POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N B., OCTOBER 5, 1907.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:

British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft!

No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Mr. Hazen, in an interview printed in today's Telegraph, makes effective denial of the report set on foot by the Carleton Sentinel to the effect that he had been induced by Mr. Borden to consent to abandon the local field for Dominion politics. Mr. Hazen says he has had no conversation, correspondence or communication with Mr. Borden on this subject, and adds that at the present time he has no thought or intention of entering Federal politics. He declined a Dominion nomination in Sunbury-Queens in 1900 and in St. John in 1903 and 1904, believing it to be his duty to continue to lead the provincial opposition, at least until after the next general election. Mr. Hazen says further:

"Having refused these nominations for Ottawa and having stood by the opposition at a time when their prospects were not nearly so bright for success as at present it is scarcely to be believed that I would now abandon my party in the house of assembly and desert my friends at a time when victory is within easy reach.

"The object of the paragraph in the Sentinel and its endorsation by the Sun this morning is to lead the hundreds of Liberals in this province who are dissatisfied with the local government and are prepared to give me their support at the general election to believe that I am simply making use of the local legislature as a stepping stone for preferment in federal politics. Such I can say without reservation is not the case.

"There is plenty of good work to be done in the local legislature. A new government will have great responsibilities resting on it in the way of straightening out the financial position of the province, which today is deplorable, in the enacting of laws for the improvement of our highways and other services, and of re-establishing our provincial credit. It would be impossible for me to think of abandoning the local arena for the federal until desirable reforms in these directions were accomplished."

When he comes into power Mr. Hazen says he will have made a thorough investigation of the finances of the provinces, by independent chartered accountants, in order that the people may learn exactly how matters stand. This will be a prudent and interesting step. At present there is considerable uncertainty as to New Brunswick's financial position. A new administration should make it clear to what extent its predecessors in office have mortgaged the future, and where the money went, for example that spent, or said to have been spent, on the Central Railway. Indeed expenditures in that direction might well have been investigated long ago, and when there is a change of government a most thorough inquiry should be instituted. It should prove very instructive.

DR. PUGSLEY AND THE GLOBE

The St. John Globe strives to be of service to its good friend the Minister of Public Works—in its own peculiar way. It was guardedly unfriendly to Dr. Pugsley at and about the time he was leaving the local for the federal arena. It was openly unfriendly to him during much of his provincial career. Of late it has been disposed to accept him as the New Brunswick Liberal leader, on probation at least. Dr. Pugsley's acquaintance with the Globe has been long and generally unhappy. He may, therefore, be inclined to scan its latest proposal to him with something approaching suspicion. In the course of a long if not particularly lucid article on "political corruption" last evening the Globe said of Dr. Pugsley and his political purification generalities:

And, to give a certain amount of exactitude to statements, declarations or intimations made from the Liberal side, Hon. Mr. Pugsley has declared that he has personal knowledge that the Conservative party had a large sum—an exceedingly large sum—for its party purposes. Mr. Pugsley adds to this a general challenge that if proof is wanted of the correctness of his statement let him be sued for libel, and the detailed facts which are within his knowledge will then be disclosed. It is hard to see who Mr. Pugsley libels by his statement or by whom he could be sued, but the public know that courts of justice are queer places, and that unexpected facts are often disclosed in them. Failing anyone with courage enough or with legal right sufficient to sue the Minister of Public Works—and no one has moved so far—he might take the responsibility himself of giving publicity to the facts within his knowledge, if doing so will be of any advantage to the public welfare. This independent journal, for instance, is always ready to exhibit as things to be avoided the evil deeds of the opposition. It has more than once got into trouble on that account, but it is ready again for the fray. Therefore, its columns are always open to the Minister of Public Works, and failing the courts for his disclosures they are available for this important work, if doing so will further the public interests.

It is hard to say what view of this Dr. Pugsley may take, but the public will see in it an invitation to Dr. Pugsley to speak now or forever after hold his peace. The Globe tells him that, as he said nothing for which he could well be sued, his Fairville speech was a bluff. It adds that if he really has any information of public utility he may freely use the Globe's columns to place it before the public. The word is with Dr. Pugsley. Possibly he will now institute an inquiry into the campaign funds of both parties in 1904—for of course he seeks the general good rather than mere partizan advantage. The Globe's offer to the Minister of Public Works is, viewed from some standpoints, a very tempting one. Will he accept it and free his mind of the dread secrets at which he has hinted? Or will he remember the Globe's previous treatment of him and fear the Greeks bearing gifts?

