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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

TROUBLESOME STATISTICS

Whether it is that the British have more sins to answer for than Canadians, or are more given to worry, they seem to be continually preparing statistics dealing with their divorces and their bill for drink and tobacco. Not long ago, as if these subjects for worry were not sufficient, they appointed a royal commission to look into the statement of some self-constituted authorities that the race was deteriorating physically.

Then, but a few months ago, came the cheerful report of the chancellor of the exchequer in which he gave assurance that the British were becoming sober. Now it is the turn of the gloomier publicist: "This week Mr. Whittaker, the prohibition champion in parliament, quotes statistics to prove that the reduced consumption of liquor is not so much proof of national reform as of the successful rivalry of outdoor amusements as an evidence of bad trade. With multitudes of people drinking is largely a question of means. The wave of sobriety upon which Mr. Austen Chamberlain enlarged may really be only a wave of trade depression. The British people smoke one-third more tobacco than they did thirty years ago, eat half as much again sugar, and drink 40 per cent. more tea, and the consumption of intoxicants has tended to decrease all the same the annual liquor bill still amounts to from \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Mr. Whittaker protests that little progress has been made in substantially and permanently reducing a gigantic evil, and that here is an abundant field of legislation for the new Liberal ministry."

Mr. Whittaker, no doubt, has much cause for lamentation. But the Britisher who is really looking for something to mourn over will turn to the divorce record. The statisticians are ready to give him black evidence. The population has increased two-thirds since the divorce court was created, but in that time the number of divorce petitions has trebled. The poor people who cannot afford divorce get separation orders, which, it seems, serve as well for those who are not particular. These orders have increased 900 per cent in ten years. Divorces, it is found, are much more frequent where the civil instead of the religious marriage is used.

These sad figures are turned over and over by the London newspapers. Editorials are written about them. Men and women write to the Times. When these sources of worry are forgotten for the moment, or are found to lack novelty, there is talk of the ruin of British trade, and the "German peril," or the taxes. We either have comparatively little to worry about in this country or we are by temperament much more cheerful than our relatives in "Merry England."

A SECRET TREATY

The British foreign office is said to have learned that a secret treaty has just been signed by the German Emperor and the Czar. The compact is thought to be for defensive purposes only, and to refer particularly with the situation in Asia. Berlin is reported to view the new arrangement as a triumph of diplomacy and a complete answer to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

If the Czar and the Kaiser have joined hands for defensive or other purposes the Anglo-Japanese treaty is not "answered" in the sense of being lessened in value or significance. Britain and Japan appear pledged to maintain the conditions in Asia set forth in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The scope of Anglo-Japanese arrangement includes Persia and India. France and the United States are both strongly interested in backing up the British and Japanese policy in the East rather than the exclusive policy which Russia stood for and which Germany may not be regarded as favoring. Britain and Japan, and at least two other great nations, demand peace and the open door. The Czar and the Kaiser, however many secret treaties they may sign, are not likely to challenge the mighty combination opposed to them on all vital questions of policy affecting the Far East. A London correspondent says of the position of the United States in relation to the reported pact of the Czar and the Kaiser: "The United States is directly interested in the Asian treaty, for between

Great Britain and America has been recently established a perfect understanding that the policy of the two nations shall be to conserve the present state of affairs in the Pacific. There is of course no treaty between Great Britain and America to this effect. A treaty must be spoken of in the United States Senate, and ratified by the United States Senate, and speeches would be made and ultimate policies publicly discussed, but the perfect understanding exists. Notably it is directed against no one. Germany will know why it was reached. The Kaiser yearns to absorb Holland and then to raise his flag over the rich Dutch East Indies, an ambition that deeply concerns both Great Britain and America. It may be added, perhaps, that these facts go to prove that Britain is at least as good a friend of the United States as of Japan."

