POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

is published every Wednesday and Saturday at $1.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY, Editor.
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All subscriptions must, without exception, be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

AUTHORIZED AGENT.

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

Wm. Somerville.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Bills for subscription to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH were recently sent to all subscribers in arrears, and those who owed three dollars or more were advised that sight drafts would be made for the amount on March 30, if remittance was not received before that date. We prefer to receive remittance rather than make draft and have therefore decided not to draw until April 10. We will be obliged if every subscriber in arrears will remit the amount due before April 10.

Subscriptions are invariably PAYABLE YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have already sent in their renewals, and for their many expressions of good will toward this paper.

Remit by registered letter, postal note or money order.

The Telegraph Publishing Co.
S. J. McGOWAN, MANAGER

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 5, 1905.

THE SINEWS OF WAR

We have heard much of Russia's great gold reserve. The Russian government recently offered to permit a London Times representative to count this treasure as an answer to statements affecting Russia's financial position for the purposes of this war. But the great "war chest" alone is not sufficient unless with it Russia has reasonable hope of ultimate victory. So conservative a financial authority as the Wall Street Journal puts Russia's case in this way:—

"It is a noteworthy fact that in the international markets the credit of Japan, as measured by the price of her bonds, has steadily advanced, while the credit of Russia has steadily declined. This in part may be due to what M. Routkowsky calls 'a deliberate campaign of depreciation,' but it can scarcely be denied that in the main it sums up the just verdict of the world's bourses as to the facts of the situation. Just as Russia's immense material strength and great army have proved ineffective against Japan, so her great war chest filled with gold may not prove to be inexhaustible. If with defeat in Manchuria and increasing symptoms of revolution at home, if with evidences of vacillation and weakness on the part of the Czar, and suspicion and corruption in the bureaus which carry on the Russian administration Russia is unable to find a foreign market for further issue of bonds, she must of necessity, if she continues the war, raise the money at home. Russia's ability to continue the war, therefore, will depend upon her capacity to raise additional revenue by taxation, upon the length of time that her gold reserve will hold out, and upon the ability to expand her note issue. It is with no unfriendliness to Russia and no depreciation of her greatness and material strength that the question is raised as to the length of time that Russia can continue the war with Japan without resorting to the use of fiat money. It is for this reason, among many others, that we earnestly desire peace. For, it is altogether to the advantage of the whole world that Russia should remain upon the specie basis and continue to develop her material resources on that large and splendid scale that has been the policy of her government during the past few years."

Russia will make what terms she can, and while she seeks to drive a good bargain the Japanese may take Vladivostok, and so be in a position fairly to demand more than would now seem reasonable. In Russia all is confusion. Internal disturbances will not down. The Russian press catches at straws, and this morning we find leading Russian journals discovering in the German Emperor's visit to Morocco his determination to create an "Arabian peril" to offset the "Yellow peril"—which means nothing more than the wild guess that Germany will stand with Russia against Britain and Japan, and probably France. Russia, in reality, has now to deal with but one peril—the Japanese—and apparently the only way to deal with that is to make peace before the enemy has earned the right to impose harder terms.

THE VICTORIAN ALL RIGHT

Many St. John people will see the new turbine Allan liner for themselves this morning, and in this morning's issue will be found an account of the ship and her maiden voyage written by a member of The Telegraph staff who met the vessel at Halifax and came to St. John aboard her. The voyage across the Atlantic was by no means the disappointment indicated by some of Saturday's despatches, as an examination of the facts will show, and the admirable trial trip of the sister ship Virginian, which sustained a speed of nearly twenty knots, indicates that both turbines will be known hereafter as six-day steamers over the Canadian course.

The Victorian's actual time of passage was seven days and about twenty-three hours over a course of 2,509 knots, which gives her the low average of a little better than thirteen knots an hour. But from the first the boilers did not give good results—the usual experience "the first time across" for a new steamship. We must make allowance, too, for the fact that during one night speed was reduced to five knots on account of fog. The vessel added 300 miles to her course to avoid ice—for which 300 miles we may throw off the twenty-three hours by which she exceeded seven days. During her best day's run—383 miles—she averaged sixteen and a half knots. That speed, if maintained, as it should easily be on future runs, would make the Victorian something better than a six-day ship to Halifax or Montreal. Indeed if the fine trials of the Victorian and Virginian as truly indicate their possibilities as did the trials of the big Cunarders, the Campania and Lucania, we shall find that the mails will come more quickly over the short northern route by the so-called eighteen-knot Allan liners than over the American route by the twenty-two-knot greyhounds of the Cunard line.

