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be paid for in advance.

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The following agent is authorized to canvass  
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Wm. Somerville

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 11, 1905

A LARGE ORDER  
The big tariff reform fight, which was  
expected in the Massachusetts Republican  
convention yesterday was avoided by a  
compromise. The "stand-patters" and the  
advocates of jug-handled reciprocity assailed  
each other with strenuousness at one  
or two points, but the tariff reform plank  
framed by the committee on resolutions  
went through without protest. It recom-  
mends the enactment by congress of a  
tariff provision "which shall protect Amer-  
ican markets against discrimination, and  
secure to the United States the treatment  
accorded to the most favored nation in all  
foreign markets."

The plank constitutes a large order, but  
while it is a recognition that tariff reform  
has Republican friends in Massachusetts,  
and is intended to deal some of the  
Democratic thunder, it does not mean  
much. To secure such treatment by all  
foreign nations the United States would  
be compelled to make real concessions in  
several important directions; and as yet  
the "stand-pat" influence which desires to  
enjoy every advantage and give none in  
return is dominant in the national Republi-  
can councils. Even the reciprocity commit-  
tee who were active in yesterday's convention  
are not willing to make such concessions  
as would be demanded. Senator Lodge,  
who presided at the assembly, said the time  
for tariff revision was when the Republi-  
cans are in power--another way of saying  
that the tariff must be amended only by  
its friends, who may safely be trusted to  
refrain from material changes. "Free raw  
materials," said Senator Lodge, "is but  
another term for free trade. Free raw  
materials would sound the death knell of  
both reciprocity and protection." But  
Senator Lodge permitted the tariff plank  
to go through unchanged, while in his  
speech he practically doomed the principle  
it seeks to make active in congress.

There are many tariff reformers, both  
in the western and eastern states. They  
agree upon certain principles, but when  
specific tariff items are discussed they fall  
to fighting. The paramount American idea  
in tariff matters today is that the high  
wall of protection must be retained, and  
that, nevertheless, other countries must  
be persuaded or coerced into opening their  
markets freely to American products. One-  
third of the Americans are treated to a period  
of retaliation by important customers, the  
tariff reform movement in the republic  
may be expected to develop great force  
and definite direction.

THE NEED OF CHEAPER POWER  
Several gentlemen interested in the pro-  
posed Board of Trade investigation of the  
value of the falls as a source of power for  
industrial purposes have asked The Tele-  
graph for information on the subject. The  
Board of Trade council has not yet had  
time to deal with the matter, but pro-  
poses to do so very soon. What direction  
the investigation will take is not yet  
known. One of The Telegraph's callers  
yesterday offered several suggestions. He  
suggested the great importance of cheap  
power would be admitted by every busi-  
ness man in the city. He was aware that  
the commercial value of the falls was con-  
sidered some years ago, but he recalled  
that no definite decision was then reached,  
and pointed out that remarkable progress  
in the utilization of water powers had been  
made since that the subject was looked into  
with a view to the local application of the  
knowledge gained.

A committee of Board of Trade men,  
he suggested, could not do better than recom-  
mend that an expert in these matters be  
communicated with, and asked how much  
an examination of the situation would  
cost. The expert might be asked, as a pre-  
liminary step, to decide whether or not  
the peculiar conditions here will permit  
of the harnessing of the river force at  
the falls, where nature has provided a  
dam and a great reservoir. The gentle-  
man was inclined to think that a part of  
this reservoir could be shut off, thus leav-  
ing the channel free to navigation, and  
that each high tide could be used to re-  
place in the storage basin thus created  
such water as had been drawn off to op-  
erate turbines during the period of low tide.  
The expense attending a satisfactory and  
decisive examination of the situation by a  
competent engineer would not be very  
great in comparison with the importance  
of the results that might follow. All sorts  
of suggestions for utilizing the river have  
been made from time to time, but none  
has been practical, and it is possible  
that an engineer paid to look into the  
matter might say there was no chance to  
use the falls to advantage. But an in-  
vestigation is well worth while. If it were

demonstrated that some plan were prac-  
ticable, there would be no lack of capital  
to carry it out.

AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES  
The editor of the Amherst News is  
divine to confession. He has troubles,  
and with a view to preventing more of the  
same kind he takes the public into his con-  
fidence. It appears that men and women  
have called at his office and asked him to  
write, immediately, editorials on this sub-  
ject or that in which they have become in-  
terested. To a woman from Chicago who  
requested him to compile, for local con-  
sumption, a treatise on clam work in the  
Windy City, he replied that he would, if  
she would reciprocate by writing an article  
for the News on "The Claims of Halifax  
as a Summer Port." She went away mad.  
A man who had photographs of disembod-  
ied spirits despised the editor because  
he was not ready to grind out a red hot  
editorial on the beauties, or intricacies,  
of spiritualism. Others whose wishes he was  
unable or unwilling to meet in a jiffy went  
away--he knows--regarding him with pity  
or contempt. Therefore, more in sorrow  
than in anger, the News editor, after re-  
citing his troubles, writes in conclusion:--  
"We beg our good friends not to consider  
an editor as a penny slot machine where  
all that is required is to deposit the coin  
and out comes the editorial. We know  
that it is far from good taste to make these  
personal references through our columns,  
but self preservation is the first law of  
nature and when we get the 'Boundary  
Dispute,' 'The Iron Industry,' 'Spiritual-  
ism,' 'Sabbath Desecration,' and 'The  
Morocco versus Germany Affair' all dumped  
in on our back yard without a moment's  
notice we feel that it is time to utter a  
feeble protest."

Perhaps the confession will bring relief.  
At all events he felt that he could no longer  
let concealment prey upon him, and  
knowing his sorrows his subscribers may  
prove compassionate hereafter.

FAMILY INFLUENCE  
After it had been shown yesterday that  
the salary of President McCurdy, of the  
Mutual, had been \$120,000 a year since  
1901, Mr. Hughes asked the younger Mc-  
Curdy--the \$2,000,000 one--why the old  
gentleman received so much more than  
formerly; in 1871 he was content with a  
paltry \$30,000 a year. The young man  
glibly replied that in 1871 the company's  
assets were only \$40,000,000, while now  
they were \$400,000,000. The chairman of  
the committee asked if the benefits accru-  
ing to the policy holders had increased  
with the same speed. And there he touched  
the most important feature of the re-  
cent revelations--the fact that the policy  
holders have been robbed for the benefit  
of the "machines" controlling the big com-  
panies, enriching themselves and their re-  
lations, and diverting immense sums for  
purposes wholly foreign to life insurance.

President McCurdy's recital the other day  
when he was on the stand was thought to  
be sensational. President McCurdy raised  
the limit yesterday. His son has  
"earned" nearly \$2,000,000 since he left  
college a few years ago. In The Telegraph's  
special despatches this morning there is  
an extract from President McCurdy's testi-  
mony, in which the rich results of family  
influence and relationship are set forth  
in striking fashion. Where the fat agent  
is, there are to be found the riches of his  
independent relatives, or the relatives of his in-  
fluential associates--"their sisters and their  
cousins and their aunts."

The public has long known that life  
insurance costs too much. Why it costs  
so much is now being illustrated. In the  
current Review of Reviews this phase of  
the question is discussed by Mr. Walter  
Wellman. "Insurance," he says, "costs  
too much in America--far more than it  
does abroad. Out of every \$100 of Ameri-  
can insurance income last year only forty-  
one per cent. was paid back to the policy-  
holders, while actual management expenses  
were nearly twenty-four, and thirty-five  
was carried over to surplus. This is double  
the cost in Great Britain and almost three  
times that of government insurance in  
Germany. Three-fifths of all this outlay  
is for commissions on their business and  
agency expenses. Premiums paid on last  
year's new business of \$1,230,000,000 secured  
by certain American companies amounted  
to \$30,000,000. To get this it cost \$13,000,  
000 or eight per cent. out of the premium  
received. Two years ago this cost was  
only seven per cent. It is already  
only seven per cent. of the companies that  
all the first year's income goes for getting  
the policy, and one company paid up thirty-  
one per cent. in addition to this. This  
money belonging to one of the policy-  
holders was used to coax another man to  
take out a policy."