P. E. ISLAND AND THE TARIFF

Assuming as is commonly done now that the Tariff Commission will find the farmers of the West strongly opposed to any considerable increase in the tariff, the Charlottetown Guardian (Ind.) urges P. E. Islanders to prepare for the visit of the Commission and "join with the people of the far West in pressing these views upon the commissioners." "These views" being to the effect that the tariff is already too high from the island's standpoint. The Guardian points out, as has been pointed out in many other places, New Brunswick included, that the farmers are not properly organized to make upon the tariff commissioners the impression which their number and the importance of their interests demand. The manufacturers, on the other hand, are well organized for this purpose, and are today carrying on an active campaign in favor of tariff increases in every part of the Dominion. The Guardian maintains that the tariff is not now a party question, and has not been since Mr. Fielding formulated his fiscal policy in 1897. Proceeding, the Charlottetown journal advances this view of the matter as it particularly affects the island:

"Especially do we conceive it to be against the interests of Prince Edward Island to have the tariff increased. We have few factories; our people are farmers, fishermen, merchants and professional men—all consumers rather than makers of manufactured goods. A low tariff such as we had in the days when the Island had full control of its own affairs would suit us best and be best for us if we could have it. The present tariff or any that we are likely to have will be too high. It is clearly to our interest to join with the people of the far West in pressing these views upon the Tariff Commission. The fact that farmers and the consuming class are not organized or in a position to press their views as a body upon the powers that be, doubles the necessity to do what we can and make the strongest possible presentation of our case when the Commission shall meet. At once give Canada a tariff quite high enough for her factory interests and too high for her farmers and the laboring classes. Any change should be in the direction of lower duties."

There is as yet no evidence that a general increase in the tariff is contemplated. The important thing now, from New Brunswick's standpoint, is that all interests shall be properly represented when the Tariff Commission holds a session in St. John.

SHOOTING THE POACHERS

We haven't shot any American fish poachers on Lake Erie yet, but that has been no fault of theirs, and scarcely any of ours. If these fish-hungry gentry would cast their nets and lines in their own waters only they would be as safe as may be, and Canada would save the price of powder. If they do not wish to be shot, or shot at, the remedy is in their own hands; they are in no danger if they do not poach. But while we have a right to shoot these fishermen, and while they are evidently determined that we shall shoot some of them, right now is a good time to suggest that two friendly, law-abiding and sensible peoples should be able to get along without running the risk of a serious quarrel, followed by bad blood, merely because American fishermen will not behave themselves. The poaching cannot be tolerated; but shooting to kill can but make a bad matter worse. And if the shooting policy is continued the Vigilant's men must shoot to kill or the patrol service will degenerate into a silly farce.

The United States government is opposed to poaching, no doubt. If that be the case an arrangement whereby the two countries would co-operate to render poaching at once unsafe and unprofitable would seem to be the best way out of what is becoming a very awkward situation. Some Canadian fishermen were detained in a South American republic not long ago. This country believed their detention and punishment unjust. They said they were beyond the three-mile limit when taken by a cruiser. Suppose they had been pursued beyond that line and killed by the cruiser's

shells--what indignation would have been felt in Canada, and what demands for action by the British navy would have been formulated? Suppose a fishing schooner should come into this port today or tomorrow, carrying the bodies of several of her crew who had been killed by shells from an American patrol. How ready would we be to believe the shooting had occurred on the high seas and not within American jurisdiction, and how ready to cry "murder!" and "outrage!" Tomorrow an American schooner may enter an American port with that freight and that story. It takes a lot of fish to balance the life of a man taken in a line fence quarrel. The poacher's life is forfeit, sure enough; and the principle of the shooting business is all right, but a friendly arrangement with the United States authorities is much to be preferred.

The Montreal Witness makes this suggestion: "It is a pity that some other way to punish a poacher cannot be devised than shooting at him. If properly accredited representatives of the United States were on the Canadian cruises assigned to this police duty, it might be arranged that a poacher refusing to stop could be pursued to port and proceedings taken against him there, the United States witnesses corroborating the Canadian authorities. Canadian representatives on the United States cruises could render the same services to that country. Some way could surely be devised better than the present shooting plan."

The Toronto Globe has a similar suggestion: "Some more rational way might be found of enforcing our fishing rights than that of firing guns at a straggling vessel. Poaching is an annoying offence and deserves signal punishment, but death is too severe a penalty. The direction in which amendment should be sought in making poaching an extraditable offence, it would then only be necessary to obtain evidence of the offence to insure the trial of the offender before a regularly constituted court. This is only thrown out as a suggestion, for anything seems better than our present plan for putting down poaching."

