Now it was decided to keep ng's College intact, he was willing join hands in making it a success he would vote for Judge Haning 's resolution.

ean Partridge said he had been one was almost in despair respecting existence of King's. The capital eing eaten up and matters lookbadly. However, the last vote, sich was so decisive, led him to beve that it was the wish of Providence t King's should hold its present poon as a separate institution As for he was concerned, he was done with y scheme for the amalgamation and ration of King's College. J. R. Campbell was willing that those

oring amalgamation should join movement to revive King's. did not think the outlook was alto ther satisfactory. While giving great edit to Weston Jones, the Synod ould not be camied away by too wing accounts. At the same time hoped for the best

ev. D. Campbell had favored amalnation by reason of discouragement th the outlook and as the only hope Windsor. While not having altered mind, he would do all he could to p forward this movement to revive

ev. H. Montgomery asserted that ng's College was our institution and churchmen should, and he hoped uld, support it as energetically er Christian bodies supported theirs. chdeacon Neales said he had no a in the resolution he had introduced anketing the interest of Windsor, ith the views he held of King's Col he did not think he could have ed for amalgamation. He had urged ng men to go to Windsor, and had en at least partly instrumental in icing several to go there. All he to say was, "May King's College, ndsor, flourish." He would never any step but such as would ade her interests.

M. Jarvis was afraid there would be another failure in the case of g's College. He did not hope for a essful issue. He believed breadth nind would develop in a large uniity as against a small institution Windsor. It would be better for church and better for the students. must vote against the resolution. H. Hanington thought the college d be placed on a new footing and ld yet do good work for the church, he would support the resolution. ev. G. F. Scovil was still in favor malgamation, and was confident it the only hope for Kings. At the time it was decided to keep the e separate. He could not supthe resolution, but if the vestry ed Mr. Jones to come and address he would be quite willing to al-

the use of his pulpit. v. Allan Smithers was in favor of orting King's College as it is He ended the action of the friends ing's who had worked so hard. A. B. Murray thought church should rally around King's. nile giving the advocate of amalon credit for sincerity, Rev. C. H. ngton had voted against federaand he had not changed B. Robinson said that men from odsor have continually visited this esse in the interest of King's, and present is by no means the first npt at resuscitation. A great deal oney has been subscribed for in the past. Where has it e? He was strongly in favor of ration and had not changed his

non Newnham said it seemed there a great deal of sentiment in this ter, and he believed in sentiment, were not too much led by it. He ld like to see Windsor kept up. At time a visit he made to s's had rot been altogether enaging in character. He claimed the financial outlook for King's very serious. He would go in for ing the college along, however btful he might be of the result. dge Hanington said they hoped to it by the former mistakes. He had loubt that the money would icoming and the past prestige and ent activities of the college would be aids towards success. The on carried.

question of a grant from the ras fund to the Shediac school referred to a committee. Judge ngton moved that Dean Partand A. C. Fairweather be govs of Kings for the synod .- Car-

ard Peters moved a resolution to nd canon 19, having for its object by a two-thirds vote of each orin the case of an amendment and e-fourths vote. The case of a canon with approval of the p, the canon or amendment shall in force. The effect is to exe business.-The canon was car-

H. Hanington moved a resoluthe effect of which was practicto do away with the reading of the rts of the clergy which would be to the rural deans by the clergy heir deanery. After some discusthe bishop said that while it was ided that the clergy should hand reports to the bishops it was essary that they be read. The er agreed to allow the motion to

motion of Judge Hanington the sum of \$50 was voted for prizes ne girls' school at Windsor. n Partridge moved a resolution the committee on memorials of ed members as follows: That e death of Rev. W. Henry Street rch in this diocese has sustainsevere loss. The whole of Mr. ministry was passed in this se, he having been ordained priest ine 19th, 1859. Mr. Street was a late of King's College, Fredericnow the U. N. B., to whose train is scholarship did credit. His nent characteristic, however, a most amiable and attractive

(Continued on Page Six.)

OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir William Mulock Became Very Angry.

and Made a Bitter Attack on Mr. E F. Clarke, the Member for

West Toronto.

