

ROBT. MAXWELL,
Mason and Builder, Valuator
and Appraiser.
**Brick, Lime, Stone,
Tile, and Plaster
Worker.**
General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly
Done.
Office 16 Sydney Street.
Res. 355 Union St. Tel. 523.
St. John, N. B.

Emery McLaughlin Co.
Importers, Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**MARBLE, GRANITE, FREESTONE
AND CEMENT.**
The only thoroughly equip-
ped Stone-yard in the City of
St. John. Call and see our
new machines.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
90-96 City Road.
St. John, N. B.

EDUCATIONAL
**University of
New Brunswick**
Fredericton, N. B.
**Next Academic Year
Begins September 30th**
Fourteen County Scholarships of \$60
each. An Asa Dow Scholarship (\$90)
for Best Class Male Teachers. Other
prizes and Scholarships.
Well arranged Courses in Arts and
Applied Science. Science courses in-
clude Civil Engineering, Electrical
Engineering and Forestry. Thorough
and complete.
Write for Calendar.
C. C. JONES, LL. D.,
Chancellor.

MADE IN CANADA
GILLETTE'S
PERFUMED
Is the Standard Article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY
For making soap, cleaning water, removing old paint,
disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other
purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL. SODA.
Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.
E. W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

HOTELS
The ROYAL
Saint John, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOWNEY.
PROPRIETORS
Victoria Hotel
13 and 27 King Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Electric passenger elevator and al. modern
improvements.
D. W. McCormick - Proprietor.

FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL
IS THE
BARKER HOUSE
QUEEN STREET.
Centrally located, large new sample
rooms, private baths, electric lights and
bells, hot water heating throughout.
T. V. MONAHAN, Proprietor

WAVERLY HOTEL
FREDERICTON, N. B.
The best \$1.00 a day Hotel in
New Brunswick. Rooms of our best
rooms \$1.50 per day. Electric lights
and steam heat throughout.
JOHNSTON AND DEWAR, Prop.
Regent St., Fredericton, N. B.

**St. John, Boston
& Cuba S. S. Co.**
St. John to Havana
"S. S. KARE"
Will sail October direct to
Havana.
Weight will be received at Ballast
for space, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. E. WILLIAMS CO., LTD.,
Phone 179. Ballast Wharf.
F. E. WILLIAMS CO., LTD.,
Phone 521.

SCENIC ROUTE
STEAMER MAGGIE MILLER leaves
Millville for Summersville, Kennebec
Island and Baywater daily, except
Saturday and Sunday at 8 a.m. and 2.30
and 5.30 p.m. Retains in Baywater
at 7 and 10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. Sun-
day at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.
Returning at 9 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. 4.30
and 8 p.m. Saturday at 7.45 and 9 a.m.
and 3 p.m. and 6.45 p.m.
JOHN MCGILLICRACK, Agent.

Rich'd Sullivan & Co.
Wines and Liquors
Wholesale only
AGENTS FOR
WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH
WHISKY,
JONSON'S LIQUOR,
O. SAYER & CO.'S FAMOUS COO-
NAC BRANDIES,
ABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
44 & 46 Dock St.

Butt & McCarthy,
MERCHANT TAILORS
68 Germain Street,
Next Canadian Bank of Commerce,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
The persons indebted to the estate of
Robert C. Tilley will make payment to
the undersigned, Leonard P. Tilley,
Barriar, Canada Life Building, St. John,
and all persons having accounts against
the said estate will file the same, duly at-
tested, with the last mentioned under-
signed.
Dated September 15, 1909.
LEONARD P. TILLEY,
FRANK KINNEAR,
LEONARD P. TILLEY,
Executors.

**ASQUITH AT DAY
SIDESTEPS THE
GREATER ISSUE**

Surrounded by Howling Suff-
ragettes Prime Minister Re-
plies to Arraignment of Lord
Roseberry.

**LIBERTY OR DEATH
THE WOMEN'S SLOGAN**

London, Sept. 20.—Prime Minister
Asquith, has made a speech defending
the budget before an immense audi-
ence at Birmingham. It was a reply
to the speech made a short time ago
by Lord Roseberry, and it had been
awaited with keen anticipation by all
parties. It was hoped that something
definite might be learned from it
concerning the Government's attitude.
In view of the supposed intention of
the House of Lords to reject the fi-
nancial bill, which embodies the budget.
It was also surmised that it would
contain more than a hint of the dis-
solution of Parliament in the event
of the rejection of the bill.

