COMMISSION HEARS OF SCHEME FOR SORTING LOGS ON RIVER

J. Fraser Gregory In Evidence Yesterday Advocated Appointment Of Independent Overseer—Should Have Authority To Allow Logs Past Sorting Gap If Rush Came—Mr. Chas. Miller Also A Witness—Hearing Adjourned Until Wednesday In Van Buren.

After a two days' session the International St. John River Commissioners finished their labors in St. John yesterday and adjourned to meet in Van Buren, Me., next Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Mr. J. Fraser Gregory and Mr. Chas. Miller gave interesting testimony yesterday. Mr. Gregory submitted a scheme for sorting logs on the river, suggesting the appointment of an independent overseer, who in the words of Mr. Fellows one of the counsel for the United States, should be as Caesar's wife, "above reproach." This overseer would have power to over-rule all private companies and allow the logs to go past the first sorting gap to one lower down, if the rush of logs came. Mr. Gregory also spoke in favor of building dams on the tributaries of he St. John River in order to send the logs forward when the river was low.

The proceedings during the day were enlivened at times by tilts between the opposing counsel.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Mr. Charles Miller was first examined. He testified that he had visited the sorting works at Van Buren in 1905. There was a jam at that time reaching from the gap back to the head of Crock Island. Booms were also strung out, filling a jam at Grand Island. Messrs. Brown and Porter estimated the quantity of logs in the jam at about 40,000,000 feet.

The latter statement was allowed subject to objection by Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Miller said that his representative was there at the time. He could speak generally of the time the jam remained in different years. He knew from his own knowledge that there was a jam every year. In 1906 there were approximately 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet held up from three to three and a half months. If they had not been held at Van Buren there was no question that the logs would have run through to Fredericton. At least half of them on the first water. He knew some of the logs did not reach Fredericton that year until late in the fall.

In 1906 at the time he was at Van Buren, the sorting works were full. The number of logs to be sorted each day varied from 500,000 feet to 2,500,000 feet. The conditions in 1907 were practically the same. Every May bank logs were left high up from the water. From his experience he would say it was much to the interest of lumbermen who had logs coming down the river, to have the river clear of the sorting works. He had gone up in 1906 at the invitation of the Madawaska Log Driving Company who had given up driving on account of the hold-up at the sorting booms. He took the trip with the object of calling a meeting to see what could be done to hasten the sorting.

Mr. Fellows Strenuously Objects

This evidence was objected to by Mr. Fellows on the ground that the records of the company should be produced, rather than the testimony of one of the directors.

Further argument ensued and Mr. Fellows made an impassioned appeal for a recognition of the rules of evidence as adduced by the greatest minds of the English race, and other races for two thousand years. The commission, he said, should be governed by the same rule of evidence as any court of law.

Mr. Keegan said this objection should have been stated at the beginning of the evidence.

Mr. Gregory said there was no question of violating the rules of evidence. The witness had been asked to state a simple fact.

The question was allowed and Mr. Miller said he had telephoned to Mr. E. B. Cunliffe, the secretary treasurer, and to Mr. Wm. McLean, but had failed to secure a meeting. He had seen Mr. Brown again, and the latter asked him what was wrong up river. Witness told him it looked as if the employes of the Madawaska Log Driving Co. had gone over to the St. John Lumber Co., and were helping that company to bring their logs along.

He knew that there had been an increase in the cost of log driving on the river. There was nothing that would increase the cost of driving more than the detention of the logs at Van Buren.

To Mr. Barnhill—There was an added risk as well as the cost when logs were held up and came down in the ice. It required half the value of a log to corral it when adrift with the ice.

To Mr. Keegan—It would not be safe to turn the logs loose in the river and not boom them at Fredericton.

To Mr. Jones—He had sold lumber to the St. John Lumber Company in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908. For the first two years he had received payment but not for the other years. He had some correspondence with the company and been referred to the Madawaska Log Driving Co. There was a drift drive on the river every year. As much as 10,500,000 feet were picked up one year.

To Mr. Gregory—He was unable to place a value on his total vested interest.

Mr. Fellows asked why witness had sold his interest in the mill of Miller Bros., and what he had received for it.

This question was ruled out.