(Special Cor. or the Sun.) OTTAWA, July 4.-Sir William Mulock had a taste of the strength of the opposition last night, when he atempted to force through an item of \$1,373,366 to defray the expenses of the utside postal service. The opposition had been very lenient during the even ng and had passed many items for the public works and post office services for 1902. Sir William evidently thought that the opposition were in humor for anything, and at nearly 12 o'clock he proposed to take up his estimates for 1903. Mr. Borden objected, but the postmaster general was in a mulish mood and insisted upon keeping the louse at work. For two hours and a half Sir William was roundly criticized and baited, until finally at 2.10 a. m he consented to hold over the item and allow the house to adjourn. Before the decision was reached Fisher, who was kept sitting all night on a former occasion without making any progress, sized up the disposition of the opposition and suggested to his confrers that there was "nothing doing." It has been suggested that the conservative party in the house of commons is weak, but this much can be truthfully said, that when it comes to a trial between the two parties the osition not only hold their own but win out. With the lessons from those to the left of the speaker, the ministers will hardly attempt to unduly force supply during the rest of the session, and this no doubt will have the effect of compelling them to bring down information which has already been too long delayed.

Hon. A. G. Blair is bent on getting his railway commission bill through parliament this session. It is rumored, however, that the senate intends t emonstrate its capacity for work by giving the measure a discussion which at least two weeks. The senate thinks that if the common found it necessary to devote two months to the discussion of the bill would be within reasonable bounds if they consume 25 per cent. of that time in offering suggestions which they consider necessary if the railway ission is to be a useful body. At conference held the other evening, which some prominent railway men and the minister of railways discussed leading features of the bill, Mr. Wainwright of the Grand Trunk suggested that it should be allowed to stand over until next session. Mr. Blair met the request by informing the Grand Trunk representative that he would shoot the man who proposed that the minister of railways should go through next session what he has this. It has been hard work for Mr. Blair, and the remarkable part of the undertaking has been that he has so far managed to preserve his equanimity under nost severe criticism. Mr. Blair is becoming docile, and it would not be surprising if in the future he treats the opposition with the courtesy which from Quebec to Moncton shows that has so often been compelled to extend to them at sword's points.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is the allabsorbing topic at the capital just now The suggestion that the government will construct a line from Moncton to Winnipeg and hand it over to the Grand Trunk without fee is received by the opposition as a huge joke. Conservatives are of the opinion that the government would not father the suggested, knowing as it does that the whole country would rise up in arms over such a job. There are liberals who receive the announcement with almost as much astonishment as is displayed in the ranks of the opposition, and it will require considerable whipping to get all the government supporters in line, should it be decided construct the road at the expense of the public. The Grand Trunk Pacific completely overshadows the Yukon deal, and if the promoters succeed in securing what the government is said to be willing to give them, they need never worry about hard times. With on of the leading and rabid government organs, not an Upper Can-adian newspaper has a good word for the proposal, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find himself up against a stone wall if he insists upon forcing the scheme through parliament.

Hon. Clifford Sifton is the man responsible for the scheme, if it has any foundation in fact. Until he returned to Ottawa things were at sixes and sevens amongst the ministers as to what form assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific should take. From the time the bill was first discussed in the railway committee Mr. Blair has been nclined to treat it lightly. Time and again the minister of railways assured members from the maritime provinces that "if" the line were subsidized the Atlantic ports would get their rights. He frowned down on any discussion of a sectional nature, and on one occasion left the house in a violent fit of lightly. passion because Mr. Emmerson and others persisted in referring to the claims of New Brunswick and Nova All through the fight St. John's representative has kept his eye on the "black cat," and has never abandoned the fight for Intercolonial extension. If, however, Mr. Blair con-sents to allow the Grand Trunk Pacific to receive the benefit of the new highway, the usefulness of his efforts will be defeated, and instead of conferring vill be placing a burden upon posterity, which, while it may be a monu ment to him, will make him the butt peg were operated under the

of public condemnation for all time.