AS OTHERS SEE US

The Americans as a nation are said to be fond of reading what foreigners think of them. The American newspapers at all events print a great deal of European comment on American news and manners, and while much of it is by no means flattering the result is doubtless healthful. The fuss made over titled visitors to the democratic United States is a cause for much caustic comment in Europe, possibly because Americans, in theory, despise the persons who boast of high rank, though in practice they treat them with considerable deference. A recent Berlin despatch printed in New York is calculated to disturb sensitive Americans, the more so because of the truth it contains. A portion of it follows here:

"The German press and public are immensely amused over the American reception of Prince Wilhelm, of Sweden.

"'Americans may laugh at us for our antiquated ways, but, thank God, we do not make such exhibition of ourselves about a prince in Berlin,' exclaims one writer, echoing public opinion.

"'Royal princes are seen on the streets daily. No one bothers about them. But when a prince crosses the Atlantic to the land of democracy and freedom to all men, his steps are dogged by enthusiastic republican royalists waiting for his smile. They follow him with kodaks and publish photographs of his most intimate actions. Society leaders battle like cats for the honor of dining him and showing him to rival cats as they drive him in their carriage.

"'If this be democracy, then give me monarchism instead. On this side of the Atlantic we frankly and simply bow our necks to the royal yoke. American people, get rid of cant and pharisaism! Honestly say that you admire Prince Wilhelm of Sweden more than we do in Europe.'"

Some Americans reply to this sort of thing that it is unfair to judge a whole nation by the light-headed portion of the population, and so it is, though when that portion is noticeably large and active the fact is bound to give rise to comment like that cabled from Berlin. And the United States, after all, contains a remarkable percentage of tuft-hunters.

THE ELECTION DRY DOCK

There is another ripple in the Carleton mill pond. These come at long intervals. Usually they portend an election. The electors of St. John are not to be blamed if they regard the mill pond as a sort of political barometer. The facts excuse that view. Just now it appears that Recorder Skinner, whose civic duties are not so exacting as to prevent him from assuming other activities, of a purely patriotic character, has been sounding the aldermen at the instance of his friend the Minister of Public Works. The soundings taken by the Recorder are for the purpose of learning how the aldermen would regard a proposal that the city present the dry dock site to the Dominion government, on the understanding, promise, or agreement, that the government will construct the dry dock which several elections have failed to produce in the noisome basin west of the harbor.

This basin, it will be remembered, is to become the property of the Imperial Dry Dock Company as soon as this organization gives the city satisfactory assurance of its ability to proceed with the work. The dock company still has some seventeen or eighteen months in which to produce evidence of its ability to proceed, and from time to time the public has had assurances that it soon would be able to announce that the project had been financed. The citizens beyond doubt have hoped that Mr. George Robertson, who has given so much time to the dock plan, would succeed in carrying it through, and they have understood that the unfavorable state of the money market was the principal cause for delay. This explanation appeared reasonable, because the company has arranged for most substantial subsidies—so substantial, indeed, that on the face of it the scheme appears to present few difficulties.

The appearance of the Recorder with the plummet and lead line in civic waters gives the matter a new turn. The cynical will interpret this new turn as meaning that while the old dock scheme might not be "good for another election," the project might still be of campaign service, lacking something better, if it were put forward so as to bear the appearance of a public work about to be undertaken by the Federal government at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works and protector of the government led by Premier Robinson. The dock, for all we know, may be so stimulated by this Federal medicine that it would trot another pretty fair election heat. It must be said, however, that its age and its previous failures will lead to an unusual tendency on the part of an alert electorate to look this gift horse in the mouth.

