POOR DOCUMENT

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 19, 1908

GERMAN FOLLY

Several German newspapers, which are not to be suspected of trying to be funny recently gave prominence to the following absurdity:—

"The Emperor William has given the German nation a good example. Accompanied only by a cruiser and a torpedo destroyer, the Emperor passed coolly and quietly through the lines of the British fleet, and accepted the homage of the British warships. The Emperor, in so doing, revealed a cool courage which many Germans have lost in these days of international complications. Many Germans have asked themselves the anxious question whether the Emperor would undertake his usual Scandinavian trip this summer, because there was a danger that the unscrupulous English would seize the opportunity to provoke war by kidnapping the defenceless Emperor while he was cruising far from home."

As the Kaiser did not hesitate on several occasions to venture as far as London, and as he was not seized and held for ransom, it would seem that he encountered no very dire peril by trusting himself within signal distance of a British fleet. There is considerable speculation in Britain as to the motive which inspired the publication of such nonsense in Berlin. The London Standard's Berlin correspondent thinks that such stuff is published for the purpose of stirring up German feeling against Great Britain. Seemingly it is not at all difficult to do that in Germany, but the matter quoted is calculated to cause amusement rather than anger among people who are not wholly crazy on the subject of the Anglo-German war scare. If the Emperor were to have ventured within reach of Raisuli when that land pirate was active the Berlin anxiety might have had ground for support, for Raisuli would not have hesitated to hawk at so splendid a heron. Germany, of late, has given rise to much solemn nonsense. But a week ago Count Zeppelin's success caused divers and sundry stout German strategists to foreshadow the speedy invasion of Britain by the air route. They saw regiment after regiment of German troops swooping down from the clouds upon London and the fat country roundabout. In its feeling against the British Germany seems to be losing its sense of humor. No nation can afford to do that.

LEASED CONVICTS

Public meetings are being held in Georgia to demand that the state cease licensing the cruelty, inhumanity, and murder, which arise from the peonage system under which the labor of state convicts is leased to contractors. The South is accustomed to violence, but there is a sordid and horrible note in the recent peonage revelations which has caused a feeling of shame among the better class in the state. In one way, as the investigation shows, peonage is worse than the slavery of the fifties. The slave-owner had the same interest in preserving the life of the slave as the farmer has in preserving the life of his horse. Cruelty would at least be restrained by a selfish regard for property. But when the employer has a leasehold interest in the slave instead of a freehold, that safeguard is gone. He pays for the labor only while the man lives and works. His interest therefore is to work the convict to death, and fill his place with another victim.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century some time ago told of some of the devices that were used to procure this kind of labor. Men were put under arrest, not for crimes, but for such trivial offences as spitting on the sidewalk, and virtually sold into slavery. A committee of the Legislature of Georgia has heard some terrible stories. A white boy, sixteen years of age, was sent to the penitentiary for a year for stealing two cans of potted ham. For a trifling offence committed during this term, he was lashed sixty-eight times, with a heavy strap. He died in a week, and the death certificate gave consumption as the cause of death. A notorious negro criminal, who had killed several men, was engaged to force a mutinous convict into the stockade. In the fight which ensued the negro killed the convict with a pickaxe.

This is bad enough, but the committee heard worse. Much of the evidence, indeed, is too revolting to be repeated, and can only be summarized, "Day after Day," says the New York Post, "the committee has heard the story of a convict who lost his life under the lash. n it heard that the warden or guard 'ministered the fatal whipping was 'e employ of the state and on the convict lessee. The d by the state to see vere properly housed, red for, have been convict lessees, ll the work possible out of the men whose labor they had bought. Thus the state became a slave driver of the worst sort. Shocking cruelties were perpetrated and hushed up. Men who failed to perform their daily tasks were severely whipped; sometimes they died under the lash, and the death certificate ascribed it to consumption, or maybe, as in one case, 'drinking too much water.'"

Fortunately the public spirit has at last been aroused, and the system has been denounced at great public meetings held all over the State of Georgia. There have been similar agitations before, but the state was unwilling to relinquish the revenue it gained from the work of the convicts. Greed did not hesitate at blood money. A better decision is hoped for now. The state is better without such revenue. The conditions revealed shame civilized society.

