

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE by The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All remittances must be sent by post-office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Wanted--Six copies Semi-Weekly Telegraph of June 28, 1905. Please send same to The Telegraph Publishing Co., St. John, N. B.

THE CANADIAN MARKET. The "three-column" tariff under which Canada proposes to exchange trade favors for trade favors and trade rebuffs for trade rebuffs continues to excite apprehension in the editorial sanctum of the Boston Herald.

GERMANY NEXT? Great Britain, the Toronto News affirms, is steadily coming to the conclusion that Germany means sooner or later to fight her for the command of the sea.

DOESN'T LIKE IT. Throughout the British Empire applause greets the publication of the text of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

MONEY AND THE HANGMAN. Little sympathy is likely to be wasted upon the woman now under sentence in Digby, but some phases of her case must, unfortunately, challenge public attention.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Manitoba Free Press tells of three prominent St. John men who are now in that city looking for an opportunity to invest money in western manufacturing enterprises or in real estate.

OBITUARY. Charles W. Henniger, died Sept. 21 at his residence in Titusville, Kings county. Deceased, who was a successful farmer, was very highly respected by all who came in contact with him.

OBITUARY. John Frederick Figures, who formerly resided here and was prominently identified with the commercial life of this city, died at Roxford, Camden (N.S.) on Sept. 17, aged eighty-one years.

OBITUARY. John D. Little, Harvey Station, Sept. 25--John D. Little, one of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers of this place, died suddenly on Saturday morning while at work on his stack of straw in his barnyard.

OBITUARY. Samuel K. Briggs, an old St. John man and an ex-member of the city police force, Samuel K. Briggs, died Tuesday in the public hospital, Somerville, Mr. Briggs was injured recently in a railway accident in that town.

OBITUARY. Edda Lyons. Walsford, Sept. 25--On Saturday evening Sept. 24, Edda Lyons, daughter of Stephen Lyons, died at her home at Armstrong's Corner. She was but nine years and eight months old and was survived by her mother, father and two younger brothers, Chester and Willie.

OBITUARY. Much Admiration in Pepper. Ottawa, Sept. 26--(Special)--The department of inland revenue has issued a pamphlet on pepper. The analysis shows that of the samples collected only 40.7 per cent. were genuine.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. STRUCK RICH COAL SEAM IN PICTOU COUNTY. HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 28--(Special)--A dispatch from New Glasgow says: "The famous Ford pit seam has been struck, after years of search. The coal is of excellent quality. They are now at a depth of 1,200 feet in No. 2 shaft, while in No. 1 they are down 1,000 feet. It is expected that when the latter shaft reaches the same depth as No. 2 the seam will be struck there also. Since the discovery of the seam in the Ford pit in 1881, the Acadia Coal Co. have tried many times to work the pit but without success, as the fire came through from the old workings until, under the present management, the Allan shafts were sunk at Lourdes, some distance from the old pit, and their efforts have been successful. This will prove a great boom to the Pictou coal trade, as this mine will no doubt be a very large producer."

OBITUARY. Too Hot. Is it hot enough for you? That is an old question, but there is a writer who tells just how it is for him: Too hot to walk, too hot to sleep; Too hot to breathe, too hot to talk; Too hot to ride, too hot to walk; Too hot to part, too hot to meet; Too hot to starve, too hot to eat; Too hot to work, too hot to rest; Too hot to sigh, too hot to jest; Too hot to love, too hot to hate; To care what it's too hot to do--Buffalo News.

OBITUARY. Are you getting YOUR share of ARIZONA GOLD? \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight in the Great GOLDEN EAGLE MINE. Stock 25c per share PAR VALUE \$1.00

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OBITUARY. GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

wounded. At Port Arthur the Russians left the Japanese wounded to die outside their fort-walls of hunger and exposure, and at Hei Koutai less than half of the Russian wounded survived. To find a parallel to the unscrupulous ingenuity of Japanese and Russian engineers we must look back to the savage wars of the Reformation, and to the days when quicklime was dashed in stormers' eyes."

