

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1906

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1906

### PUSH ALONG THE GOOD WORK

"The suffering and misery are indescribable" is a specimen sentence from one of our San Francisco despatches this morning, giving facts concerning the condition of the homeless and destitute population as the fire is coming under control and the full extent of the disaster becomes apparent. The plight of San Francisco touched the hearts of a whole continent. A mighty stream of relief has started and will reach the stricken city. But the need, for a long time at least, will exceed the supply. The vast population turned out of doors and made to flee for life by this soul shaking disaster includes a great army of men and women and children who are at once without shelter and resources, without food except that which must come through hurriedly organized charity, without hope except that which must be first nourished by external aid.

It is a pitiable picture, so pitiable indeed that the mind but slowly grasps the color of it as one reads of rich and poor—all poor now—huddled together in the parks of the society belle who was asked yesterday where she had slept and who replied: "On a grave," of the common destitution which has overtaken all classes and reduced them to the same grim level.

The duty of the hour is relief, and rightly so that duty being met. The United States government, and many state governments, have authorized immense relief sums. The aggregate from these United States sources is already very great. The Canadian government, by a vote which all Canadians will instantly and heartily endorse, decided yesterday to send \$100,000 to the sufferers.

St. John, with characteristic charity and quick impulse, is responding admirably to the appeal made on behalf of the sufferers. This morning \$3,200, the first instalment of the relief fund raised by The Telegraph and The Times, will be forwarded by wire to Mayor Schmitz. This first considerable instalment is sent in order that it may be applied immediately to the work of relief instead of lying idle here. The fund will be continued and other sums will be sent along after that to be despatched this morning. San Francisco sent nearly \$7,000 to St. John in 1877. Would it not be a notable and generous thing if St. John—with only about one-tenth San Francisco's population—could now send back that \$7,000, the bread the Californians cast upon the waters twenty-nine years ago? A glance at the rapidly increasing list we publish on the first page of this issue, at the amounts and the names of the kindly donors, will show that this work of mercy already has a great hold upon our people. Not only do they recall the debt of '77, but only they moved by the present calamity, but the memory of that city and the sympathy of the afflicted, and like the others in the world, must be dependent upon the sympathy of the world.

The disaster does not end, but in the midst of the suffering and the checking of the news, the destroyed almost the entire city, the general belief, to quote a despatch received early this morning, "that there is going to be great distress and that actual starvation stares many in the face unless immediate and wholesale aid is forthcoming." Already the authorities are establishing soup kitchens and breaking open the stores for the common use of the hungry and homeless of a city of nearly half-a-million in population. The great number of women and children among the sufferers must be a great appeal to all. The duty of the hour has been said, is being given, but "the greatest of these is charity."

### SALARIES AND PENSIONS

This morning's Ottawa despatches indicate that the pensions and indemnities question will not only come up for discussion in the House before long, but will be voted upon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said yesterday, in response to inquiries relative to the matter, that if the Wilson and McLean bills relating to what is now commonly termed "the salary grab" were not brought up by their authors the government would introduce the question and give an opportunity for general discussion. Mr. Borden also committed himself to the principle that the question should be debated, being now apparently of opinion that the increased appropriation for salaries and pensions was not considered at sufficient length before being put through last session. The country generally, perhaps, would use somewhat harsher language than that employed by the leader of the opposition in discussing this subject.

It is evident from what was said in the

House yesterday that the country is to have the benefit of a debate upon the salaries and pensions. The debate will in no sense affect public opinion, which is already definitely hostile to the procedure of the men who added this new and heavy load upon the country not for the country's benefit but for their own personal gain. That some change in the programme adopted last session so hurriedly will be made this year is to be expected now that a general debate is promised. At least it will be something to have the members arise in their places and explain to the country generally why they believe—if they still elude to it—that the increased salaries and pensions are in order. To have these gentlemen vote on the matter should also be both interesting and instructive.