the investigation of the "Cap" Sullivan candals gave him a rather unenviable notoriety in the political world. Mr Conmee's railway, if it is constructed will traverse the exact territory over which the Grand Trunk desires to get control. It goes through the Head Pass and thence to Port Simpson. The bill was passed by the railway committee without a protest, and it is generally understood here that the it is generally understood here the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters are Grand Trunk Pacific promoters are evidently alarmed by the opposition of-fered to their own bill and decided to meet the situation by strategy. It has been said that there will be a lot of opposition offered to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the senate, and that it may even meet with defeat there. In the event of Mr. Conmee's proposition going through, this would not be a a charter embodying everything it

If the government decides to build

work of construction alone. Then there is a bond guarantee for the western section which will be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific of \$13,000 a mile on the prairies and \$30,000 on the mountains. This latter aid will be represented in the aggregate by som \$30,000,000. Canada will therefore be called upon to increase her national debt to the tune of about \$75,000,000 and all for the benefit of a few select friends who desire to work the "get rich-quick" game. The Grand Trunk Pacific practically gets everything and the people nothing. This is the railway way policy to which Canadians were asked to look forward to with pleasure. Railway subsidies were to be a thing of the past, but as a substitute We have a system which is infinitely more vicious. Under the subsidy pollcy a road was given so much money and allowed to sink or swim. With the new order of things the government will be compelled to take the responsibility for the success of any roads it may help. There is no get-ting away from this fact, and to consent to allow Canada to enter into partnership with every promoter of a wild-cat railway scheme that may ask for assistance, is to invite financial disaster, which must come sooner or later.

The guaranteeing of the Canadian Northern bonds was simply entering the thin edge of the wedge. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have made them selves popular in the sections where they are operating by the pluck they ave displayed in carrying out everything they have so far attempted. In the west they have been the means of giving the people reduced freight rates and the government could not possibly have selected a better mark at which to shy their new policy stone. So far is Mackenzie & Mann are concerned the proposal met with favor, but the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition is an entirely different matter. It means wealth for Senator George A. Cox and a few others, who may never as much as invest one dollar in the undertaking. If they can receive a guarante from the government such as has been suggested, they could dispose of their charter for millions and simply line their pockets on the strength of the credit of the people. It is hard to con-ceive of a satisfactory defence for such piece of wholesale jobbery, and the government will have to turn many sharp corners if it wishes to avoid the oriticism which will follow the adoption of the bill empowering it to grant such assistance. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad" is an m never more appropriately applied than in this instance,

the long discussions in the railway committee were not lost upon the administration. Whether the government constructs the road or not is a matter of indifference, so long as the frid Laurier and his followers must not the construction of the road adopting an all-Canadian route. When the maritime members of both political faiths started their crusade in favor of an "all-red" line, some of the western members were inclined to treat their arguments as being unworthy of reply. It was prophesied that the agitation would die a natural death, but the prophets did not know the stuff which ntered into the make-up of the men of fish, and the host must now be reck-

Among a certain section of the French speaking members the throwdown accorded the Trans-Canada railway proposition is resented. Some of the most influential residents of the city of Quebec are back of that cheme, and it would not be surprising if at the next election they make hemselves felt through their opposition to the Laurier administration. It was the French influence which forced the Grand Trunk Pacific to amend its original charter and consent to have the eastern terminus at Questead of Gravenhurst, If the change had not been made the Frenchmen would have made themselves felt long before this and the Grand Trunk Pacific bill might not have passed the committee stage. Of course the carrying out of a work such as has been hinted at would give the government a campaign fund which would offset almost any amount of sectional resistance, but if public feeling is properly aroused in the Trans-Canada district it may find that it has arrayed