FORTY YEARS HENCE

Among the prophets who have been reading Canada's future of late have been Lord Strathcona and Earl Grey. They agreed in predicting that during the present century the Dominion would have a tremendous population and take a prominent place among the constructive peoples of the world. Lord Grey, indeed, is said is evident that no reading," he maintains, to have expressed the opinion that one day the seat of government for the Empire would be in Canada. The Monetary Times has been looking ahead also. It believes we shall have a population of fifty-five millions by 1948. "This result," says the Toronto World, "is arrived at by reckoning a fifteen per cent. natural increase and immigration. As regards immigration, a basis for calculation is supplied by the official returns. In 1871 the year's arrivals numbered only 27,773. In 1881 the total had increased to 47,991, and in 1891 to 82,165. A period of world-wide stress followed, lasting almost a decade, and the number reported in 1901 fell to 49,149. After that, an improvement set in, increasing continually until in 1907 the arrivals reached the comparatively enormous total of 300,000 souls. In the same period of time, the immigration to the entire North American continent had reached, roughly speaking, a million and a half yearly, most of which has been absorbed by the United States.

"In Canada, every indication now goes to show that as the west develops, the Dominion's reasonable share of this vast volume of humanity must correspondingly increase. The experiences of the Western States in the early period of their development so far as the influx of population is concerned, are evidently to be repeated in our own west, unless we ourselves prevent it by our own act. If development proceeds as it should do, the volume of immigration, it is claimed by our contemporary, will grow at a rate justifying the expectation in a few years of a million souls a year. Computations on this basis tend to show that the estimate of a population of fifty-five million souls in the Dominion forty years hence is likely to be rather under than over these figures."

MILNER AND LONGLEY

In the Standard of Empire of last week Judge Longley has an article amplifying the idea, expressed in his New York speech, that Canada when it becomes populous will be independent of Great Britain and will be a nation by itself although friendly to and perhaps an ally of the parent land. The cable brings some comments made by Lord Milner on Judge Longley's view. Milner says all of Judge Longley's questions may be consolidated into one: Whether, when Canada's population and resources, already so great, become greater, colonial relation between Canada and Great Britain can or ought to continue. "I neither anticipate nor desire that Canada should remain," says Milner, "in any way whatever subordinate to the United Kingdom." His idea of the future union of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies is a union of equals, equals in status, for the actual amount of power and influence which any particular state may exercise in the common council must vary, and ought to vary, from time to time in proportion to its relative greatness. Existing constitutional links, with one exception, Milner regards as transient, and only values them slender and fragile as they are so far, to help over the interval in which new bonds, more appropriate in altered circumstances, and more lasting in their character, may come into existence. The one exception which he regards as essential and hopes to see permanent is the link of the Crown.

AN IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Some months ago a plan was set on foot to organize a tour of Great Britain for Canadian newspaper men. Several parties of British newspaper workers have visited Canada, to the great benefit of both countries, not to speak of their profit and pleasure as individuals, and it was felt in some quarters that the Canadian fraternity might well pay a visit to Britain. Now a bigger scheme is taking form in England. A proposal is under consideration there to hold a great Imperial Press conference in London next May. Mr. H. E. Brittain is author of the scheme, and a committee, consisting of influential British journalists, has been formed, with Lord Burnham at its head, to take the matter in hand. It is explained that the proposal has been received with marked favor in Great Britain, as it unquestionably will be in Canada and the other oversea self-governing States of the Empire. Mr. Brittain, in a communication on the subject, calls attention to the fact that while Imperial conferences and meetings of many kinds have been held in the mother country of late years there is still one that remains to be convened. The representatives of the newspapers of the British Empire, he says, have never yet had an opportunity of making each others' acquaintance and exchanging views on those political and professional topics in which they are interested. Yet, considering the great and growing importance of the part played by the Press in all the States of the Empire there can, in his opinion, be no body of persons whom it is more desirable to bring into personal contact than those who are charged with the conduct of the great organs of public opinion in all the diverse portions of the Imperial realm.

