The Rews.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1909.

PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL

Upon no public question have the people of New Brunswick expressed their opinion with more decisive emphasis than upon the proposal, several times submitted to them, that provincial politics should be conducted along federal party lines. Every time their answer has been a strong persisting answer has been a strong negative.
And there is no evidence as yet that their opinion upon this point has changed.

Immediately subsequent to the last provincial election The Sun, surveying is a city without taxes. Yet it has the surveying the content of the last provincial election the Sun, surveying is a city without taxes. Yet it has

the campaign, remarked that "its chief significance is found in the emphatic evidence that the people of New Brunswick do not desire the complication of federal and provincial poli-When the Conservative party in 1899 declared itself in favor of fighting provincial elections upon straight federal lines the people pronounced an unmistakable No! Liberal action in a similar direction this year has met with similar rebuke. The people un-mistakably believe that the administration of provincial affairs is purely a matter of business; that whatever is-sues may divide Liberals and Conservatives in the Dominion parliament have nothing to do with the management of their public lands and schools and works and highways; that the question to decide in a provincial election is a question of efficient provincial government, and nothing else. This is beyond doubting the present are right or wrong the people rule, and the new government and the new to heed and to follow this expression

It is as true today as it was last year, though apparently some politicians, on both sides, must be read will give heed.

In a couple of weeks a provincial election will be held in St. John county. What in the name of common transportation policy or any other pol-tcy of the Liberal government red by Wilfrid Laurier to do with this picayune contest between Mr. Bentley and Mr. Mosher over a seat in a legislature whose main duty it is to oversee the expenditure of about a million dol lars a year-less than the revenue of

It is urged, of course othet because Mr. Bentley is a Liberal and Mr. Mosher a Conservative the defeat of the general provincial election of 1908, but they proved groundless. Though Mr. Hazen had appealed to Liberals as well as Conservatives and had attributed his victory largely to Liberal proved the folly of this. Dr. Puggley ada" had any effect, they did not show

ada" had any ened, mey did not show in the ballot boxes.

The men of New Brunswick have more sense han the protessional politicians and their camp followers give them credit for. They have proved themselevs quite capable of judging a marite and a sealing. question on its merits and of seeing through the efforts of those who seek to manipulate party loyalty to their own selfsh and questionable ends. If this election in St. John County were fought squarely on the record of the Hazen government there is little room for doubt at the result. The government has not made good. Mr. Hazen is far from popular, evan with his own party. Mr. Rebinson, on the other hand, stands well with the people and Lis sanity and squareness as opposition leader has, together with the government's failures and mistakes, greatly strengthened his party during the and his party to be tied up with the so-called Liberal machine in this constituency, Mr. Pobinson is making a grave mistake-clouding his own deserts and the sound merits of the provincial policy for which his party stands with the disgrace which this buccaneering organization threatens to bring upon the name Liberal. He will gain no Liberal votes thereby, for the votes of those Liberals who deny the right of federal dictation in provfacial affairs and who mark their provincial ballots with the idea of best | serving the provincial interests, would have gone to his candidate anyway. And he stands to lose, not only the support of those who are frankly diswith Mr. Hazen, but also of many Liberals who bitterly resent the the flagrantly hypocritical motto. 'No Graft; No Deals."

THE GOAL STRIKE

It is impossible to judge, at this range, of the merits of the industrial ers, but so far as the trouble may be Previncial Workmen's Association. with the Canadian organization which has refused to join the strike. We do not underrate the value of

Labor is broad enough to overstep na- by Mr. Roosevelt's spectacular outtional boundaries and it is a matter of break. record that during their formative

tre many good Union men in Canada who are beginning to resent this dom-

three free schools, a water system without rates, a public dock, a library that is free without being a Carnegie foundation and a telephone system with absolutely no charges within the county except the initial cost of installation. Why this happy condition exists is explained by Franklin Clarkin in the current number of Success Magazine, and his advice is "Catch tered by the executive, and not by duty until we have provided general your city young and guard it from ex- law suits in the courts." oloitation

individuals for ninety-nine years.