All this should have made for a lasting peace, but the reverse is the case. Russia as a menace to the world's peace is replaced by Germany: "The fear of war is more than ever with us. The Russian collapse leaves the world tense with anxiety as to what is in the German mind. A few weeks ago France faced the threat of invasion by the Kaiser's twenty-three army corps. Great Britain is steadily coming to the conclusion that Germany means sooner or later to fight her for the command of the sea. The conference expressed a 'pious aspiration' as to the limiting of armaments. Since it dispersed Great Britain has added to her fleet, built or building, twenty battleships and thirty-nine armored cruisers, at a cost of three hundred million dollars. She has done so voluntarily, forced to the outlay because in the same period Germany has added to her fleets, built or building, six steam battleships and five armored cruisers, at a cost of one hundred and twenty million dollars; because Russia has built a dozen armored ships, at a cost of sixty millions or more; because the United States have built sixteen battleships and thirteen armored cruisers, at a cost of perhaps one hundred and fifty million."

The News has scant faith in another peace conference: "Such was the sequel to the Peace Conference in 1890. We have had a carnival of war, war has been made more hideous, and theories as to its practicability have been dispensed. What will another conference do? The omens are disturbing."

But they are less disturbing than they seem because of the present attitude of Britain, Japan, France and the United States. If these powers desire peace, as apparently they do, Germany will scarcely provoke war.

HIS VERDICT. Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial representative in Australia, who recently addressed a St. John audience of nine business men, was asked about his visit to those provinces when he returned to Montreal last Monday. The reporter's question was:

"Have you found the Canadian public amenable to opportunities for expanding trade?"

No doubt remembering the popular frenzy caused by his missionary work in St. John Mr. Larke replied: "No; it is surprising what indifference exists in many quarters, and what a lack of knowledge is apparent in other places regarding facts. If Canada would see the avenues open to them for export business with America and New Zealand, I am sure they would not hesitate to enter them."

Mr. Larke dwelt upon the necessity for a direct line of steamers from Canadian Atlantic seaports to Australia. Speaking of conditions in Quebec he said, with some force: "You have French-Canadian labor going to waste here. Why should not the French of Canada be skilled laborers as they are in France? In that country you find the highest type of skilled laborers. The more skilled the labor, the cheaper the production. You have an element here that could be made equally skilled as in European countries. If there is such a market now in Australia for Canadian manufactures and products why should not even cheaper production increase the volume of trade, and the profits to the producer and shipper?"

Mr. Larke then stated "that many of Canada's exports to Australia now go by way of England and the United States. This should not be allowed by the Dominion. Canada should ship direct. In reference to Australia's trade with this country he asked why wool from the latter country should not be brought to Montreal and manufactured here. Montreal, he said, ought to be a wool manufacturing centre, and would be if a steamship service were established between the two colonies by way of the Atlantic Ocean."

DOESN'T LIKE IT. Throughout the British Empire applause greets the publication of the text of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan. By most people, British or foreign, the treaty is regarded as a triumph for British diplomacy. The St. John Globe, however, thinks that there is no more critical student of British affairs than one standpoint, area of affectation or of cowardice. The Globe says:--

"Great Britain has entered into an alliance with Japan, which is held to be quite favorable to the former. By it, however, Great Britain practically concedes her inability to longer hold India herself, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that she admits the fact that it will be no longer possible for her to do so. She calls Japan to her aid, with the result that Japan's influence in the East is increased and she is now, practically, the nation of greatest importance in that portion of the world."

This is a fantastic interpretation of the compact, surely. Great Britain is not in the habit of confessing her inability to hold her territory, or of admitting the fact that it will be no longer possible for her to do so. There is certainly no such confession or admission now in the eyes of men whose attitude toward Great Britain is normal. There is, however, an element who would rather see Great Britain isolated and menaced than enthroned among strong friends now to her side by the wisdom of her King and her statesmen as she is today.

It is to be remembered that even during her isolation there was no tendency to confess or to admit inability to finish the furrow in which she had set the plow, however bitter the work was appreciated in certain European capitals and by certain disgruntled elements within the Empire.

The recent war relieved India to a great extent from the threat of Russian attack. The British never confessed their inability to keep India when Russia was strong and ready. And today Russia is weak and in need of a rest. When she recovers India's position will be practically unassailable.