If the plan is successfully carried out—and it should be—the editors of the oversea Press will be invited to England as the guests of the Press of Great Britain. Facilities will be given for the full and free discussion of questions affecting the welfare of the Empire and of the Press. The visitors will have opportunities for the inspection of British naval, military and industrial resources, will see something of social life in the Mother Country in its best aspects, and be brought into touch with persons of eminence and distinction and their fellow laborers in the field of journalism of London and the provinces. Guests and hosts, Mr. Brittain says with reason, have much to learn from this mutual intercourse which should lead to a better understanding and closer realization of the political, social and industrial conditions that prevail in the United Kingdom.

THE REASON

In the British House of Commons the other day when Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty for what practical purpose the engines of the Indomitable were being subjected to the strain of racing at full speed across the Atlantic, and whether it was sufficient to justify the expenditure of the coal involved, Hon. Mr. McKenna replied that the practical purpose served was that of an endurance test at high speed.

It is now said in London and in British naval circles that the Indomitable was run at racing speed for a special reason. The theory is that, in the event of war, the Lusitania and Mauretania, of the Cunard line, would be turned into corn ships, and would do fortnightly runs with vessels of the Indomitable class as their protectors. Protected by one of these cruisers, a Luistania would be entirely free from any interruption from hostile cruisers, whereas, if unescorted, she might, in spite of her speed, be cut off comparatively easily in certain circumstances. This, at least, is believed to have been the idea of the late board of admiralty, and is said to be the real explanation of the tremendous offensive power given to the Indomitable class, which carry a far more powerful armament than ordinary cruiser work demands.

FORESTRY

A movement which ultimately will prove of great practical advantage to the country is the decision of so many Canadian colleges to provide a course in forestry for students selecting that line of activity. These young men, when graduated, should at once be set at work conserving our forest wealth. If that be done the country will be placing money in the bank at compound interest, and the return will be sure and satisfactory. In the United States forestry is obtaining a rapid recognition as a national policy of the first importance. This year thirty-nine graduates of nine American forest schools have received appointments as forest assistants in the national forest service and have been assigned to positions for the present field season. The new appointees are drawn from the various forest schools as follows:—Yale, eighteen; Biltmore, five; University of Minnesota, four; University of Michigan, four; Michigan Agricultural College, three; Harvard, two; Cornell, one; University of Iowa, one, and University of Nebraska, one. They have secured their appointments as a result of passing the regular civil service examination, which is the only avenue to employment as a forester under the government. In addition to these graduates of forest schools, fifteen other candidates passed the examination.

Twenty-two of the new appointees in the forest service are already at work on various national forests, taking part in their administration and seventeen have been assigned to different projects connected with the technical study of silviculture. Forest assistants are men who have completed their preliminary training for the profession of forestry, as the graduates of a law or medical school have completed theirs, and are ready to enter on practical work. Until they have gained experience in their work, however, their positions are necessarily subordinate. They are at the foot of the ladder, and must prove their fitness in order to mount higher. The government pays them $1,000 a year at the start.

The fact that the University of New Brunswick will now have a forestry course should give the people of this province a livelier interest in this subject hereafter. Never was our need for forest protection plainer. Fire and wasteful lumbering have done incalculable injury, and both will do more unless the government inaugurates a modern forestry policy within a short time. The forestry policy of the old government promised progressive development a few years ago, but the new public domain legislation never got beyond the four walls of the House of Assembly. It should be amplified and carried out. Our agriculture as well as our lumbering will depend in no small measure upon the wisdom with which the province handles the forestry question. There is a growing interest in the profession of forestry now, and many young men are asking how to get into it and what it promises. Gifford Pinchot, the United States government forester, has lately written on this subject:—

"To be a good forester a man should combine something of the naturalist with a good deal of the business man. To know how to use the forest he must be able to study it. He must have, therefore, the power of observation, a fondness for nature, and the ability to penetrate her secrets. But if he is to succeed he must also have good practical judgment and the ability to meet and handle men. He must be resourceful, able to stand by himself, willing to undergo the privations of rough life, and capable of commanding the respect of rough men, who quickly recognize virility and genuineness of character, but will not tolerate pretense or the assumption of superiority. A forester needs a vigorous mind in a vigorous body. He must be of the kind that likes to get things done and does not give up when things are not going his way. He will have to face difficulties and work on problems far from outside help, relying solely upon himself. He ought to be hard to whip.