vices out of the surplus revenue de- is to remain upon a basis of "sound rived from its ground rents. There is ethics." thus nothing extraordinary about its finances. It has simply retained the ownership of its land and dealt with it as any prudent private owner would have done. Over in London, England, a few noblemen are drawing millions annually from sites within the city and their incomes increase as the leases expire. At Fairhope the community will get the benefit. That is the differ-

MR. TAFT'S POLICY

Shortly after President Taft took up his residence at the White House criticism was expressed editorially in some of the larger eastern newspapers, that correspondents in Washington found the former would be "published all correspondents in Washington found over Canada as a triumph for the Conservatives" as one of the barrel organs came apparent that the policy adopted by Mr. Taft was not one in which nub. by Mr. Taft was not one in which publicity was the chief feature. Unlike Mr. Roosevelt, the new president believed that while thorough ventilation might prove beneficial in many ways, the tributed his victory largely to Liberal votes the Conservative press cheerfully claimed his success as a party triumph and predicted therefrom Dr. Pugsley destruction and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's overthrow. The returns from have not been asked to brood over grievances which exist, to a considerextent, only in the imagination. This is hard on the newspapers, especially those with a yellow tinge made to appear and name himself which have been prevented from play- fore the people. Men today do the deed

> A few years ago one Upton Sinclair, hitherto practically unknown, wrote lie exposure and disgrace would exa book dealing with alleged conditions ereise a beneficent influence. in the stockyards and packing houses of Chicago. As a result of the publicmade himself the promoter of a sensation. Accepting Mr. Sinclair's statevestigation appointed, talked canned beef and Jungle lard until the whole world, ignorant of true conditions, was impressed with the belief that everything in Chicago was rotten, and that any tin with "Aymour & Co." on the outside might just as well be labelled "poison." iMilions of dollars were lost was made. Mr. Sinclair's statements culture of Cornell University. were found to be grossly exaggerated.

he pictured them. A few months ago Dr. G. F. Parms. one of the official inspectors of meats in East St. Louis, wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture, that conditions in the packing houses in his district were "rotten and flerce," that the system of inspection was a farce and hired men and their board, threshing that Chicago in its worst days was a bills, seeds and fertilizers, the selling comparison with St. Louis,

This letter was published and back-

ers all over the country became alarmshame being put upon their party un- ed. They feared, not the effect of an investigation, but the sentiment which might be created by another Roose-veltian bombshell. They did not know Mr. Taft's policy, hence their uneasiness. Instead of the charges made by Dr. Parms being paraded daily before all America, the president quietly ordispute that has arisen between the dered an investigation. There was Cape Breton coal operators and min- every reason to believe that the stateo far as the trouble may be ments made had at least some founda-the endeavor of the International Union—the United Mine several inspectors have been dis-Workers of America—to wipe out the missed and Dr.Parms scathingly criticized for his attempt to injure an impublic sympathy will undoubtedly go portant industry by baseless charges There has been no disturbance in the meat trade; scarcely anyone but the packers themselves have known what International Unionism. It is admir-has been going on, and probably as ably true that the brotherhood of much good has been accomplished as

lems which? Roosevelt the President attempted to solve. The public enomies when the farmer sells who are beginning to resent this domination by an allen sorce in the direction of which they have no real influence. In so far as the action of the P. W. A. in Cape Greeon expresses this sentiment it will deserve and win public support.

But the interest of any association of miners or any combination of operators in this coal strike is subordinate to the interest of the general public for whom the strike will advance the price of coal. Winter is on the way and with it much hardship, if coal prices are te go up. Tailing an early settlement there is sound reason here for emphatic interference on the part of the public authorities. The Lemieux act is operative here and should be invoked without delay.

