong.

Sir Albert Spicer, as representative of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he would vote for the resolution, but personally he opposed it. The Motherland had given the colonies full fiscal powers and only asked to be allowed to decide her own policy. The more freedom given to the commerce of the Empire the better. England could only give preference on foodstuffs, and to raise the price of wheat would strike the greatest blow to the unity of the Empire. The open door by Great Britain made for the world's peace.

Mr. McPherson, Melbourne, briefly advocated a policy of Protection.

Leeds and Tariff Reform.

Mr. Peate, Leeds, said that in the past the Leeds Chamber had favored Free Trade, but a change was coming in the direction of Tariff Reform, and he was fully armed to give a vote in that direction.

Mr. Larke, the Canadian Commissioner, representing Guelph, said he failed to understand why Preference was opposed. The Governments concerned should at least be permitted to inquire into the subject.

Mr. Sullivan, Launceston, Tasmania, opposed the resolution, which was supported by Captain Harwood, Blackburn, Mr. Hatheway, St. John, N. B., Mr. Hedges, Kalgoorlie, Mr. Fearnley, Cairus, Queensland, Mr. Knox, Melbourne, Mr. O'Neill, Newcastle, N. S. W., and Mr. Thurlow, Brisbane.

Mr. Knox said that the majority of the people of the Commonwealth were in favor of Preference.

An amendment moved by Mr. Pender, St. John, N. B., to the effect that Preference should only be applied to goods carried in British ships between British ports was negatived.

Sir Albert Spicer announced that he had decided to add to the resolution the following words: "and in the meantime to appoint commissioners to inquire into the question as it affects each component part of the Empire and to report to their respective Governments."

The original resolution with the addition of the London Chamber of Commerce was carried, on individual voting, by 81 votes to 31. On voting by chambers the resolution was passed with 60 for, 8 against, and 11 neutral.

Imperial Defence.

In the further course of the proceedings Mr. Warnford Davis, on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, moved resolutions 5 and 7 as one motion. The first resolution, which was proposed by the London Chamber of Commerce, was to the effect that the Congress, desiring to record in its proceedings the valuable assistance voluntarily proffered by the Oversea States in recent discussions relating to the naval supremacy of the Empire, hoped that either before or at the next Imperial Conference some practical scheme for the co-operation between the Mother country and the Dominions beyond the Seas for the defence of the Empire, its commerce, and trade routes may be elaborated. Resolution 7, proposed by the Toronto Board of Trade, affirmed the principle that it is the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the defence of the Empire.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ames, Montreal.

It was proposed by Mr. Berry, Melbourne, and seconded by Mr. Earp, Newcastle, that there should be added to the motion a provision that the naval expenditure of the Mother country should be borne by her and her colonies in proportion to the export trade and shipping owned by each.

Messrs. Cunningham, Dunfermline, Kaye, Christchurch, W. F. Cockshutt, Toronto and Cormack, Edinburgh, supported the resolution, which was carried, the amendment being negatived.

Mr. Peate, Leeds, moved Resolution 6, proposed by the Leeds Chamber, which affirmed the necessity of a course of training for the youth of the Empire in discipline and arms, without undue interference with industrial employment.

Mr. Carr, Dunedin, seconded the motion, which Mr Hathaway, St. John, Canada, said he was unable to support. The motion was ultimately carried.

Tax on Travellers

Mr. Chadwick, Kidderminster, moved Resolution 14 of the Kidderminster Chamber, as follows:

That this congress views with much concern the tendency on the part of certain colonies to place restrictions upon possible trade with the Mother country and remaining Colonies by enacting laws to impose a tax upon travellers offering British made goods in such Colonies.

This congress resolves that a petition be addressed to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Premier of each self-governing British Colony, asking that such tax should be abolished in favor of British or Colonial traders.

Mr. Wheway, Walsall, seconded, while Mr. Anderson, Capetown, argued that it was unfair to give Oversea travellers privileges denied to local people. He suggested that the motion be withdrawn.

The motion was carried subject to modification.

Advisory Imperial Council.

Mr. Ames, Montreal, moved resolution 10 of the Montreal Board of Trade, which is in the following terms:

Resolution 10: "That this congress urges upon His Majesty's Government and upon the Governments of the Colonies the appointment of an Advisory Imperial Council to consider questions of Imperial interest, especially those tending to promote trade between the various parts of the Empire."

Mr. Ames, in putting the motion, said that the burden of the resolution was the appointment of a permanent body to work continually for the consolidation of the Empire and the removal of trade barriers.