Declined to Make an Estimate

Mr. Fellows—"What is the mill worth today?"

The witness could place no fixed amount on the property.

In answer to Mr. Fellows he told of his experience in the lumber business but declined to place any estimate on the value of St. John lumber mills.

During the last three or four years, the witness continued, he had manufactured Canadian lumber alone, and for sixteen years was using both American and Canadian. He had cut his own logs in New Brunswick and had bought the American logs. He had been in the Maine log driving section several times in the seasons of 1905 and 1906.

He did not know when the rear of the drive arrived at Van Buren, or if logs were left along the shores after the corporation drive had gone by. He had been mad at times while he had been there and also had been well pleased.

He could not say if there were ridegaps at the Van Buren sorting works. He had not inspected the sorting works closely.

To Mr. Gregory:—The rear of the drive generally meant only a small quantity of the logs.

Mr. J. Fraser Gregory Recalled.

Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, recalled, was questioned concerning the statement submitted by Mr. Colwell. He had not seen it, he said, before that time. At no time had he discussed with Mr. Colwell the details of the evidence that the latter had given.

The 10,925 pieces of marked lumber as mentioned in the statement would approximately saw 900,000 feet of dressed lumber, with a money value of $12,000. Some of those logs were marked as his own, but he had received no payment for them from the St. John Lumber Company. All the logs this year had not reached the Fredericton booms. As president of the St. John River Log Driving Company, he had the information that the drive was within 25 miles of Fredericton with the exception of 1,500,000 feet cut on the Allegash by W. H. Cunliffe Co., and held at the Van Buren booms since July 1.

There was no other method for the sorting of logs excepting that used by the St. John Lumber Company and they were not sorting them as perfectly or as completely as they might. The sorting should not be done by a private concern, but under the supervision of some independent overseer, if the latter had absolute power to stop the sluicing of logs into sorting works until congestion was relieved.

The real difficulty was the want of men in the spring, and the delay in choosing a suitable sorting place. If a jam did occur the overseer should be given power to send the logs down river without being sorted. If this were done, then heaven and earth would be moved to get the logs sorted quickly in future. There were other places where the sorting could be conducted farther down river.

Storage Booms in Tributaries.

Witness had formed the opinion that storage dams might be erected with benefit in tributaries if the control was placed in the hands of the independent overseer. He considered St. Francis river was a suitable location for such a dam. A large quantity of water could be conserved with beneficial results. The Temiscouata and Madawaska rivers were also capable of being dammed. The Tobique would hold a lot of water, but there was some question about the fisheries.

The driving room could not be made to extend over a whole year, but he believed the dams would fill once or twice after the first flow. At almost any time the river might be cleared below Grand Falls with the use of such a dam.

To Mr. Keegan—There were sorting and holding booms at Fredericton. The work was done by the St. John River Log Driving Company.

All owners of 100,000 feet of logs on the river were members of the corporation on condition that they filed a statement, and were mill owners. If a man was not a mill owner, and cut 75,000 feet of lumber, he was not a member, nor would he consider such a man a lumberman. If a small operator, who was not a member of the corporation had his logs come down with the drive, he was always given his rights.

To Mr. Keefe:—The operators had made no complaints to the corporation.

To Mr. Fellows:—The St. John Lumber Company had complained.

When Mr. A. F. Gregory sought to extract the grounds of complaint by the American company, there was a little breeze in court.

Mr. Fellows objected, and Mr. Gregory replied that the time had come to put a stop to the imputing of motives to witnesses.

Mr. Barnhill said he would speak for the commission that no witness had given any evidence that called for comment.

Witness said that the St. John Lumber Company had complained of the proportion of no-mark logs awarded to them.

The commission adjourned to meet at Van Buren on Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Morning Session.

The first witness at the morning session was Mr. John D. Colwell. Examined by Mr. Jones witness said he had had twenty-three years' experience in the lumber woods and on the St. John river. He had been at the works of the St. John Lumber Company at Van Buren in 1904 and 1905. He went to see that the mills there did not saw any logs belonging to down river people. He was employed by Mr. George S. Cushing.