Down in Texas, as tax-ridden St. John may be interested to know, there is a city without taxes. Yet it has three free schools, a water system without rates, a public dock, a library that is free without being a Carnegie foundation and a teleshone system with absolutely m charges within the county except the initial cost. of instrument agree that there must be a special list we control the big agree that there must be a special list. We control the propose content of the propose of the price of cost of the price of th

big men" they will not therefore necessarily agree that there must be a market, but they are not generally so special law to control the big corpora-favored. Their success depends usual-

Texas for the purpose of creating a ethics." Ethical relations are personal of educational opportunity to work for city free from taxation. The communications. A corporation if it is impersonal, and so long as it is imper- There are some luxuries provided by tion was formed on progressive lines, sonal, has no moral obligations and it the government which we might very including the right of initiative and can be brought within the realm of well spare, but we need some provision the referendum, in order that public ethics only when it is resolved into its for technical training in agriculture. opinion might always be effective. The component, individual and personal city itself owns the land and it is leased parts, and the responsibility for corporate action individually assessed. All that is exacted is the yearly ground rent and \$50 down for installing a telerent and \$50 down for installing a telephone if one is wanted.

Fairhope, after paying the state and

Fairhope, after paying the state and county taxes and the cost of administration and improvements, has been enabled to establish its free public ser-

> Moreover there is small hope permanent relief from industrial oppressors so long as their good behavior conditional upon the ability and integrity of these specially appointed executive overseers. The old saw that it takes a thief to catch a thief finds here appropriate illustration. The cor-poration without a conscience can easily devise means for cluding the ordinary government supervision. Special agents may be "on" when belated sharpers play antiquated games, but the up-to-date corporation adviser forgets the old trick before the average government agent knows that it has been played. Executive zeal discovers the iniquity of railroad rebates after the companies begin the transportation of oil by pipe-lines. The saint can never keep pace with the sinner when

the latter is at his own game. Executive oversight may make a great display over the forcible control on as is good for them, and learn that corporations wander because men lose their identity in these modern mysteries. A good many of the iniquities of modern business would disappear if the responsible could be ing all sensations to the limit, but the wisdom of Mr. Tait's course is apparent in the increased confidence in the administration displayed by all industrial interests.

Tore the people. Men today do the deed of Cain but never wear the brand that made his life a curse. A new seal in affixing that brand, a discriminating disintegration of the modern corporations, an appeal to the corporations. corporations, an appeal to the oldfashioned and elemental force of pub-

The influences that regenerate society are more subtle than those exercised ation of this novel, President Roosevelt by the executive overseer. "Murder will out," and where it is out, it is all up with the murderer. Yesterday men ment as correct, he directed a stecial hid in Mexico; today they hide in a message to Congress on the packing-corporation; tomorrow there will be a house scandal, had a committee of in- big hanging.

THE PROFITS OF THE FARMER

It will be difficult to convince the average city dweller that the real difficulty in rural life is due to the meagreness of the farm-r's profits. to the packing industry by this unvise And yet such is the contention of Proexposure, a poley of which the absurd- fessor Roberts, who for thirty years ity was seen when proper investigation has been dean of the College of Agri-This is the statement: "A large number of farmers-I believe a majority of them-are now and for the

past twenty-five years have been selling many of their staple crops at a real loss. If the farmer's time is charged up to his wheat fields, for instance, at the wage of common laborers, and if there be added other items price of the crop will not balance the account. Astonishing as the statement is, it is a fact that many grain and hay farmers are working for fifty

cents or less per day, and boarding The average city dweller is not famillar with the conditions which prevail in rural communities. He is not likely to get at the facts in any case. When he purchases his own supplies as they appear in the city market he knows full well that he pays a very fair price. But he does not know just what share of that price goes to the man behind the plow. Moreover, when in the pleasant summer months he visits his hospitable country cousins he finds them bountiful in their supply of the very things that are to him the extravagant luxuries of life.