The Allan ships will, no doubt, develop all or more than the speed contracted for. In point of comfort, steadiness, the absence of vibration due to the old-style "kicking" engines, increased carrying capacity owing to economy in engine room space, and lessened coal consumption, the Victorian appears to have met the anticipations of her builders and owners in every respect. Her voyage proves that the turbine is the type of the immediate future. In less than a year the Cunard company's immense 25-knot turbine ships are to be launched, and the test of the Allan liners gives every reason for belief that the Cunarders, designed for great speed, will establish a new trans-Atlantic record and regain the speed pennant for the British line which lost it to the Hamburg-American company when the 23-knot Deutschland was placed in commission.

STANDARD OIL AND THE CHURCH

Mr. H. H. Rogers, of Standard Oil fame, feels insulted because certain clergymen—who were outvoted, by the way—hesitated about accepting Mr. Rockefeller's $100,000 contribution to the foreign mission fund. Mr. Rogers replies in a curious fashion to a minister who said the Rockefeller millions were won dishonestly, saying that he, Rogers, might as easily say that if the minister left the Ten Commandments with his deacons they would break some and bend the rest. No matter what the deacons might do their action would have little bearing upon the duty of the church in accepting the Rockefeller gift. It has been accepted, and the general opinion will be that to have refused it would have been unwise and foolish. The acceptance does not necessarily imply ignorance or approval of the Rockefeller methods.

The Boston Journal makes this interesting comment on the matter:

"If there should be established a precedent that donations to religious or moral movements must be subject to careful examination as to the pedigree of the money offered, nothing but endless confusion, bickering and uncertainty could result. Those who would decide such points would often be at odds as to what sort of money-getting was reprehensible and what not. Carried into the domain of church offerings, the system would be farcical.

"We do not incline to the opinion that action of the American Board along lines of the report would commit the Congregational Church or even the board itself to any approval of the known misdeeds of the Standard Oil Company. Indeed, we venture to say that S. B. Capen, E. C. Moore and J. H. Denison, the members of the sub-committee, are all of them ready to condemn the Rockefeller methods. They simply do not believe that a missionary organization is bound to cripple a noble work by making of itself a court of purging."

It certainly would be awkward if every coin in the contribution box were subjected to such careful scrutiny as has been proposed in the Rockefeller case. Money which a part of the congregation might regard as unworthy, would seem all right in the eyes of other members.

THE CITY BILLS

The city has not been altogether fortunate in former years in regard to the bills it presented to the Legislature. On Monday next, when several measures relating to the city will come up in committee, it will be hoped the city delegation will encounter no obstacles. One particularly important piece of legislation which will be watched with great interest is that relating to street railways. If passed, this bill will give the city power to fully assess the property of the St. John street railway, and to compel it to furnish a proper service. At present the city is helpless, and the need for the remedies proposed is clear.

The bill relating to the extension of the water supply system should meet with no opposition in the House. It is designed to prevent the collection of unjust damages from the city in connection with the Loch Lomond extension.

Section 9 of this bill is the vital one:

"The City of St. John shall not be required to pay, nor be liable to pay, under any circumstances, for the value of water that may be taken * * * but the city shall only be subject to pay for any damage when liable to pay for any damage in the premises that may accrue to the lands of any riparian owner, or owners, on the Mispec river below said dam at the outlet of said lake or reservoir to be created under this act, and which lands may be situated on the Mispec river below said lake or reservoir to be created as aforesaid by the city.