Sir Albert Spicer said he did not wish to oppose the resolution, but he would ask if its adoption would assist the project of an Imperial Council. He feared there was a risk of the members of a body such as was proposed getting out of touch with the States they represented. It would, however, be an immense advantage to have a representative consultative council of commercial men of the whole Empire, to meet in different parts of the Empire.

Mr. W. Cockshutt, Toronto, said there was no subject more acutely debated than that of the proposed Imperial Council. All Empire matters were, he asserted, dealt with by the dominant party in Great Britain, which did not represent more than five per cent. of the people. It was a necessity that there should be one mouthpiece to speak on behalf of the outlying portions of the Empire and of Great Britain herself.

The resolution was ultimately carried.

Income Tax.

Mr. Dixon, Sheffield, moved the Sheffield Chamber's Resolution 16, of which the following is the text:

Resolution 16: "That this congress is of opinion that the system in force in Western Australia, South Australia, and New Zealand of charging Incometax upon profits resulting from business transactions in these Colonies by British commercial travellers and agents is very prejudicial to British trade, and that such tax ought to discontinued."

This tax, Mr. Dixon argued, was practically an additional Customs duty levied on British goods. Mr. Royse, Manchester, said the system was most inequitable. Mr. Vincent, Perth, Western Australia, said it was perfectly fair to tax the profits of perambulating merchants. Mr. Cheadle, Adelaide, stated that a business house in South Australia having a branch in London paid the British Incometax on the profits of both offices. South Australians were, therefore, doubly taxed in England.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Resolution 20, of the London Chamber, moved by Sir Albert Spicer, dealt with the important subject of emigration, and ran thus: "That the settlement in adequate volume of the Anglo-Saxon race in the British Dominions is deserving of the constant solicitude of the Home and Colonial Governments, who are hereby urged to consider what further or better steps than those at present existing should be taken to elaborate a general State-aided scheme at reduced rates to encourage emigration of suitable settlers under well-considered conditions."

Any country automatically limiting its power of production, Sir Albert told the congres, would find it difficult to secure capital, which was the life-blood of progress. He would like to see the motto "Australia for Australians and Britons," and he suggested that younger emigrants should be sought.

The resolution was carried.

All-Red Cables

Sir Albert Spicer then moved the following consolidated resolution embodying the purport of three resolutions put forward by the London, Sydney and Montreal Chambers respectively—

"This congress is of opinion that it is desirable to complete the Imperial routs between the Motherland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, by State-owned electric communication across Canada to Great Britain, and that the Postal Departments of the various Governments of the Empire should be requested to frame a combined scheme of substantial reductions in telegraphic rates."

On motion of Mr. Kaye, Christchurch, the words "especially in the direction of cheapening Press cablegrams," were added.

Sir Albert Spicer supported the motion on the grounds that Imperial commerce would be blest and social intercourse facilitated, and that cheaper Press messages would be particularly helpful in promoting a better understanding of all Imperial problems.

The motion was adopted.

Sixty Years Married.

Mr. and Mrs. William Young, of 41 Spring street celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday. Mrs. Young was formerly Miss Elizabeth Johnston, and belongs to county Derry, Ireland. She came to Canada in the ship New Zealand. Mrs. Young is eighty-four years of age. She is unable to walk on account of a fall she received a few years ago. Mr. Young hails from county Tyrone, Ireland. He is now eighty-eight years of age and still hale and hearty.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE ONLY WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Howe the Only Woman to Take Part in Welcoming Exercises at Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

The following is the text of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's poem read at the Hudson-Fulton celebration reception in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Mrs. Howe was the only woman on the stage:—

And not alone for Hudson's stream
Avails the magic power of steam.
Blessings of unimagined worth
Its speed shall carry round the earth;
Knowledge shall on its pinions fly,
Nor land nor race in darkness lie;
Commerce her hoards shall freely bring
To many an urgent summoning,
And Want and Wealth, in sundered lands
Shall closely clasp redeeming hands,
While master minds new gospels span,
The holy brotherhood of man.

Rest, Fulton, in thine honored grave,
Remembered with the wise and brave;
Thy message visits every sea,
Herald of benefits to be.
So nearly may our world relate,
The mighty movements of her fate,
So Doom and Dangers wide apart
Appeal to every human heart.