Disappointed.
Expectations, however, were disap-
pointing. The speech was doubtless a
good partisan oration, but it left the
main question, which is absorbing
political interest, much as before. The
Premier contended that the Govern-
ment's proposed land taxes, which
form the crux of the opposition, were
taxes not on land but on added values
due to social causes. These values
were passing untaxed to the pockets
of the fortunate owners of a particu-
lar class of land. It was the Govern-
ment's object, in addition to produc-
ing revenue, to put into the market
land artificially withheld, with the
view to dissipating congestion of popu-
lation and paving the way for a
healthier people.

Unable to Believe.
Mr. Asquith professed that he was
unable to believe that the House of
Lords intended to reject the measure.
Such a step, he declared, would be the
most formidable and most fundamen-
tal revolution since the days of the
Long Parliament. In matters of finan-
ce the House of Commons had an abso-
lute decisive voice. Amendment by the
House of Lords was out of the question.
It would bring the country to a stand-
still. It would mean financial and
administrative chaos, fraught with in-
justice to individuals and danger to
the state.
"Is this issue going to be raised?"
Mr. Asquith asked. "If it is, it will
carry with it consequences which he
would be a bold man to forecast. That
way revolution lies, and if it is going
to be seriously threatened, involving
as I venture to predict it will, issues
far wider and far deeper than the
mere right of the House of Lords to
meddle with finance, I say that the
Liberal party is not only ready but
anxious to take up the challenge."

Birmingham Excited.
Birmingham was greatly excited. To
the existing tension in national poli-
tics was added the expectation of
something like a riot, due to the
violence of the suffragettes. They
had made it clear, days previously,
that it was their intention to use
brickbats to call attention to them-
selves. Consequently the glass roof
of the hall where Mr. Asquith spoke
was covered with wooden frames on
which tarpaulins were stretched.
But the viragoes hinted at other
tactics. The railway station was
crowded at the time. A man carrying
Mr. Asquith's due. Hundreds
of suffragettes were among those
waiting, but they were defeated by a
rush of the train being out for the
platform, whence the Premier and his
party reached their hotel by subway.
The women waited an hour after Mr.
Asquith's arrival, not being aware
of his arrival. A man carried
two women were discovered on the
roof of the hall in which the Premier
spoke and were taken down. Im-
mense crowds thronged the approaches
to the hall and during the daring the
meeting and the police had a tough
time.

**British Cruiser Ordered to New
York to Take Part in Hudson-
Fulton Celebration Will At-
tempt to Lower Record.**

London, Sept. 20.—Naval men are
watching with interest the voyage
across the Atlantic of the new cru-
ser-ship the Inflexible, with Ad-
miral Sir Edward H. Seymour, to take
part in the Hudson-Fulton celebra-
tion. The Inflexible is a sister ship
to the Indomitable, which, when the
Prince of Wales visited Canada last
year, broke all records for an Atlan-
tic passage by a war ship.

The Inflexible is now attempting to
break this record. Her engineer offi-
cers are confident that she will do
so. Interest is also lent to the race
by the fact that the Inflexible is ac-
companied by the armored cruiser
Drake, which held the Atlantic record
until it was wrested from her by the
Inflexible. It is anticipated that the
Inflexible will attempt to break the
Atlantic record for both the eastward
and westward passages, and there are
some confident souls in the navy who
believe the vessel will go very close
to approaching the record of the Mau-
retania.

**EL ROGHI GOES TO HIS
DEATH BEFORE HAREM**

Fez, Sept. 20.—El Roghi, the rebel-
lious subject of the Sultan of Moroc-
co, who recently was brought here a
prisoner in an iron cage, was put to
death Sunday inside the palace and
in the presence of the imperial har-
em.

**BERESFORD IS
ASTONISHED AT
HOWIE GROWTH**

Distinguished Admiral in Wash-
ington Speaks of Canada's
Stupendous Growth—Urges
Peace Union.

**IS ANXIOUS OVER
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

Washington, Sept. 20.—Using as his
text the naval affairs of the United
States and Great Britain, Lord
Charles Beresford, formerly Admiral
of England's Channel fleet, spoke be-
fore the Pilgrims in New York last
night. "Germany" was a word which
did not appear in his ten-minute
speech, but his hearers could not
mistake his reference to the "red
sky" of European affairs and the an-
xiety of English statesmen.

A Vital Force.
His assumption that the sympathy
between America and England was
a vital and calculable force and one
for statesmen to reckon with brought
forth applause from his audience,
which included many men of promi-
nence. The Admiral has small faith
in the holding power of treaties as
compared with the ties of blood and
speech and common interest, and his
hearers were not slow to show their
approval of his philosophy of the
familiar assurances of British friend-
liness. He said:

"I have just come from Canada and
I was astonished and pleased by two
things. I found there the remark-
able progress which the country
has been making in every possible
direction and the extremely cordial
feeling which the Canadians have for
the people of the United States. The
Canadians are as one in their es-
teem for you. There is one subject
upon which I wish to speak to you,
partly in explanation. The question
of Great Britain's naval supremacy
does not mean a threat, an aggression
nor an effort on the part of militar-
ism. The progress of all nations de-
pends upon peace being maintained.
But the British Empire is the only
country that is absolutely dependent
upon the punctual and certain deliv-
ery of food and raw materials for
manufacture for its very life and ex-
istence. If we went to war, and our
trade routes were cut beyond remedy,
there would be an end of the British
Empire."