He came down river from the mouth of the Allegash. There were about four or five million of logs in the storage booms. Mr. Brown, manager of the St. John Lumber Co., said they had run in in the spring. About half of this quantity were down river logs. It was ten or twelve days before there was a passageway through the jam at Crock Island.

Hung Up for Three Months.

The wings of the jam which were lying on the shore were not taken off until August. These logs had remained there from early in June, the shores not being "sacked" during that period. Twelve or fifteen millions of logs came down the river early in September and went into the sorting works. They were sorted as usual. They were owned chiefly by Mr. Charles Miller of St. John. This was in 1904. Many of these logs hung up on the shores and on the bars between the sorting works and the falls.

The logs came out on a rise of water after the corporation drive had gone past. The St. John Lumber Company had sawn some these logs. Some had been hung up in the main river all winter. Witness said he had kept a statement of the down river logs sawn by St. John Lumber Company, and he produced a statement from the St. John Lumber Company showing the prices of down river logs sawn by the St. John Lumber Company in 1904, in all 10,925 pieces. Before the building of the sorting works the logs used to be run on both sides of Crock Island. When the river was low it was better driving on the American side; there was a bar on the Canadian side.

Objection Overruled.

Mr. Fellows objected to admitting what Mr. Brown had told witness in regard to the logs which were in the booms at the time witness reached there in 1904. The evidence was allowed.

Witness declared Mr. Brown had said that the sheer booms above the sorting works were not properly hung and that four or five millions had come down and jammed in the sorting works. He had told Mr. Brown that his company would be responsible if the logs were held after the corporation drive went past. Mr. Brown said he would haul the logs out and saw them and he began to do this at once.

Witness did not care to say whether or not it would be possible to sort the logs on the St. John river without causing any delay. He spoke of sorting logs in the Little Madawaska which he said was accomplished without stopping the logs.

Evidence "Entirely Wrong."

Mr. Murchie (one of the commissioners) has a mill on the little Madawaska and he made the assertion that witness was not familiar with conditions on the Little Madawaska and that his evidence was entirely wrong.

Continuing, the witness said he was at the Van Buren sorting works in 1905. He went there on May 15. He found twenty-five millions of a jam in the works between Crock Island and the American shore. They were sorting logs at the works and more logs were running into the tail of the jam. He had returned on May 23. The jam was larger; probably thirty-eight or forty millions of feet. Witness had talked with Mr. Porter and Mr. Brown, both of the St. John Lumber Company. Mr. Porter had agreed with him in his estimate of thirty-eight millions in the jam. It had taken thirteen or fourteen days to break a passage through that jam. One day's delay in getting the logs down might have an important effect on the outcome of the drives. He believed storage dams could be used to facilitate driving operations.

Worked Day and Night.

To Mr. Gregory, Mr. Colwell said all the logs coming down the river in 1904 passed through the sorting works of the St. John Lumber Company. The men worked day and night.

Examined by Mr. Fellows, witness said that most of the logs sorted in 1904 belonged to Mr. Geo. Cushing. There were five sorting gaps in 1904. Two gaps were added in 1905. Witness described the sorting of logs on the Madawaska river by means of pocket booms. He was employed counting logs. On the Aroostook he had seen logs sorted by means of sheer booms. On the 10th of August, 1905, all the down-river logs were out of the Van Buren booms. After the end of the corporation drive went past Van Buren in 1905 there were no down river logs turned into the river at the St. John Lumber Company's works. He had not seen the St. John Lumber Company saw any down river logs after that.

At this point the commission adjourned until the afternoon.

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION THE BEST YET

Big Fair At The Capital Promises To Be Away Ahead Of Previous Years.

ALL AVAILABLE SPACE IS NOW TAKEN UP.

Entries Coming In Much Earlier—Demonstration In Bee Culture, A Feature—List Of Attractions.

The Fredericton Exhibition, which is to be held at the capital from Sept. 14 to 23, promises to be the biggest and most successful fair held there in years. Already evrey inch of available space is taken up, and the various stock and dairy entries are coming in fast. In previous years the entries did not start to come in until the latter part of August, and the committee are confident that these will excel any exhibits ever held.

