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JOHN P. PATTERSON,

The News.

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POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

The system of party government, which has for some generations been regarded as a heaven-sent device whereby democracy accommodated itself to the fundamental differences in human nature, has in these later days found certain unfriendly critics who discover it to be the cause of most of our present political ills. The new doctrine has so far affected the sentiment of the day that, whereas a few years ago a man without a party was regarded with suspicion if not contempt, at the present time it has become quite the fashion to deride the outspoken Liberal or Conservative as a narrowminded partisan and to profess with pride one's independence in matters

political. These critics of party government are of various sorts. There are the honest and sincere radicals who firmly believe that party machinery offers opportunity for the appeal of the demagogue and the grafter and for that reason becomes a serious hindrance to the effective utterance of the will of the people. There are besides, others who are quick to detect the popularity of a novel complaint and who vociferously protest that they do not share the narrow partisan spirit which must be dominant in all those who profess any political allegiance. They pose as the salt of society, and point as their qualification for the performance of such a function to their declared intention to act outside party organizations. In view of such a condition of affairs it is well for the intelligent citizen to ask himself seriously if, after all, the system of party government is detrimental to the best interests of a democracy; if the judgment of the past is

quite the enemy of good government he is sometimes painted? In questions of political economy, as in everything else, respect must be paid to that which is possible as well as to that which appears ideal. The demand that a democracy should offer the individual citizen opportunity to express in detail his political opinions sounds plausible, but its essential fallacy is apparent when attention is given inevitably follow such a system. Men have long since discovered that if they

Moreover, that order is most stable stantly offers for popular judgment a choice between two alternatives. Factions which present a variety of pos-sibilities invariably becloud the issue and confuse the popular verdict. The experience of the past century abundantly justifies the conclusion that a popular assembly divided distinctly into two great parties will more accurately quickly give utterance to public opinion than the assembly composed of small factions and presenting innumerable and nicely defined issues.

tail, the omission of which in any river communities. party organization invariably defeats the ends of democracy. The policy of portance of this question owing to the a party must be the result of rapid growth of the city populations thorough popular discussion. It is, and of the number of cities using sewer therefore, within the councils of the systems, Mr. Brown calls attention to great parties that the intelligent citi- two facts: First, that sewage pollu- All socret, safe and high, gen may hope to make effective his tion may be so great in amount as to And everyone finds home and restpolitical opinion. The man who at- produce a positive nuisance in a tempts to stand upon the floor of any stream, and second, that it may be so legislative assembly and deliver a ser- slight as to produce no visible effect mon to existing political parties is upon the stream, but may very seriousvery apt to discover at the conclusion ly affect a water supply taken from of his harangue that he has accomplished practically nothing. Parlia- These two conditions are quite differmentary discussion elucidates party ent, and they must receive quite differpolicy, but it does not today determine that policy to any great degree,

The situation may not be ideal, but it is apparent that if a citizen desires to be a positive force in constructive ed the law may be made very simple, politics he must work through one of and the location of the charge for the great political parties. Though a abating the nuisance is easy. It is stand without all party organization ity or manufacturing establishment and by their expression of opinion hope to effect party policy, it is evident that the citizen of average intelligence will is created. exercise his influence most effectively by acquiring a position of respect and trust within party organizations.

We are frequently told that the crying need of our day is for men who profess to be totally independent of down from the stamp mills at the gold party affiliation. It may appear, however, that such an indeappears. It is easy enough for a man to gain temporary notoriety by declar-ing his freedom from the trammels of any party organization, but he must be strong indeed to accomplish any useful work in such a position or even to escape political annihilation in the confriction between the two parties. Experience has proved this so often in individual instances that it has almost become a commonplace that independence is but a stepping stone from one party to another.

Under existing conditions our great need is not so much for free lances in politics as for men who have the force and the courage to remain within party organizations and insistently and persistently to stand there for an enforcement of their ideals. Whatever the future may contain it is evident that today the great political parties perform an essential function of democracy in that they discover the greatest common factor in prevalent political opinion and render public action practic-

MR. GRAHAM AND THE L. C. R.