It would be unfair, perhaps, to judge of the dock in its new form until we have heard more about it, which no doubt we shall do presently. The question of harbor commission is with us. If the government, in accordance with its professed policy, is going to make national ports of the principal harbors, that of St. John included, it might well throw in a dry dock here and there. The Carleton mill pond is not the only site available, and as yet the Imperial Dry Dock Company has a claim upon it. Many things in the matter of harbor development remain to be settled. Meantime, since election preparations are in the air, the public will hope that there will be no attempt to exploit the dock scheme for merely political purposes. It is an old favorite, but too much should not be expected of it.

UNCLE SAM AND JAPAN

This remarkable language forms part of an editorial in the New York Sun:

"Those who apparently have the right to express authoritative explanations of the object of transferring the navy to the western ocean persist in saying that it is for practice. We regret to say that we share the Japanese belief that the explanation is false.

"The navy is going to the Pacific Ocean for war with Japan, and Japan recognizes the fact and is energetically preparing for it. Once the operation of transferring our ships to Pacific waters has been accomplished war is inevitable.

"It is an insane project."

That is to say, while Mr. Roosevelt says the cruise is of domestic interest purely, and while Mr. Taft, who is now in Tokio, assures the Japanese of the sincere friendship of the United States, the Sun says both the United States and Japan are preparing for war, and that once the American battleship fleet enters Pacific waters war will become inevitable. The New York Commercial, like the Sun, does not support all of the Roosevelt policies, but it dissents from the Sun in this matter. "If," it says, "the Mikado, his government and his people are extending welcomes to our American war minister and showering him with official attentions, while actually believing this his government is fitting out a fleet to attack Japan and while Japan is herself 'energetically preparing' for war, they are the most artful and treacherous hypocrites that ever drew the breath of life! We are not as yet prepared to believe that they are, however—and the vast majority of sane Americans must be credited with the holding of like opinions and beliefs."

Very likely the transfer of the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific increases the chance of war, in that it will irritate Japan and render more likely some collision which might have been avoided if the ships had remained in the Atlantic. If they were out of striking distance heads might cool before they could be moved into the fighting zone. But if the United States really has reason to believe that war may come, the Pacific, unquestionably is the place for its heavy ships. There is much reason to believe that the Sun's prediction of war is really due to a desire to injure President Roosevelt in the eyes of the country. The Sun speaks for Wall Street, and Wall Street would like to have the Republican party scared away from a continuation of the Roosevelt anti-trust policies. This more than anything else causes the Sun to see red when it looks toward Japan—or toward Roosevelt. Making due allowance for the Sun's bias the fact remains that the transfer of the fleet at this time is by no means without risk. San Francisco might mob or murder some of its Japanese residents just as the fleet reaches the Golden Gate, and its presence there would not, perhaps, soften the tone of the demands for redress that would come from Tokio. Again, there is the mystery of Japan's great military and naval preparations. A nation so hard-headed does not make such tremendous expenditures for fun.

THE MAN FOR TOKIO

It is announced that a member of the Laurier cabinet is to leave Canada for Tokio on October 20 for the purpose of securing a reasonable understanding with the Japanese government with respect to immigration. Sir Wilfrid apparently has not as yet decided which of his ministers has the requisite finesse and diplomacy to discharge successfully this delicate duty. Mr. Fielding, it will be assumed, will have to remain at home, since the session is to begin in November. Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Scott are scarcely equal to the demands of Japanese hospitality. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth and Hon. Mr. Oliver are scarcely suave enough for the Orient.

The process of elimination might be carried along to the exclusion of all members of the ministry save the Premier and one other. The Premier, of course, cannot go. The other minister, though eminently fitted by disposition and by training for this exacting mission, may be compelled to refuse it because of the pressing quality of the programme he has mapped out for himself here. He has St. John harbor and the local and federal seats in city and county to look after. He has a local government leaning somewhat heavily upon him. He has a libel suit pending against the Toronto World because of that journal's wicked insinuations about the campaign of 1904. The Globe has invited him to contribute to its columns such facts as will illuminate his dark utterances at Fairville—utterances recalling at once the trouble and the reticence of Hamlet's father's ghost.

It is not for us to say offhand whether or not all these be matters of sufficient gravity to chain this principal to his native land for such time as would be necessary to cover a journey to Tokio and back; yet if the cabinet is to be searched for the man most likely to be successful in making our harsh rejection of the Japs wear a pleasing aspect in Tokio it is hard to see how he can escape. It is plain enough, too, that if he were once on his way to Japan, he could not make any more unwise speeches like that in Fairville. At Ottawa they would consider this feature of the trip far from unimportant.