THE NEWCOMERS' OATH

Those observers who talk of the "Americanization" of the Canadian West and of the hundred thousand voters there who presently favor the United States in all things if they do not prove editious or rebellious, are disposed to overlook the naturalization of these newcomers who desire grants of land. The men from Michigan or the Dakotas who move into Alberta or Saskatchewan must forever be old aliens and take this new oath: "I, A. B., formerly of (former place of residence to be stated here) in (country of origin to be stated here) and known there by the name of (name and surname of alien in his country or origin to be stated here), and now residing at (place of residence in Canada and occupation to be stated here), do sincerely promise and swear (or being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm) that I will be faithful and bear allegiance to King Edward VII. (or reigning sovereign for the time being) as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs or successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know or be advised of, or any of them; and all this I do swear (or affirm), without any equivocation, mental reservation or secret reservation. So help me God."

From all accounts the new settlers from across the line are desirable citizens, and one may assume that a great majority of them will regard the foregoing as more than a light formality. Their desire will be to hold land and vote. They will have a stake in the country. There is very little reason to fear that many of them will regret the change they have made or forget the obligation they have voluntarily assumed.

CLEAN FIGHTING

White fighting nations wash their soldiers and sailors after they are wounded. The Japanese wash them before they are wounded, which is more important. The men in Togo's fleet were ordered to bathe and put on clean undulating carried action. Then if a shell splinter carried a bit of clothing into the body the chances of blood poisoning were minimized. This information, imparted to the congress of military surgeons in session at Detroit yesterday by Surgeon General Suzuki of the Japanese navy, was hailed as one of many highly important contributions to military surgery by Japan.

The Japanese do not take it for granted that every gunner's vision is perfect. Before every battle the eyes of the gunners were tested. Slight impairments are corrected; those whose eyes are more seriously affected are assigned to other duties; men whose eyes are perfect are sent to replace them at the guns. The ears of the gunners are plugged with cotton. They are provided with a weak solution for bathing the eyes to allay the effect of powder smoke and other injuries.

Togo, it appears, also rules against the conning tower. In the Battle of the Sea of Japan three Russian admirals were wounded, and the repeated change of command added greatly to the confusion of the fleet. But Togo directed ship and fleet from the compass bridge of the Mikasa, and escaped injury. In all naval battles the admiral's safety is of the utmost importance. It is put in practice the theory that the interior of the conning tower is a post too dangerous to be occupied by the officer commanding a fleet in action. No doubt, too, the knowledge that the commander is outside and not inside the conning tower would inspire greater confidence among his own men, though his death on the bridge might dishearten them. Nelson, it is recalled, feared his men would know he was hard hit. Wolfe had the same thought. In these days the great captain must not sacrifice himself.

In Nelson's day men fought stripped to the waist, for the same reason that the Japanese bathe and put on clean clothing. The latter is the better way from the surgical standpoint, since the clothing keeps the skin clean even when the smoke is thick. Ashore and afloat hereafter in war the white nations will follow Japanese examples in many directions, and perhaps the percentage of deaths from field diseases and wounds may be reduced from the old and fearful figures to something like the level just established by Japan.

MONEY AND THE HANGMAN

Little sympathy is likely to be wasted upon the woman now under sentence in Digby, but some phases of her case must, unfortunately, challenge public attention. For example, the statement is now attributed to her lawyer that an appeal for a new trial or, finally, for executive clemency, cannot be promptly and properly effected through because of the poverty of the prisoner and her relatives.

Very few probably believe that this woman was urged; but whatever her fate shall be, she is to be pitied. In the case, under some circumstances, the woman's life or the life of the prisoner may be true.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Manitoba Free Press tells of three prominent St. John men who are now in that city looking for an opportunity to invest money in western manufacturing enterprises or in real estate. The Board of Trade, which desires to promote new industries here, may get some valuable and interesting information from Messrs. Little, White and Dearborn when they return.

Very short but very impressive are the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. This instrument, it is now seen, was signed early in August, at which time Lord Lansdowne politely made its nature known at St. Petersburg and Berlin. That this treaty had considerable effect at Portmouth some weeks after it was signed are given in detail in The Telegraph's dispatches this morning. How very significant is the diplomat's strategic position.

that lack of money should prevent any accused or condemned person, no matter how unworthy, from enjoying each and every advantage that our laws place between the prisoner and the hangman. Since only justice is to be sought, irrespective of the crime charged, it follows that no advantage should be enjoyed by a prisoner through any influence which is denied, through any combination of circumstances, to a prisoner who is penniless and unable to command the aid of those who are able to pay.