The new Minister of Railways is reported to have summed up his policy with regard to the management of the Intercolonial as follows:

1-The road must give good service 2-It should pay its way and if possible pay some interest on the invest-

3-Beyond this the government road from nuisance by sewage pollution ould not aim at profits, but should reduce fares and thus bring about a reduction of fares upon other roads. Mr. Graham has accurately seized the

principle of public ownership: that the people whom a public utility directly serves should be the first consideration, but that this should not be allowed to obscure the interests of the general public. The Intercolonial, to justify its existence as a overnment railway, must give its constituency the best service possible at the lowest possible rates; but the rights of the people in other provinces who are joint owners of the road but not joint users of be a burden upon them; that the road shall be honestly and economically managed and shall exact enough from the traffic to enable it to pay its own way. This was the principle upon Mr. Emmerson reorganized the Intercolonial system, and the Maritime Provinces can fairly ask nothing more But Mr. Graham's statement that the road should, "If possible, pay some interest on the investment." requires further elucidation. The new Minister cannot be unaware of the fact that the Intercolonial was not built as a business investment; that the conditions under which it was constructed and operated for many years have abso-

lutely precluded the possibility of it der normal conditions, and the condipaying its way, until very recently. Had the road been built and run by private capital it must long since have passed into bankruptcy and have had over the river in a very severe winter, its original investment wiped out, as nearly every road on the American continent has had sometime in its history. Also Mr. Graham must realize that the services the Intercolonial has rendered to Canada, politically and commercially, since its construction, have paid its debt to the country many times over. As Mr. Emmerson put it, the government railway has had a surplus every year that did not appear in the books, but was felt in the pockets of the people. Under the circumstances it is impossible that Mr. Graham proposes to burden the present operation of the Intercolonial with its original

ham, unlike the majority of his fellow lation of about six millions, provincialists, is able to recognize the is exclaims, "If our oversea busiusefulness of the Intercolonial to ther portions of Canada than those which its lines traverse. As a rate regulator the people's road has done a half billions of dollars instead of a to be reversed at this date; if the man who confesses to party affiliation is this courtry a service which the people generally are slow to realize. Its in- lons." fluence in this direction, though greatthe farther west the road is extended, the more effective this influence will

cost and the debt it has accumulated

A more detailed statement of Mr. to the chaotic conditions winch would until he has visited and inspected all the vast property under his control. Soon after his election the Maritime would give effect to political ideals Provinces will look for him and will they must unite, and that such a await with interest his ideas regardthey must unite, and that such a ing the need of protecting Intercol-union is possible only upon the condi-tion of individual compromise. The dis-tion of individual compromise. The dis-covery of the common factor is the key anteeing a permanent flow of traffic Moreover, that order is most stable from its feeding branches by making

SEWAGE POLLUTION OF STREAMS

A discussion of sewage pollution of streams proving the dangerous effects The rose shall tinge the coverts, by examples from many localities, ap- And the field-bird leave her nest. pears in the September issue of Municipal Engineering Magazine from the pen of Charles Carrol Brown, M. Am. Soc. C. E. who gives the result of care- And the wanderer back shall fly, ful investigation in an article which is And aliens seek their native land-There is, however, an essential de- particularly interesting to the St. John

> After showing the increasing in ent treatment. They may also have quite different standing before the

courts. Where nuisance only is to be prevent men of forceful personality may readily recognized that no municipalhas the right to produce such a nuisance, and that it must abate one which

The other effect of sewage pollutio Munfcipal Engineering says, is more difficult to centrol. The stream into which Deadwood, S. D., drains has little water, but much sand washing mines, which destroys the effect of the sewage, but Middletown, N. Y., under is not so desirable as it the same conditions, except there is no sand washing down continually, is obliged to purify its sewage because years of experience have shown that the nuisance created by the unpurified sewage was increasing from year to

> Municipal Engineering says that in stances of the cumulative effect of discharges of sewage along the course of a stream are numerous. The first factory or private sewer or street sewer has little effect. Another a few hundred feet down adds something, and by the time four or five have entered, the stream begins to show the charac-

teristics of a nuisance. Large streams develop similar conditions. A recent sanitary survey of Robed in the dreamlest haze White River, in Indiana, made by Pro- That God sends down in the summ fessor Sackett, showed that the effects of the sewage of Indianapolis were felt in a physical way for fully twenty miles down stream, and these effects could doubtless be traced by bacteriological and chemical analysis all the way to the junction of the main branches of the river if not still far-

This case is one of many in Indiana which apparently cannot be reached by the present laws in that state. There has been at least one decision that the streams are the natural drains of the state and must take what reaches them. The State of Pennsylvania anparently admits the correctness of this Rev. Dean O'Connor, stationed at decision in the absence of a statute. Marysville, Tyendinaga, was stricken There are less than a half dozen states with apoplexy and died this morning.