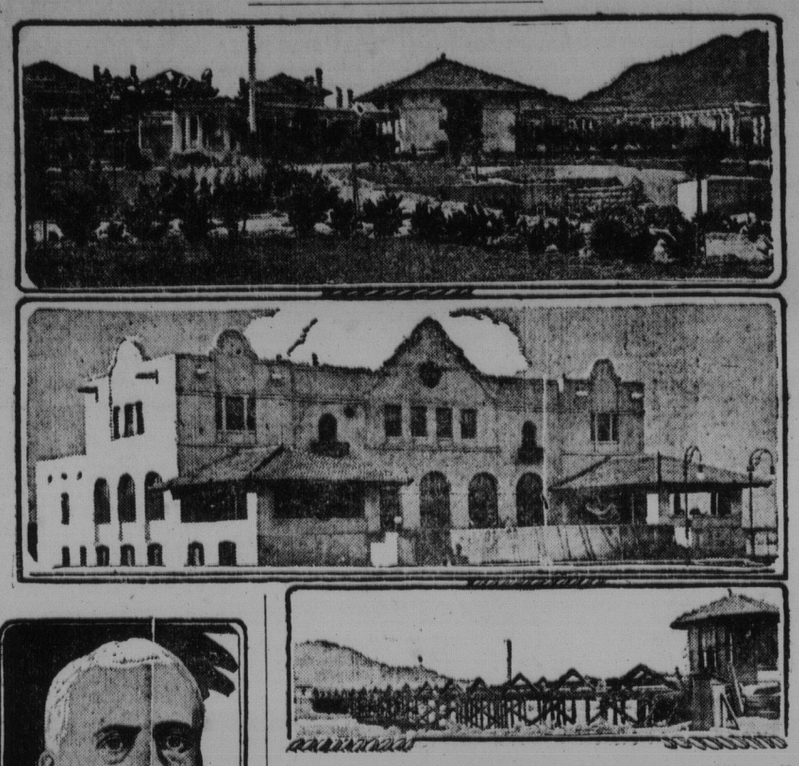
And, as one sun doth compass all
That shall arise or may befall,
One fiat on creation's night
Bestowed the blessed boon of light.
So shall all life one promise fill
For Freedom, Justice and Goodwill.

A river dashing like a gem,
Crowned with a mountain diadem,
Invites an unaccustomed guest
To launch his shallop on her crest—
A pilgrim, whose exploring mind
Must leave his tardy pace behind:
"My bark creeps slow, the world is vast,
How shall its space be overpassed?"

Responsive to his cry appears
A visionary, young in years,
Commissioned with prophetic brain
The mystic problem to explain:
"Where fire and water closest blend,
There find a servant and a friend."

Yet many a moon must wax and wane,
With sleepless nights and days of pain,
Pleading a monarch's court before,
Shrewd processes and study sore,
Ere on the silver tide shall float,
Swifter than thought, young Fulton's boat.

When Taft Meets Diaz At El Paso The Rio Grande Makes History



Upper picture Shows San Jacinto Square, in Juarez, Where Mexico Will Receive Taft. Middle Picture is El Paso Country Club, Where Texas Will Welcome Diaz. Lowest Picture is Bridge Across Rio Grande, Which the Two Executives Cross.

PORFIRIO DIAZ,
President of Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 3—For the first time in history—with the exception of Roosevelt's trip to Panama—a president of the United States is going to invade a foreign country to meet another ruler.

This will happen when Taft and his party are greeted by President Diaz of Mexico on Oct. 16. Both presidents will feast and be feted, each in the other's country.

The historic old bridge that spans the Rio Grande, linking Ciudad Juarez and El Paso, recalls scenes of strife during the Mexican war. Now it awaits a transformation into a mass of color when the coming peaceful invasion of Mexico is made.

Three Banquets

And never before in the long picturesque history of the southwest was there such a ceremony planned. There will be three banquets one for the wives of the presidents. Bands from the Nineteenth infantry at Fort Bliss and from the City of Mexico will play "America" and "La Paloma." And, strangest thing of all, while two cities in different countries are ringing with chers for the two countries, Taft will slip away and have a game of golf on what is called the hardest links to cover in the United States.

When the sun rises on El Paso's biggest day a scene never seen before on the frontier will unfold itself. The red, white and green standard of Mexico will fly beside the stars and stripes; salutes from batteries of bombs and from files of soldiery will wake the city.

Regal Splendor.

At 8 a. m. President Diaz will enter Ciudad Juarez in his own private train, the most sumptuous in the world. This train is fully on a par with all the other appointments of the Diaz retinue, as the Mexican president lives more like a Hindu rajah than a president.