"The professional forester cannot hope for big fees and certain pleasant surroundings of life which crown distinguished success in some other professions. The first prizes which are bestowed upon the great lawyer, the eminent physician, are not yet open to him. He must be content without much luxury; he will have to spend a good deal of time out of reach of the ordinary comforts. He must be able and willing to rough it without complaint—to sleep on hard beds, to eat homely fare, endure prolonged exertion and get along with plain people. On the other hand, if he is at all fitted for his profession—and a few weeks of actual forest work or good summer school work will tell him whether he is or not—there is open to him a very rich reward—life in the open, in the midst of beautiful, healthful and congenial surroundings, creative work of unmatched usefulness in any material field, a place of large responsibility and dignity, and with it all a fair living.

"If the forester's temperament is scientific he will have the joy of the discoverer and organizer and knowledge in a rich and almost virgin field, while if it be practical he will have the chance of sharing in a national work of prime importance to our people both now and hereafter."

WE OF THE EAST

From several sources of late the people of Eastern Canada have heard that they do not sufficiently value and utilize their opportunities. Prof. Robertson's address before the Legislature last spring, in which he compared New Brunswick with the West, is a case in point. He reminded us of the fact that we are not making our land produce half what it should. The Montreal Witness makes similar statements in answering complaints about the drift of our population toward the new provinces in the West. Much that it says is worthy of serious thought by New Brunswickers:—

"Periodically one hears the assertion that the West is developing at the expense of the older provinces. Young men from Eastern Canada go to Manitoba and the new provinces and work quite as hard as they did here. If more intelligent farming were pursued here the returns would be as good, it is claimed, as in the West, and the comfort found in living and in working would be greater in the East than in the new provinces. The West, it must be admitted, is if anything more optimistic than we are in Quebec or Ontario, or the Maritime Provinces, and because the country is new, the spirit of 'get there' rules nine men out of ten. There is much fault to be found with a large element which holds land in Eastern Canada, because, long as our best land has been under cultivation, it can be safely claimed that we have not yet made it produce anything like what it should do, and this too in spite of the fact that prices for all farm products have steadily risen. The farmer's market is good, and he could, without any difficulty, sell probably double what he does now. It is well known that fifty or a hundred acres, properly cultivated and utilized, would yield more than two or three times as much as the land yields today. There is no denying the fact that something is needed to stimulate agriculture in the old provinces and to give our farmers, or at least a large section of them, a better conception of the value of their holdings and the advantages of their situation. During the coming years the lure to the land of the golden wheat will be strong, and if Canadians in the East are to develop their section of the Dominion to the fullest extent it is time that we had a clearer idea of what the East is capable of accomplishing. Let our people, irrespective of occupation, put more intelligence into the different channels of trade and agricultural pursuits and the older provinces will have no cause to fear comparisons with the newer ones."

THE CANADIAN CLUBS

Hamilton claims, and is awarded, the credit for starting the Canadian Club movement. In connection with the Canadian Annual Review, just published, an appendix has been issued in the form of a separate pamphlet, giving an historical sketch of the Canadian club movement, by the editor of the Review, Mr. J. Castell Hopkins. In this the claim of Hamilton to the origin of the Canadian club movement is fully conceded. The author says: "The initiation of such a movement is naturally a matter of importance and of just pride to those who contributed to its inception. Until very lately there was no doubt existing as to who deserved all the credit in this connection; in 1907 claims were made to a share in the honors. To Hamilton, however, belongs the unquestioned credit of organizing the first Canadian club, which is still in existence, and to Charles R. McCullough the honor of founding that club. From Hamilton came the idea and ideal of a banding together of Canadians for the purpose of meeting once a month, or oftener, in order to hear addresses from prominent men of all countries and of all opinions upon subjects with which they might be specially familiar. From Hamilton came the personal influences which resulted in Toronto's organization, and from the latter city came the plan of a one-hour mid-day luncheon, held once a week, which ensured the success of the struggling idea and carried it into accomplishment and popular practice. From this basis in Hamilton and Toronto the movement spread in ten years' time to Montreal and Quebec, to Halifax and St. John, to Winnipeg and Brandon, to Regina and Edmonton, to Victoria and Vancouver, and to far-away Dawson itself."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Local exhibitors should now be preparing for the big fair next month. This should be made a record-breaking show.