One of the strongest arguments advanced against a government road is the experience of the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair, since he became minister of railways, has succeeded in sinking millions upon millions in that line, and, talk as he may in praise of his administration, he cannot convince the public that government ownership such as we now 'enjoy" would result in anything but equal if not worse disaster. If a government road from Quebec to Winniment now prevailing on the Intercolonial, the railway deficit of Canada There was a funny turn given to the would be many times what it now is trans-continental question the other and our national debt would be someday by the introduction of a bill to thing awful to contemplate within a incorporate the Canada Central rail- few years. If we are to have a govway. The father of this scheme is ernment road it is the duty of every Conmee, whose strenuous con- Canadian to offer unceasing and

not be fastened upon it as it is on the J. D. MCKENNA

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) OTTAWA, July 7 .- Sir William Muock had another lively time in the louse last night. The postmaster general lost his temper early in the even-ing, and by a bitter attack on E. F. Clarke, West Toronto, estrange sympathy of the opposition. Mr. employes, and has come to the conclusion that something must be done to better their position. He has crossed swords with the postmaster general on this question on more than sion, and when he again reverted to the subject last night everybody setserious reverse, as the Grand Trunk Pacific would then be able to purchase iam was very spiteful, and said things which were utterly unwarranted. He talked much, and it was the verdict of is not confined to the letter carriers. the jury that in future Mr. Fisher will In the rural districts postmasters are have to relinquish his claim as the paid a pittance which is making it a road, it means an expenditure of most talkative of the ministers. Some \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000 in the William had so much information Sir William had so much information to give to the house that it was 1.30 be- the mail distribution. In one section fore an adjournment was reached by the opposition allowing three items in the post office items to go through,

ost office department did not all come from the opposition benches. Despite the assurances of the head of the department that everything was running the best men in the post office department are leaving the starvation sala living remuneration from nipeg post office is manned by a lot are all new comers, who are known praised rather than discrouraged, officially in the post office department as "laborers." They are mere temporary clerks receiving a laborers' pay, yet they are entrusted with one of the most important branches of the ser-

Another western member who complains of the manner in which the mail service is administered is Walter Scott, one of the strongest government supporters in the house. He declares that to keep pace with the growing demands of the prairie section, and the ed for days. The department refuses to supply mail cars and railway clerks, the mails in the country, and considerand the mails are carried in box cars like so much freight. The people now locking into the country are complaining bitterly of the inconveniences to which they are subjected, and unless there is a change in the administration of western post offices Canada is bound to suffer from the neglect.

From the east the liberal kicker is or, McLennan of Inverness. He handled Sir William Mulock without gloves and declared that if it had not been for the minister of finance, the service on the Inverness railway would not be in a scandalous condition. The postmaster general decided to substitute for a p oor daily service along that route a bi-weekly service. The repre-sentative of Inverness objected strenuously, and the minister of finance took steps to see that the change was not made. But Dr. McLennan is not satisfied yet. He asked Sir William to put a postal car on the Inverness rail-From the maritime province stand-point things look byight. The desired point things look bright. The decision of the government to construct a line verness and declined the two expensive for such an insignificant place as Inverness, and declined to accede to the request. Dr. McLennan then became warm, and suggested that the public were more interested in having a good postal service than in seeing an insignificant surplus at the end of the year He considers that it is time that subprinciple of recognizing the rights of stantial reforms were introduced by Eastern Canada is admitted. Sir Wilshown the government that unless a insist upon any company undertaking change is made in the near future there is trouble ahead for somebody.

> These are fairly good witnesses for the opposition. It shows conclusively that there is a dearth of good judgment manifested in carrying on the operations which are controlled by Sir William Mulock. But there are others equally competent to bear testimony as denunciation is quite as emphatic as those of the liberal members. The letter carriers of Canada, as a class, are are required to work long hours and Sheffield's Mills. in all kinds of weather, and their salaries range from \$300 per annum to \$620, out of which deductions are made for insurance or superannuation. William Mulock declares that these amounts are quite generous, and he The men themselves declare that the increases which the minister has vouchsafed are so infinitesimal that they are unworthy of consideration. The the agitation for relief.