Here, howemer, are certain convincing facts. In 1900, the average yield of wheat was twelve and one-half bushels per acre; the average price was fiftysix cents and two-tenths per bushel, which gives an average gross income per acre of seven dollars and two and

tions and there will be those who will be quite disinclined to admit that such law "to be efficient must be adminislaw suits in the courts."

It is quite possible to reach radical— who are to till the soil of New Bruns-Some fourtsen year ago, three or four ly different conclusions by starting wick. We cannot afford to allow the from the initial "basis of good, sound farmers of this province through lack There is a serious note of warning in the following which we may well conduction and which usually give fair rewards, and had it not been for that vast expanse of virgin soil which until now awaited the migrant cultivator,

the American farmer would long since

have fallen to the condition of a peas-

WORRY OVER INDIA is but natural that in Britain, where crimes having their origin in political or administrative differences are exceedingly rare intense feeling should be aroused by the double murder committed a few days ago by an Indian student; natural too that this sentiment should be intensified because Britain is, at the present time, recovering from one of those unfortunate attacks of suspicious distrust with which the people, in their relation to the government, are occasionally afflicted. It may be supposed that this deplorable crime will be viewed in its very worst light, that out of the fanaticism which prompted the murder will be evolved, in the public mind, a widespread revolutionary movement in the Indian Empire, with possibly European complications. The British taxof a few corporations, but the real payer already filled with needless business of establishing right rela-

tertained, the situation is sufficiently way have been struggling with a com-grave. For several years past there plicated system under which taxes and has been apparent more than the usual uries old civilization behind them, group of nations who in disposition to apply a more rigid discipline to those | der which power to readjust this tax-

ed toward the revolutionary writers and exhorters of Calcutta and elsewhere who have been preaching sedi-tion is largely responsible for the apto suggest what might have happened had Britain dealt with those offenders in the manner they deserved. Possibly | convenience. in spite of the unfortunate condition which now seems to exist, the result of a harsher policy might have been

At all events, the murder in London of an officer of the Indian army, and his friend, has brought home the realization that, even accepting the most believe that perhaps their views too satisfying view, there are among the had undergone a change. The whole Indian revolutionaries some persons to matter has now with the utmost whom death itself has no terror in the solemnity been referred back to compursuit of their desire. Whether this crime may be ascribed to individual fanaticism or whether it is ominous of the original measure was based, or a larger movement is at the present time only a matter of opinion. In any case the British government of today as to the fairness or otherwise of the is composed of men as able in every respect as those who have guided India through many years of unrest. And while there may be cause for some anxiety just now, it must be remembered that Britain has given the world lessons in colonial administration and will do the very best possible with In-

THE FOE OF THE EMPIRE

else what is required.

dia. She knows better than anyone

Canadians have, during these recent years, learned to accept with a good grace the frequent and fervid exhortations of the apostles of Imperialism. These men with a special message hall from different parts, but they all speak the same tongue. The Canadian mperialist is usually the most plain spoken. With commendable candor he upbraids his fellow countrymen for their niggardliness and berates them the Empire to a closer allegiance.
Needless to say, we have always enjoyed these pleasant seasons of respectable flirtation. Then, of course, there are always Englishmen who happen along in the course of their travels and incidentally preach their little say.

is in most cases extravagantly errome. When the farmer sells to at from seventy-five to minety a bushel, there must be waste or a somewhere when the city dweller eight cents for his loaf of bread. It the meagre profit of the average methods of marketing. The such ful farmer does not necessarily obtain profits by seeking a better take, but by increasing his yield per e. The old-time methods of farming the ruinously wasteful. The virgin is made ample return and men gave all thought of the morrow.

That, too, is usually pleasant to hear. Though sometimes inclined to adopt the paternal smite of superiority, there is always evident genuine regard for the growing youngster.