* * *

Reports from all sections of the province indicate that big game is more plentiful than has been for twenty years past.

* * *

New England is suffering from an outbreak of murder and burglary. Illinois has a violent race riot. And the presidential election is coming. Our neighbors need a national sedative.

* * *

The latest despatches indicate that Premier Scott will have a majority of ten in a House of forty members, but that of the four cabinet ministers the Liberal leader was the only one re-elected.

* * *

A familiar and honored figure disappears through the sudden death of Mr. J. de Wolf Spurr. Of great age, he preserved not only remarkable vigor but a keen interest in the life about him, in the news of the day, in politics, in business, and in sport. Four score and nearly ten, far beyond the psalmist's span, he had grown gracefully old, and to the last he had found life good. The world will say death came upon him without warning, but we do not know that. Many will miss him.

Life.

Give me a taste of life!
Not the tang of a seasoned wine;
Not the drug of an unearned bread;
Not the grape of an untilled vine.
The life that is really life;
That comes from no fount afar,
But springs from the toil and strife,
In the world of things as they are.

Give the whole of life!
The joy, the hope, and the pain.
The struggle whose end is strength,
The loss that is infinite gain;
Not the drought of a cloudless sky,
Not the rust of a fruitless rest.
Give me the sun and the storm,
The calm and the white sea-crest.

Give me the best of life!
To live in the world with God,
Where the seed that is sown and dies
Lifts a harvest over the sod.
Where beauty and truth are one,
Where the right must have its way,
Where the storm clouds part for stars,
And the starlight heralds the day.

Give me the life of toil!
The muscle and mind to dare,
No luxury's lap for my head,
No idly won wealth to share.
Whether by pick or plane,
Whether by tongue or pen,
Let me not live in vain;
Let me do a man's work among men.

—George B. Cleaves in Youth's Companion.

Wild Geese.

Along the ocean's shingly edge,
Athwart the turquoise sweep of sky,
The wild geese in a winged wedge
Go darkling by.

From far lagoons beplumed with palm,
By cove and cape, by bluff and bay,
Through depths of storm, through vasts of calm,
They speed their way.

The pharo flashes on their flight;
They do not heed its beckoning beam;
The great North, stretching weird and white,
Lures like a dream;

Lures, and they answer to the call;
Charms, and they yield them to the spell,
Moved ever by a subtle thrall
Inscrutable.

Do you not feel it, comrade, too,
The inescapable delight,
The mounting rapture that bids you
Take vernal flight?

—Clinton Scollard, in The Bohemian.

Growing Old.

(Rollin J. Wells.)

A little more tired at close of day;
A little less anxious to have our way;
A little less ready to scold and blame,
A little more care for a brother's name;
And so we are nearing the journey's end
Where time and eternity meet and blend.

A little less care for bonds and gold,
A little more zest in the days of old,
A broader view and a saner mind
A little more love for all mankind;
And so we are faring a-down the way
That leads to the gates of a better day.

A little more love for the friends of youth,
A little less zeal to establish truth,
A little more charity in our views,
A little less thirst for the daily news.
And so we are folding our tents away
And passing in silence at close of day.

A little more leisure to sit and dream,
A little more real the things unseen,
A little nearer to those ahead,
With visions of those long loved and dead;
And so we are going where all must go
To the place the living may never know.

A little more laughter, a few more tears,
And we shall have told our increasing years;
The book is closed, and the prayers are said,
And we are a part of the countless dead.
Thrice happy, then, if some soul can say
"I live because he has passed my way."

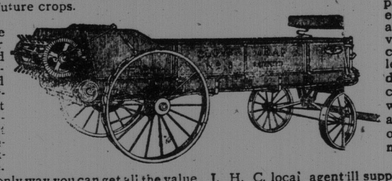
Making and Breaking.

"Every time you break a record you are really making a new one."—Philadelphia Record.