"No anxiety need be felt about any trouble which Canada or Great Britain may cause a Canadian cruiser has fired upon a poaching American tug found and chased within the Dominion limits. The steam tug Harry C. Barnardo was discovered on the Canadian side of Lake Erie and pursued by the patrol cruiser Vigilant, which riddled the boat with shot, and might have sent the crew to the bottom had the captain of the tug so desired. That poaching on sea as well as on land will continue to be carried on, in spite of patrol cruises, is a fact which is patent to all people. No sympathy need be wasted on the poachers, who thoroughly understand the law, and who are likely to undergo them, and moreover, do not feel themselves the victims of persecution if they are caught in the act of plying their illegitimate trade."

"But," the Press adds, "it is easy to fancy a state of things in which the trivial Erie incident might lead to international complications, and result in the gravest consequences. History teaches that nations ripe for trouble have gone to war repeatedly over little things that in times of mutual kindness and forbearance would not be thought of a second time. Fortunately for the peace of the world no such inflammable condition now obtains in the relations between Great Britain and America."

The very fact that amicable relations exist makes it clear that Ottawa and Washington should take measures to suppress, without the use of firearms, such practices as the poaching which daily invites an ugly tragedy.

ELOQUENT WORDS

All Canadians may not do--keep step with Mr. W. K. George, retiring president of the Manufacturers' Association, when he walks the way of high protection, but there will be few who will not admire the eloquence and applaud the sentiments that marked his references to our common country in his last address at the Quebec meeting. Mr. George looked into the future. We may see it through his eyes: "I would like you to try and picture to yourselves the future which lies before this Canada of ours. I feel how impatient my words are to paint the picture which my mind contains. But think of what our possibilities are. Our area is vast that many of the great nations of the world today would be lost in it. Our soil, gloriously fertile, and our natural resources almost limitless. "We are standing today on the threshold of a mighty development in which our geographical position will be a factor of no mean importance. Across Canada will be the shortest road to the East which is just preparing to shake itself free from centuries of Oriental exclusiveness. An enormous trade with the outside world will soon be in progress, and with our advantageous routes, Canada will undoubtedly become the highway of the nations. "Surely, when we consider even these features alone, it is not difficult to realize that Canada's due destiny is to become a great and a prosperous country. "We cannot hope to live to see the full development, but so much of the future depends upon the present, that it behooves each and every one of us to think and to think hard on the great question of how we can lay the foundation so as to secure the best development of the glorious heritage which is ours; so vast our country, and so rich our resources, that we will not only become great and prosperous, but peaceful and happy, redounding to the glory of God and the good of man. "These are glowing words; and the Canada of today is ample excuse for their high color. The great question as to how Canadians may best develop the country is a many-sided one. They will build best who remember the claims and rights of all classes. This should be a great country for all men who are willing to work. It should not be a great country for any one class at the expense of another class or of other classes. It should be a great country for manufacturers, but not at the expense of farmers, or fishermen, or miners, or artisans. There are methods by which some one class may be made rich and prosperous at the expense of others. Such prosperity is not to be desired; it is too expensive for the consumer class, which class in Canada is likely to insist in the end upon well balanced fiscal legislation.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The golf championship seems to be heading toward St. John once more. Mr. Paul Morton, of the Equitable made some disclosures of his own yesterday. This is the plan known as starting a back fire.

The terrible accident here yesterday by which Mr. Harrison lost his life shocked the whole community. At a season when many are handling fowling pieces and rifles it seems again necessary to repeat the much worn warning about the danger of firearms.

Mr. Redmond has been twisting the British lion's tail for the edification of Irish-American audiences in Boston. The inference is that he had nothing really worth while saying. The tail-twisting act is fair vaudeville but it doesn't make the bit it used to, even in Boston.

Mr. John A. McCall, of the New York Life, says the Democrats are as bad as the Republicans in the matter of "working" the corporations for campaign funds. No one doubted it. But it is hard to see how that lightens the burden of accusation now resting upon certain high insurance officials.