At 9.40 a. m. the whistle from the president's special will usher in a din seldom heard before. Daylight fireworks will be sent up, cannon will boom, whistles blow, and the bells in the quaint mission church towers will ring out a salute.

First Meeting In History.

Meetings between presidents of the two republics have been attempted before but without success. President Harrison visited El Paso during his first term, but did not extend a personal invitation to President Diaz and no meeting was accomplished. The plan was discussed again when President McKinley visited the Texas city, but nothing came of it.

President Taft, however, sent a personal invitation to President Diaz as soon as he decided to go to El Paso, and the invitation was promptly accepted.

While 250 El Pasoans formally receive the president, the Diaz train will slowly cross the river, and a meeting that will live in history will be witnessed by thousands of persons.

Parade Follows.

Then will follow a parade that hitherto has been conceived only in fiction. Indians, gauchos, cowboys, vaqueros, soldiers, afoot and mounted, rangers from Texas plains, bands in army uniform and Mexican brown, and a long line of carriages with prominent men will pass in review. Hardly will the music of some martial American air die away before, in the distance, will sound the peculiar strains of Meixcan music which the Latin-American ear loves to hear.

A banquet at the Chamber of Commerce will follow. After an auto ride Daiz will reboard his train and recross the river, while Taft will leave for the links.

Mexico's Turn.

In the evening it will be Mexico's turn. Illuminations and fireworks, bombs and salutes, will announce Taft's arrival at Juarez. There will be another banquet and a conference during which problems of state will be discussed by both presidents.

El Paso has turned itself upside down in preparation for the big event. The city treasury has been turned over to Mayor Jos. U. Sweeney and a citizens committee.

"Go the limit," were the instructions of this patriotic Texan town.

Mrs. Wm. H. Taft will not be overlooked in the celebration. She will be driven across into Mexico to dine with Mrs. Diaz at the hotel where Mrs. McKinley was entertained in 1898, and Mrs. Diaz will return to the United States to dine with Mrs. Taft at the El Paso Country club.

THE JANITOR OF YOUR DREAMS NOW AT HAND

They Are Training Men in New York --- The Plumber Will Cease from Troubling When He Gets On the Job.

New York, Oct. 1.—Pretty soon, and not so very, very far off in the future either, when your wife telephones down to the janitor, "Carlo, the water heater is out of order and nurse wants to give baby its bath. Will you mend the heater?" a soft and polite Italian voice will respond, "Si Signora." Then your wife may add, "And oh, Carlo, there is too much heat in the conservatory and I think a pane of glass is loose in the music room and the electric light in the library is out of order. Will you attend to these things, Carlo?" Again that cherished voice of sunny Italy will reply in softest accents, "Si Signora, I fix-a heem.'

Carlo Appears.

Presently Carlo, probably wearing a gondolier's picturesque garb, will enter your apartment softly humming an air from "La Traviata" and presto! almost before the missus has time to order the nurse to prepare baby for its bath the hot water heater will be benefitted by expert administration, the shaky window will be confined to its place, the electric light will be made to dazzle and the heat in the conservatory moderated to the queen's taste.

No Joke.

Gentle reader, this is no joke. The work of training Italian youths to be the ideal janitor is on its way. Scores of carpenters and plumbers are at work in the Five Points House of Industry, the eight story building at 155 Worth street, and the old house adjoining, which has been used for Five Points mission work these last fifty years. They are overhauling and fitting up both the old and the newer building from basement to roof garden, and that same basement is to be devoted to the training of Italians in all the arts and industries indicated by the questions propounded to Carlo above; and also in the proper deportment of janitors.

Work Merged.

This delightful state of affairs is an outcome of the merging of the work of the House of Industry with that of the Children's Aid Society, and part of the plan is the removal of the Italian evening industrial school from its outgrown quarters in Leonard street to the remodelled houses at Five Points. At present the houses are only partly occupied as an Italian school for children of the poor in the neighborhood where the children are not only instructed in kindergarten work and primary English branches, but get a wholesome meal on the main floor of the old house which has been turned into a dining room.

The Italian Evening Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, will conduct many other classes intended to fit the young Italian for industrial progress, but its most interesting department will be that of a school for janitors.

Visited Schoolroom.

Yesterday a reporter visited the janitor's schoolroom, guided by Sig. O. E. Tuomisto, who for many years has been caretaker and engineer of the building. Tuomisto himself is as polite as a gentle June breeze, and he is enthusiastic over the prospect of the school for janitors, which opens on the evening of the first Monday in October.