"Provided always, that before any damages shall be allowed * * * the claimant or claimants shall be compelled to prove the actual and then existing damage because of the fact of the city taking first the said 7,500,000 gallons of water per day from said lake and reservoir, and that because of such taking there is less water flowing in the said river below the dam, during dry seasons, than would have flowed had the city, by their works, not have held back the waters of Loch Lomond; it being the clear intent and purpose of this act that inasmuch as under this act the city is empowered to create a lake for the two purposes of supplying the city with said quantity of water and at the same time keeping up, during the dry seasons of each year, the flow of the stream below said outlet to an extent as great as the same now is during such dry seasons that no claim for damage against the city in the premises shall be allowed unless on proof there is a failure in the realization of said intent and purpose of this act, and that then, and in any such case, every claim for damages under this act shall be limited to the actual damage suffered."

The storage of water during the wet season will mean that more and not less water will flow down the Mispec during the dry months. The act is intended to prevent another Spruce Lake affair, and we believe the Legislature will agree that it is a fair one.

A PLAIN CASE

Business men in St. John, who will be asked today at the Board of Trade meeting to consider the case of Prince Edward Island as regards winter communication, may remember New Brunswick's direct interest in this matter. The isolation of the Island during the winter means the interruption of our important trade with that province, and a considerable waste of money in attempting to use the interrupted communication for business purposes.

But if St. John and New Brunswick had no selfish reasons for espousing the Island's cause at this time, a sense of fair play would compel us to second the Islanders' efforts to escape continued injustice and financial loss and get their rights.

When the Island joined the other provinces it was written in the bond of union—written, not understood or implied—that there should be "efficient steam communication and continuous connection with the railway system of the mainland." This bond has been broken during every winter since it was signed. The Dominion government admitted default a few years ago when it made a slight monetary compensation for the loss through poor communication up to that time.

But the time has come when palliatives and patch-work remedies will no longer serve. The Island sent a delegation to Ottawa to ask that the Dominion keep its agreement,—build a tunnel, and, pending its construction, build for service next year a powerful ice-breaking steamer such as should be able to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous 50-day isolation just past. The Island cannot for a long time recover from the paralysis and monetary loss of this past winter. Cattle have been shot because they could not be fed, and fish, the winter's harvest, have been destroyed after having been kept until they spoiled, waiting for the steamers which could not come. Men who left the Island to earn money in the lumber woods were unable to return with their wages, but were forced to spend them while waiting for weeks at Pictou, and finally go home to their suffering families, penniless.

The Dominion government has heard the evidence, and is, no doubt, prepared to act. But delay or forgetfulness is always to be feared in these matters. The present need is to have the ice-breaker provided for in this session's estimates. St. John and Halifax may, and should, assist in clinching the matter by joining the Islanders in making representations at Ottawa.

DELAYING CITY BILLS

There appears to have been some misunderstanding at Fredericton in connection with the assessment bill sent up by the Common Council and the assessment commissioners, and it is well that the chairman of the commission and its counsel have decided to go to the capital today and attempt to facilitate the bill's progress. The measure proposes to confer upon the commissioners power to call upon the owners of real estate and tenants thereof to give the rental value of the property. The commissioners do not say that they intend to make rental value the basis of taxation, but in seeking to frame an equitable taxation system for St. John it is necessary that they shall have the information specified—not by guess work, but the real facts as to rental values. One member said the bill was wrong in principle; but if the city or state has a right to tax property it, presumably, has the right to ascertain the actual value of that property, and in the case of real estate there is no good reason why the exact rental value should not be known and used as a guide.

It was proposed in committee yesterday that the bill should extend to personal property as well as to real estate. If the commissioners were empowered to summon the leading citizens of St. John to state the value of their personal property, the result of their inquiries, it may be guessed, would be very far from satisfactory. But real estate, as Mr. Robertson said, may be seen. To a certain extent it speaks for itself. Some of the members appeared to think the assessment commissioners intend to shift the burden of taxation to the shoulders of real estate owners and let other persons escape. They contemplate nothing of the sort.

Another city bill, that to extend the term of Mayor and aldermen to two years is apparently held up for good reasons. This proposal was made with the understanding that it should be adopted together with the district system of electing aldermen in St. John, and to say that there is little or no objection to it, as matters stand, is unfair. As a matter of fact there is a great deal of objection to it, and the objection is well founded. To defer it until it is passed by a two-thirds vote of the new Council is much better than to pass it now, but better still would be to defer it until the district system is adopted here. To pass the measure now would be to impose upon the city for two years to come some gentlemen who will surely be defeated as soon as the reform movement is organized.

