

THE NEWS is published every week by the Star Printing Co., Limited, St. John, N. B.

JOHN P. PATTERSON,
Manager.

The News.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SEPT. 20, 1907.

PURE MILK.

That pure milk is essential to the health of a community is as certain as that proper precautions are not taken to keep the milk supply of St. John pure. Continually the health officials and the milk dealers are at odds over the necessity, as compared with the cost, of some measure of public protection; while if every civic regulation were most rigidly enforced the city would by no means be guaranteed from danger from this source. Once at least in recent history, impure milk has been the cause of a serious epidemic in the city, and none can guess how many isolated cases of disease are yearly due to this cause. The existing regulations are inadequate; the machinery for enforcing them is inadequate. If the children of our city are to receive the protection which they are entitled, the whole system of milk production and distribution must be changed.

Of course this will not be easy. The yelp of protest from the dealers over the Board of Health's reasonable rule for the washing of milk cans, illustrates one of the greatest difficulties in the way, that is that every measure taken in the public interest which tends to make more work or less profits for the milkman will be made an occasion of an increase in the price of milk, an increase which in all probability will be larger than its excuse warrants.

Since an increase in the price of milk constitutes a tax upon every family in the city, and since an increase is inevitable, if ordinary provisions against disease is taken, it would seem the part of wisdom for the city to assume a larger control over this business to the extent of making such precautions as are obviously necessary for the public health at the public expense.

"Municipal milk" has been laughed at, but it may come to that yet. Certainly municipal ownership of nothing, unless it be a city's water supply, is more justifiable than so long as milk production and distribution are under private management that community is insanely reckless of its safety which neglects to take every possible precaution to ensure the cleanliness and wholesomeness of this so universal food.

As to who shall bear the expense of these precautions directly, that is a matter of business. The expense falls upon the whole list of taxpayers, while the milk money is collected by the milk dealers or by the municipality. So it is simply a matter of calculation. If the necessary sanitary precautions will take less out of the people if provided at the public expense, than if collected by the milk dealers in the form of an increase in price, then common sense demands that the city should take the matter into its own hands.

But in any event the precautions must be taken. Doctors' bills are not less because they are not paid.

A WHITE MAN'S CANADA.

In an interview given in Montreal, on his arrival from England last week, Sir Charles Tupper criticised the policy of the West in attempting to shut out Asiatic labor. "Altogether I regard it as a very short-sighted policy," said Sir Charles, "to exclude these men, who are said to be good workers, and who are so much needed in the Pacific coast of the Dominion. The provinces are suffering from a need of labor; and as they are able to meet that want in some measure they should be received and should be well treated in this country."

Rather it is Sir Charles who is short-sighted. From the standpoint of present expediency every man who can handle a pickaxe and shovel, and who can be brown, yellow, black or streaked, should be allowed to come, should be coaxed to come, into Canada. There is work for all that the steamships can bring. From the standpoint of Oriental labor would mean just now a great boom in railway construction and in all manner of development; particularly would it be a great boon to the capitalists who are building railroads and factories, and who are naturally anxious for cheap labor. Also we are willing to admit that, for the time being, it would not injure the Canadian working man half as much as he thinks it would.

But in considering this question one should look further ahead than the next decade. What is to be done with these alien races which we cannot assimilate, and who show no disposition to enter into Canadian citizenship, even if Canada were willing to give them that privilege? And what in the long run is to become of the Canadian working man in competition with those who can exist on a handful of rice a day, and who are willing to live under conditions which, to a self-respecting Canadian, home-loving and accustomed to comfortable living, would be intolerable? These are questions which must be fully answered by anyone who would make British Columbia for its frontier of the yellow peril.

The whole thing is not a matter of today or tomorrow, but for all time. And we do not think that to those who look at it in this light, who remember the race problem which is driving the Southern States mad, want to keep Canada a white man's country, the epithet "short-sighted" can properly be applied.

THE TOLL OF THE SEA.

In spite of all man's effort to bend the sea to his mastery, he is compelled to pay each year increasing toll for the use of that great highway. The returns, recently issued by Lloyd's, of vessels lost during the year 1906, show that the world's shipping has lost tonnage amounting to \$18,223 tons, excluding vessels of under 100 tons. The number of vessels represented by this tonnage is 945, of which 378 were steamers, and 567 were sailing vessels. The tonnage of the steam vessels was \$60,707. Excluding cases of breaking

up, 234 steamers, of an aggregate of 23,175 tons, were lost at sea. The greatest number of losses occurred, naturally, under the British flag, altogether 133 of such steamers being lost. The percentage lost, however, is not disheartening, being 1.43 per cent. for the United Kingdom and 1.83 per cent. for the Colonies. This compares, for instance, with 2.71 per cent. for Japan, 2.33 per cent. for Italy, 1.80 per cent. for Norway, 1.41 per cent. for the United States, and 1.59 per cent. for Germany; while France lost 1.63 per cent. In sailing vessels 103 British ships were lost at sea, or 4.35 per cent. for the United Kingdom and 6.20 per cent. for the Colonies. Norway lost 6.73 per cent. of vessels owned, the United States, 4.33 per cent., Germany, 2.28 per cent., and France, 2.35 per cent.