Mr. Wellman believes the present agita-  
tion will restore sound methods and re-  
duce the cost of insurance. First, how-  
ever, it will be necessary to remove from  
all connection with the business many of  
the men and the influences exposed by the  
present investigation. And these men  
and influences are very strongly entrenched.  
They have had corrupt relations with  
at least some of the state's agents appointed  
to protect the public. The work of re-  
form must be slow and persistent or the  
worst evils will remain or soon recur.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE  
The excess of Canadian imports over  
exports continues to excite some of the  
observers who are searching a fairly clear  
sky for additional clouds. There is a ten-  
dency on the part of some to exalt the  
balance of trade theory, and on the part  
of others to slight it utterly. The fact  
remains that no country can have its  
cake and eat it too. It is of no use to say  
that because Great Britain, a wonderfully  
rich country, imports more than it ex-  
ports, the balance of trade theory amounts  
to nothing under any circumstances. The  
Toronto News quotes, Collector White of  
the port of Montreal, as pointing out that  
considering the real meaning of our present  
exports and imports, there is no reason  
to believe that we are getting into deep water  
commercially.

Commenting on the increase of imports  
at the port of Montreal, Collector White  
gives it as his opinion that the position  
of Canada is thoroughly sound. If exports  
were steadily declining while imports rose  
he would regard that condition as danger-  
ous, but there are two explanations. One  
is the great increase in immigration and  
the introduction of capital brought in by  
immigrants, and the other is the extensive  
public works now under construction by  
the federal and provincial governments and  
by private individuals. In fact the im-  
ports themselves are in the nature of  
wealth that will prove reproductive. A  
good deal of the excess of imports is rep-  
resented by capital that is being brought  
in here to develop the country and build rail-  
ways. Mr. White's opinion carries weight.  
As editor of the Montreal Gazette he was  
recognized as a high authority on com-  
mercial subjects."

CHURCH UNION  
The Baptists are putting on the larger  
garment of union, discarding the smaller  
one of division. In many churches yester-  
day the change, now almost complete,  
was the subject of earnest commendation.  
Even now, no doubt, many Baptists of  
either branch are beginning to wonder  
why agreement was not brought about  
long ago. The men who have engineered  
consolidation deserve, and will receive,  
much honor for the good work. Some men  
will make it their business to see that the  
full fruits of union are not lost, that the  
united stream make one of great power.  
No concession has been made, one is sure,  
that will not prove to have been amply  
justified, and that will not seem slight  
hereafter in the light of results.

The city and province are rich in the  
number of denominations and church  
buildings they possess. Of the province,  
as of Canada as a whole, it may be said  
that conditions leading to or emphasizing  
many of the differences between one de-  
nomination and another have been greatly  
altered or do not now exist. The essen-  
tials upon which most denominations  
agree far outweigh in importance their  
points of difference. A layman is apt to  
think economy of effort and of money  
would lead to a rapid spread of the union  
movement at the expense of many denom-  
inational fences. It is a broad age, and  
few will doubt that the coming years will  
bring a wide recognition of the necessity  
for far more co-operation and co-  
ordination in religious matters. The  
style of the temple or of  
the rites may or may not be import-  
ant. The real effect upon the worship-  
ers and upon society at large is what  
counts.

"ELIJAH" WINS  
"Elijah" of Shiloh (Me.), having been  
tried by a jury of twelve good, and pre-  
sumably sane, white men, may go on with  
the dance. The jury disagreed. The prop-  
hete's prestige will be enhanced by the  
failure of the law to punish him for car-  
rying a fourteen-year-old boy who was ill  
with diphtheria, to about a foot from food  
or drink along with others of the faithful.  
The fellow who are attracted by the  
self-proclaimed leader of the queer Maine  
colony will now be ready to believe that  
he has been preserved from unjust pen-  
alties by a higher power. The nonsense at  
Shiloh will go on. Seemingly the testi-  
mony of some witnesses who swore that  
unpleasant conditions prevailed there, was  
regarded as worthless by the jury because  
the witnesses admitted having quarreled  
with "Elijah" or escaped from the influ-  
ence he formerly exercised upon them.  
Sandford may not have caused the death  
which led to this trial. Perhaps he did  
not even contribute to it. But enough  
evidence was adduced at this trial and  
at preceding ones to warrant the state's  
attorney in instituting a new action in-  
tended to drive the prophet and his lead-  
ing supporters out of Maine or cause them  
to forego the mode of life that has made  
the place notorious. "Prophets" are not  
good judges of the treatment of diph-  
theria, and should not be permitted to  
exercise any such authority as that claim-  
ed and wielded by Sandford.