For attractions the committee have engaged the services of some of the most clever and high-priced people in the country. Prominent among these are "The Broadwicks," father and daughter, who will make balloon ascensions every afternoon and evening. Miss Tiny will make an ascension every afternoon, dropping to earth by means of a parachute, and Professor Broadwick will make a wonderful night ascension, and thrilling parachute drop to earth in the darkness. This is an entirely new act, and is the only one of its kind known today. These acts will be given on the grounds without charge, and will be performed during the first week of the exhibition.

Wild West Show.

Robbins' Wild West Show is another event which is sure to attract great attention. There are about forty people in the company, and they are all genuine Indians and cowboys. They will give an exhibition of trick riding, fancy roping tricks, and other Western feats.

As a special attraction for the ladies and children, the world's youngest animal trainer "Baby Mabel" has been engaged. Her troupe of trained dogs, and monkeys, are a source of never-ending delight.

Mille. Omega will give daring performances on the silver wire. Reno and Smith, in the marvellous barrel act, have been playing to crowded houses all through the United States. Burgos and Clara in extraordinary muscular gymnastics and thrilling aerial feats, will also be seen.

For the children a one-act farce entitled "The Enchanted Cottage" will be put on by clever artists, and the Alabama Four will furnish ragtime and stepdancing programmes. All of these acts are entirely new.

Bee Culture.

Mr. J. E. Socker will give demonstrations in bee culture. Mr. Socker is an expert in handling bees, and he will demonstrate to the farmers how easy it is to start a profitable bee farm. Bee culture, it is claimed, is an industry which has very large possibilities. It is somewhat neglected in New Brunswick, and he will endeavor to bring about a revival.

St. John firms will have some large exhibits, among the largest being that of the Japanese Art Association.

The judges will all be members of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

Sunday Service.

We are pleased to announce to the public that Elder [illegible] O. Mi[illegible], the regular pastor of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church, has returned to the city and will preach in Foresters' Hall, No. 38 Charlotte street Sunday evening at 7 p.m. All are welcomed to attend the above services. The subject cannot fail to interest those who may come.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED BEFORE GRAND FALLS COMMISSION

Much Technical Detail Given b y Engineers MacRae And Lee At Both Sessions Yesterday—Questions Of Valuation Of Horse Power Gone Into At Length—Mr. W. T. Whitehead To Submit Statement—Argument To Be Heard August 25.

The taking of evidence in the matter of the expropriation proceedings at Grand Falls was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Norman Winslow, the commissioner appointed by the local Government, and the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 25, when argument will be heard. Much technical evidence was given yesterday. In the morning Mr. J. B. McRae and Mr. R. S. Lee were the witnesses. In the afternoon Mr. Lee's cross-examination was conducted by Mr. F. R. Taylor.

The greater part of the time was taken up with the facts that determined the witness' valuation of the 9,000 H. P. But little new evidence was adduced. Mr. Taylor stated at one stage of the proceedings he had been examining for two hours and got nothing, not even a fair answer.

Afternoon Session.

Replying to Mr. Taylor at the afternoon session Mr. Lee said he had had some experience in sulphite milling in different places. He had never had anything to do with designing the details of paper or pulp mills. He believed 250 tons could be turned out with 12,000 to 14,000 H. P. He did not know what proportion of sulphite and ground wood was turned out. The falls at the dam on the Rouge river had a head of 120 feet and flowed 1000 cubic feet per second.

In 1908 he had to do with the operation of waterpower at the Jack Cartier plant. The power was there used for making building paper.

All the power that could be developed by the main flow of the river at Grand Falls would be between 23,000 and 24 000 H. P. A head of about 219 feet would be required for 80,000 H. P. With water at the same head he could get 30,000 H. P. on their property. The power of the other company was less than one-half of their power. This would cause a greater cost for storage which might make it impracticable. Assuming that dams could be built on Fish Lake and Temiscouata for $30,000 each it would be worth while to do so if 9000 H. P. could be raised thereby to 30,000 H. P.

Cost of Development.

Witness did not know the cost of developing 80,000 H. P. at Grand Falls. The usual cost for development varied from $50 to $150 per horsepower. For a power to be of value there must be some way of disposing of it.