But of all the methods the Imperial Press Conference promises to be the most effective. That a number of representative newspaper men from all parts of the Empire should be invited to England by leading members of the fraternity there, seemed altogether natural and wholly desirable. But the character of that conference would seem to indicate that the men responsible for it were not wholly without seem to indicate that the men responsible for it were not wholly without guile. The programme of the conference seems to have been hopelessly side-tracked and the leading British politicians seem to have accepted the occasion as a rare opportunity for carrying on an effective campaign in the interests of imperial unity. The colonial premiers have been feasted and entertained, but the colonial premiers have never seen the "ween" premiers have never seen the "war-herd" of the British navy. John Bull has rarely, if ever, manifested such anxiety in exhibiting to a visitor all the wonders and dangers of his tight little island home.

Doubtless, the character of the Con ference has been very largely determined by the fact that it chanced to meet at a time when the people of Great Britain were unusually concerned over the future of the navy. Never before have Englishmen been so ready to admit that the resources of the nation were not sufficient for the imperative necessities of the army and the navy. Never before have British statesmen been so frank and candid in their discussions of colonial responsibil ity for Imperial defence. The Imperial Press Conference has offered an audience just at that time when the British statesman was unusually ready for

But the seriousness of the leading British statesmen before the Imperial Press Conference has more than temporal significance. If it means thing, it means that the political leaders in England recognize the fact that the press must play a large part in the future of the Empire. The sense of na-tional unity has in the past been gained and guaranteed by the associations of a people within a limited territory. If the British Empire is to gain place and permanency it must do so in the face of the world-wide separation of its constituent races. The only possible substitute for actual association is to be found in the interchange of idea and incident in the newspapers and journals of the separated colonies. Men who read history know that the British Empire must find its ultimate foe

in the geographical barriers which separate its people. The newspapers of the Empire must be the meeting places of the people. Is it not, therefore, strange that men of insight paid marked attention to the first Imperial Press Conference.

ALDERMANIC METHODS

Yesterday's meeting of the Common Council was thoroughly characteristic. It was notable through what was left undone rather than by what was actually accomplished, and this, it ma

other charges are collected and paid interest in India. It is scarcely to be It has been felt that the railway, unexpected that three hundred million der the existing plan, does not contripersons of alien races, of diverse reli- bute a sufficiently large amount to the gions, and with the influences of cen- city's revenue. In order to simplify matters and to provide for such addishould all be contented and peaceable tional revenue as may be regarded as under a foreign rule. Yet in the gov- a reasonable tax on future increase of ernment of the Eastern Empire, Bri-tain has applied a policy which can winter whereby the railway was to pay only be regarded as inspired, so full a small proportion of its gross earnhas been its success. But of late, al- ings, in lieu of taxes. This principle hough admitting that generosity and is applied in a number of other cities enlency are advisable in dealing with in Canada and is found to work satisfifactorily. The St. John council devoted are very like peevish children, the In- much time to the matter and gravely dian office has been criticized for failing ordered the preparation of a bill unwhose conduct has given offence. It is ation might be secured. The bill was believed that the forbearance display- presented in the legislature and was bitterly opposed by the Railway Com-pany. The very fact that such strong opposition developed should have been sufficient to indicate the probable reparently rapid growth of the revolu- sult of the application of the new plan, tionary movement. Yet no one cares The necessary authority was eventually secured, and the application of the measure then became only a matter of there are over 1,000 young men and

whether or not the council was really in earnest in what had been done, the tertained over the action previously mittee for the express purpose securing that information upon which should have been based. Without entering into a discussion

new measure the opinion may at least be expressed that this method of doing things does not tend to advance the city's business. One of the aldermen has also given notice of a motion limiting the rate of assessment. His idea is a splendid one as ideas go, but the project will

come to naught. There are now on the minutes of the council more resolutions of such a character than the common clerk could tabulate in a genera-tion. Yet every month they are de-liberately violated. The council has no respect for itself, and its own decision are not regarded as of the slightest importance. Perhaps it would be well if at the next meeting a motion were in troduced to the effect "that resolution of this council shall be binding upo the council until formally rescinded. There appears to be a necessity

OTTAWA, July 6.-Mr. E. G. Huycke, K.C., of Cobourg, has been appointed county judge at Peterbor-Weller, and Mr. W. A. D. Lees, K.C., of Fort Saskatchewan, has been appointed judge for the Be trict, Sask

THE WALLACE-FOLEY

of Lawrence F.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 6-The pro-

cathedral was the scene of a happy matrimonial event this morning, when bride of Lawrence F. Wallace, son of the late John Wallace, of Chatham.