All other nations can feed their ar-
mies and their populations from ad-
jacent lands and from adjacent coun-
tries, and raw materials for factories
and for war equipment are generally to
be found in their own soil or close
adjacent. But England's food and raw
materials come from the four corners
of the globe. Before the harvest we have only four weeks'
food supply in the countries of Great
Britain and Ireland. There is a vast
difference between maritime ambi-
tious and maritime necessity. For
Great Britain to keep her trade routes
open is a matter of life and death.
Personally, I am not at all easy
about the immediate future. I see
the clouds ahead and I do not like it.
Prominent statesmen have made
speeches full of anxiety for the possi-
bilities of the situation. Also, the
other four nations of the world, the
United States, Canada, New Zealand
and the Cape—came voluntarily to aid
us. They never would have done so
had they believed our supremacy on
the sea to be unassailable. Our su-
periority on the sea ought to be un-
assailable. The naval budget of any
nation is really the rate of insurance
which the country pays for its trade
routes. What that rate should be is
each country's own affair, and nobody
else has the right to interfere. But
if the world has noticed any nation
paying such a rate of insurance which
is, on the face of it, four or five times
as great as is necessary to protect
its coast and its water-borne com-
merce—and borrowing money, too, to
pay this high insurance rate—clearly
such a spectacle will unsettle the
minds of other nations."

To Make Peace.
What we want is a big fleet for is not
to make war, but to make peace. To
insure our progress, for the happiness
of humanity and the welfare of the
nations a world peace is essential.
A European war would put back the
progress of the world a hundred
years, no matter which side won.
What is a margin of four or five bat-
tleships compared with the peace of
the world? Great Britain should lose
by a war from ten to fifteen hundred
million pounds sterling in the ex-
cessive cost of marine insurance and
the complete collapse of securities
which would accompany it. The Eng-
lish-speaking nations—the United
States and the five nations of the
British Empire—are the great trading
nations of the world. Why should
they not join and say that there shall
be no war? That again, could be no
threat; it would mean only that we
mean to maintain the peace that at
present reigns. We want to look after
our own, selfish selves and for our trade.
We don't want to say our fleets are
big enough to win; we want them
big enough to prevent war.

For the Best.
Surely such a united stand by all
men of English speech would be for
the best interests of your own nation.
You could really fight the world suc-
cessfully by yourselves, for you could
build your ships in a year or two,
feeding your people and your army
from your own products, and nobody
could land on your coast. But you
don't gain by a war. You would
not gain if the British Empire should
be destroyed. The aggressors, who-
ever they might be, would reap all
the benefit. For their own selfish
ends alone the English-speaking na-
tions should keep the world's peace.
I am proud to point to what you did
only the other day. Only to send that
fleet around the world, splendidly
equipped, perfectly organized, ready
for actual service at any moment.
I am proud to point to what you did
when you sent your fleet to the
Mediterranean, and when you sent
it was a showing which made all men
of our language glad.

**UNITED STATES
TO TEST WOODS
OF NORTHWEST**

Government Now Building a
\$50,000 Laboratory in Mad-
ison, Wis., for This Purpose
---40 Men To Be Employed.

**PRESERVATION TO
RECEIVE ATTENTION**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—The
forestry bureau of the department of
agriculture will have a temporary
laboratory for testing of northwest
woods in operation at Madison, Wis.,
early next month. At present the
bureau is constructing at Madison a
\$50,000 laboratory for this work, but
the new building will not be ready
for occupancy until about February 1.
The bureau chiefs have figured out
that they can save money and hasten
the installation of the \$50,000 equip-
ment in the new building besides
getting a good start on their labora-
tory work, by sending a force of
about forty men into rented quarters
next month; hence, they have deter-
mined to open the new northwest labo-
ratory at that time. The work of
the laboratory will be done in co-op-
eration with the authorities of the
University of Wisconsin.

A New Departure.
The location of the new laboratory
in the northwest is a departure from
the policy hitherto pursued by the
department of agriculture through the
forestry bureau, but that it will prove
a valuable adjunct to the lumbering,
manufacturing and commercial in-
terests of the northwest, as well as to
the railroad, which are among the
largest users of timber, goes without
saying.