Mr. Clarke devoted considerable attention to a criticism of the postmaster general's self-applauded "new system." Under its provisions a letter arrier who had reached the maximum of his class, under the old law, which entitled him to a salary of \$600 per annum, three weeks' holidays, pay during the time he was absent through sickness and a superannuation of 1-50 of his salary for each year he was in the service, was asked to come in under a new arrangement, which was repre-sented by the officers of the department as something to be sought after, Throughout the whole dominion of Canada only fifteen letter carriers were found willing to swallow the postmaster general's logic and figures. The sum total of the generous increase promised was an addition of \$20 per annum to the maximum salary, provided the recipient did not accept his holidays, which had been reduced from three weeks to ten days, relinquished all claims to pay for time he was absent from work on account of illness, and abandoned his claims to superannuation, in lieu of which he was to receive on retirement his contributions to the superannuation fund plus interdominion census of 1901 the city proper est at 4 per cent. It will be clearly has grown 20,000 in population. The number of unoccupied stores, houses side of the post office department. The men on the one hand were given a crease of over 600 during the year. stone and asked to return a loaf. It There are over six thousand more is not to be wondered at, therefore, names in the directory this year than duct in the Ontario legislature during fervent prayers that "Blairism" will that among all his letter carriers Sir in 1902.

William could only find fifteen were willing to be gold-bricked.

Sir William Mulock is a million who is wholly unable to appreciate the wants of the poor man. He is in position to supply himself with the most expensive luxuries, yet he refuses to grant to his down-trodden employes the bare necessaries of life. He knows not mercy, and none is to be had in the post office department. Clarke, who is one of the ablest men To a man who can spend thousands of the house, has given considerable of dollars a year without so much as thought to the condition of post office a thought one would suppose that a fellow being receiving 97 cents a day would be an object of pity. But Lazarus at the rich man's table refused the crumbs which fell was not more worthy of commiseration than those who feed in some of the branches of the department presided over by "I William" of North York. The miserly treatment of employes

more difficult from day to day to secure competent men to take charge of the duties of postmaster for some years. His salary was reduced under The complaints made against the the present administratian, and after vainly endeavoring to secure redress he resigned in disgust. The one person who could be found to accept the position was the village blacksmith, smoothly and satisfactorily, liberal and that gentleman now attends to nembers pitched in with a right good the wants of the public during the time will and demanded drastic reforms in he is not engaged at his profession. their several constituencies. In Win- In other places similar conditions prenipeg, according to Mr. Puttee, the lib- vail, and instead of keeping abreast of representative of the city, the the times, the postmaster general, for whole post office service is threatened the sake of exhibiting a fake surplus with a break down. Good wages are for political purposes, is content to albeing offered by express companies low the whole country to suffer. He and other business institutions, and has declared once during the present session that country postmasters are well enough paid, and has informed aries offered by Sir William to accept them that if they are not satisfied they private can leave the service. Here again Sir The result is that the Win- William Mulock displays that arrogance which has marked his whole of men who are unfitted for the work. career, and he offers a gratuitous in-In the registration office the clerks sult to a class of men who should be

Take the case of the rural mail drivers. These men are treated no less ignominiously than the two classes already referred to. Like the letter carriers, they are forced to be out in all in these waters. sorts of weather and at all hours. They are compelled to pass over roads which destroy their conveyances, and if they complain too much their contracts are promptly cancelled. If, in the event of such dismissal, they attempt to secure the postmaster general has neglected damages from the government, the postmaster general promptly refuses to issue a flat and thus closes the courts result is that mails are left undeliver- to them. In some cases men are paid as low as five cents a mile for driving ing that they are often compelled to replace horses and vehicles and employ substitutes, this remuneration is nothing short of scandalous, and the rural electors at least have little to thank the Laurier government for. The post office department may be what Sir William Mulock considers the epitome of economy, but if we had more service and less avarice, Canadians would be

far better satisfied. J. D. McKENNA.

CORNWALLIS NEWS. CORNWALLIS, N. S., July 5 .- A three-masted schooner is to be built at Canning this summer for Captain Wm. Baxter. Large rafts of timber are arriving there now, which are cut from Sheffield's Vault, where a number of men are busy.