The damage done to water supplied by sewage is even harder to reach. It can be prevented only by statute, and there are but few states which have any laws on the subject. Here again the variations in conditions make a difference in requirements. Thus, a stream might be polluted at its source, but be perfectly safe to use at its mouth, say twenty miles away, because the stream has thoroughly purified itself within that distance; while in another case, the proportion of pollution being greater or the conditi of the stream being less favorable, the it, demand that the service shall not water should be unsafe as a water supply. Cumulative pollution from a series of towns may seriously damage a lower water supply in one case and not in another. It is, therefore, quite impossible to lay down rigid rules which may be applied to every case. The study made of the Mohawk river for the New York State Board of Health shows the varying effects of stream conditions on cumulative pollution. Schenectady's water supply, when drawn from the river, was polluted by the drainage from Amsterdam and cities above, and the source of supply was changed. West Troy and Cohoes supplies taken below Schenectady were not seriously polluted untions of flow in the Mohawk river itself were the only reasons for difference in effect. However, when the ice formed the pollution was very pronounce some typhoid fever in Schenectady producing an epidemic in West Troy, which was stopped by using water from an unpolluted source.

While the article is guarded in drawing no general conclusions, the impres sive facts which it presents permit only one deduction: that the necessity for protecting our water supplies is beco ing every year more urgent.

CANADA'S BIG YEAR.

The statistical report of Canada's commerce for the year 1907, showing an aggregate trade of \$612,052,107, moves in its operation as a political bond of the New York Sun to complimentary astonishment. "A very imposing row It is gratifying to note that Mr. Gra- of figures for a country with a populittle less than three and a half bill-

Another feature which strikes The est of course in Eastern Canada, has Sun as remarkable appears in a combeen felt all over the Dominion, and parison of Canadian commerce with the farther west the road is extended, American. It is that the rate of increase is greater in Canada than it is in the United States. In 1897 Canada's total foreign trade was \$257,168,862. Graham's policy cannot be expected The gain for ten years has been 138 per cent. During the same time the American gain has been only 82 per

Truly this is Canada's century?

WANDERLIED.

Oh, when shall I come home again-My darling tell me true? To wander east, to wander west's a dreary thing to do! See summer burn the changing leaves Potatoes, new per hush, 0 40 White winter fold familiar eaves-

Oh, when shall I? And autumn gather golden grain against her glowing brest; The Word shall find the snow-ban

Oh, when shall I? The axes strike the yielding pine, The beams swing up of yew: To build a house for love and rest happy thing to do! A feathered pair have swung their n

Ole when shall I? -Marie van Vorst, in Scribner's.

THE RAINY DAY. When I woke up this morning, oh! the rain was pourin' down,

Drip, drip, drippin' from the eaves; 'N' the storm wind was a callin' with a little sobbin' soun',.
Swish, swishin' thru th leaves 'N' then I knew, because the wind was callin' just that way-I knew that it would rain 'n' rain

rain 'n' rain all day! 'N' when the dark came down at six, the rain was drippin' yet, pit, patter on the pane; 'N' I looked thru th curtain, out at all the shinin' wet,

'N' then I said when Daddy came carried in the light-"It's goin' to rain 'n' rain, Dad, 'n' rain 'n' .rain all night !" -Laura Campbell, Yonkers, N. THE HEART OF THE LAKES.

There are crags that loom like spectre Half under the sun and the mist; There are beaches that gleam and glisten; There are ears that open to listen, And lips held up to be kissed.