IT PAYS TO BORROW MONEY TO BUY A MANURE SPREADER

IF you do not have to borrow, so much the better. But in any event have a spreader of your own this year. The increase in the first crop through the use of your spreader will more than pay the principal and interest. It will cut down the labor of manure spreading. It will make the work agreeable. There will be no waste of manure. You will have a more fertile soil for future crops.

A manure spreader should be considered as a permanent investment, not as a running expense. For the only way you can get all the value out of the farm manure every year is to use a spreader. There is absolutely no comparison between results produced by hand spreading and machine spreading.



The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader
The Corn King Return Apron Spreader

You will make no mistake in buying either one of the right working, durable I. H. C. spreaders.

I. H. C. spreaders are not built excessively heavy, but they have the strength required by such machines. The draft is as light possible in any spreader.

The machines of these certain features, but each have a good strong broad tired wheels, simple and strong driving parts, are easily and conveniently controlled, and do first-class work with any kind of manure.

Any I. H. C. local agent will supply catalogs and explain the distinguishing features of each machine, or show you a machine at work if that you can choose wisely.

If you prefer, write direct to our branch house nearest you for any information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, U. S. A.

STRANGE POINTS IN HAINS CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

with papers in a divorce case proceeding. Despite the fact that Annis had been named as co-respondent in a suit brought by Captain Hains against his wife, Mrs. Annis had the utmost faith in her husband. As a proof of this, she frequently entertained Mrs. Hains and several times Mrs. Hains was taken on automobile rides with Mrs. Annis and her husband.

L. C. Page, a Boston publisher, who is at the Hotel Breslin here and who has published a number of T. Jenkins Hains stories, today made public a letter he published a number of T. Jenkins Hains' more than a month ago, in which the writer referred to the trouble between Captain Hains and his wife.

Former Tragedy Recalled.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The shooting of William E. Annis has recalled a tragedy of 17 years ago, when Thornton J. Hains shot and killed Edward Hannigan in Hampton Roads.

Both were well known in social circles in this city and at Fortress Monroe, where they had visited. When Hains was finally acquitted a storm of protest arose from the people of Hampton and the surrounding country.

Ned Hannigan and Hains had gone to the fort about June 9 and, according to testimony, had not been on friendly terms for days. On a Friday afternoon they were out sailing in a big canoe. Hains, who had the reputation of being a skilled sailor, had often used the boat and was thoroughly familiar with its management. Near sundown a squall came up and from the stories of witnesses, Hannigan was anxious to go ashore before the storm broke.

Hannigan was dead when the canoe was beached near the breakwater just beyond Admiral Robley O. Evans' house. Hains had shot two bullets at his lifelong friend, the second shot proving fatal. Hains ran his boat into the teeth of the storm and was out some time before he returned to shore. He claimed that Hannigan was about to strike him with an oar when he shot him.

A Frank Admission

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The speed of the Indomitable has astonished our friends of the United States. Says the Boston Transcript: "The Indomitable is an immense vessel, an armored cruiser of 17,500 tons displacement, and 40,000 horse-power, designed to make twenty-five knots, and, as we have seen, easily capable of doing it. She has 3,000 tons more displacement than the vessels of our Washington class and three knots higher speed. She could leave our fastest battleships far behind in a race, and the only vessels we have, outside the torpedo type, that would stand any chance of catching up with her are the three scouts, which could be shivered into splinters by her broadside, and do not possess a quarter of her displacement."

That the naval designers of the United States do not go in for speed or for originality the Transcript contends. "They are satisfied, apparently, to copy. Even our destroyers do not equal the speed which most nations consider the attainable maximum. We are building 28-knot destroyers at the time when Great Britain has the Swift at sea, which has recently done thirty-eight knots an hour." Yet it must be admitted that the United States has a fine navy. The vessels are large, and are marvelously ingenious. While the British lay stress upon strength and speed, the United States builders seem to think of finish and mechanical smartness. On a British ship much has to be done by hand. But on a United States war vessel the touching of a button does all sorts of things, from the turning of the vessel to the firing of guns. The war vessels of the United States are elegant; but power belongs to those of Britain.