One of the many who attended the recent Central Baptist Association at Canard was Mrs. Mayhew Beckwith, mother of Lt. Col. Beckwith of Canning. The first named is a lady of Anthony Knox of Bridgewater is in Canning, being treated for cancer of the face by Doctors Miller and Harris. Mrs. Fisher of British Columbia has been visiting in Truro, but is now in Canning, where she has been for some months under medical treatment The marriage took place at Sheffield Mills on Tuesday evening of Mrs. Nancy North and Judson Eaton of Centreville. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. North's daughter, Mrs. Douglas Power, and the service was performed by the Rev. Wil-

fred Gatez, of Carning. The Free Baptists of Canning real zed quite a sum by a social which they held on their grounds last Tuesthe system now followed, and their day evening. The proceeds will be used toward the building of a parson-

age. Clifford Kelly of Halifax is having without doubt the hardest worked and a nice house and barn built on the the worst paid men in the service. They

FOUND THE STOLEN MONEY.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 9.-At the end of last May a package containing understands that the men are living five thousand dollars in Union Bank bills disappeared while en route in the registered mail from Montreal to Smith's Falls. The post office authorimen intend to keep up ties have in vain attempted to solve the mystery of its disappearance. Yesterday John Sheridan, a local carter, went to Matthews' dock on the river front to get some barrels. On top of one of the barrels he found a package of fifteen five dollar bills lying and a little later picked up two packages containing each one hundred \$5 bills all Union Bank issues. Sheridan took the money to the chief of police, and it was deposited in the bank. From the appearance of the place where the money was found it would appear that was thrown there hurriedly, the thief having apparently realized that he could not safely pass off any of his ill-gotten gains without detection number of the bills being known. Where the balance of the money is, is as great a mystery as ever.

GROWING MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 9.-Montreal is growing fast. Figures supplied today n Lovell's directory give the populaion as 287,000 for the city proper and 360,000 for city and suburbs. This is an increase for city and suburbs for the past year of 27,000 and of about stores, houses

RESTIGOUCHE FISH STORIES.

Yarns the Guides Tell When the Salmon Won't Bite.

Long Cast of Archie Macdougal That Hooked the Beaver-Ned Price's Hunary Trout-Other Trout That Made Butter-Wise Bears of the Paddamejaw.

METAPEDIA, Canada, July 3.— What fishermen come hither for is, of course, to catch salmon. But there are dain to rise to any lure, however care- the bottom of the ice. fully chosen and cunningly cast.

Then one seeks consolation in the stories of the guides, for if the Restiso the Restigouche canoemen bear an equally well-deserved fame for the argest fish stories known to the disciples of Izaak Walton. For instance, there is Archie Macdougal's story of the long cast.

Archie is an old-timer, one of the most skilful of bowmen—and the bow-man is captain and master of the anoe-and well-versed in all the arts of salmonry. "Mind you," says Archie, "it is not

hold by it to beat any cast thrown out they got over they were dry. "I was fishing with Mr. Davies. You mind Davies, the great tobacco man?

A gale was blowing from the west and we'd had spare luck. "Just after we'd taken a long drop and anchored in a likely pool we saw a great fellow rise upstream of our anchor. It might have been a hundred and ten feet from the bow. Now, you'll mind that a salmon, when he goes down in the same spot and stays

"Mr. Davies cast for the spot, but the wind being so heavy against him he couldn't reach it. No shame to him, for he throws a good line. 'If we up anchor, Archie,' says he, we may disturb him. Do you think you could drop a fly over his nose?"

pounder, sure.'

tangled up my second attempt and Mr. Davies smiled. That stirred me up. I out the line, gave myself a handful of slack from the reel and put

knew I was over the spot and well be-yond it. One hundred and twenty feet that throw must have measured "The if it went a yard, and that against as flerce a wind as you'd care to fight. "Beyond the spot where the salmon had risen was a little scoop in the

Then what do you think happened fellow and two or three others used to a white man, aged 37 years, was also fish in the wide pool up the Paddama-badly injured, but he will recover. enjoys the best of health and was Well, sir, didn't a beaver take it! fish in the wide pool up the Paddama-Right out from under the bank he came-and flump!-he had the hook. Then the trouble began.

"TALK ABOUT SALMON!