### HOW WILL THEY LIKE IT?

The coming Pan-American Conference, at which Mr. Elihu Root is to expound to the South Americans the Monroe Doctrine as understood by President Roosevelt, should prove to be an assembly worth watching. Is it not likely, as one reviewer suggests, that "there may be a little jealousy on the part of the important and progressive states of what, in their eyes, may look like dictation? There may also be something like distrust," is the suggestion of the Montreal Gazette. "There may be a feeling that a policy which assumes that a single state is to take precedence in everything in a continent that comprises a great many independent communities of various ages, resources and population is somewhat one-sided."

The Gazette is inclined to think the Monroe Doctrine of Mr. Roosevelt will be somewhat too strenuous and far-reaching for some of the more important South American republics. "Not, indeed," it continues, "that the present chief magistrate has done more than accept his share in the evolution of the idea. Like every thing that he undertakes he has done it wholeheartedly. Nor can one wonder if he look upon it as in some mysterious way heaven sent or inspired, since so many Englishmen of standing—statesmen even—not only accept the theory but seem to think it is, in some obscure way, advantageous to them. It is just possible that Latin America, through its delegates (and there is no lack of clear-headed and courageous men in the Latin-American states), may scrutinize the history of the doctrine and discover, if possible, its meaning and object in its present monopolistic form. And it may occur to them to ask whether they also should not have a right to say a word on the destiny of the American hemisphere. At any rate, some interesting developments may be looked for at the coming conference."

### CONCERNING RECIPROCITY

Mr. Edward Porritt a British correspondent who accompanied the Canadian Tariff Commission on its travels, now writes in the North American Review, and thus analyzes the feeling in Canada with regard to reciprocity:

"The tariff inquiry has established the fact that reciprocity with the United States is a dead issue in Canada. Where responsibility for this lies need not be here discussed; but it may be stated that the Dingley Act killed the movement for reciprocity in Canada, and that, with the preference for Great Britain in 1897, and the sentimental preference which Great Britain has since then so markedly extended to Canada, the reciprocity movement is dead beyond all possibility of early resurrection. The Maritime Provinces were for the time the stronghold of the reciprocity movement, as these provinces had enjoyed many advantages under the old Elgin-Marcy Treaty. But when the Tariff Commission was in the cities of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, reciprocity was not even mentioned; and retaliation against the United States was more outspokenly and vigorously advocated in the Maritime Provinces than in any other part of the Dominion covered by the Tariff Commission tour."

### THE FUTURE OF THE PORT.

The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Broder to reorganize the Montreal Harbor Commission is the first official step on the part of the government toward the national equipment of such Canadian harbors as are necessary in working out an effective and harmonious national transportation policy. In commending Mr. Broder's bill as in accord with public sentiment concerning the nationalization of ports, the Montreal Herald introduces St. John's situation as showing the necessity for federal action in this matter. The Herald says in part:

"Down at St. John there is a typical illustration of the problem. The mayor of the New Brunswick city and port declared the other day that the labor, skill and expense incidental to the maintenance of the harbor in the condition of efficiency demanded by its growing trade has out-grown the capacity of the civic treasury.

"The city is doubtless capable of looking after its own trade and that of the district and province tributary to it, but it is not equal to providing for the accommodation of the fleets of large vessels that handle the general trade of the country and that make St. John their winter terminus.

"These demands are steadily increasing, and at a more rapid pace than the city's wealth.

"The future of St. John thus presents two alternatives. The government will have to take over the harbor as a national enterprise, just as it intends to do that of Port William and Port Arthur, where the problem presents itself in a slightly different form, and equip and maintain it at the national expense, for the handling of the country's winter import and export traffic, or the port must drop out of the race and allow the traffic to drift to American ports and thus aid in the upbuilding of American cities."