In determining the value of the 9000 H. P. he considered in a general way the possibility of increasing that power. All powers were capable of being increased by storage. The main facts considered in making his estimate were the flow of the river, for five and a half miles, the available fall, the extent of the land constituting the waterpower privileges, and the fact that the river bed above and below and the right to develop more power were in the hands of another company.

If the property were placed before an investor, he would refuse to buy it because of these facts. The effect of the other company having total head and best development would make the property worthless. He had considered the storage possibilities in giving his estimate.

He could give an adequate estimate of the value of the waterpower without knowing the possibilities of the storage. He could not give an accurate valuation without knowing the storage. He had not, in making his estimate, made a sufficient investigation to know for what purposes the power would be used.

He had general knowledge of conditions in New Brunswick. He did not know if there were places in the province where the power could be sold. It might be a feasible plan to carry power to St. John. He did not know what would be the cost.

He had given no attention to the development for construction purposes. A dam would be built at the gorge but he did not know if it would be practicable.

At Grand Falls Two Days.

He knew the facts necessary for determining the value. He had been at Grand Falls for a couple of days in Feb. or March, 1908. He went all over the falls. He did not come to any conclusion as to cost. He did not know the gauge readings at the time. He inspected the grist mill property. He did not know how far the dam planned by Mr. McRae would back up the water.

This concluded Mr. Taylor's cross-examination.

Mr. Powell stated the company he represented had no more witnesses to call.

Mr. Taylor briefly stated the scope of the commissioner's powers. He was to place a value upon the lands to be expropriated. These lands consisted of the lots leased from the Dominion Government by Mr. Ed. Jack, of Fredericton and Mr. Walter Armstrong, of Ottawa, and transferred by them to the Grand Falls Power and Boom Co., and the land contained in the Hays lease. They did not take the Parent property.

The hearing was adjourned until the 25th of August, when argument will be heard.

Morning Session.

At the opening of the inquiry in the morning Col. McLean said Mr. W. T. Whitehead was preparing a statement. This will be submitted to Mr. Powell and if it meets with his approval as reasonable, will be admitted as evidence. Mr. Powell said if the statement was not approved, it would not be admitted, but Mr. Whitehead would have to be examined on oath.

Mr. J. B. MacRae, recalled, was questioned as to the estimate he gave that the grist mill privilege at Grand Falls would develop 11,000 horse power and was worth $12,500. Mr. MacRae explained that he figured the value not on the horse power alone, but on the fact that the development of the power there would interfere with other development. The value of the water power alone would be only $3.25 per horse power. The grist mill site is the only one at which electric power can be developed to carry on the operations of the large development.

Mr. Taylor cross-examined Mr. MacRae at some length with reference to how he made up this estimate, going into the cost of electric development there, and at Aroostook, as well as of the cost of steam power, and of a power plant further down the gorge. At the grist mill site it would cost approximately $60,000 to get 1,100 horse power. Farther down it would cost more, perhaps, 50 per cent more, perhaps twice as much, but he was satisfied it would not cost $200,000. He could not state the difference between the more expensive scheme and steam.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. MacRae if he did not think that the grist mill site would furnish auxiliary power for at least $100,000 less than any other site, was a matter to be considered in figuring the value of the grist mill property.

The Cost on a Business Basis.

Mr. MacRae said he did not, but figured the cost purely as a business proposition, exclusive of other companies. The fact that there was to be a much greater development at the falls within a few years militated against the value of the grist mill property as a power site, for it could not sell power in competition with the larger company and any development done there would be valueless when the large company gets into operation.

Mr. MacRae figured the cost of power on what he knew of the Quizi river in Quebec, purchased by Mr. M. J. O'Brien from the Quebec government at auction for $8,000 per annum. Mr. A. E. Wallberg was one of those who bid for it. He knew nothing of the Shawinigan company or what it paid for its power or the value of its stock.

Mr. Lee's Evidence.

Mr. Richard S. Lee, civil engineer, and a former professor at McGill, said about 9,000 horsepower was available above by means of a dam, while by diverting the stream so as to get the benefit of the difference between the upper and lower basins, there was about 23,000 horsepower. The water in freshet time above the mean level of the river was of no practical value for water power purposes.