The estate assigns counsel to defend those who are unable through money or friendship to command the services of a defender in court. The estate, having conceded so much, confesses further obligation. If by assigning counsel it seeks to place the poor prisoner on the same plane occupied by the prisoner with means, it is seemingly bound in justice to continue the operation until the last useful and legal resource in behalf of the prisoner has been exhausted. Otherwise one man's path to the gallows is obstructed and another's made short and smooth.

Speaking the other day of the tardy confession of two murderers in the United States the Toronto Globe pointed out that in both cases innocent Canadians had been hanged or imprisoned for the crimes to which they were not guilty. "These things impress the need of greater care in safeguarding the interests of accused persons without means of meeting the cost of an adequate defence." "On the other hand," it was urged, "it is probable that wealthy prisoners receive more than fair treatment in criminal courts. We had an example in Toronto of two brothers backed by great wealth and accused of a life insurance murder. The suspicion of guilt was strengthened by their departure and forfeiture of bail on being released after an unconvincing trial. But it is no excuse to offset such cases against the conviction of innocent men. The presumption of innocence is not sufficient when all the forces of the state are arrayed against a prisoner and the state should furnish as strong an array of talent in his behalf as it organizes against him. Justice also demands equal incentive and facilities for the procuring of evidence and the preparing of a defence."

The Toronto case to which the Globe refers was that of the Hyams twins. The late Mr. Oler presented them, and while the jurors are thought to have believed them guilty they disagreed. The fact is that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. The men, if guilty, had guarded carefully against detection. Wealth did not save them; but it has saved others, and no doubt the lack of it has sent others to the gallows who might have escaped had their means been greater.

The Digby woman is condemned to die as she is. In all probability she is not the sort of person whose life she should be taken by the law. But the important fact to be emphasized again through reference to her present situation, is that no prisoner, however guilty and despicable, should be deprived of any chance through poverty alone. Justice can in no degree, however slight, depend upon money. The theory of equality before the law is good. The practice requires improvement.

FOSTER ON RECIPROCITY

Hon. George E. Foster's four-column article on Canada's attitude toward reciprocity, a part of which appeared in our dispatches yesterday, is reprinted in toto by the Boston Transcript. Mr. Foster says among other things:

"Something depends, of course, upon the scope of the reciprocity proposed, whether it is to be in natural products together, or in manufactured products only. In each case, however, I believe the answer of Canada at present would be a distinct negative. That such an answer could be given will appear astonishing to the old-time valuator of public sentiment as it existed in Canada twenty or twenty-five years ago, and even much later, for then the mass of opinion was undoubtedly in favor of reciprocity. Since then there has been a change; in fact a revolution. From the experiences of the last forty years, we have in Canada arrived at two pretty well established convictions--first, that it has been and is wasted time and effort to seek for fair and candid trade treatment by the United States; and, second, that under the changed conditions we are under to develop our trade along other and independent lines."

Whatever may be said of reciprocity itself it is plain that Canada has prepared by her independent trade policy and has won by a measure of respect on the part of the United States which was formerly lacking. Mr. Foster goes back to and repeats the old statement that more liberal trade relations with the United States would be dangerous, a statement no more forcible now than when it did unusual service in a political campaign sixteen or seventeen years ago. But, as Mr. Foster says, reciprocity is a dead issue in Canada for the present.

OBITUARY

Charles W. Henniger, died Sept. 21 at his residence in Titusville, Kings county. Deceased, who was a successful farmer, was very highly respected by all who came in contact with him. He was a son of the late Michael Henniger, of this city. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Herbert J. Davis, of Amherst (Mass.) and Mrs. Taber, of Titusville; and two sons, Fred G. of Hampton (N.H.), and Ernest B. of Swampscott (Mass.). Besides these, his sisters and two brothers survive. They are Mrs. J. F. Ring and Miss Emma, of Carleton, and Miss, in Chicago; also Edward S. of this city, and Arthur W., in Colorado.