TIME WILL TELL

A correspondent asks The Telegraph if it is true that the government is going to give one of the Kings county supporters of Premier Robinson a county judgeship, retiring the present holder of the office, in order to remove difficulties in the way of making up a ticket which friends of the administration in Kings would regard as satisfactory. This journal is unable to answer the question. It is quite probable that some such arrangement is under consideration, and if it results no more satisfactorily than have others affecting the administering of the law in Kings there will be an unusually warm election in that county when the government goes to the country.

The province needs good immigrants, and it would welcome any improvement of its transportation facilities which did not involve any graft. Its people will endorse really progressive measures. At the moment, however, the electors in the country districts are thinking more about bad roads which get no better, and the reckless and unsatisfactory distribution of patronage. Before the branch railroads are taken over the taxpayers should know what became of all the money spent on the New Brunswick Central. And, if any new office holders are to put in an appearance their general qualifications should be set forth with clearness. The removal of Dr. Pugsley from the Kings county ticket has, of course, created difficulties for the administration in that quarter, but our correspondent may be wrong in assuming that the remedy is going to take the form he suggests. Time will tell.

CANADA'S PROSPECTS

Dr. Theodor Barth, a celebrated German who recently spent some months in Canada and the United States, has been making public in a series of letters the impressions he formed during his tour. Canada, he is convinced, is the country of the future. The New York Sun endorses Dr. Barth's statement that our progress will be much more rapid that was that of the United States when it had a population equal to that of the Dominion of today. While this should be self-evident the comparisons instituted by the Sun in reviewing the Barth letters are of more than passing interest.

In Dr. Barth's latest letters, says the Sun, "he deals with the prospects of the Canadian Northwest and reminds the reader of what is sometimes overlooked, the fact, namely, that the Dominion of Canada has crossed the threshold of the twentieth century under conditions incomparably more favorable to rapid expansion than obtained in the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth. On geographical, numerical and economical grounds the Canadians have far more reason to look forward with confidence than had Americans in the year 1800. At that time our country did not claim to own a square inch of territory west of the Mississippi or south of the northern border of the Floridas, which belonged to Spain. Our title to the territory lying between that border and the Ohio and between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies was disputed. The area of the United States (827,944 square miles) was at that time very much smaller than that which is comprehended within the bounds of the Canadian Dominion, for the latter aggregates (exclusively of the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) 3,729,665 square miles. In other words, the Dominion comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe.

"The population of the United States in 1800 was 5,308,000; that of the Dominion in 1901 (exclusive of Newfoundland) was 5,371,000. The total imports and exports of the United States in 1800 were valued at less than $163,000,000; the total imports and exports of the Dominion of Canada in 1901 exceeded $540,000,000. The receipts of the United States Treasury in 1800 were from customs $9,080,000 and from internal revenue $809,000; the total revenue of the Dominion in 1906 was $80,000,000, to which $60,000,000 was contributed from customs and excise. In 1800 the United States did not have a steamboat or a mile of railways. Canada on the other hand, at the end of June, 1905, had a network of steam railways with a trackage of 20,000 miles. Finally, the inhabitants of all the chief cities of the United States in 1800 did not constitute more than a fraction of the present population of Montreal.

"In view of these facts Dr. Barth is amply justified in his assertion that the Canadian Dominion entered the twentieth century under auspices far more encouraging than those with which the United States began the preceding hundred years. It may be said that Canada cannot hope to develop her remarkable natural resources with much rapidity, because the annual accession to her population from immigration is relatively small. If by 'relatively' we mean relation to the United States at the present time the objection is well founded. As a matter of face, however, as late as 1820 the number of alien passengers arriving in the United States that year was less than 8,400, and even in 1844 it fell short of 79,000. Canada has good reason to believe that before 1944 the immigration into her territory from the United States alone will greatly exceed the last named figure. It is, indeed, altogether probable that all the wheat fields of the Canadian Northwest will have been turned to account in a period considerably shorter than that which was needed to put the prairies of the Mississippi Valley under culture."