Rev. Father E. P. Wallace, of Campbellion, brother of the groom, celebrat-Rev. Father E. P. Wallace, of Campbellton, brother of the groom, celebrated the nuptial mass. The bride wore a bridal dress of novelty silk voile white bridal dress of novelty silk voile white brides—murder was committed June 9. Further murder was committed June 9. Further has just come to the position of the groom, celebrated in the position of the groom, celebrated in the position is almost conclusive, the position is almost conclusive, the position is almost conclusive. match. George E. Degrace, of Muncton, bride's home where a reception was held and breakfast partaken of. Mr. as part of the crew. Among these wedding tour through Upper Canadian cities. They will reside in Moncton, where Mr. Wallace is connected with the I. R. C. mechanical staff. The bride's travelling dress was of brown satin verona cloth, with old rose hat. The bride is one of Chatham's most popular young ladies and has the best wishes of an exceptionally large circle of friends. The esteem in which she is held was expressed in the large and beautiful array of wedding gifts. For three years she has been a valued member of the J. B. Snowball Co.'s office staff and from the employes and from W. B. Snowball, president of the company, she received beautiful gifts of silver. Mrs. Wallace was also assistant secretary of the Exhibition Association and in many ways her bright and charming personality will be missed from Chatham. Mr. Wallace is a Ling and notified the authorities. Capt.

Rev. J. M. McLean, of St. John's Church, accompanied by the church choir, surprised Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Peacock by an impromptu call last evening at their residence. Mr. Peacock has been director of the choir for some time and after a short address CHATHAM BOY S Mr. McLean presented Mr. Peacock with a music cabinet and Mrs. Peacock with a set of dishes, as gifts from

MANY STUDENTS

Considerably More Than a Thousand at Work

LAST TILL FRIDAY

The High School building was a scene of activity yesterday at the pening of the departmental examinations. There were about one hundred and fifty pupils writing the tests, which are being conducted by William McLean. The Normal School entrance matriculation and leaving examina-tions are being held and there was a large nuber of applicants for each. The graduating classes of the St. John High School and the St. Vincent's High School are strongly represented among The applicants were assigned to their

respective seats at 9 o'clock. At the local High School there are 36 pupils writing the matriculation, 371 Normal School entrance class I., Normal School entrance class II., Normal School entrance class II., and 1 Ssuperior. It is learned that in the province

convenience.

Yesterday, however, several of the aminations are being conducted at aldermen felt impelled to enquire fourteen stations under the direction of the district inspector. In all 869 candidates are writing the intimation being that regret was en- Normal School entrance papers. There are 273 for class I., 495 for class II., 42 taken. These remarks led others to for class III., and 59 for superior

The total to write the university matriculation examinations is 132, while leven candidates are writing the High School leaving set. The examinations will be continued until Friday. Announcement of the results will probably be made within a

LIGHTNING HITS

SUSSEX, July 6.—Sussex was visited by a violent electrical storm, accomanied by sleet and rain, this afternoon about 8 o'clock, which lasted for over an hour. Trees were shattered, telephone and electric light poles struck and many wires are down, which have disabled the service around Upper Corner. Ne ratalities ar reported, but the house of Q. McMon agle was struck ,the ball pas the walls, upturning mats and chairs and leaving the walls in a charred and blackened condition, although no blaze an illness of a week. Until a week ago Three juvenile offenders were brought

before Magistrate Hornbrook yester-day for trespasing and stealing strawberries. The youthful prisoners were allowed their freedom upon prosing to behave and after receiving beneficial advice from the bench.