John Frederick Figures, who formerly resided here and was prominently identified with the commercial life of this city, died at Roxford, Camden (N.S.) on Sept. 17, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Figures' death followed as the result of an operation which at first showed signs of being successful. There are no direct relatives of Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, of this city, is an adopted niece. Mr. Figures was a partner of the firm of Stephens & Figures, Dock street.

John D. Little, Harvey Station, Sept. 25--John D. Little, one of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers of this place, died suddenly on Saturday morning while at work on his stack of straw in his barnyard. Some men who were working at a threshing machine in his barn, saw him go on the street at six and a few minutes afterwards found him dead. His death, it is believed, was due to heart disease, from which he had suffered for some years. He was the eldest son of the late David Little and has resided here for thirty years. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of high character and had many friends. He is survived by his wife, one son and three young daughters, and four daughters by a previous marriage, one of whom is Miss Elizabeth Little, a professional nurse residing at Springfield (Mass.).

He is also survived by an aged mother, two brothers and two sisters. His brothers are Mr. Thomas and Eben Little, of Colburn, and his sisters are Mrs. W. E. Smith and Mrs. M. Briggs, of this place.

Samuel K. Briggs, an old St. John man and an ex-member of the city police force, Samuel K. Briggs, died Tuesday in the public hospital, Somerville, Mr. Briggs was injured recently in a railway accident in that town. His son came to the city yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral which will take place to-morrow. Mr. Briggs was 61 years of age. A brother, George A., resides in Clarence street.

Edda Lyons. Walsford, Sept. 25--On Saturday evening Sept. 24, Edda Lyons, daughter of Stephen Lyons, died at her home at Armstrong's Corner. She was but nine years and eight months old and was survived by her mother, father and two younger brothers, Chester and Willie. The funeral was held the following Tuesday morning and was conducted by Rev. J. A. Finckler, in the Lyons' burying ground.

Much Admiration in Pepper. Ottawa, Sept. 26--(Special)--The department of inland revenue has issued a pamphlet on pepper. The analysis shows that of the samples collected only 40.7 per cent. were genuine.

Are you getting YOUR share of ARIZONA GOLD? \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight in the Great GOLDEN EAGLE MINE. Stock 25c per share PAR VALUE \$1.00

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE BYRON SCAMMELL INVESTMENT COMPANY. Fiscal Agents. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Great Britain today. The new naval station at Singapore is equivalent to notice that the new treaty is in good working order.

Ottawa hears that the engineers have advised the selection of the new Brunswick route from Grand Falls to Chipman as against the Valley route. At all events the G. T. Pacific commissioners are going to look over some of the territory involved and judge for themselves of the relative merits of the two locations proposed for the railroad. Publication of the data leading the engineers to choose the central route--if they have done so--would now be in order. If the central is much the shortest practicable way to a high class freight carrying road it must be adopted. But the public should have the facts. The public is to pay.

"Newfoundland and Canada," says an American exchange, "have a boundary dispute not unlike that which existed between our own country and our northern neighbor concerning the line of demarcation between Alaska and Canada. While there is considerable jealousy between these two English colonies, no such sharp lines and no such hard feelings will exist as was the case in the settlement of the eastern boundary of our greatest territory." In dealing with Newfoundland Canada will not have to fear those "impartial jurists," Messrs. Lodge, Root, Turner and Alverstone. Besides, Newfoundland is coming into this conference after a while and the dispute and settlement alike are only of temporary interest.

ST. JOHN PORT CAN DO ALL C. P. BUSINESS FOR YEARS, SAYS VAN HORNE (St. Andrew's Beacon).

A representative of the Beacon called upon Sir William Van Horne on Monday afternoon and interviewed him with regard to the C. P. R. and port matters in general. Sir William had just risen from luncheon and asked as to whether there was anything in the report that the C. P. R. had decided to know where that port was. He shook his head and said he had no intention of going into the railway.

"I am not taking as active an interest in the railway as I once did, but I am sure that the company has no such scheme on foot."

"When asked as to whether any offer to purchase shares in Letting had been made, Sir William said he had no knowledge of that story but probably had been started by an man who had not other report in motion."

"We are continually being pressed to use one port or another on the Atlantic. The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

"The port of Castine was one of the places that were suggested. It was not presented as being an ideal port. But the C. P. R. has no intention of going into Maine port."