FIGHTING NEARLY OVER

Is the fighting in the Far East nearly over? "We look," says the Broklyn Eagle, "for the progress of the present campaign to a remarkably swift conclusion, provided that the disturbances in Russia continue to hamper the work of the war department in sending fresh troops eastward to the front." The Eagle means that if Russia is to reorganize for another campaign, which is doubtful, she must do it west of Lake Baikal. The Eagle predicts that Oyama will soon be master of Vladivostok and even Harbin.

"Oyama's first objective, is, naturally, the engagement of the main Russian army, but if General Linevitch declines to risk a decisive encounter and pursues the Fabian tactics which European military experts assume to be his policy the Japanese will undoubtedly develop a new phase of the campaign by establishing an impenetrable line across the chain of communications between Harbin and Vladivostok. The latter must then fall of its own weight. As for Harbin, the seat of Russian administration in Manchuria, the 'capital,' so to speak, it cannot present anything like the obstacle to Japanese progress encountered at Port Arthur. Indeed, it is doubtful if Linevitch will dare to prolong resistance there lest his enemy, possessing a capacity to reinforce infinitely greater than his own, draw a cordon around the city and cutting communications with the west, render impossible the withdrawal of the Russians to their only unassailable base on the shores of Lake Baikal."

And, if Russia's domestic complications do not prevent her from massing another great army on the borders of Manchuria for the purpose of reconquering that province, how many men will she need to drive a million Japanese back mile by mile from the country they took in an offensive campaign? Japan can place a million men in the field if so many should be necessary. And then? The Russians might have to remain west of Baikal.

TOO MUCH OF IT

Estimating the length of the Autonomy Bill debate, the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Star writes:

"The Conservative whip has thirty-six speeches on his list, and the Liberal whip perhaps has many more. Giving each of these members an hour, the debate on the second reading will last for two weeks longer. It is probable that tomorrow will see a change in tactics on the part of the Liberals. Today Quebec and sentiment had the floor, and it has been very wearing on the Premier. The debate is due to change its venue, and to get away from the thin ice."

Thirty or forty members who have not yet spoken may deem it necessary to do so, but the country will be wearied rather than instructed by the oratory to come. Constituents will know where their representatives stand when a division is taken. The debate has passed the useful stage, and the country would be better pleased if the House devoted its energies to the plain business of the session.

The Premier, no doubt feels the strain of the last few weeks, but there is no excuse for the story put forward by the Toronto World, that he is really very ill and that Mr. Fielding and Sir William Mulock are already contending for the office he is expected to vacate.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Russia has suspended recruiting in Finland. The Finns, presumably, are not greatly interested in events at the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian railroad. They would be more ready to fight the Russians than the Japanese.

* * *

It is by no means inconceivable that the war party at St. Petersburg has consented to the parleys on the theory that through them it might be shown that Japan insisted upon conditions too humiliating. Sly and skilful is Russian diplomacy, and if Japan can be induced to show a hard spirit, the Russian war party, by revealing this fact, may hope to revive Russian patriotism and through it continue the war. Japan has no reason to fear Russia on the open field, but she may be aware of peace negotiations not begun in absolute good faith.—New York Globe.

There is much reason to believe that the Japanese can not only outfight the Russians, but match them in cunning as well.

The exports from St. John to United States during the quarter ended March 31 were $371,245.65 and from Fredericton, $25,538.99.

April 5, 1905

Men's Spring Suits And Top Coats

You'll be glad to turn from the winter weights as soon as you can, but turn in the right direction when you do. Turn to Oak Hall. You'll want the correct styles, and choice where only correct styles are shown, and greatest range of correct effects.

This clothing store has its ideals—ever a little in advance of achievement but ever striven for. We never were closer to our ideals than this season in fabrics, patterns, cut, fit, making and style!

New Spring Suits	$5.00 to $22.00
New Top Coats	8.00 to 15.00
New Rain Coats	8.00 to 18.00

Boys' Clothing in all the Best Styles

The Oak Hall Boys' clothing store reduces the problem of outfitting Boys to the simplest terms. All to do is to select what most pleases. We've done all the preliminaries—selected the cloth, verified the styles, seen to it that the making was well done, as carefully done as though under your own supervision.