The kind You Have Always Bought intered

THINK LEON BOARDED WEDDING AT CHATHAM! A GERMAN STEAMER

Miss Edith Foley is Bride Probably Shipped as Cook on Board the Helen

Richness

NEW YORK, July 6—In the hope of capturing Leon Ling, the accused slayer of Elsie Sigel, the police have just Miss M. Edith Foley, daughter of John Foley, Aberdeen St., became the bride of Lawrence F. Wallace, son of Suez Canal and Indian Ocean to hold pretty in cream voile, with hat to lice saying that the ship on which the Chinaman took passage was bound for supported the groom. During the ser- the Orient. In looking up the records vice appropriate hymns were rendered detectives found that the Helene Rick-by the Children of Mary, of which ners left Philadelphia on June 12. society the bride was a member. After bound for Itosaki, Japan, and that bethe ceremony the party repaired to the fore salling her commander, Capt. Oetting, had shipped several Chinamen and Mrs. Wallace left at noon on a Chinamen who were engaged only a short time before sailing, was one well dressed man who spoke good English and who professed to be an efficient cook. Leon Ling wore good clothes, spoke English fluently and was a master cook.

The Helene Rickners was the only now believed to be either approaching last reported at Tariffe, a seaport town of Spain, 15 miles southwest from Gibraltar, on June 26. Central office detectives would not discuss how the information came to them, but advices from Philadelphia say that the agents for the steamship observed the report of Capt. Oetting concerning the listing of a Chinese cook and they compared their list with the description of Leon Chatham boy, but now a resident of Carr, of the Homicide Bureau, was surprised when he heard this information was let out, but said it was the best clue he had as to the escape of the much wanted man.

KICKED BY HORSE

CHATHAM, N. B., July 6 .- Harold Sproul, the eight-year-old son of Dr. Sproul, met with a very painful accident early this morning. He was in a field near his home where a horse was being pastured, and as he was making aim with a stick at the horse the latter kicked up its heels. One shoe caught Sproul over the right eye and cut it very badly. At first it was thought the sight was destroyed, but Dr. Loggie and Dr. Marven, who Mrs. Bredaun fell down cellar in her

home today and broke an arm. The total value of Chatham's assessable property this year is put at \$1,642,~ 400. Last year's amount was \$1,482,600, Rate has lowered from \$2.50 to \$2.35, While this seems high, it must be remembered that the valuation of property is on a very low basis.

CONGRATULATED ON

NEWCASTLE, July 6 .- Alexander McGrath formerly of the WMlows, who some time ago was arrested as an alleged accomplice in the burglary of Montgomery and O'Leary's store at Loggieville, being charged with receiving stolen goods and released on ball, was before Police Magistrate Malthy here today and found not guilty. He was completely exonerated from all suspicion of crime and was congratulated by all concerned in the

GEORGE F. HANNA

ST. STEPHEN, N.B., July 6.—George F. Hannah, whose illness was recorded in today's Sun, passed away at his home on King street this aftern after a brief illness with diabetes. He has carried on a grocery business here for many years and was upright in all his dealings. He was a member of Court Scoodic and will be buried under its auspices Thursday afternoon. His burial will be the first official duty of Rev. S. B. Howard, who assumes the pastorate of the Methodist church that day. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, about eight years of age.

A Church of England Sunday school convention for the deaneries of St. Andrews, Fredericton and Woodstack opened in Christ church this merning with a good attendance of Sunday school workers. Holy Communion was celebrated this forenoon and at the afternoon session interesting papers were read and discussed. A public meeting this evening will be addressed by Rev. G. A. Kuhring and Rev. D. S. Con-

DEAD IN MONCTON

MONCTON, N. B., July 6-The death occurred here this morning of John Winter, Sr., aged eighty years, after Mr. Winter was able to be about and was quite active, considering his advanced age. He was born in Devonshire. England, and has been in Canada for about thirty-five years. He for two years, and then to Moncton, where he started in the stove and tinwhere Cassidy and Belliveau are now located. Remaining there ten years he ter is survived by a widow and two

sons, Samuel and John, of Moncton.