NOTE AND COMMENT  
In a few days the sunrise express on the  
I. C. R. will be set back to a comparative-  
ly reasonable hour. The railway authori-  
ties will not be likely to start an import-  
ant express at 6 a. m. out of St. John  
again.

The last census blue book shows that  
the highest average rate of wages for men  
is paid in British Columbia, Manitoba and  
the Territories. The lowest is paid in P.  
E. Island. The average of working time  
per week is 56.70 hours--ranging from 55.8  
hours in Nova Scotia, 56.94 in British Col-  
umbia, 57.7 in New Brunswick and 59.2  
in Ontario, to 69.3 hours in Manitoba, 68.8  
in the Territories, 61.6 in Quebec and 61.7  
in Prince Edward Island. These figures  
all relate to manufacturing only.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce has  
this to say of a test of the submarine sig-  
nals on Sept. 23:  
"The Menesty docks and harbor board  
have had the Northwest Lightship in Liv-  
erpool Bay fitted with a submarine bell,  
which was sounded when the Lucania  
approached. The bell was heard distinct-  
ly on the navigation bridge of the Lucania  
when she was 91 knots from the light-  
vessel. The achievement was considered  
highly satisfactory inasmuch as the Lucania  
approached the lightvessel almost  
low on, and at a high rate of speed. Had  
she been slowed down, or if the bell had  
been above or somewhere nearby, the  
vibration from the bell would probab-  
ly have been audible by means of the  
special apparatus with which the Lucania  
is fitted, twelve or fifteen knots away. In  
view of the success of the installation on  
board the Lucania, other Cunard steamers  
are being equipped with the submarine sig-  
naling apparatus, the Saxonia having been  
already fitted."

SERVICE OF "FLYING  
BLUENOSE" TILL  
OCT. 14, INCLUSIVE  
Owing to the winter time table taking  
effect Monday, 16th inst., the Flying Blue-  
nose trains will be continued in commis-  
sion until Saturday, 14th inst.

MONCTON AND FOX  
CREEK SOCIETY FAIR;  
THE PRIZE-WINNERS

Moncton, Oct. 7.--The Moncton and Fox  
Creek Agricultural Society held its an-  
nual fair on the grounds of the Moncton  
Exhibition Association and there was a  
large attendance.

The society proved the wisdom of hold-  
ing the fair in Moncton and having horse  
races in connection with it. The exhibit  
was not large, but there was a fair showing  
in nearly all the classes.

The horse races, which took place in the  
afternoon, proved to be the greatest draw-  
ing card. There were three classes and the  
result was as follows:

Three Minute Class--Purse \$50.  
Abbott, W. E. McGowan, Memram-  
cook, J. C. H. McGowan, Moncton, 1 1  
Ward, P. Robinson, Moncton, 2 2  
cook, W. A. Humphrey, Moncton, 3 3  
Hilda G. B. Chapman, Moncton, 4 4  
Paradeo, Decker, Cabriol, Steeves, 5 5  
Van Stenhen, J. P. Delahunt, Moncton, 6 6  
Ten, 7 7  
Time, half mile heats, 1:14 1/2, 1:13, 1:10 1/2.

2.35 Class--Purse \$100.  
Day Break, J. A. McARD, Moncton, 1 1  
Bonnie, C. W. Robinson, Moncton, 2 2  
ton, 3 3  
Julia C. Egan, Moncton, 4 4  
Surrey, J. P. Delahunt, Moncton, 5 5  
Time--2:54, 2:36, 2:38.

Green Race--Purse \$50.  
Ida May, J. Donnelly, Moncton, 1 1  
Ward, P. Robinson, Moncton, 2 2  
Julia Graham, J. P. Gaudet, Moncton, 3 3  
Charles Edson, G. W. McARD, Fost, 4 4  
Todie, 5 5  
Time, half mile heats, 1:12, 1:12 1/2, 1:12 1/2.