The government, no doubt, will "take

over the harbor as a national enterprise, thus adopting the wise recommendation of the Transportation Commission with respect to the harbors of St. John, Halifax and other cities. But what is the Common Council of St. John going to do in the meantime? It is promised that next fall, after the St. Lawrence is closed to navigation, the big new steamers of the C. P. R. and the Allan line will make St. John a port of call—"if the wharf accommodation is satisfactory." There is little likelihood that it will be satisfactory unless wharves long enough for these big ships are ready; and the city is at present building a wharf too short for their use, although it will be suitable for some other vessels. No matter what the government does to put its national port policy in force, St. John cannot afford to be idle now or to let matters drift long in such a fashion as to provide excuses for any steamship company which may not be anxious to send its steamers here next winter.

The Mayor and aldermen just elected, or re-elected, should take warning from the civic record of the last two years. The tendency has been to follow a policy of drift with respect to important questions and to assume that they would come out right somehow in the end. Even today there is a suggestion of a suspension of animation at City Hall. Business which was deemed important before the recent election—the harbor question, the matter of regulating valves for the new water system, the wharf investigation—argued unfinished. The Council may expect and believe that the government is going to equip the harbor, but it is the Council's business to see to it that no trade is lost next fall because of lack of accommodation. And experience shows that in these matters delay has most awkward consequences.

### THE COAL SITUATION

John Mitchell and the anthracite miners are to meet tomorrow and discuss the ultimatum of the operators. Meanwhile 150,000 men are idle and the prospect seems to be that they are going to remain idle. Five weeks of negotiation have proved useless. The fact is that the fight between the miners and the operators was not finished in 1872. The agreement then reached was only a cessation of hostilities. Both sides have been arming steadily ever since and another test of strength, now or later on, is inevitable.

As Dr. Warner says in an account of the anthracite strike of 1902, just published, nothing is settled until it is settled right, and as the authorities failed to preserve order in the mining regions the strike did not come to a natural end. The strike commission in its award decided against discrimination and against recognition of the union. Nevertheless a few weeks ago the miners demanded conditions contrary to the commission's findings, asking not only for recognition of the union but that the operators in the anthracite coal territory "should arbitrarily deduct from the wages of employees the amount of the dues of each individual as a member of the union, and pay the gross sum over to the treasurer of the union."

It may be urged, as the Montreal Witness says, that Dr. Warner "looks at the matter from the capitalist point of view and ignores that of labor, and doubtless the great majority of the public was glad when the deplorable strike of 1902 was brought to a close by the president's good office. Yet, today, the question is practically back in its old position, and this time it appears that capital and labor will have to fight it out between themselves. It is another striking illustration of the fact that nothing is settled until it is settled right."

### CRIME IN THE DOMINION

The number of indictable offences committed in Canada in 1904, according to a blue book just published, was 9,901 as against 9,642 in 1903. The convictions were 6,541 in 1903 and 6,754 in the year following, indicating that the law followed up the offenders none too sharply.

The figures showing the number of charges as compared with the number of convictions in the several provinces make a curious exhibit:

Province.	Charges.	Convictions.
Quebec.	2,139	1,738
Manitoba.	611	489
Ontario.	4,701	3,064
British Columbia.	326	379
P. E. Island.	41	28
New Brunswick.	213	122
The Territories.	1,093	539

New Brunswick, it will be observed, is not strong on conviction, or is it disposed to prefer charges on evidence too slight to warrant a verdict against the accused. Throughout the country, of the total number convicted 5.53 were women, a somewhat smaller percentage than in 1903. There was a noteworthy decrease in crime among children, the offenders less than sixteen years of age numbering 607 as against 1,038 in the year previous. Twenty-seven persons were charged with murder during 1904, and fourteen convicted. In 1903 twenty-six were accused and but eight convicted. Of the fourteen convictions British Columbia supplied eight—an evil prominence; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Territories had one each. Forgery and similar offences increased from 120 offences to 132, the increase being greatest in the country west of Winnipeg. About seventy-five per cent. of the offences were committed by the people of the cities and towns. The convictions for drunkenness varied greatly, being as follows:

In Manitoba \$19 for every 1,000 of the population; in British Columbia, 5.93; in Nova Scotia, 5.6; in New Brunswick, 5.01; in the Territories, 4.92; in Prince Edward Island, 2.84; in Ontario, 2.47; in Quebec, 2.34. These figures show that the ratios in Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island are below the general average. It is to be remembered, too, that the sort of drunkenness which would lead to arrest in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island

land might not be thought to warrant arrest in the West. As a whole the Dominion maintains a wonderfully high record in point of sobriety and respect for law and order.