The 9,000 horsepower was hardly a suitable one, because of the greater proposition that over-shadowed it. Nine thousand undeveloped horsepower was worth from $3.50 to $4 per horsepower, but he could not consider the Grand Falls scheme in that light as he could not divest his mind of the great power that would render it valueless in a few years. Therefore the 9,000 horsepower was hardly a marketable product.

T. OF H. EXCURSION GREATLY ENJOYED

Drill by Junior Sections a Feature of the Outing—Prizes Awarded — Visitors Return Thanks for Hospitality.

The Temple of Honor excursion, which had to be postponed last Tuesday on account of the unfavorable weather, took place yesterday and was much enjoyed by the Templars and their friends.

After sailing to Carter's Point the May Queen returned to Watter's Landing. Here the Junior Templars, about 150 in number, performed the military drill. The boys all wore white caps and made a fine appearance. The manner in which the various movement were carried out showed careful training, and was mch enjoyed.

Formed Two Mottoes.

Besides the military drill the boys executed the symbols of the order, the triangle with nine-pointed star and square. They also also formed two mottoes: "Welcome to Our American Visitors," and the motto of the order, "Each for All and All for Each."

After inspection by the Supreme Council officers and drill officers, the prize of $5 offered to the boy who attended drill most regularly and made the best appearance, was divided between Wm. Brown, P.W.A., of La Tour Section, and Beverley Appleby, W. A., of Alexandra Section. The Supreme Officers made one minute addresses to the boys.

Hospitality Appreciated.

When the boat arrived at Indiantown, the members of the Supreme Council and their wives, about thirty-five or forty in number, assembled in the cabin of the steamer. Short speeches were made on behalf of the visitors by the Rev. Dr. Woodruff, W. Rand, and the Hon. D. I. Robinson, of Gloucester, Mass., thanking the local brethren for the hospitable manner in which they had been entertained.

Mr. John B. Eagles and Dr. W. F. Roberts replied for the local members. A large circle was then formed by the Templars, clasping hands, and two verses of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" were sung. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. D. S. Woodruff, M. W. R. This concluded one of the most successful and pleasant conventions ever held in the history of the Supreme Council.

PETRIFIED TREE WAS FOUND NEAR SUSSEX.

Thomas Jordan, Knightville, brought an interesting curiosity to the Record office this week in the shape of a petrified branch, which was taken from a buried tree found on the farm of John S. Chambers, Knightville. The tree was only about half solidified, the wood on some of the branches being still in a well preserved state. The formation is sandstone and every line of the tree and the inner markings are well recorded in stone. Pieces of the tree have been scattered broadcast among friends of the finders. From its appearance the change from wood to stone has taken place within a comparatively short time.—Sussex Record.

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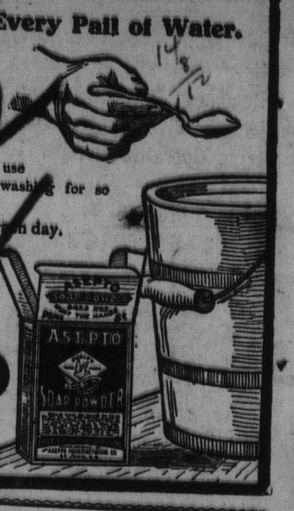

MGR. SBARETTI IS TO BE AT GROSSE ISLE

Official Programme of the Stately Ceremonies for the Ship Fever Monument to take Place Tomorrow.

Special to The Standard.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the memory of the 10,000 ship fever immigrants of 1847-48, which will take place tomorrow at Grosse Isle, will be of a two-fold nature—religious and national.

A solemn libera will be chanted by a choir of one hundred voices and thirty musical instruments. A funeral oration will be delivered, followed by benediction of the blessed sacrament. Speeches will be delivered in Gaelic, English and French.

The Hibernian Cadets will form the guard of honor at both ceremonies.

The following is the programme:—

Solemn Libera, His Grace Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, officiating.

Sermon, Rev. A. E. McGuire, provincial chaplain, A.O.H. of Quebec.

Mr. C. J. Foy, national director for Canada, will preside at the monument's site and introduce the speakers.