Dr. W. Craig offered a special prize for  
the best single horse driven by a lady, ac-  
companied by a gentleman. The prize was  
won by Miss Bebe Cleveland, of Boston,  
driving B. P. Kinnear's handsome black  
horse, Miss Helen Cole, daughter of E.  
C. Cole, with her father's attractive turn-  
out, was second.

The double driving prize was won by  
Mrs. C. W. Robinson, driving W. A. Hum-  
phrey's matched team. Miss Hum-  
phrey's daughter, Miss Weldon, Coverdale, with  
her father's team, was second.

The prizes for horses were awarded as  
follows:  
Class 1--Driving Horses.  
Best stallion, four years old--G. W. Mc  
Ann.  
Stallion, one year old--Blair E. Cham-  
pman, let; S. B. Weldon, 2nd.

Matched pair to carriage--W. A. Hum-  
phrey, let; S. B. Weldon, 2nd.  
Gelding or filly, three years old--Blair  
E. Chapman, let; Mortimore L. Steeves,  
2nd.

Gelding or filly, two years old--H. S.  
Bell, let; C. C. Lutes, 2nd.  
Gelding or filly--Edw. Babineau.  
Spring colt--Blair E. Chapman, let;  
Mortimore L. Steeves, 2nd.  
Blood mare with foal by her side--Blair  
E. Chapman.

Mare or gelding to harness--Blair E.  
Chapman, let; W. N. Murray, 2nd.  
Gelding or filly, four years old, to car-  
riage, special prize by E. Gavani, won by  
A. B. LeBlanc.

General Purpose Horses.  
Best stallion, two years old or upwards--  
W. H. Clark.  
Stallion or filly, three years old or up-  
wards--W. H. Clark, 2nd.  
Gelding or filly, three years old--Allan  
Steeves, let; Geo. Trites, 2nd.

Gelding or filly, two years old--C. C.  
Lutes, let; J. W. Steeves, 2nd.  
Gelding or mare to harness--H. S. Bell,  
let; Blair E. Chapman, 2nd.

Draft Horses.  
Gelding or filly, three years old--B. C.  
Lutes.  
Gelding or filly, two years old--Allan  
Steeves, let; Blair E. Chapman, 2nd.  
Blood mare with foal by side--W. C.  
Hoar.

Mare or gelding to harness--W. C. Hoar,  
let; J. W. Steeves, 2nd.  
White wyandottes--S. B. Weldon.  
Buff orpingtons--C. W. Smith.  
Other variety--Geo. C. Allen.  
Special prize, table chickens--Early  
Mitton.

Geese--C. W. Smith.  
Prizes in cattle were won as follows:  
Ayrshires.  
Bull, three years old--Tranquill F. Le  
Blanc.  
Bull, two years old--J. W. Steeves.  
Bull, one year old--E. T. Chartres.  
Cow, two years old--E. T. Chartres.

Special Prizes.  
Ayrshire cow--E. T. Chartres.  
Bull, under two years old--E. T. Char-  
tres.  
Jerseys.  
Bull, four years old--Benj. Chartres.  
Cow, four years old--W. A. Smith, let;  
Benj. Chartres, 2nd.  
Special prize for Jersey cow--W. A.  
Smith.

Holsteins.  
Bull, two years old--D. D. Leger.  
Bull, one year old--D. D. Leger.  
Special prize for Holstein cow--D. D.  
Leger.

Shorthorns.  
Bull, four years old--S. B. Weldon.  
Bull, two years old--S. B. Weldon.  
Bull, one year old--S. B. Weldon, let; C. L. R.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Special prize best shorthorn cow--S. B.  
Weldon.

Mixed Breeds.  
Cow, four years old--Allan Steeves, let  
and 2nd.  
Beef cow--W. A. Humphrey, let; S. B.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Heifer calf--C. L. R. Weldon, let; S. B.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Special prize for best milk cow--Allan  
Steeves.