The gross loss is greater than in former years in tonnage, as stated above, steam vessels of an aggregate of 23,175 tons were lost, broken up, etc., compared with 22,978 tons in 1905 and 513,879 tons in 1904. In sailing vessels tonnage to the amount of 207,215 tons was recovered from the sea, as compared with 224,376 tons in 1905 and 225,383 tons in 1904. The loss in sailing vessels, which was rather high last year, thus counter-balanced the smaller losses of steamers, so that the combined totals were rather greater than in former years. The percentage lost, also, of vessels owned is also rather greater, being for steamers 1.94 per cent. for 1906, compared with an average of 1.39 per cent. for the period 1901-1905. In sailing vessels, 5.53 per cent. in number were lost, as compared with an average of 4.57 per cent. for 1901-5. In classifying the causes, it is to be noted that 46 per cent. of the steamers lost, and 40 per cent. of the sailing vessels, were wrecked. Breaking up on condemnation accounts for 24.9 per cent. of the steamers and 23 per cent. of the sailing vessels lost to the mercantile marine. Collision accounts for 11.4 per cent. of the losses among the steamers. Next in order for steamers come those returned as "foundered," "missing," "burnt," and "abandoned"—9 per cent. Among sailing vessels losses returned as abandoned account for 31.1 per cent. of the remaining losses being classified in order as "missing," "foundered," "collision," etc.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The temperance campaign which has been carried on unrelentingly in Great Britain, though it has as yet produced little in the way of lessening the liquor traffic has apparently had the effect of considerably lessening the consumption of intoxicants. A recent compilation of statistics regarding the use of beer and spirits in the United Kingdom shows an encouraging and almost continued improvement. In 1830 the per capita consumption of spirits was 0.96 gallon; it was 0.80 gallon in 1840, 0.88 in 1850, 0.95 in 1860, 1.01 in 1870, 1.06 in 1881 and 0.96 in 1890. Sixty years therefore there were ten years wherein the decline was marked, then there was an increase during four ten-year periods and then there was a decline which brought the figure of 1893 close to that of 1830.

In 1899-1900 the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom was 1.18 gallons per inhabitant, which was high enough to call out pessimistic comment at the time. But since 1900 there has been another decline to 0.92 gallon, and that is a very favorable showing. In beer consumption the average for England and Wales was reported as follows for the periods named: 1891-1893, 50 gallons per inhabitant; 1894-1896, 48 gallons; 1897-1899, 46 gallons. The consumption for the United Kingdom during the year 1899-1900 was 27.23 gallons, and in 1900-1901 it was only 27.81. There has been a falling off, therefore, in the consumption of both beer and spirits, but the comparison, extending over a long series of years indicates that fluctuations may be expected rather than a persistent decrease with the decades. It is to be noted moreover, that in ten years the brewers' licenses have decreased in number from 8,395 to 4,985, and the licenses to traders in intoxicants from 223,702 to 223,394. These figures are taken to indicate that permanent gains for the temperance cause are being made in the Mother Country. The Mother Country has great need of such a movement, and the highly expert temperance organizations which the exigencies of the conditions have produced in Great Britain, may be fairly congratulated on the measure of success which they have achieved.

PREMIER BOND'S OUTCRY.

Sir Robert Bond being a politician, it may be that his violent outcry against the new modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States regarding the fisheries, which he describes as "a disgrace to British diplomacy and a shameful sacrifice of the interests of the people of the colony," was wholly a play to the political gallery, prompted by prospect of an early election. Otherwise it is wholly unjustifiable, and in any event it is mischievous in the extreme.

The matter under dispute between the Newfoundland and American fishermen has been submitted to the international court of The Hague. Premier Bond admits that this is being done with his approval, and even that he suggested and inspired the submission. This being the situation, he would have no just ground for complaint if the matter under dispute were allowed to remain in the hands of the court, pending its decision. As it would be the disputants private parties. But instead of matters being allowed to remain as they were, conditions have been materially changed. Two of the Newfoundland fishermen, who have been bitterly complained of—the use of purse seines and the practice of fishing for herring—have been withdrawn while the whole business is sub judice and practically the whole ground of Premier Bond's protest is narrowed now to the fact that Americans are allowed to use purse seines.

Under the circumstances, Premier Bond's action is not only disloyal, but discreditable, from an Imperial point of view; but it may be wise as a move in practical politics.

ALIEN LABOR BOSSES.

There is one thing at least more injurious to the interests of Canadian workmen than the porting of alien labor, and that is the domination of alien bosses. Canadians generally will heartily agree with the declaration of the National Trades and Labor Congress, in recent session at Quebec City, that "the action of self-styled labor leaders in maintaining foreign organizations on British soil is unpatriotic and unworthy of the name of our fair land."