"Here," he said, when the big basement room was reached, "we will teach the pupil in janitorship how to take care of plumbing, to inspect windows, to look out for fire hose and fixtures, to care for high and low pressure boilers and heating furnaces. Here are laundry tubs. We put a tub out of order and instruct the janitor how to put it in order again. We will show him how to prevent the standing pipes outside of buildings from freezing. He will know what a janitor should know and we will teach him good manners."

The excellent Tuomisto did not say that they would make master plumbers or glaziers out of their scholars, but they will be drilled thoroughly in first aid to injured plumbing and glazing and water and heating pipes and electric wires. They will be taught what to do when the elevator gets stubborn between floors and if a gas pipe leaks they will know how to apply an emergency plug.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND LAUNCH DREADNOUGHTS

London, Oct. 3.—The Neptune, the eighth in the series of British Dreadnoughts has been launched at Portsmouth.

She will be armed with ten 12 inch and twenty four inch guns. Her length is 530 feet, breadth 84 and her displacement is 20,250 tons.

She will be equipped with turbine engines capable of developing 25,000 horse-power and attaining a speed of 21 knots.

Germany Too.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Germany's second super-Dreadnought, hitherto known as the Ersat Aldenburg, was launched today at Wilhelmshafen, and was christened the Ost-Friesland.

She is a sister ship to the Helgoland, which was launched on Sept. 25, and so far as is allowed to be known she seems to be the equal of Great Britain's Neptune.

Both the Helgoland and Ost-Friesland are destined for service in the North Sea squadron. It is expected that they will be ready to go into commission in the summer of 1911.

Germany now has six Dreadnoughts, including the one launched today. Simultaneously with the launching of the Ost-Friesland the new naval harbor of Wilhelmshafen was inaugurated. It will shortly become the headquarters of Germany's navy.

Nearly ten years have been occupied in its construction, and the cost has been approximately $17,500,000. It contains six docks, three of which will accomodate the largest Dreadnoughts.

AUCTION SALES

POTTS
Steam Ferry Boat Quangondy
BY AUCTION.
The City of Saint John offers for sale by public auction at Chubb's Corner (so-called) on Saturday, Morning, October 16th, at 12 o'clock noon, the side wheel ferry steamer, formerly used between the east and west side of harbor for passengers and teams. Following is a description: Registered tonnage 98.8 tons, length 114 feet, breadth of beam 23.2, depth of hold, 9.7, low pressure engines 30 h. p. For further particulars, inquire at City Engineer's office, City Hall.
F. L. POTTS,
Auctioneer.
St. John, Sept. 24, 1909.

Sales Solicited.
Prompt Returns.
TLC T. L. Coughlan
AUCTIONEER
70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B.
Clifton House Building.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One large oak refrigerator, built by Quinn, of Portland, Me., 13 ft. long, 7 ft. high, 8 ft. deep, with space for ice in centre. Can be delivered latter part of June. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Royal Hotel.

WANTED

Wanted—Board by two young ladies in private family, central location preferred, terms moderate. Apply Board, c/o Standard Office.

Wanted—Boy to learn trade. Apply to G. Hevenor, Cor. Smythe and Nelson Sts.

WANTED—Four energetic young men of good appearance to put a good thing before the public in this city. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E., C/o Standard.

LOST

LOST—A string of gold beads between Leinster street Baptist Church and 220 King street East. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Miss Nita Waterbury, 220 King Street East.

Lost or Stolen—A Twisted Gold Chain Necklace, set with three pendants, each set with Carbuncles and Rimmed Clusters of Diamonds. Any one giving information at this office leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

Lost—A roll of money between King Street near Germain and South Wharf. Liberal reward if returned to The Standard Office.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
REAL TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS in any quantity from 25c each. DOMINION STATIONERY CO. 78 Prince William street.

SHOW CARDS
All the new things in show cards and window signs. Latest airbrush effects. 'Phone me and I will furnish estimates. HAMPTON SHOW CARD SIGNS. 'Phone 1889-31. 23 King Street.

EDISON RECORDS
For October, call early for choice Edison Phonographs, play Two and Four Minute Records. Phonographs and Sewing Machines Repaired to give satisfaction. William Crawford, 105 Princess Street, Opposite White Store.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office in the Royal Bank Building,
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186 Union St. 'Phone 133.