There are miles and miles of waters That throb like a woman's breast, With a glad, harmonious motion, Like happiness caught at rest; As if a heart beat under In love with its own glad rest, Beating and beating for ever Outward to east and west

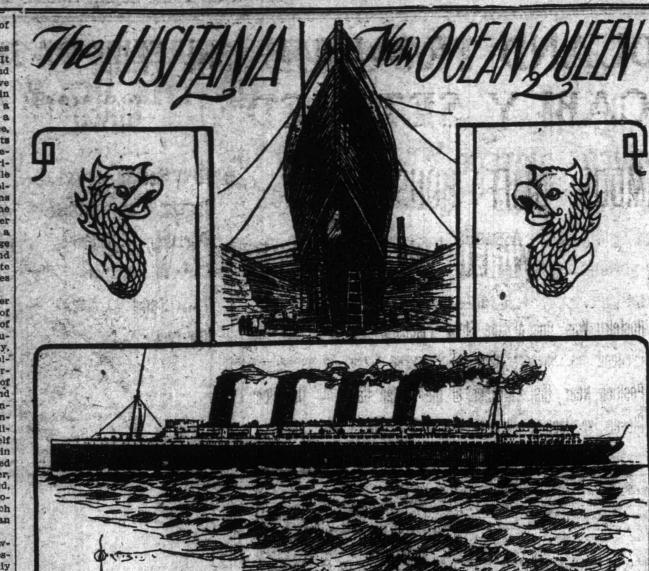
There are forests that kneel for ever To mantle the gold of its days; Kneeling and leaning for ever In winding and sinuous bays.

There are birds that like smoke-drift hover With a strange and bodeful cry, Into the dream and the distance Of the marshes that southward lie, With their lonely lagoons and rivers Far under the reeling sky.

DEAN O'CONNOR DEAD

-Wilfred Campbell

KINGSTON, Sept. 9.—Saturday Very which protect by statute their people aged 83 years.



In this centennial year of Robert Fulton's steamboat invention several gigantic ocean steamships, marking vast advances upon all predecessors, have been completed. The latest is the greatest. It is the Lusitania of the Cunard line. Mere figures tell little of the marine marvel which soon begins her voyages between England and the United States. The Lusitania is 790 feet long, 68 feet wide and has a plated depth of 60 feet. She made a speed of 26 knots on her trial trip. She has nine decks. The hull is divided into 175 water tight compartments, rendering the vessel practically unsinkable. Placed end to end the main frames and beams in the skeleton of the craft would extend thirty miles. To rivet the steel plates to the beams 4,000,000 rivets, aggregating 500 tons in weight, were required. The Lusitania has four great funnels, each twenty-four feet in diameter. She will carry more than 2000 passengers and a crew of 400 men. 2,000 passengers and a crew of 400 men.

thusiastic people and the shrieking of down the Irish channel. manifold sirens, the giant Cunard Line | The scene was a memorable one Fully turbine steamer Lusitania sailed this evening on a 3,000 mile race against time, across the Atlantic, which all in England tonight are confident will win back for the Cunard Line the laurels wrested from them ten years ago by the North German Lloyd. Probably never before has so much

voyage of a new vessel. The Lusitania was over one hour late in starting, and it was five min- tania were emphasized by the illuminutes past nine this evening when the ations. The demonstration reached its ed to beat the Lucania into New York. huge vessel swung out clear of the climax when the vast multitude broke All the accommodations landing stage and started to chase her out with Rule Britannia. This song both vessels are taken up.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western 199 0 09 0" 0 10

Beef, butcher, carcass .. 0 07% " 0 09

Beef, country, carcass. 0 05 " 0 97

Pork, per lb.... 0 99 " 0 60

Ham, per 1b 0 15 " 0 16

Roll butter, per 1b 0 22 " 0 25

Turkey, per 1b 0 10 " 0 20

Fowl, per pair 0 75 " 1 00

Veal, per 15 0 08 " 0 10

Peas, per bushel 0 65 " 0 00

Beans, por bushel 0 50 " 0 60

Rippling herring, hf-bbls 2 25 " 2 50

bbls..... 1 75 " 1 85 Bay herring, hf bbls... 2 00 " 2 25

Codfish, fresh 0 021/2 " 0 03

Smoked herring. .. . 0 10% " 0 11 Shelburne herring. pr bl 5 00 " 5 25

Haddock, fresh. 0 02% " 0 03 Halibut. 0 10 " 0 15

Pollock 2 75 "

Black duck 1 00

Woodcock 1 00

Roast beef..... 0 11 Spring Lamb, per lb .. 0 12

Beef, corned, per lb. .. 0 00 " Pork, fresh, per lb..... 0 15 "

Eggs, fresh..... 0 00 ** 0 30

Onlone, per lb 0 05 4 0 00

Potatoes, new, per peck. 25 " 0 00

Celery 0 10 " 0 12

Carrots, per bunch 0 05 " 8 00

Beans, per peck 0 30 " 0 00 Eggs, per dozen..... 0 25 " 0 30

Sausage.. 0 15 " 0 00

Medium cod., ..., 4.50 . 5.00

Salt shad, each 0 25 " 0 30 Salt mackerel, each ... 0 20 " 0 25

GROCERIES.