Fatted steer or heifer--C. L. R. Weldon.  
Sheep.  
Ram--Chas. Somers, let; Allan Steeves,  
2nd.  
Ewes--Early Mitton, let; Chas. Somers,  
2nd.  
Ewe lamb--Morgan Trites.

Special prizes, best ewe and ram--D. D.  
Leger.  
Fat sheep--C. J. LeBlanc.  
Swine--Yorkshire.  
Boar, one year or upwards--W. C. Hoar.  
Board of one year--C. J. LeBlanc.  
Sow--Smith Guanine.  
Sow, under one year--H. W. Steeves.  
Breeding sow with litter--Walter Lock-  
hart.

Spring pig--A. J. Steeves.  
Special prizes, two fat spring pigs--C. W.  
Smith.  
Spring pig--C. W. Smith.

Poultry.  
Plymouth rocks, barred--D. D. Leger,  
let; S. B. Weldon, 2nd.

Our Overcoat Orchard  
Is Full of Fine Fruit.  
Ripe and Ready for Picking.



If your overcoat thoughts direct you to "Oak Hall," you'll have thought well and acted wisely. At "Oak Hall" you'll find coats as good as the best tailoring skill can make them.

You'll find more snappy styles to choose from than can be seen in any other store in the city. And because we're makers and sell direct to you, you'll find prices fully 25 to 30 per cent. below those prevailing elsewhere.

Good reasons, aren't they, why you should buy your clothing wants from us? That they're absolutely true reasons any man can prove for himself by making comparisons.

We picture to the left one of the new styles, a Double Breasted Overcoat, which promises to become popular.

OVERCOATS \$10.00 to \$25.00  
SUITS 6.00 to 25.00

Boys' Suits,  
Reefers and Overcoats.

Shivering boys are not pleasant objects to contemplate. If they're schoolboys their minds are with their chilly feelings instead of with their studies. Now, when we sell good, warm clothing at low prices, there's no excuse in letting your boys be uncomfortable, besides good clothes raise their self-respect. The well-dressed boy gets attention when he applies for a position; he has a prosperous air--isn't it so?

Boys' Norfolk Suits, \$2.25 to \$7.50  
Boys' Sailor Suits, .90 to 9.00  
Boys' Vest Suits, .30 to 9.00  
Boys' Fancy Overcoats, \$4.25 to \$ 7.50  
Boys' Regular Overcoats, 3.75 to 12.00  
Boys' Reefers, . . . 1.50 to 6.50

GREATER OAK HALL  
KING STREET COR. GERMAN ST. JOHN  
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.  
BRANCH STORE 703 MAIN STREET, NORTH END

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 11, 1905.

BIG CLOTHING SALE .. NOW IN ..  
FULL SWING

Saturday was the opening day of our new store, and marked the opening of one of the Biggest Money-Saving Clothing Sales that has yet taken place in St. John. Saturday both our stores were crowded all day with happy buyers. READ A FEW OF THE BARGAINS.

Men's \$6 Suits Sale \$3.95  
Men's \$5 Suits Price \$8.75 Suits Sale \$5.00

Men's \$12 Suits Sale \$6.98  
Men's \$11 Suits Price \$6.98

Boys 3-Piece Suits Regular \$3 to \$7.50 Sale Price \$1.98, 2.49 and 2.98  
Boys 2-Piece Suits Regular \$1.75 to 4.50 Sale Price 98c., \$1.49, 1.98 and 2.49

Men's Pants Regular \$1.25 to 3.50 " 98c., \$1.49 and 1.98

The sale includes Shirts, Ties, Boys' Short Pants and many other lines which space will not permit our mentioning here. Take advantage of this big sale and get the greatest bargains yet offered.

J.N. HARVEY, Mens' and Boys' Clothier,  
199 and 207 UNION STREET.

White leghorns--D. D. Leger.  
Buff orpingtons--C. W. Smith, let; Geo.  
C. Allen, 2nd.  
Other variety--Geo. C. Allen.  
Special prize, P. B. Plymouth rocks--S.  
B. Weldon.