Unveiling and blessing of the monument by His Excellency Mgr. Begin; Mr. Matthew Cummings, national president A. O. H.; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Canada; Rev. Father John D. Kennedy, national director A. O. H.; Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State; Rev. Father Hanley, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and county chaplain A.O.H.; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor Province of Quebec; Major Edward T. McCrystal, national director A.O.H. (the last two gentlemen speaking in French and English respectively).

The speeches will be followed by Papal benediction by His Excellency Mgr. Sbaretti.

LOST JUDGE FOUND WITH AWL IN HAND

Joseph Clarkson Who Disappeared Recently Discovered in Button Shop -- His Mind Wandering.

Sabula, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Judge Joseph R. Clarkson, who disappeared from his home in Kenosha, Wis., July 14, was found working as a common laborer in a button factory here yesterday, a few miles from where he was located eighteen years ago after he had strayed from Omaha, Nebr., and furnished to the world of psychic research one of the strangest cases on record.

The meeting between the judge and his friend, who had followed the clue through three states, was pathetic. The week that he worked in the button factory the jurist had taken almost childish pleasure and enthusiasm in turning out the many colored disks cut from the shells piled high on the dirty table where he was given a place.

Softy Mr. Burns stole up behind his stool and stood looking at the gray haired man as he dug and punched at the stubborn material. Stepping to the front of the table he waited a moment before he spoke.

"Why, judge, don't you know me?" he asked, putting out his hand as if in ordinary greeting.

For fully a minute Judge Clarkson sat with shoulders still humped, an awl in his hand. His eyes never left the face of his friend, and they told the story of the mental struggle that was going on.

Like a flash recognition came, and with it was lost knowledge of his surroundings, how he came there and the weeks of privation and hardship which preceded his employment as a laborer.

"Burns! How are you?" he cried, leaping to his feet and losing in a flash the stoop and squint of the button maker. Looking down at his greasy clothing and then around at the circle of fellow workmen, who had gathered, realization came to him that once more he had lost himself; for how long he did not know.

With the return of his mind to its regular groove of workings came his old habits and his instincts of courtesy. Lightly he passed off his predicament. To the urgings of his friend that he at once make ready for his return to his home in Kenosha he begged a short respite. Then he made a neat little speech, passing over his wanderings, but thanking all for the kindness they had shown him since he had strayed into their home circle.

MORE OF BISLEY TEAM RETURNING HOME.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—Several members of the Canadian Bisley team and unattached marksmen arrived today on the Victorian from Liverpool. Those on board were: Capt. McKittle, Toronto; Capt. Forrest, B. C.; L. Neil Smith, Chatham; Sergt. Smith, Ottawa; Sergt. McInnes, Alberta; Staff Sergt. Kerr, Toronto; Sergt. Kelly, Toronto; Corporal Copping, Montreal; Sergt. Freeborn, Hamilton; Sergt. Mitchell, Hamilton, and Mr. D. McCalley, of Australia, who won the Daily Telegraph trophy, and several other valuable prizes, was also on board.

Patriotic Address.

An eloquent and patriotic address entitled The Two Flags, was delivered by Right Rev. D. B. Derrick, LL. D., D. D., in St. Philip's church, last evening. His Lordship eulogized the freedom under the British Flag and spoke in glowing terms of the greatness of the British nation. Referring to the United States he touched on the liberty enjoyed, and paid a tribute in particular to system in the free schools. Today more reports of the ministers will be presented. Three services will be held in the church on Sunday. On Monday Bishop Derrick will leave for New York and the west.

MRS. ANNIE B[illegible] R[illegible]

The Plaint of a Rumpled [illegible] --He Dotes on Omni[illegible] But Keep Getting S[illegible] on.

Popped Into Mrs. Be[illegible] Vision and Asked h[illegible] Help Him -- Priestes[illegible] New Light of the Wo[illegible]

Mrs. Annie Besant, presiden[illegible] Theosophical Society, in a [illegible] pearl gray, the spook color [illegible] ed by those who talk with gh[illegible] arrived in America.