His trip to Canada did Mayor Weaver good. He is back in Philadelphia, leading the reform forces in a stirring revolt against the corrupt Republican machine with which he was formerly identified. There is going to be a fierce campaign in the Quaker city this fall, and the echoes of it will be heard throughout the country.

Congressman James B. Perkins, of Rochester (N. Y.), says: "Were a vote on reciprocity with Canada to be taken in my district, which comprises Monroe county, I believe nine out of every ten votes would be in favor of it. We have many large business and manufacturing plants in Rochester. They want more trade with Canada." But Mr. Perkins would be shocked if it were suggested to him that his manufacturing constituents can get free access to this market only on certain conditions which the United States politicians generally are not prepared to accept.

This description of a shocking calamity in the American social colony at Newport appears in several New York papers: "June, a French poodle in the household of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who died a few days ago, occupies the first canine grade in the cottage colony. June was a pet of pets and it was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest to carry him back and forth between Newport and New York as they made the journey between their summer and winter residences." And every few hours in New York a man or a woman or a child is buried in Potter's field.

YORK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Fredrick, N. B., September 21--The annual teachers' institute for the counties of York, Sunbury and Queens began its sessions at the high school this morning at 10 o'clock. There was a large attendance of teachers present. Upon the platform were Dr. Inch, President, Good, Inspector Bridges, Miss Thorne, secretary of the association, and others.

After enrollment the opening address was delivered by Frank A. Good, president of the association. The president took as the subject of his remarks, 'The Teachers' Ideals.' On the conclusion of the address, President Good called upon Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, to say a few words to the assembled teachers.

Dr. Inch, who had learnt at a very late hour that he was supposed to make the address, so he would merely say a word of welcome and encouragement to the teachers. The speaker welcomed all those who had come to attend the institute most heartily, expressing himself as delighted to see so many of his colleagues. He welcomed the teachers from country districts especially, dwelling at length upon the advantages and disadvantages of city and country life. Dr. Inch spoke a word of good cheer to the teachers who were now entering upon a new year of work. He advised his hearers not to lose sight of the brighter side of the teacher's life in the face of so many daily disappointments and discouragements.

Addresses were also delivered by Inspector Bridges, Dr. G. U. Hay and B. C. Foster. Class work in the different subjects was taken up at this afternoon session of the institute. Anticipated discussions being held. Sessions will be held tomorrow morning and afternoon, after which the teachers will return to their schools.

In the morning Mr. B. Kidner will deliver an address on manual training, and in the afternoon an address will be given by Prof. W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Lawrence, of this city, have been called upon to mourn the death of another of their family, Grace Elizabeth, aged thirteen years and seven months, who passed away last evening after a lingering illness of consumption, making the fifth child of which death has robbed them since the month of June last. An aged and respected resident of this city passed away this morning in the person of Francis Banks, whose death occurred at his home on Westmorland street from illness attending his advanced age. The body of the late William Sewell arrived in this city over the I. C. R. from Quebec on Monday night and was immediately conveyed to his home at Lincoln, where interment will be made. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Helen Rupert, of St. John, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of her cousin, Miss Bessie Vincent, at Mrs. Inch's, Charlotte street.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Always Bought Bears the Signature of

HUGHES MAY LIVE

North End Man Who Attempted Suicide Thursday Doing Well at the Hospital.

Dependent because of prolonged illness, John Hughes, of 11 Hilyard street, North End, attempted to commit suicide early Thursday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to the public hospital last evening, his condition was reported to be encouraging. Mr. Hughes is fifty years old, and by trade a caulker. He has been ill for eight months, and his family, having reason to fear that he might commit a rash act, hid every razor in the house, and also every drug that might have been used with fatal effect.

About 5 o'clock Mrs. Hughes, whose room is near her husband's, heard a suspicious sound, and fearing that Mr. Hughes was in distress, hastened to his door and called, but received no answer. She then aroused the family, and her son John was the first to enter the room. He saw his father at full length on the floor, with blood flowing from a wound in the throat, and a razor lying near. Dr. Pratt and Sheffield were summoned, and after chloroform had been administered, the cut in the throat was sewed up.

Mr. Hughes was a sufferer from pleurisy and on Wednesday evening he appeared to be particularly despondent, and his manner occasioned unusual uneasiness. He has four children residing in the city, and one son living in Toronto.