### NOTE AND COMMENT

St. John is paying its debt to San Francisco. Help along the good work.

Of San Francisco's population more than 5,200 were born in Canada, and 24,000 in England and Ireland. Canadian cities may well help San Francisco.

The greatest misfortune that can come to any man, says the Wall Street Journal, is to amass or inherit a fortune of \$500,000. True, perhaps; but an astonishing number of men and women would willingly assume the burden.

A Chicago publishing house is already advertising "a large complete book" with a full account of the San Francisco earthquake "and a scientific religious article on, 'Is this the beginning of the end of the world?'" This is so sudden.

A London cable says if there is any truth in the report vouchered for by the Pall Mall Gazette, that Abdul Hamid is dying, there will soon be work again for all the foreign offices of Europe, but if the Eastern question be reopened now, it will be less embarrassing than it would have been one year ago—that is, before the great war over the Morocco business had been settled.

It is intimated in Toronto despatches, says the Montreal Gazette, that because Joseph Phillips has yielded up some of his property to the York Loan Company liquidators the criminal proceedings against him will be dropped. It can be hoped there is no justification for such report. Such action would be about the worst thing that could happen for the respect the public is expected to have for the administration of justice. It would be rightly regarded as the compounding of a felony in connection with a case every feature of which constitutes a demand that justice shall be done, and that quickly.

Discussing Emperor William of Germany as a trouble maker the Springfield Republican has this to say:

The Kaiser's telegram to Count Goluchowski recalls some of his blunders in the past. Whether or not he meant to let fly insinuations at Italy, he succeeded wonderfully in doing so. Italy is still in the balance, and when the Kaiser effectually thanks the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister for his aid at Algiers, calling it "the fine deed of a true-hearted ally," he makes all Europe sit up and think that Italy was there, too, although by no means altogether on the Kaiser's side. "You have proved yourself a brilliant statesman on the Italian ground," writes the Kaiser to the count, implying of course that the Moroccan conference was nothing but a diplomatic duel; and this rather ridiculous diplomatic fiction, that the conference left "neither victors nor vanquished" and was, on the whole, a sort of international prayer-meeting. The final shock from the Kaiser comes in the last clause, where he tells Goluchowski: "You may be certain of a similar service in a similar case from me also." While nothing so startling as the message to President Paul Kruger after the Jameson raid can be discerned in the Goluchowski telegram, it serves as a notice to the world that the Kaiser has a long memory for both his friends and the other fellows. It also serves to show that Italy's membership in the dreadnought is no longer considered in the highest circles as no more than nominal.

### McADAM NEWS

**Trains Collide in Railway Yard—Car of Oatle Injured, But Animals Were Not Injured Much—Lad, Struck by Lightning Five Years Ago, Dead.**

McAdam, April 23.—As the freight train in charge of Conductor Napier was pulling out of the yard here for St. John about 9.30 p. m. on Saturday, it collided with another backing down another switch from the west. The St. John train was cut in two and one car loaded with cattle was upset. On the other train one car had its end torn out. Although the cattle were thrown in rather uncomfortable positions, they were not seriously injured. It is not known who is to blame for the accident.

Hayward, Birrell died Friday morning after a lingering illness. He was eleven years old, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Birrell. About five years ago the deceased was struck by lightning and it is thought he never fully recovered from the shock. His brother was killed at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lawson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

The ladies' court of Foresters is held at the Handkerchief bazaar and supper in the Orange hall tonight.

Paul.—"Do you believe in spelling reform?" Teacher.—"In your case I do. About every other one of your words is spelled wrong."—Lester Free Press.

Her Range.—Mrs. Knicker—"What does she talk about?" Mrs. Becker—"Bridge and Bridget."—Harper's Bazar.