She saw no sea spectres, ev[illegible] mists off the Newfoundland [illegible] in fact, she said she did not [illegible] ghosts—and she remarked tha[illegible] not use the term herself, a[illegible] garded it as impolite, but n[illegible] peated it because the repo[illegible] used it—should st[illegible] on the o[illegible] though when in the flesh they [illegible] sical death there. For "gh[illegible] prefers to use "disembodie[illegible] woman." And she had seen [illegible] dear, yes hundreds of them.

"I should like to be able [illegible] ghost and interview him," [illegible] a wistful young reporter. "[illegible] be a great scoop."

Met One in Londo[illegible]

"I expect you may," the [illegible] said with a confident smil[illegible] one in a casual sort of way [illegible] before I left. He was rath[illegible] which indicated that he ha[illegible] long on the other side."

Mrs. Besant intimated [illegible] ghosts of experience were [illegible] erer than new made spirit[illegible] tomed to ghosting around th[illegible] world getting into all sor[illegible] ble. The ghost she met [illegible] had had a passion for rid[illegible] abuses which he was una[illegible] rid of after he had taken w[illegible] part of the world believe [illegible] last ride—that to the cem[illegible] ghost came back to Londo[illegible] the omnibus.

It takes a high class g[illegible] long for the pleasures of th[illegible] life when he slips away fr[illegible] and bones. The omnibus [illegible] nized Mrs. Besant the m[illegible] saw her and thought she m[illegible] to help him out of his tro[illegible] so new to his invisibility [illegible] not reached the condition [illegible] ing it. When he sits in an [illegible] does not keep in mind t[illegible] with all their clothes a[illegible] are unable to note that h[illegible] ing a seat, and so the [illegible] down on him.

Ghost a Deadbe[illegible]

Although the ghost had [illegible] fare, being a mere dead [illegible] speak, he has feelings. T[illegible] when you have fixed your [illegible]

CANADIAN [illegible] IN [illegible]

Enthusiastic Cl[illegible] Under Canv[illegible] English Clim[illegible] A. L. Mumm [illegible] Himalayas.

Calgary, Aug. 11.—M[illegible] Mr. John Watt, and Mr [illegible] olson of Toronto are [illegible] Rockies with the Alpi[illegible] meet opened officially [illegible] and climbing continue[illegible] preference on the rop[illegible] to the large number [illegible] members, that all mig[illegible] active membership in [illegible] ly 250 persons were [illegible] during the week. Bes[illegible] Bridge and Mr. Olive[illegible] S. M. Royal Military [illegible] are experienced moun[illegible] are six Swiss and Au[illegible] attendance. Mr. A. [illegible] of the most successful [illegible] Himalayas, brought [illegible] Moritz Inderbinnen, a[illegible] at the disposal of the [illegible] distinguished English [illegible] are guests of the clu[illegible] Harold Dixon, wife an[illegible] Spence, Mr. and Mr[illegible] who have climbed in [illegible] Miss McClay, Mr. Ge[illegible] who was with the [illegible] when he lost his life [illegible] hat; Dr. and Mrs. Be[illegible] Amery of the Londo[illegible] Tempest Anderson, a[illegible] ton. Six of these hav[illegible] pine Club of Canada [illegible] and three as active [illegible] Spence qualifi[illegible] for [illegible] ship on Mo[illegible] Oder[illegible] Mount Huber, make [illegible] camp-phrase, official [illegible] is to say, graduatin[illegible] ify on these two mo[illegible] parties attended by [illegible] Oderay and Huber [illegible] other parties go ou[illegible] climbs to higher lak[illegible] ascend Mt. Riddle, [illegible] Schaffer, Wiwaxy Pe[illegible] mountain they pre[illegible] covers some 25 acres [illegible] meadow 200 yards fr[illegible] Fully a dozen noble [illegible] stand about and ab[illegible] forest below the [illegible] the meadow. The c[illegible] of an excellent qua[illegible]

The annual meeti[illegible] August 4th. There [illegible] bers. Amazing pro[illegible] made and Canadia[illegible] is on a sound basi[illegible] ture of the year's [illegible] the erection of the [illegible] comfortable club h[illegible] Mountain, Banff, [illegible] Club of Canada, [illegible] what the late Dr. [illegible] Mission fame was [illegible] bility." The club [illegible] manding site of S[illegible] the most picturesq[illegible]