Doctor Thomas J. Barnardo Dead London, Sept. 20--Doctor Thomas John Barnardo, the well known founder and director of philanthropic institutions, by which over 55,000 orphans have been rescued, trained and placed out in life, died last night after a short illness. Dr. Barnardo had suffered from angina pectoris for some years. He was born in Ireland in 1845.

Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S. Ed., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., was educated in private schools, and at hospitals in London, Edinburgh and Paris. While at London hospital in 1869 his attention was directed to the children in the streets, and he interested himself in their welfare. He first went to the streets, and in 1871 the first home was established. He founded the Village for Girls, Ilford, in 1873; founded the Majesty's Hospital for Sick Waifs, 1887; Young Helms' League, 1891; received diploma and medal of Societe Nationale d'Encouragement du Bien, Paris, 1885. The number of Waifs' Homes increased, and Dr. Barnardo settled many of the graduates in new homes, over 14,000 being sent to Canada, and the colonies. His publications include--Something Attempted, Something Done, and the Rescue of the Waif; and he also wrote booklets, magazine articles, and established the National Waifs' Magazine, of which he was the editor.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

Mothers who have suffered the misery of restless nights and weeping, and watched their babies in the upheld agony of that period, will welcome the safe and certain relief, that Baby's Own Tablets bring. Mrs. W. T. says: "When my little one was cutting her teeth she suffered a great deal. Her gums were swollen and inflamed, and she was cross and restless. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and after starting their use she began to improve at once, and her teeth came through almost painlessly. The tablets are truly baby's friend." This medicine is guaranteed to contain no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. It cures all the minor ailments of little ones and may safely be given to a new born child. Full directions with every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25c. a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FORMER BLOOMFIELD MAN AFTER SEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS SENATE

Boston, Sept. 19--(Special)--Joseph L. Stewart, a native of Bloomfield (N. B.), is a candidate for the state senate from a district, "Dorchester wards 16, 20 and 24," on the Republican ticket, with strong chances of election, as he will have the support of a great number of British-born voters in his district. He has had a brilliant career since settling in Boston, his efforts in business having built up the value of his real estate. He has a large land alone from \$18,000 to nearly \$1,000,000, by his enterprise. He has represented the Dorchester district as alderman for two years. His last term being in 1903, and his record in the board is one of vigorous personality, rugged honesty and untiring industry, which won for him the respect of friend and foe alike.

Y. M. C. A. AT THE U. N. B.

The Y. M. C. A. of the University of New Brunswick has issued the following letter to prospective students: Through the courtesy of the Telegraph, the Young Men's Christian Association of the U. N. B. takes this opportunity of addressing you. We wish to advise you of the existence of such a society in our University and to invite you to join with us in the various phases of our work. You will be very welcome to the association room in the college building and to all meetings. We offer you the helpful influences of association with men of strong wholesome lives. The association has prepared a list of desirable boarding houses in the city, their rates and other information concerning the same; we offer all prospective students our services in helping them. Members of the committee can be recognized by a bow of red and black ribbon--the college colors--worn in the button-hole. We would advise any students desiring our assistance to inform us as to the train or boat on which they will arrive. For information address all communication to MALCOLM L. ORCHARD, Fredrickton, N. B.

The twentieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, Armstrong's Crossing, was marked by a surprise party at their home last Saturday. During the evening E. J. Armstrong presented to the couple on behalf of the friends present a collection of curiosities for chair backs, dollies for the

Open evenings till 8; Saturdays till 11 p. m. St. John, N. B., Sept. 23, 1905.