Cabbage, each 0 05

Lettuce.. 0 05

Beets, per bunch 0 05

Squash 0 00

Spinach, per peck 0 40

Radish, per bunch 0 05

Peas 0 30

Halibut .: 0 15 Fresh cod and had-

dock, per lb 0 05

Finnan haddles ..., 0 09 Sm'kd herring, per box, 0 12 Boneless cod, per lb ... 6 13

Sm'kd herring, per box. 0 09

Beef tongue, per lb ... 0 10

Onions, Egyptian, bag. 0 00

Onions, Spanish, cases,

Parsley 0 05 "

Cauliflower 0 10

Mutton, per lb.. 0 06

Lamb.. 0 10

Tub butter, per 1b. ... 0 20

Eggs, per dozen 0 21

Chickens. 0 50 Cabbage, per doz . . . 0 40

Hides, per 1b 0 08 Calf hides, per 1b 0-13

Lambskins, each.. .. 0 63

Sheepskins, each 0 00

Tomatoes, per box..... 0 40

Codfish, large dry 4 65

Medium.... 4 35

Cod, small 8 00°

Finnan haddies 0 07

Herring, Gd. Manan, hf

cheering of tens of thousands of en- four hours' start already was far Cheshire side of the river and sung

100,000 spectators lined the landing stage and the river banks, yelling themselves hoarse as the liner gathered headway down the river. joined in a deafening chorus of goodlights glinting from the port-holes, interest been displayed in the maiden marking her numerous tiers of decks, the mammoth proportions of the Lusi-

Congou, per lb, finest .. 0 22 " 0 24

Dolong, per lb 0 35 " 0 40

Liverpool, ex vessel 0 58 " 0 59

per bag, factory filled. 0 00 " 1 15

Cassia, per 1b. ground, 0 18 " 0 20

Cloves 0 00 " 0 25 Cloves, ground..... 0 25 " 0 27

Pepper, ground ..., .. 9 18 " 9 21 Tobacco— Black chewing 9 45 " 9 66

FRUITS, ETC.

Currants, per lb, cl'n'd.. 0 08 " 0 08%

Prunes, California. 0 06 " 0 07

Filberts 0 12 " 0 13

Dates, 1b. pkg 0 06% " 0 07

Figs, new, per lb 0.10 " 0 11

gs, bag, per lb. ... 9 04 " 0 05 eded raisins, per lb. .. 0 13 " 0 18%

Malaga, London layers 1 20 # 2 00

Congou, per Ib,common 0 15

Java, per lb, green ... 0 24 Jamaica, per lb... . . 0 24 Salt—

store 0 65

inger, ground 0 15

Eright, chewing 0 47 Smoking 0 29

Currants, per 1b... .. 0 081/2

Apples, evaporated. . 0 091/2

Walnuts, Grenoble 0 14

Brazils 0 15

Pecans 0 14

Dates, new 0.04

Malega, clusters 2 75 Malega, black, baskets 2 60

Bananas., 1 75

eaches, eyap'd, new .. 0 12

Apples, per bbl. 2 50

American clear pork. , 22 00 American mess pork. , 22 25

Pork, domestic 0 00

Plate beef. 15 50

Medium 4 95

Oats (small lots).. 0 57

Beans, yellow eye 2 50

Split peas 5 25

Cornmeal, bags. 1 65 Canadian high grade. .. 5 25

PROWSIONS.

FLOUR, BTC.

Manitoba. 6 15 4 6 20

GRAIN, ETC.

Hay, pressed....... 16 00 " 18 00 Cats (Ont), car lots.... 0.54 " 0.56

Beans (Canadian h.p.), 185 " 190

Liverpool, per sack, ex

Liverpool butter salt.

Coffee-

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7 .- Amid the smaller sister, the Lucania, that with was taken up by the crowds on the until the ship, with her three thousand passengers had passed slowly beyond the sight of the riverside promenade.