Choosing from biggest stocks has its advantages. But any store with means can have mere quantity. To yoke style with low price—the best value at a given price—requires the "know how."

The expert at the head of this Boys' Clothing Store is Saint John's authority on Boys' styles.

Boys' Suits	.90 to $9.00
Young Men's Suits	$5.00 to 15.00
Boys' Top Coats	2.00 to 6.50
Boys' Raincoats	5.00 to 15.00

Mail Orders

Whether you are one block or one hundred miles away, you can share in all the store's offerings. Our mail order service has become a very important factor of this business—getting better every day.

Your order will receive the same care as though you were shopping in person.

Our catalogue will be ready for mailing in a day or so. Whether you want to buy or not it will be of interest to you. **Send your request for one now.**

GREATER OAK HALL

KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN — SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

BRANCH STORE 703 MAIN STREET, NORTH END

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Andrew McKay Dewar.

The funeral of Mrs. Andrew McKay Dewar, of Red Head, took place last Thursday afternoon. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anthony and her death at the age of thirty-three years was the first break in a family of seven children. A husband is left to mourn his loss, and a little girl is deprived of a mother's love and care at the early age of two years. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family and friends. To. Mrs. Anthony the death of this daughter was a very great sorrow. The brothers and sisters as well as the parents were all able to be at the funeral services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Healey. Interment was in Fernhill.

Hugh Miller.

James Miller, postmaster of Glassville, Carleton county, received a cablegram informing him of the death of his father, Hugh Miller, at Glasgow, on Sunday last.

Hugh Miller was one of the pioneers of Glassville, and for many years occupied the position of post master for the settlement. He opened the first store in that section of Carleton and, until his retirement some ten years ago, he conducted a large and successful business.

Born on a farm near Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Miller afterwards learned the trade of an iron moulder and on coming to this country entered the employ of Harris & Allan, where he remained until his health compelled him to seek outdoor employment.

Rev. Mr. Glass was then inducing Scotch people, both in the old country and this to take up land in the new colony he was forming in Carleton county, and Mr. Miller decided to throw in his lot with the new settlement, which turned out to be one of the most successful ever formed in New Brunswick, the pioneers of which are now rapidly passing away. Since the death of his wife, who was a daughter of the late James Pender, sr., of Petersville, Queens county, Mr. Miller has travelled extensively, and in October last went to Scotland to visit some relatives there. He was taken ill immediately after his arrival, but two months ago was reported much better. Last week information was received that he had been again taken ill, and his son John left on the Tunisian with the intention of bringing his father home.

Mr. Miller is survived by two sons and a daughter. James is postmaster at Glassville, and the other, John, is in business at Montreal. The daughter is with her husband at Dominion, Yukon Territory.

Thomas J Bently.

Halifax, April 2—(Special)—The death occurred today of Thomas J. Bently, aged seventy-five, after an illness of a year He was senior member of Bently & Flemming, sparmakers, and leaves a widow, seven daughters and one son.

Luke Ryan.

Luke Ryan, of Somerville, died there on March 26. He was born in New Brunswick. He is survived by a wife and four children.

John Wardroper.

John Wardroper, father of H. E. Wardroper, common clerk of this city, died at Bath recently, at the age of 92 years. Besides the common clerk, other children are a son and daughter living in England, a daughter at Nice, a son in the West Indies and a daughter on Vancouver Island.

Death of Miss A. B. Keenan.

Annie Beatrice Keenan, for nearly twenty years connected with the millinery department of Manchester Robertson Allison Ltd., but who was forced to give up her position a short time ago because of the illness of her mother, died at the Mater Misericordae Hospital, Sydney street, on Saturday evening after a brief illness of peritonitis. Miss Keenan was quite ill before her friends learned of it, and her aged parent, an invalid, could render no assistance, or summon aid. The home in Celebration street was visited by neighbors, and the sad circumstances learned. Both Miss Keenan and her mother were conveyed to the Sydney street home. Deceased was a woman of sterling worth, and her wide acquaintanceship, acquired both in a business and social way, will learn with surprise and regret of her death. A few months ago Bernard Keenan, her father, succumbed to a tedious illness, which made it necessary for Miss Keenan to surrender the work in which she had become so proficient and so well liked.