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MR. AND MRS. JAMES BELVEA

The 150 guests who assembled Thursday to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Belyea, of King street, Carleton, will long look back upon it as a most enjoyable occasion. The function was held at the residence of their son, C. E. Belyea, 115 Duke street. All the rooms had been very prettily decorated with pink and white roses, and bunches of golden rod, carnations, golden plume and crows daisy were most artistically arranged on the tables. Mr. and Mrs. Belyea were seated just inside the parlor door in large velvet chairs. Mrs. George Henderson, of Rothesay, who fifty years ago as Miss Rolston officiated at the wedding as bridesmaid, sat on Mr. Belyea's right, while Mr. Henderson sat on Mr. Belyea's left. As the guests came in they showered the old people with warm congratulations. During the evening many beautiful pieces of plate and china were received. Mrs. Charles Christie, of the West End, who is some years Mrs. Belyea's senior, presented to her a linen apron which she had worked with her own hands. It was very handsome. The older guests assembled in the large parlor upstairs and passed the time very pleasantly with music and singing, while the younger people downstairs beguiled the evening with games. The pleasantest event of the night was the presentation to the old couple of a substantial purse containing nearly \$200. The presentation was made by the Rev. R. W. Ferguson, on behalf of all the assembled friends and relatives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Belyea were strongly affected, and returned thanks in a broken voice. Plentiful and tempting refreshments of cake, ice cream and fruit were served before the company broke up. During the past week Mr. and Mrs. Belyea have received letters of congratulation from many points of the United States and Canada. In many cases kindly little wishes the writers sent more substantial tokens of regard. Among the guests were many old people, some of whom will celebrate their own golden weddings in a few years. Mrs. Charles Christie had her golden wedding five years ago, and is now nearing her four score, and yet there were few of the guests last night who took a greater interest in the proceedings, or who were livelier in their manner. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon, of Amapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Halloway, and Edward Manzer, of Woodstock, were among the out of town guests. It was agreed on all hands that Mr. and Mrs. Belyea last night were recalled the appearance of people many years their juniors. Mrs. Belyea wore a black silk dress, with a gold chain round her neck and a white bouquet in her breast. Mr. Belyea also looked well and handsome. The old gentleman was driven to and from his home in a coach. Looking Backward. James Belyea's grandfather landed with the Loyalists in this city in 1783. He was one of those sturdy old patriots who chose rather to renounce all their worldly goods than live under a government they believed to be founded on wrong principles. Mr. Belyea was born on Middle street, Carleton, and at the age of sixteen he left both his father and mother. At that time he went to live with his brother in the house he occupies at the present day. At the age of twenty-one he was made a freeman of this city, but he had paid taxes for five years previous and has done so for sixty-two years altogether. The present Mr. Belyea is the second wife of Mr. Belyea. Since the day she moved to the home her husband had prepared for her at the old fort, she has never been away, and has found enough to engross her attention attending to her husband and family without wishing for a change. In the intervals which her household duties have allowed her, Mrs. Belyea has plied her needle, with which she is most proficient. When it is remembered that such a thing as lessons in needlework have formed no part of the venerable old lady's education, it is little short of marvelous what work she has been able to turn out. Her house is simply filled with these evidences of her skill. Sofa pillows, tidies for chair backs, dollies for the

table and pillow cases and quilts for the bedchamber, all exquisitely stitched and handsomely embroidered, the despair of many a young matron who has seen them, and the admiration of hundreds who have thought themselves well repaid for traveling many miles by land and water by looking at them. One peculiar thing is that there is only one each of Mr. and Mrs. Belyea's own family left. In both cases they are brothers. Mr. Belyea's brother is in the States, and Mrs. Belyea's brother is on a farm near Whitehead. Of Mr. Belyea's three sons by his first marriage only one, Charles E., is alive. He was the oldest, James, the second son, who was an alderman for two years, died about eight years ago, leaving four sons, all of whom are alive and doing well. James F. is febriley ignorant, Frank is an engineer in the employ of the city, and Harry and Hilton are fishermen in the West End. Hilton has won more than local fame as an oarsman, and last month he carried off the two prizes at the boat races at Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. Belyea have for a great many years been consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Belyea was a member of the choir for forty years, and has been a member of the church for a century. The last time that Mr. Belyea was in church, about a year ago, he was driven there. After the service the whole congregation crowded round him, and a most affecting scene ensued.

NO WONDER

(St. Andrews Beacon.) Among the curiosities which may be found in the Courier sanctum are "a conspicuously curiously constructed cucumber, and a potato presenting peculiarly prominent protuberances." With the editor of the Courier drawing his inspiration from such peculiar sources it is little wonder that his ideas should be somewhat freakish at times.

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