IN THE

Champlain Ceremonies of a Week Begun Yesterday

Addresses by Governor Hughes, Seth Low and Others

Another Monument --President Taft on Hand Today

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July 5.-At nistorical old Crown Point where, three centuries ago, Samuel de Champlair ith his Algonquin allies engaged battle against the Iroquois, a struggle which has been described as one of the cardinal events of American history there were begun today the ceremon of a week, undertaken by the States of New York and Vermont in celebr tion of the tercentenary of Champlain' discovery of the lake. Within the ruins of old Fort St Frederic and in the presence of a holi

day throng, Governor Chas. E. Hughes of New York sketched briefly the objects of the celebration. Historical addresses were delivered by ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York and Judge Albert C. Barnes of Chicago and Clinton Scollard of Clinton, N. J., read an original poem.

The occasion took on a dual significance in that it celebrated the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the lake and the 133rd anniversary of the independence of the United States. Seth Low, former mayor of New York, spoke after the governor. Judge Barnes, who was born on the opposite shore of Lake Champlain, at Chimney Point, pointed out that the occasion ought not to pass without a reassertion of Crown Point's claim to the site of the battle of Champlain. He caught the approval of the crowd when he said that here, then, of all places on this lake, should be erected a monument to the memory of this great explorer, who, more than any other of his time, was actuated by a worthy zeal for state and religion." The New York and Vermont com-

memorial to the disceverer, but its ocation has been a subject of discus-Judge Barnes was applicated when he referred to the crumbling ruins of Amherst's fort, erected at a cost of two million pounds starling by the English in years gone by. "This era ought not to go by," he said, 'without the suggestion that a grateful people protect from further ruin this best preserved relic of 'times that stirred

men's souls." Such a project, it is understood, is already under consideration. Members of the New York and Vermont commmissions were today entertained at | luncheon at the home of Commissioner Witherbee, who is also tertaining Robert Taft and Miss Helen Taft, children of the president. They attended today's celebration. After luncheon Governor Hughes and the others went to Crown Point where they viewed the first production of the Indian pageant given on a huge floating island. Scores of Indians from the Canadian reservation in plumes and war paint gave an interesting production of the Indian version of Hia-Natha, concluding with Champlain's battle. The addresses were delivered later in the old fort. Swinging at her anchor a short distance from the site of the pageant was a production of Champlain's Cara-

Tonight the commissioners and guests left for Fort Ticonderoga, the Indian pageants were repeated tonight and there was an elaborate display of fireworks at Crown Point. President Taft, Vice-President Sherman. Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, and Ambasssador Jusserand mont, and members of the New York state legislature are to attend the

vel, "Don de Dieu," which was used

ast summer at the Quebec tercen-

ceremonies at Fort Ticonderoga to-**ANOTHER REVOLUTION**

TO THE SOUTH OF U

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 5 .- A rivate cablegram from Buenaventura, colombia, states that a revolution has oken out at Barranquilla, the most important commercial city of Colombia, against General Jorges Holguin, who is acting president in the absence of President Reyes and in favor of Gonzalez Vanelcia.

ARENA, San Franciscso, Cal., July Stanley Ketchel, the present mid+ Meweight champion, was given the decision at the end of twenty rounds of hard milling over Billy Papke, the Illineis "thunderbolt." Referee Roche firm gave the decision to Ketchel on his ag- | Curr gressive work and the fact that he tin landed oftener and cleaner. It was wa reported that Ketchel broke his right hand in the sixth round. The decision was not received favor- for ably by mary in the crowd.