## The Best Stocks of Men's Spring Clothing IN SAINT JOHN

BEST is a word of broad meaning, and we use it only after carefully weighing the facts. We use it as applying to our clothing stocks because, **First**, our highest-grade clothing is the very best ready-to-wear that can be made. **Second**, our less expensive kinds are of thoroughly reliable quality and correct in every style-detail. **Third**, our enormous business (the largest clothing business in Eastern Canada) brings to you a wider variety than other stores can show. **Fourth**, manufacturing most of the clothing we show we can and do sell them to you for less than what other stores have to pay, the saving to you averaging from 25 to 30 per cent.

Don't fail to carefully consider these facts when considering the purchase of your spring outfit.

Men's Spring Suits - - \$5.00 to \$25.00  
Men's Spring Topcoats, - - 8.50 to 18.00

### To Mothers of Boys

You know by this time that we mean all we say. You never found a store more willing to rectify a wrong. When we say a new suit for one that does not turn out right, you know it's so. When you come to Oak Hall you don't select from a mere handful—you can choose from thousands of suits. And our prices are less than you'd have to pay anywhere else for equally reliable goods—as an inspection will prove.

Buster Brown Suits, sizes 2 1-2 to 7 years, . . . \$3.50 to \$8.00  
Russian Suits, sizes 2 1-2 to 6 years, . . . 4.25 to 7.00  
Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 10 years, . . . .90 to 2.50  
Single and Double-Breasted Suits, sizes 9 to 17 years, 3.00 to 9.00  
Top Coats, sizes 3 to 18 years, . . . .2.00 to 12.00  
Rain Coats, sizes 7 to 18 years, . . . .3.75 to 15.00

### Mail Orders

Whether you are one block or one hundred miles away, you can share in all the store's offerings. Our mail order service has become a very important factor of this business—getting better every day. Your order will receive the same care as though you were shopping in person. Our catalogue for spring is ready. Whether you want to buy or not it will be of interest to you. **Send your request for one now.**

## GREATER OAK HALL

KING STREET  
COR. GERMANN  
ST. JOHN

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

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### 1,096,000 LIVES EARTHQUAKE RECORD

Figures Compiled Since 1137 Show Vast Number of Human Beings Sacrificed.

Since 1137, when the first reliable records apparently were made of such disasters, 1,096,000 persons have lost their lives by earthquakes. This total does not include the destruction wrought by kindred catastrophes like the burial of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

In periods earlier than the twelfth century the losses were doubtless correspondingly great, at least, but history is vague or silent on these events. It is supposed by scientists that many parts of the earth's surface now quiet were in ancient and primeval periods the scenes of terrific shocks.

No earlier earthquake remains recorded than that of 425 B. C., when the island of Euboea was formed. What loss of life there was then not even a legend records. An earthquake accompanied the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. In 742 A. D., Syria, Palestine and other regions were devastated by a series of shocks which destroyed more than 500 towns and hundreds of thousands of persons.

Sicily's earthquake in 1137 took 15,000 lives, and from that time history is replete with records of similar catastrophes. Earthquakes have occurred with greater frequency in volcanic districts, and particularly in regions remote from them. But such shocks are not confined to volcanic areas, and, indeed, they have often occurred in regions particularly liable to earthquakes encircle the earth. It includes the Mediterranean lands, the Azores, the West Indies, Central America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, Persia and Asia Minor.

China and Japan's losses have been enormous, and earthquakes there have been of such frequency as to excite little comment. The Japanese scientists have been diligent students of these phenomena, and the number of their opportunities is evident from the fact that between 1885 and 1892, when the closest observations were made, there were 8,331 earthquake shocks. In 1703, 20,000 Japanese lives were lost in the earthquake at Yeddo. Here lived the great disaster of that kind was in 1891, when 10,000 persons perished in the island of Honshu.

China's sufferings from earthquake have been almost equally appalling. In 1731 there was a loss of 100,000 lives in Peking and vicinity. In 1830 Canton was shattered and 6,000 persons died. Lesser disasters have followed with great frequency, till the death roll has become enormous.