NOTE AND COMMENT

A Montreal man gives the Star of that city an estimate of the Western grain crop in which he says that while the value of the wheat crop will be $5,200,000 less than that of last year the oats and barley will more than make up the difference, with the result that the farmers will receive almost $3,000,000 more for their grain than they did in the season of 1906-7.

* * *

So far as can be learned the Exhibition Association is not assured that it will have any buildings for next year's show. The drill hall project also is a bit hazy. The approach of an election should improve these conditions materially. There should be a decision about the Exhibition buildings without delay. The association can make no definite plans until it knows where it stands.

* * *

Five thousand revolvers, taken from prisoners by the New York police during the last fifteen months, were carried out past Sandy Hook on one of the police boats on Saturday and thrown into the sea. Formerly confiscated weapons were sold at auction, but it was found that pawnbrokers bought them cheap and resold them to the criminal classes. Only a few of the persons who carry concealed weapons are arrested. The number of "guns" actually seized suggests that the number carried is very great. The seizures show that at least one in every 600 persons in Greater New York goes armed. But if women and children are counted out it will be seen that the number of weapons confiscated means much more than that. Probably one man in every twenty-five or fifty in New York goes armed—a great per centage of foolish folk.

* * *

Politicians are beginning to talk of the bye-elections which come at the end of this month, particular interest attaching to that in London, vacant through the sensational absence of Mr. Hyman, for whom, if memory serves, a banquet was to be prepared in St. John if all had gone well. In the bye-election in 1905, Hon. Mr. Hyman had a majority of 329, and at the general election of 1904 his majority was reduced to twenty-four. North Wellington has generally been represented in the Commons by a Liberal. At the last general election the late Thomas Martin was returned by 308 majority. In 1900 it was carried by E. Tolton, Conservative, by thirty-one majority. East Northumberland has, with two exceptions, since confederation returned a Conservative. The late Edward Cochrane's majority in 1904 was 206. He represented the constituency in the Commons continuously from 1882 until his death last spring, except for the session of 1887.

Mrs. Bacon—"The Burmese have a curious idea regarding coins. They prefer those which have female heads on them, believing that coins with male heads on them are not so lucky." Mr. Bacon—"It is perfectly natural to suppose that money with a female head on it is the money which talks."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE CHARM OF BEAUTY

Nothing of More Value to Women

No weak woman can be happy or enjoy half the pleasures of life. Pallid cheeks, sunken eyes, exhausted nerves, all tell of a terrible struggle to keep up.

What the weak woman needs is Ferrozone; it renews, restores and vitalizes instantly—it's a "woman's remedy"—that's why.

Ferrozone makes women strong, plump and healthful because it contains lots of nutriment, the kind that forms muscle, sinew, bone and nerve.

Vitalizing blood courses through the body, making delightful color, happy spirits, truly womanly strength.

To look well, to feel well, to enjoy the unlimited advantages of robust, bounding health use Ferrozone; sold by all dealers in 50c. boxes, and refuse a substitute.

There's Something in the English After All.

I've been meditating lately, that, when everything is told
There's something in the English after all;
They may be too bent conquest and too eager after gold,
But there's something in the English after all;
Though their sins and faults are many, and I won't exhaust my breath
By endeavoring to tell you of them all,
Yet they have a sense of duty and they'll face it to the death,
So there'e something in the English after all.

If you're wounded by a savage foe and bugles sound "Retire,"
There's something in the English after all;
You may bet your life they'll carry you beyond the zone of fire;
For there's something in the English after all;
Yes, although their guns be empty, and their blood be ebbing fast,
And to stay by wounded comrades be to fall,
Yet they'll set their teeth like bull-dogs and protect you to the last,
Or they'll die, like English soldiers, after all.

When a British ship is lost at sea, oh, then I know you'll find
That there's something in the English after all;
There's no panic rush for safety, where the weak are left behind,
For there's something in the English after all;
But the women and the children are the first to leave the wreck,
With the men in line as steady as a wall,
And the captain is the last to stand upon the reeling deck,
So there's something in the English after all.