In order to establish this laboratory
at Madison it is the intention of the
forestry bureau to abandon similar
laboratories established at Lafayette,
Ind., in connection with Purdue Uni-
versity, and at the Yale School of
Forestry. At the same time it will
retain laboratories at Seattle, Wash.,
Berkeley, Cal., and Boulder, Colo.
Forty men will be necessary to do
the work of the new Madison labora-
tory. They will be divided among
five offices, each of which will rep-
resent a different phase of lumber in-
vestigation, as follows:
The Several Departments.
Wood preservation, dealing with
various preservative treatments of
wood and its impregnation with pre-
servative chemicals and preparations.
Timber tests, which will investi-
gate the strength and mechanical
properties of wood with a view to
advising architects and builders of
the stresses to which woods may be
put in the erection of buildings.
Wood chemistry, which will deal
with the manufacture of the by-prod-
ucts of wood from wood wastes, in-
cluding the manufacture of paper and
fibro products.
Wood technology, dealing with the
structures of wood microscopically
and bearing on the treatment and the
methods of seasoning and drying-
kilning woods.

Maintenance, including the supply
and computing bureaus and the sten-
ographic department.
Already the bureau of forestry has
a few representatives on the ground
at Madison investigating the grading
of wood and turpentine. Next month a
special investigation will be begun in
co-operation with a paper mill in
Wisconsin looking to the ascertain-
ment of a substitute for spruce in
the manufacture of paper. This investi-
gation will be carried on under a special
appropriation of \$10,000 voted by the
last Congress.
It is expected that the wood neces-
sary for the experiments will be fur-
nished by trade associations, manu-
facturers and the railroad most in-
terested in the tests. The Illinois
Central, Chicago and Northwestern,
and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
roads, all centering at Madison, have
agreed to haul free of charge any
wood originating on their lines sent
to the new laboratory for testing.

**NEW YORK CELEBRATION
CRITICISED BY GERMANS**
Berlin is for Vennazzaro and
Newspapers Are Out In
Force against Hudson-Fulton
Festivities.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The interest with
which the German public is follow-
ing the preparations for the Hudson-
Fulton celebration has received fresh
stimulus from an article in the in-
fluential Berlin paper Der Tag, criticis-
ing the celebration on historical
grounds. The author of the article,
Herr H. F. Urban, declares that the
honor which the American public is
paying to Henry Hudson belongs in
reality to the Italian Verrazzano,
whom he considers the real discover-
er of the Hudson River.

The Italian explorer, Herr Urban
explains, traversed the district in
question in 1542 and made maps of
the Hudson River long before Hud-
son came on the scene. Therefore,
he says, the celebration is a "comical
spectacle of falsification of history."
Curiosity is manifested as to how
the question of precedence between
the British and German naval repre-
sentatives will be settled. It is held
in naval circles here that Grand Ad-
miral Koester is entitled to as many
guns as Admiral Seymour, even if
the German officer does not outrank
the British representative in other re-
spects. In any case, it is held that
Germany is bound to play a promi-
nent and honored part in the cere-
monies.
Kald Belten, instructor to the Moor-
ish army, has come to London for a
holiday, traveling by the P. and O.
liner Moldavia.

**Heavy
Chrome Kip
Blucher Bals
\$2.65**

Suitable for teamsters, shiplaborers and others
who work in all kinds of weather and require
service rather than appearance.
These shoes are made on broad toe, full
swing lasts; plain toe, extra heavy tap soles.

Boots you can depend upon.

**FOOT
LITTERS**
McRobbie
**94 KING
STREET**

CUTTING PULP WOOD FOR PROFIT
requires an engine built on these
lines. Good points of the STICKNEY
deal to any man open to conviction.
LEO J. BARRETT,
Fredericton, St. John.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ANOTHER
**Farm Laborers
EXCURSION
SEPT. 24TH.**
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FURNITURE
of all descriptions. Carpets, and Oilcloths, the
latest and newest
AT BIG DISCOUNTS
or cash during this month. Come at once and be
the first to select from my choice stock.
CHAS. L. BUSTIN,
99 Germain Street.

Store open till 9 p. m.
Tuesday, September 21, 1909.
**Some very fine pat-
terns of Ladies' Boots
have just been placed
in stock.**

Patent Button or Blucher Boots at \$3.00 a pair. Stylish, dressy,
comfortable and durable. Other lines in Velour Calf, Box Calf or Vici Kid.
Our lines are selected for St. John trade.

PERCY J. STEEL, Foot Furnisher.
519-521 Main Street.

Everything Electrical
ANYWHERE
Alex W. Thorne,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
Phone M.-2347. 678 Main Street. - St. John, N. B.

For CAMPING PARTIES
**Wire Cots, Canvas Cots,
Mattresses, Pillows, etc.**
HUTCHINGS & CO.
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS. 101-105 GERMAIN STREET