The biggest salmon ever spawned never had half the fight in him of that reptile. Out into the river he went with a rush, and the old reel singing a song of disaster and smoking like new pipe, with the friction. "'Cut the anchor rope!' I yelled to

Mr. Davies, and his knife was through it in a second. Dollar and a half that anchor cost me. "Down the stream we went, eight

nile an hour with the current, and across the stream, ten mile an hour the camp, broke open the molasses with the beaver. Every half minute or barrel, got into the codfish, and when so he'd come up out of the water, and then his big, flat tail would whop the surface like a revolver-shot and the water would spurt fifty feet.

"Aftr he'd turned a few dozen these handsprings he set off downstream, and the fight was on in ear

"'If we can get to shore below him and coax him in, said Mr. Davies, very much excited, 'I'll get out and gaff him.' "'You stay in the canoe,' says ]

'unless you've got a leg to spare. That fellow'd lop it off like a twig if he caught you in the water. We'll just have to tire him out and drown him.' "Well, sir, if that beaver didn't tow us criss-cross down the river, through rapids and around islands, for nigh on two hours I hope I may never prick another salmon. We might have been following him yet if we hadn't met another canoe with a man in it that had

a revolver. "I handed the rod to Mr. Davies, and the beaver near hauled him out of the boat, for he wasn't use to such pulling.

"Little by little we crept up ar Finally he coaxed the rep-tile to th surface and I loaded old paddletail up with lead. When we had him safe ashore Mr. Davies turned to me with a long sigh and says he:

'Archie, salmon fishing isn't much Let's only fish for beaver after this.' "But, do you know." Archie concludes "from that day to this I never rose another beaver?' Another New Brunswicker wise

isn't properly a guide; he is one of the railroad. But when the salmon run he is neither to bind nor to hold; so the railroad authorities, recognizing his worth, gave him an elastic vacarailroad authorities, recognizing tion in the fishing season.

It is said that one year Ned's application for leave was turned down, and that, two days later, as the crack express train opened up a sketch of th Metapedia, a fisherman was discovered fighting hard with a big salmon. Thereupon Price put on the brakes, leaped from the cab, ran down to the ping on the shore amid the plaudits of prisoner until tomorrow.

the entire roster of passengers who attended in a body. Thereafter he got his vacation. In the winter when no salmon are to

had Ned turns his attention to trout. "A Restigouche trout is the hungriest creature that nature ever made,

says he, "and the hungriest time is in "Last winter Desmond and I went up the river one tolerably mild day to try fishing through the, ice. We cut two holes, the down stream one being

NEAR THE BANK. I'd taken along some flies, though

Desmond gave me the laugh and said that any trout knew there weren't any flies around in winter time. "Some few of 'em rose when I cast into the hole I'd cut, so I gave it up and spread my flies out on the ice to dry. Pretty soon Desmond, at the

just over a little eddy

lower hole, calls out: 'What are you doing up there? Two dead trout have just floated down. 'They aren't mine,' I said. "'Well, here's another, said he 'No; he's only stunned. They're all three alive and flopping around.'

"That seemed queer and I went down to investigate. By the time I got there Desmond had scooped seven trout out of the hole, all of them stunned. "We couldn't figure it out at all till I thought of my files lying on the ice. I ran back for them, and down below, times when the great silver fellows through the clear ice, I could see the sulk behind the sheltering rocks at the bottom of the swift current and dis-

"They could see the flies right through and were jumping for them. Then they'd turn their bellies up and gouche River region is famous for the the current would carry them to Desmond. We got forty pounds of trout that day, but it wasn't what you'd call sportsmanlike fishing." Tom Haley bears out the account of

Restigouche trout as a ravenous and omnivorous breed by his story of Farner Adams' cows. "Those cows," says Tom, "used to

come home every night about milking time without enough milk to fill baby's bottle among the whole herd. They'd come in from pasture across the ford, where the water was just belly-deep to the longest cast I ever made. I'm not saying that at all. Not by any means. saying that at all. Not by any means.
But, considering the circumstances, I'll
to be carrying plenty of milk and they'd be talking like it, too; but when

"One day just after the cows came home Farmer Adams' boy caught a five-pound trout in the pool just below the ford. The trout put up a hard fight. When he was finally landed and cut open there was a big lump of butter in his stomach.