In no sense it is gratifying to learn that the shocking riots at Vancouver were inspired and directed by American hoodlums, calling themselves labor leaders, who came from Seattle and San Francisco with the deliberate object of embroiling Canada in the same quarrel with Japan which the labor bosses have brought upon the United States. Canadians at least are free from the danger of having instigated a discreditable assault upon a peaceful folk, the subjects of a friendly and allied Majesty, The King. But still we have the shameful knowledge that workmen of our own have allowed themselves to be led by the nose and made to do the dirty work of these alien labor bosses. And in every labor dispute which has brought discredit upon Canadian workmen, the hand of those alien bosses has been apparent. Left to themselves, Canadian laborers conduct their quarrels decently and in order. Witness the recent Springfield strike with over a thousand members of the Provincial Workmen's Association who were not one act of violence. But with the advent of the reckless and irresponsible foreign manipulators who rule those Canadian unions which are affiliated with the international unions, has almost always come strife and disorder and discredit.

Surely Canadian labor is stout enough to stand alone. The time might have been when the support of the American unions was worth the toll paid and the humiliation involved, but we agree with the National Congress that the time is past.

SUMMER SONG.

Now the golden day is ending,
See the quiet night descending,
Stealing, stealing all the colors, all the
Roses from the west.
Safe at home each bird is keeping,
Watch over nest and children sleeping,
Down beside the river flowing,
Where the broom and fax are growing.
Little breezes whisper gently, as night's
Music softly swells;
And like bells of Elin beating,
Lonely through the shadows stealing,
Thinking of the things that
Come the sound of cattle bells,
Sleep, then, sleep, my little daughter,
Cattle bells and wind, and water,
Weaving, weaving chains of golden
Spells, as about the Dreamland's
—Mary H. Poynter, in New Zealand Verse.

THE BIRDS MIGRATING IN THE NIGHT.

Each answering each, beneath the stars they go,
A little host wrapped far within the night,
Their quiet peepings ease the toll of night.
Rest waits beyond the blinking towns below,
And when one wanders, lost in dusky air,
Thrilled by man's feeble mimic of the day,
There is a voice, strong, knowing all the way
To note fresh hope and tell of one that cares.

THE BIRDS MIGRATING IN THE NIGHT.

With storm-clouds black and rolled against the north,
And just a few high stars hope shining forth—
Weak little ones—but strong with all the might
Of that great Something calling ever on
To the sweet resting in the joy of dawn.
—Arthur L. Phelps.

DELIVERANCE.

(Evening Standard.)
Thank God for Night that, like the pillar's
He set between His people and their
past,
Blot out Day's ills that else had
followed fast,
Its frets and fears beneath whose yoke
I bowed!
"Drowned in they all," a great Voice
cries aloud,
"On my deep tides of darkness overcast,
Once more life lies before thee, clean
and vast!"
So, with fresh hope, fresh faith, fresh
floods of joy endow,
Each dawn I fling the past away, and
burn
In blent reincarnation, having won
A new-made world whose splendor
whites out all of yesterdays.
This temple of my soul, which now I
turn
In reverent oration to its sun,
And therein stand ascolled. Thank
God for Night!
—Hubertton Lulham.

WHO KNOWS.

By Arthur Barry, (Rev. A. O'Neill).
He died last week you say, Ah, me,
Could I but think 'twas only men,
Less haltingly would drag my pen,
My tears would flow less bitterly.

Last week? Nay, years ago, alas!
He died, that nobler self we knew,
The soul to God and conscience true,
Indifferent to things that pass.

And yet who knows what may betide
Ere mortal life ebbs quite away?
God grant him the angels say,
"He lived again before he died."

—The Ave Maria.

RECENT WEDDINGS.

SLIPP-SHERWOOD.

A very pretty house-wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sherwood, Midland, Wednesday afternoon, September 11th, when their only daughter, Cora Aileen, was united in marriage to Ira Hamilton Slipp of Carpenter, Queens Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Abram Perry of Norton, pastor of the United Baptist church, in the presence of many relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The drawing room was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the bride wore a gown of white satin, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit. The ceremony was a very quiet one, and the bride and groom were accompanied by a few friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Jenkins in the presence of a large company of guests. The bride received a large number of valuable presents, accompanied by good wishes on the happy occasion. The newly wedded couple left for Boston on the evening of the 12th.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

LESTER-ROBICHEAU.

The marriage of Lester Robicheau to Miss Mabel Harper, daughter of John Harper, was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sherwood, Midland, Wednesday afternoon, September 11th, when their only daughter, Cora Aileen, was united in marriage to Ira Hamilton Slipp of Carpenter, Queens Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Abram Perry of Norton, pastor of the United Baptist church, in the presence of many relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The drawing room was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the bride wore a gown of white satin, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit. The ceremony was a very quiet one, and the bride and groom were accompanied by a few friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Jenkins in the presence of a large company of guests. The bride received a large number of valuable presents, accompanied by good wishes on the happy occasion. The newly wedded couple left for Boston on the evening of the 12th.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.

The bride's going away gown was brown chiffon broadcloth, with a large train and a large veil. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo suit.