Chickens, 1905.  
Barred Plymouth rocks--S. B. Weldon,  
let; Geo. C. Allen, 2nd.  
White wyandottes--S. B. Weldon.  
Light brahams--A. J. Steeves.  
Buff orpingtons--C. W. Smith.  
Other variety--Geo. C. Allen.  
Special prize, table chickens--Early  
Mitton.

Geese--C. W. Smith.  
Prizes in cattle were won as follows:  
Ayrshires.  
Bull, three years old--Tranquill F. Le  
Blanc.  
Bull, two years old--J. W. Steeves.  
Bull, one year old--E. T. Chartres.  
Cow, two years old--E. T. Chartres.

Special Prizes.  
Ayrshire cow--E. T. Chartres.  
Bull, under two years old--E. T. Char-  
tres.  
Jerseys.  
Bull, four years old--Benj. Chartres.  
Cow, four years old--W. A. Smith, let;  
Benj. Chartres, 2nd.  
Special prize for Jersey cow--W. A.  
Smith.

Holsteins.  
Bull, two years old--D. D. Leger.  
Bull, one year old--D. D. Leger.  
Special prize for Holstein cow--D. D.  
Leger.

Shorthorns.  
Bull, four years old--S. B. Weldon.  
Bull, two years old--S. B. Weldon.  
Bull, one year old--S. B. Weldon, let; C. L. R.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Special prize best shorthorn cow--S. B.  
Weldon.

Mixed Breeds.  
Cow, four years old--Allan Steeves, let  
and 2nd.  
Beef cow--W. A. Humphrey, let; S. B.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Heifer calf--C. L. R. Weldon, let; S. B.  
Weldon, 2nd.  
Special prize for best milk cow--Allan  
Steeves.

Fatted steer or heifer--C. L. R. Weldon.  
Sheep.  
Ram--Chas. Somers, let; Allan Steeves,  
2nd.  
Ewes--Early Mitton, let; Chas. Somers,  
2nd.  
Ewe lamb--Morgan Trites.

Special prizes, best ewe and ram--D. D.  
Leger.  
Fat sheep--C. J. LeBlanc.  
Swine--Yorkshire.  
Boar, one year or upwards--W. C. Hoar.  
Board of one year--C. J. LeBlanc.  
Sow--Smith Guanine.  
Sow, under one year--H. W. Steeves.  
Breeding sow with litter--Walter Lock-  
hart.

Spring pig--A. J. Steeves.  
Special prizes, two fat spring pigs--C. W.  
Smith.  
Spring pig--C. W. Smith.

Poultry.  
Plymouth rocks, barred--D. D. Leger,  
let; S. B. Weldon, 2nd.

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL  
MEETING THIS WEEK

The sessions of the United County  
Teachers' Institutes of St. John and Char-  
lotte, which meet in the St. John High  
School building Oct. 12th and 13th, are  
expected to be of more than ordinary in-  
terest. It is expected that 100 teachers  
will be present from Charlotte county, and  
the St. John Institute usually numbers  
about 200.

This is not the first occasion on which  
the same countries have united for the  
same purpose. On a previous occasion the  
Charlotte county teachers came to St.  
John, and once before the St. John teach-  
ers joined the Charlotte county teach-  
ers and those of Washington county,  
Maine, in St. Stephen, at which institute  
there were nearly 400 teachers present.

Among the special features of the meet-  
ing this week will be the presence of Hon.

W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of  
Maine, who is not only famed as a pro-  
gressive educationalist but also as an orator,  
his services being much in request at all  
educational meetings in the United States.  
He will not only take part at the public  
meeting, but in the ordinary sessions of the  
institute.

Another feature which is expected to  
prove of great interest and profit will be  
papers by Mrs. William Kerr and S. D.  
Scott, of St. John, upon the Schools from  
the Point of View of the Parent. Both  
have children who have passed through or  
are passing through the public schools and  
their observations are expected to be pre-  
sident and suggestive.

Miss Eleanor Robinson has kindly con-  
sented to take "Hamlet" as her Subject  
at one of the sessions.

All the meetings of the institute--day  
and evening--are open to the public and  
parents especially are cordially invited to  
attend.

Who Gets the Most  
Out of Life?

Not the wealthiest, nor the most learned, nor the idler--but the man who has good health and works for his living. This truth is true, but not trite.