Though the half of Europe hates them and would joy in their decline,
Yet there's something in the English after all;
They may scorn the scanty numbers of the thin red British line,
Yet they fear its lean battalions after all;
For they know that, from the colonel to the drummer in the band,
There is not a single soldier in them all
But would go, at blind destruction, were their country's to command,
And call it simply duty—after all.

—Bertram Shadwell, in the Boston Transcript.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

His grave was made on the summit of Mount Vaea, whither his body was carried on the shoulders of his native friends. On his stone is inscribed his own requiem, which reads:

"Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie,
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:
'Here lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.'"

Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present season. To play well you need the best materials, such as—

Slazenger's Doherty Rackets	$9.50	Spalding's Gold Medal Rackets	$10.00
Slazenger's Centraject Rackets	6.00	Spalding's Vantage Rackets	4.50
Slazenger's Demon Rackets	5.00	Spalding's Lakeside Rackets	3.60
Slazenger's Renshaw Rackets	4.00	Spalding's Greenwood Rackets	3.00
Slazenger's Champion Rackets	3.00	Spalding's Geneva Rackets	2.00
Slazenger's LaBelle Rackets	2.00	Slazenger's Championship Balls, per doz.	4.50

Racket Presses, Centre Straps, Nets, Marking Tapes, Gut Preserver and Ball Carriers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price $4.00 per pair.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., - - Market Square St. John, N.B

STRONG ADDRESSES TO THE ALBERT ELECTORS

Enthusiastic Gatherings in Hillsboro and Albert Hear Opposition Leader, J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., and Others Speakers.

Hillsboro, Oct. 2—A meeting in the interest of the opposition candidates in Albert was held in the public hall at Hillsboro Tuesday night and was addressed by the candidates and J. D. Hazen, leader of the opposition and Mr. Flemming, M. P. P., for Carleton. The night was very dark and rainy and the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been, but the hall was well filled. The meeting was presided over by Councillor H. J. Steeves, and he introduced the speakers, the first being W. B. Dickson, who announced that he and W. B. Jonah had been selected candidates of the local opposition to contest the county of Albert, and that it was believed that an election was near at hand. Mr. Dickson said that as Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming had come to discuss the political questions of the day he would himself address them at greater length on a future occasion.

W. B. Jonah spoke at some length on the extravagance of the government which resulted in the increased expenditure, and the large increase of the debt, it having been increased so that the interest charges which were one-twentieth of the revenue in 1880, were now one quarter of the total revenue of the province.

He referred to the fact that the parishes of Hillsboro and Elgin were naturally united in political matters, and while Elgin had always given its generous support to the Hillsboro candidates. Elgin now expected Hillsboro to return the compliment in voting for the Elgin candidate in this election.

Mr. Flemming, M. P. P., of Carleton county, was the next speaker and in a very few moments had engaged the undivided attention of his audience in an interesting and clear exposition of the financial affairs of the province. He dealt with the many financial deals of the government, whereby, he declared, the public funds were frittered away, and the money, which should be used for the roads, was wasted. He pointed out that the money which the government boasted of contributing to the support of agriculture was really spent largely in the payment of salaries of the officials. He warned the electors that if the present government was retained longer in power, that instead of paying 12 cents on one hundred dollars for road tax, they would have to pay twenty-five cents per hundred dollars, and in proof of this he recited the public reports and showed that the government had expended all the road money for 1906 and borrowed a large amount from the year 1907 which was also spent last year. Mr. Flemming concluded with appealing to the electors of Albert to assist Mr. Hazen in forming a new and better administration. Mr. Flemming showed an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the province, and was listened to with marked attention throughout his very eloquent address.

Mr. Hazen, leader of the opposition, was the last speaker, and although the hour was late, the audience remained throughout his very strong address. He devoted much of his time to the Central and International railway schemes of the government, whereby he said over two millions of dollars of obligations were saddled upon the province, which with the other indebtedness increased the total liabilities to about eight million dollars, making an increase in the debt to about twenty-six dollars per head of the population. He pointed out to the electors that there was a marked change in the attitude of the people, which showed a turning of the electors from the government to the support of the opposition and predicted a splendid victory when the elections were called. He eulogized very highly the opposition candidates in Albert and asked the electors to see that they were returned to support a new and better administration at Fredericton. Mr. Hazen concluded his very eloquent speech at eleven o'clock when the audience dispersed after singing God Save the King.