Watch for prices next week. St. John, N. B., Sept. 30, 1905.

Opening Sale Postponed Till Saturday, October 7.

We find it impossible to have our new store open Saturday, on account of the very extensive alterations necessary to connect the two stores, and have Postponed the Sale Until Saturday, Oct. 7.

when everything is in readiness, and the most important Clothing Sale yet held in St. John will take place in our two stores.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND THE PLACE, J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 201 Union Street, ELITE ENAMELED WARE

Superior in finish and quality--made to wear. We have just received Preserving Kettles Saucepans Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Rice Boilers, Etc.

We are showing a large range of Kitchen Cooking Utensils, which it will pay anyone to inspect. Best Sifted Boiling Cloth. W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THIS WILL BE AN OPEN WINTER (Bangor News).

Unless things "go by three," the people of Maine may look out for an open winter. Of course much depends upon the point of view, and even then the meteorological manœuvring may change things about and make minus plus, and change plus into minus; but if the old signs keep their word with us and live up to the promise made in the contract, the next winter is going to be mild, with plenty of bare ground and with frequent thaws, and with long periods of muddy going. So say the men who pretend to read the omens that utter prophecies as a "business" and have been spread on the screens of fate, and who is there so bold as to dispute the promise? Firstly, then, the storm that came nearest to the date when the sun crossed the line--the one which cleared on September 21--gave us bright and warm weather with southerly winds and hot atmosphere, with lazy gulls swimming in lazy air, with singing crickets and filling birds and waving fields of second-crop clover, not yet smitten to black by the early frosts. And it is a rule, honored since the day the first man began to manufacture weather for home consumption, that as the first storm after the sun crosses the line clears off, so will every other storm clear off from that date until the next time the sun crosses the line, which in this case will be March 21, 1906. No more shall a winter rain give place to sweeping blasts from the north of Boreas, no longer shall we shiver in our blankets while the tempest rages about the home. Every storm of any consequence is going to be a rain storm, and every rain storm is going to end in mild and balmy days, and nights that will remind us of June.

As if the foregoing were not enough to convince the skeptical we have other and cumulative evidence along the same line. Never before within the memory of living skunk-hunters has there been so little of the old fur, and not within the ken of existing mortals has the price of the old oil been so scarce and hard to get. For why should we have to eat very much to keep up the heat of the hives during an open winter. Though the corn crop is late, and the failure had not the frosts held off, the husks on the immature ears are very thin, and indicate that nothing is to be feared from the frost on the route of the old fur. And would apple trees and plum trees and other forms of insectate wood have been so particular about ripe buds, if the snow was going to be so deep as to cover them up past chance of freezing? The honey bees have laid in very scanty stores of sweets, knowing, of course, that they should not have to eat very much to keep up the heat of the hives during an open winter. Though the corn crop is late, and the failure had not the frosts held off, the husks on the immature ears are very thin, and indicate that nothing is to be feared from the frost on the route of the old fur. And would apple trees and plum trees and other forms of insectate wood have been so particular about ripe buds, if the snow was going to be so deep as to cover them up past chance of freezing? The honey bees have laid in very scanty stores of sweets, knowing, of course, that they should not have to eat very much to keep up the heat of the hives during an open winter. Though the corn crop is late, and the failure had not the frosts held off, the husks on the immature ears are very thin, and indicate that nothing is to be feared from the frost on the route of the old fur. And would apple trees and plum trees and other forms of insectate wood have been so particular about ripe buds, if the snow was going to be so deep as to cover them up past chance of freezing? The honey bees have laid in very scanty stores of sweets, knowing, of course, that they should not have to eat very much to keep up the heat of the hives during an open winter. Though the corn crop is late, and the failure had not the frosts held off, the husks on the immature ears are very thin, and indicate that nothing is to be feared from the frost on the route of the old fur. And would apple trees and plum trees and other forms of insectate wood have been so particular about ripe buds, if the snow was going to be so deep as to cover them up past chance of freezing? The honey bees have laid in very scanty stores of sweets, knowing, of course, that they should not have to eat very much to keep up the heat of the hives during an open winter. Though the corn crop is late, and the