Mrs. Christine Kilner.

In South Boston (Mass.), on April 2, Mrs. Christine Kilner, wife of Wm. Kilner, died. She was a former resident of Digby, a daughter of the late Capt. Charles Claeson, and sister of the late Mrs. Joseph Sullivan, of the North End.

Frederick B. Baxter, Long Reach

Frederick B. Baxter, farmer, of Long Reach, died at his home there Sunday morning, aged sixty years. He had been an invalid for more than two years. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Lewis B. Ayer, Petitcodiac.

Lewis B. Ayer died in Petitcodiac Saturday morning, aged 49 years. He carried on a harness business in Petitcodiac for about twelve years. About five years ago he went into partnership with David Mann in the post office, still carrying on his business while Mr. Mann carried on a general grocery and managed the post office. A week ago Mr. Ayer was operated on for appendicitis but he gradually sank. He was prominent in business and church circles. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. He leaves wife, one son and one daughter.

Mrs. Marjory Atcheson.

Harvey Station, April 1.—Mrs. Marjory Atcheson died at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. McCulloch, yesterday morning, aged 92 years. She enjoyed remarkably good health up till about a month ago. She came here from the north of England with her husband, the late Andrew Atcheson, sixty-two years ago, and continued to reside here until 1892, when she removed to Houlton, where she remained till last summer, when she returned to her daughter here. She was very highly esteemed in the community and is survived by one son, William Atcheson, of Houlton, and three daughters residing here—Mrs. D. Glendenning, Mrs. McCulloch and Miss Hannah Atcheson. Two daughters reside in British Columbia. Stephen Robinson, of this place, is a brother. She also leaves thirty-four grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren.

CHATHAM NEWS

Mayor and four Aldermen Tired of Civic Honors—Other Matters of Interest.

Chatham, April 3—St. Michael's Catholic Temperance Association has contributed $446, the proceeds of their dramatic performances given here, on March 17 and 20, and in Bathurst on March 23, to the new Roman Catholic Cathedral building fund.

The members of St. Luke's church under fourteen years of age, were entertained by the Epworth League at a social in the basement of the church on Friday evening. There was a pleasing programme of music and readings, games were played, and ice cream and cake served.

George W. Robertson, of Richibucto, was in town Thursday.

A few wheels have made their appearance on our streets, but runners are still being used.

James Melanson, of Bathurst, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barry.

On Thursday, a horse and loaded sled belonging to Simon Savoy, of Nequac, broke through the ice opposite Loggieville, when turning off the beaten track to pass another team. The horse was uninjured, but the goods were damaged.

The change in the temperature has again stiffened the river road.

It is said that besides our mayor, four of our eight aldermen will retire from civic politics when their term expires.

F. E. Neale has declined their request to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the mayoralty. Mr. Neale's reasons are that he does not aspire to civic honors, and that he is not prepared to devote the time necessary to properly fulfil the duties of that office.

Ald. Snowball returned home from England on Saturday.

Helen—"Charley has gone to the Adirondacks, gunning."

Kitty—"Oh, dear, we shall never see him again. He's sure to be taken for some strange animal and shot."—Brooklyn Life.

"Great guns," exclaimed the absent-mindedman. "I just stuck the lighted end of this cigar in my mouth."

"How fortunate you were in discovering it at once, dear," rejoined his good wife.—Glasgow Evening Times.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the greatest strain—"over sags"—the standard the world over. In future Page Fences will be painted WHITE, which is an added protection against rust in addition to the galvanizing. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED. Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg. 205

For sale by W. H. Earle, St. Leonard's Station, N. B.; J. Frank Rice, Edmundston, N. B.; Chas. Sproull, Welsford, N. B.; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Enniskillen Station, N. B.; S. P. Estabrooks, Upper Gagetown, N. B.; S. E. Golding, Wickham, N. B.; Wm. Whitten, Chelsea, N. B.; Robert Metcoil, Lower Salmon Creek; C. W. Pearce, Cambridge, N. B.; C. F. Stone, Minto, N. B.