Messrs. Hazen, Flemming, Dickson, Jonah and Dr. Marven were entertained at dinner before the meeting by the Hon. Mr. Osman and Mrs. Osman at their hospitable home. Messrs. Hazen, Flemming and Dickson speak tonight at Albert. Mr. Jonah being called to Fredericton on business.

Albert, N. B., Oct. 2—J. D. Hazen, leader of the local opposition, and J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., of Carleton county, addressed a meeting tonight in Oulton Hall. Dr. S. C. Murray occupied the chair. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were W. B. Dickson, the opposition candidate for the local house; I. C. Prescott and others.

Mr. Flemming was the first speaker and spoke well. He dealt with the Highway Act, the school book question, and attacked the local government generally. He also denied emphatically the statements made by Dr. Pugsley and which appeared in The Sun today in reference to the financial standing of the province.

Mr. Hazen spoke in complimentary terms about Messrs Dickson and Jonah, the opposition candidates, and predicted an election before another session. Consequently, he said, he had advised his party to select their candidates at once and be prepared. By November 1st he expected to see all the opposition candidates in the field, and after the votes were counted he expected to see at least thirty Conservative members in the house.

NOTED N. B. SMUGGLER SENT TO PRISON

Samuel Tompkins of Grand Falls Pleads Guilty at Portland, Me.

Officers Had Been After Him for Five Years and He Had Eluded Them Many Times.

Portland, Me., Oct. 2—The dangerous career of a man whom the United States customs officials consider the most desperate smuggler who has operated in Maine for many years was at least temporarily checked this morning, when Samuel Tompkins, of Grand Falls (N. B.), was arraigned in the United States circuit court on an indictment for smuggling on four counts and on another indictment for the violation of the retail liquor law.

Tompkins pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Hale to six months in Portland jail on the first count, charging smuggling, while the others were held over. The court read the riot act to the respondent and advised him that if after he was released from jail he should return to his old habits matters would go hard with him. Since he had a wife and four children and there were some other extenuating circumstances the court treated him very lightly this time.

Deputy Collector of Customs Whitney, of Fort Fairfield, says that he is the most persistent smuggler they have had to deal with in Maine in years. He was arrested in eastern Maine by Deputy Collector W. B. Burns and a constable but only after a most desperate resistance and not until he had been clubbed into submission. He was in a hut in the woods at the line and the two officers stole quietly up and entered in the dead of night, pounced on Tompkins who, though not large, is a very wiry and powerful chap. Even after the captors had ironed him, the prisoner fought like a wildcat.

Eluded Officials Many Times.

Tompkins was first taken to Houlton jail and turned over to the state authorities, but they gave up their claim to him and he was held on the indictments found by the United States grand jury. Deputy United States Marshal Winfield S. Hasty then brought the prisoner to Portland.

Tompkins boasted that he would never be caught and some time ago he sent word to the customs authorities that if they attempted to interfere with him he would make it hot for them. He was not only a bad [illegible] in a fight, but he was very fleet of foot as well, and it is estimated that he has escaped from the authorities at least twenty times by his ability to sprint. It was his custom to bring a big wagon load of liquor across the line from Canada about once in every two weeks and he would generally wait until some very dark and stormy night when the average man would be indoors. He had a rough but tremendously stout wagon which he could drive over ploughed fields or through the worst logging roads without upsetting or breaking and a horse that was trained to the business and seemed imbued with the same cunning instincts as the man. He always carried a big navy revolver on the seat beside him.

Once across the line the smuggler began to peddle his load of "booze" both wholesale and retail, and he covered a big territory, rambling all over the country from Limestone to Ashland and Portage Falls.

Captain Count deBury.

The Canadian Military Gazette has the following reference to Capt. de Bury, of the R. M. C. staff, Kingston (Ont.), who now succeeds to the title of his father, the late Count de Bury, of this city: "Captain de Bury, of the Royal Military College staff, succeeds his father, the late Count de Bury, to his title of Belgian nobility and all that belongs to the same. Count de Bury is one of the ablest teachers on the R. M. C. staff, and he is a favorite among all the cadets; respected by his staff colleagues and held in high esteem in military and civilian circles in general.

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