The Lusitania will be allowed to go easily as far as Queenstown, but from there it is expected that she will be Every river steamer and riverside driven at full speed. Of course the offactory for miles along the Mersey, ficials of the Cunard line say that no race is contemplated, but the engine byes. Lit up from stem to stern with room crews of the two vessels have been busy for a week getting the engines to do their best on this occasion. Twenty hours is about the lowest estimate by which the Tassitania is expect-

All the accommodations on board new 2 75 " 3 25 Feeding stuffs of all kinds very Cheese, per lb 0 121/4 " 0 00 Rice, per 15 0 03% " 0 03% Cream of ta car, pure. bxs 0 20 " 0 23 Cream of tartar, pure, bbls..... 0 18½ ... 0 19 Bicarb soda, per keg.. 2 10 ... 2 20 "High Grade Sarnia" and "Archlight" 0 00 Sal soda, per lo 0 00% " 0 01% Linseed oil, raw, per gal... Extra choice, P. R. ... 0 26 " 0 28 Linseed oil, botled, per Barbados 0 28 " 0 29 New Orleans (tierces) .. 0 00 " 0 00 gal.. 0 71 Lard oil, per gal...... 0 72 " 0 90 Seal oil, steam refined. 0 55 " 0 60 Standard granulated, yellow bright, yellow, equalized rates.
Barbados........ 0 03% " 0 03% Castor, firsts.. 0 11 " 0 12 Olive oil.. 1 05 " 1 15 Pulverized sugar 0 06 " 0 07

HOPEWELL HILL NOTES.

HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 9 .- The present is probably the most unfavorable having season for seventeen years. The upland grass is not all cut, and only a small amount has been gathered on the marsh. The past week has been on the marsh. The nast week has been about the worst of all, with almost continual rain or cloudy weather, and many farmers with much hay down, in cock and in swath. The season is certainly most discouraging. Some sprouting. The farmers the past week ng, the land being in good condition dollar donataion from the police for that work, which is not usually carried on in this time of the season. some sections.

Miss Annie R. Peck has gone on a Hebert,

was at Albert recently.

Mrs. Isalah Tingley and her sister, hadly shaken up. He was arrested, and will be tried on Monday, charged with are visiting relatives here. are visiting relatives here. Hadley Peck, son of E. E. Peck of David White, general car inspector Hopewell Cape, who has been in Haver- of the I. C. R., who leaves the service

James Carnwath, son of W. J. Carn- a very fine gold-headed cane and an wath of Riverside, left on Saturday for McGill College to enter on a course C. R. service since 1867,

of study at Mt. Allision. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dinsmore of when the increased rolling stock on the Haverhill, Mass., are visiting at Mrs. Intercolonial made the office of a general car inspector absolutely neces-Chesley Smith. Mrs. Rebecca Starratt of Dorchester

Rev. Mr. Worden, paster of the Ben-

tist church, has returned from his

s visiting old friends here.

vacation. Mr. Worden, who has quite record for the number of marriage ceremonies he performed, learned on his return that three couples were turned away during his absence. "Norah," said the literary woman, "I wish you would go down to the library

and bring me 'Flavius Josephus.' " cute the commission. on the stairway, and Norah pushed ern Telephone Company of Maine, upthe door open with her foot a moment on the allegation that the company is later, dragging in by the collar a large insolvent and unable to pay its debts. and reluctant Newfoundland dog.

to bite me, an' I had to fight 'im iv'ry ordered for Wednesday morning at



SAILOR STABBED ON BOARD VESSEL

Miss Close Intends Starting Another Home for Pauper Children at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS ROLAL, N. S., Sept. 9, -With a deep knife wound in his back, another in the left breast, and his clothing saturated with blood, one of the crew of a Lunenburg fishing vessel lying in the stream at Halifax was brought ashore on Friday night for medical treatment. The stabbing occurred aboard the vessel and the injured man's condition was such that he had to have prompt medical attention. Trouble had been brewing between two of the crew for some time and Friday evening the men came to blows, and the man who was getting the worst of the fray used a knife on his opponent. Others of the crew then interfered and the injured man was brought ashore. One of the knifewounds was very dangerous, being within a quarter of an inch of his

Miss Close, of London, England, visited Annapolis last week and looked at several farms with a view to purchase, as she intends to start a home for pauper children, who are to be brought out from England, similar to the one already founded near Rothe say, N. B. Miss Close's scheme is meeting with great encouragement both as to results and to financial support. She expressed herself as being very pleased with Annapolis and intends to bring out the first party of children as soon as possible