In six minutes the city of Lisbon was laid in ruins in 1755, when 30,000 lives were lost. This great shock was felt over a wide area, even on the Baltic and in Great Britain. Cilicia lost 60,000 persons in 1765; Naples, 40,000 in 1783; 20,000 in 1828; Ecuador and Peru, 25,000 in 1868. These are only the most costly disasters of the hundreds of earthquakes that have terrified and slain mankind. The Calabrian earthquake, beginning in 1783, continued for ten years.

In comparison with these stunning catastrophes the losses in the United States have thus far been paltry. The first earthquake of which there is any record in this country was that in the Iroquo Valley, California. The most notable shock before that of yesterday was the one which on Aug. 31, 1880, was felt from Florida to Canada, and as far west as Iowa and Missouri, Charleston (S. C.) was the chief sufferer, forty-one lives being lost and property being damaged to the extent of \$5,000,000.

New Hampshire and Vermont felt a slight shock on Nov. 27, 1893. The Pacific coast has experienced many tremors. Various other parts of the country have been agitated infrequently by slight agitations that have entailed no losses to life or property.

### A Doubter.

Teller.—Of course, the note's a counterfeit. There is one very evident sign of that—  
Depositor.—Oh, come, I don't see—  
Teller.—Why, any one could see it. It's in the paper.  
Depositor.—But my dear sir, in these days you can't believe everything you see in the paper.

Roussel Geo. of Paris, has completed what is said to be the largest picture ever painted. The area of the canvas is 87 square feet. The artist had to beg the loan of a studio of suitable size from the state, and he and his assistants, some twenty feet high, were accommodated in the galleries des Machines, the largest unoccupied building in the world. The picture represents the Paris crowd in 1789 rushing to the hotel de Ville, led by Lafayette, after the taking of the Bastille, and contains more than 1,000 life-sized figures. It will be hung in a suburban town hall, that of Ixroy.

## ST. JOHN RELIEF FUND FOR SAN FRANCISCO SUFFERERS

Yesterday was another good one for the Telegraph-Times San Francisco relief fund, more than \$400 being contributed. The fund is now more than \$4,000 and it is hoped it will grow much larger. The need is urgent, the money most welcome and for the contributors there is the satisfaction of a good work done. Large or small every contribution is of assistance and will go to the aid of a people already showing their gratitude for what is being done to help them. The following additional contributions are acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged. . . . . \$3,760.70	W. J. S. . . . . 5.00	E. M. Smith . . . . . 5.00	J. S. K. . . . . 1.00
J. H. Crockett . . . . . 2.00	Mrs. E. M. Smith . . . . . 5.00	Barnes & Co. . . . . 10.00	
Mrs. C. S. Landau . . . . . 10.00	Emily L. Robertson . . . . . 10.00	Vassie & Co. . . . . 25.00	
H. N. S. . . . . 50.00	Edgar & Sons . . . . . 20.00	Edgecombe & Chaisson . . . . . 2.00	
A. Goodwin . . . . . 20.00	H. S. Gregory & Sons . . . . . 10.00	Cash . . . . . 10.00	
G. C. D. . . . . 2.00	R. H. Cushing . . . . . 25.00	G. H. Arnold . . . . . 5.00	
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H. B. Stewart . . . . . 1.00	K. P. Garton & Co. . . . . 5.00	W. L. McElwaine . . . . . 1.00	
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E. B. Nixon . . . . . 2.00	J. E. Quinn . . . . . 5.00	Robert Thomson . . . . . 5.00	
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J. T. M. . . . . 5.00	Tilley & Fairweather . . . . . 10.00	Sammuel K. Tobin . . . . . 1.00	
J. & A. McMillan . . . . . 10.00	Comeau & Sheehan . . . . . 10.00	W. H. Woods . . . . . 5.00	
	Dr. Ian C. Hannah, Windsor . . . . . 3.00	Thorne Bros. . . . . 5.00	
		Total . . . . . \$4,200.95	