It is not necessary, however, to make a comparison of the ships of the two countries, otherwise than as a matter of scientific interest. Britain and the United States are never likely to fight, except, perhaps, side by side. There have been nearly a hundred years of peace, and the period can easily be prolonged by the exercise of common sense on both sides of the ocean and of the inter-national boundary. At the same time it is curious how suddenly our neighbors have awakened to the remarkable qualities of the British navy. The strength of the vessels, their speed, and their great number are a revelation. And yet these great fighting machines are not built in secret.

Giving the Bride Away.

"Who's going to give the bride away?" "The newspapers."—Life.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1908, at twelve o'clock noon at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the city of St. John in the province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of the York Theatre and Victoria Rink Company, Limited, in and to all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate lying and being in the city of St. John, and described as follows, namely:

"All of that lot or tract of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Portland, now City of St. John, in the county of St. John in the said province, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern side of the City Road distant two hundred and sixty feet from Sewell street, thence easterly along the said City Road one hundred and seventy feet, thence at right angles northerly two hundred and thirty-five feet or to the southern line of the railway grounds, thence westerly along the last mentioned line one hundred and seventy feet or to the eastern line of a reserved road laid out and to be opened when required by the Victoria Skating Club of St. John, of the width of sixty feet, and thence southerly along the eastern line of the said road to the City Road at the place of beginning together also with all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand both at law and in equity of the said parties hereto of the first part of, in, to, out of and upon the leasehold lands, roperty, premises, rights, rights of way, easements, members, privileges conveyed by James A. Harding, sheriff of the city and county of St. John, to Lewis J. Almon and Thomas MacLellan, executors and trustees of the last will and testament of Robert Robertson late of Indiantown in the city and county of St. John, esquire, by instrument under his hand and seal dated the fourteenth day of February A. D. 1893, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the city and county of St. John, in Libro 46 of records folio 138, 139 and 140, on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1893.

Also the following lot pieces and parcels of land under renewable lease namely:

A certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of St John and bounded and distinguished as "beginning at a point thirteen (13) feet six (6) inches from the point formed by the prolongation of the western line of St. John's church with Carleton street, thence running northerly at right angles seventeen (17) feet, thence northeasterly in a regular curve to a point in the prolongation of the said western line of St. John's church distant thirty (30) feet six (6) inches from the northern line of St. John's church sixty-nine (69) feet six (6) inches, thence westerly on a line parallel with Carleton street one hundred and twenty feet (120), thence southrly at right angles one hundred (100) feet to Carleton street, thence easterly one hundred and six feet (106) six (6) inches to the place of beginning," together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

"All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land in said lease thereof described as Beginning at the northwesterly corner of a lot heretofore leased by the said testator to Joseph D. Emery, thence running westerly on Sewell street seventy feet more or less to land held by Galbraith Holmes under the will of the said testator, thence southerly on the easterly line of the said land held by Holmes as aforesaid eighty feet to the northerly line of lands heretofore leased by the said testator to the said The Mechanics Institute, thence easterly along the said line of the said lands last mentioned to the southwesterly corner of the said lot leased to Emery and thence northerly on the westerly line of the same lot to the place of beginning," together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto blonging. A certain other lot described in the conveyance from one Galbraith Holmes to said Mechanics Institute of St. John as part of land held by Galbraith Holmes under the will of the late Honorable Ward Chipman and bounded and described as "commencing at a point in the rear or southerly line of the said lot held by Holmes as aforesaid distant from the southwestern corner or angle thereof ten feet thence that is to say from said point running northerly at right angles to the said rear or southerly line twenty-two feet (22) thence at right angles easterly thirty (30) feet more or less to the eastern line of said lot of land thence southerly on the said eastern line twenty-two (22) feet to the south eastern corner of the said lot and thence westerly on the said rear or southerly line of the said lot thirty (30) feet more or less to the place of beginning," subject to the yearly rent or sum of ten dollars, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The same having been levied on and seized by me under an execution issued out of the St. John county court against the said York Theatre and Victoria Rink Company, Limited, at the suit of George E. Day.

Dated this eighth day of July, A. D. 1908.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
Sheriff of the city and county of St. John.
523-8-19

place yesterday at the residence of Rev.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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