While Charles Harris, of Morganville, was driving down the river road, at Bear River, on Monday, his colt got scared by a boat sail and shied, throwing Mr. Harris out, breaking three

ribs and otherwise injuring him, Dr. J. P. Annis, of Bear River, had his colt, William Mack, on the speedway last Friday afternoon, and while off the sulky standing talking to a man, the colt stepped on the rein, bed him by the head and held on as long as he could, but seeing that he could not stop him, he threw himself clear. The colt ran down the hill, and in making the turn at a corner, ran into a pole and pitched over, clearing himself of the bike, he ran a short distance, when he was stopped. The bike was considerably damaged, but, strange to say, the colt came out without a

> Sydney Chute, of Bear River, a gentleman over sixty years of age, was one of a party who took in an excursion on the steamer Granville, recent ly, and while there is nothing remark. able in this, it is remarkable that this was the first time he had ever been on

DEALERS SOAKED

MONCTON, Sept. 7 .- The city's finhave been putting in their time plow- ances were increased by a two hundred today, four liquor dealers paying Scott Act fines of fifty dollars each. The Buckwheat is being cut this week in cases were against the Windsor and LeBlane hotels, O. S. Legere and R.

visit to Boston and other American cities, and it is said will take in the Jamestown exposition before returning.

A young man living near the city borrowed a horse from a neighbor yesterday and did not return it. Today Misses Susie and Kathleen Prescott he was met on Main street by the of Albert returned last week from a owner, and when the latter attempted viisit to young friends in Shediac.

Dr. Geo. Wallace, representing the driver applied the whip and proceeded Osborne Calendar Co. of New York, Grunkenness and furious driving. hihll, Mass., for the past six years, is shortly to accept a pension, was suitvisiting at his old home at the shire- ably remembered by a number of fellew officials today and presented with address. Mr. White has been in the I

Halifax and being promoted to car in-Miss Adda Atkinson of Albert has spector at Truro in 1874. In 1886 he rone to Sackville to pursue a course was made master ar builder with headquarters at Moneton, and in 1900, sary, he was appointed to that posi-

> To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

TELEPHONE CO. IN TROUBLE

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9. - The Portland Trust Company this after-The new girl left the room to exe- noon filed at the office of the clerk of courts, papers asking for the appoint-Presently a terrific noise was heard ment of a receiver for the Northeast-The indebtedness is placed at \$653,-"Here he is, Mrs. Dinnis," she said, 287.98. Service was made on the re-"but ye oughtn't to have sint me f'r presentatives of the corporation by 'im. It's a man's job. The baste thried Sheriff Pennell, and a hearing was

Modus Viv Was Sign Saturday

Pending Hague Both Sides Mak cessions-No Mo day Fishing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .vivendi to regulate fishing ericans in the traty water foundland which was London vesterday by an notes between Ambassado the British secretary of sta



HON. WHITELAW American Ambassador to tain.

eign affairs, was made pub Acting Secretary of State . Reid's note reciting the ag of the modus vivendi is da and Sir Edward Grev's r dated Sept. 6th, was not Ambassador Reid until Satu The modus so arranged is i arrangement. It is to conti season and until the long st troversy regarding the fishi shall be settled by arbitra In the meantime any of its should be modified by som authorities and the Amer men, not derogatory to the United States and accept British and American gove was practically agreed weeks ago that last year's vendi should be renewed f son and the fishing vessels gestion of Mr. Adee left Glo the fishing grounds on t standing. While Prof. Alex



SIR EDWARD GR oritish Foreign Secre

has sailed for the Newfoun on the revenue cutter Gr been instructed to advise th Ashermen in the same sense rights and privileges in th tional waters of Newfou formal conclusion and pul the modus has been deferr consideration of the prope Newfoundland premier, Bond, that opportunity be conference between the inst ities and the American fish a view to introducing som tions in the modus by mu ment if the changes could without undue loss so lon parations for this season's een made and the fishing begun their voyages. Suctions are to be considered i spirit by the two governmen be adopted if not found to the treaty rights of the U and acceptable to both. The text of the modus

It is agreed that the fist e carried on during the p substantially as they we carried on for most of the t tual agreement under

vivendi of 1906. (1) It is understood that