'That settles it,' says Farmer Adams when he saw the butter. 'That was cream when the fish was hooked and he churned it into butter while he was being landed. Them trout have been milking my cows.' "After figuring how to get even with the trout he got a notion. He tied gang hooks

BAITED WITH WORMS

on the cows' tails, and didn't they ounder, sure.'

Till try it,' says I. 'He's a thirtyounder, sure.'

bring in enough trout to supply the fects of the bolt whole Adams outfit every night, till Killed: Corbet

"It was one of those cows," said Tom Pratt, "that the big bear ate in the boat house felt the effects of when he came down from the mounthe bolt. Ten feet of the flag pole ov handrul of signs from the reel and put tain. They never found hide nor hair the house was wrenched off and the bit of greenheart she was—into the of the cow, but they used to hear the structure itself was wrecked. inest cast of my record.

bell she wore, ringing up on the mountain and the Muctaws (i. e., Micmac duty at the beach, while hurrying to

> found the bell inside him. He'd been the effects of the lightning striking carrying it, tolling away, for six trees near him. Physicians from the

bank. In the calm of the water there fellow was," continued Pratt. "Bears sciousness, and the remainder were

"Two other men and I were camping up there, and when we moved camp we left some molasses in a keg A bear will lose his hide to get molasses, you know. I remember Pratt, branching off into another reminiscence, "one summer I was up here with a party of men from Boston, in the United States. They had a big barrel of molasses and ooxes of dried codfish, and didn't they

eat the molasses on the codfish! "There must have been a party of performance, for one day, when we fic passenger train last night in a were all on the river, the bears rushed we came back they were stuffing them selves with the mixture, just like the Boston, United States, men. One of em was so full he couldn't get away, and we built a pen for him, but he broke out and licked up all the molasses that was left before he took to the mountain. That broke up the

"Oh, about the bears that got our molasses. Three of them made up the party. They were so busy that we sighted them first on our return to camp, and sneaked up to them. Two of them were sitting there just smearing their faces and licking it off. "But the other fellow was smarter.

He had gone down to the river, where the bank overhung a steep pool, and there he stood with his paws stretched out. he's saying his prayers,' said one of

'He's up to something queer.' said

I. 'But I don't believe it's never saw a bear yet that wasn't re- trainmen aside, piled on the cars and "Little by little we crept up and pretty soon we saw the bear clap his train were a half dozen Harvard stupaws together hard, then lean out over dents en route to California on a huntthe pool. The next minute he made a swift scoop with his paw, and didn't he have a big salmon out on the bank! "Do you see what he'd been up to? He'd smeared his paws with molasses. Then he went to the river and held them out till they were covered with flies. When he clapped his paws to-Another New Brunswicker wise in the ways of salmon is Ned Price. Ned isn't properly a guide; he is one of the guide. "They're smart, those Paddamajaw

One is not required to believe all the stories told by the Restiguoche guides, but the penalty of open scepticism is severe. The sceptic, once he declares himself, hears no more stories.

NEW YORK, July 8.—This afternoon at the Brighton Beach track a special if he is, she doesn't trust them. policeman was arrested on a warrant secured by Benjamin Steinhardt, a not deceive him is twice an idiot not lawyer, who declared that after a week to know that she can deceive even herfrom today there will be no gambling self. bank, and aided with advice and coun- at the tracks where thoroughbreds are

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**ELECTRIC STORMS** 

With Rain and Wind Cause Much Loss of Life and Property.

BEAVER CITY, Neb., July 12 .- A terrific electrical and wind storm pre vailed here this afternoon, lasting for 45 minutes, in which time two and one-fourth inches of rain fell. wind blew with great violence, doing much damage to small buildings, windmills and the wheat crop, which is just ready for harvest. Salvation Army of Kansas and Nebraska, now holding a camp meeting here, suffered much loss. Nine of their tents were blown down. mander Holland was struck by a fall-

ing pole and sustained a dislocated BALTIMORE, Md., July 12. - A severe wind and rain storm occurred here this afternoon which was particularly violent in a limited section of Northeast Baltimore where within a radius of about four blocks fifty house unroofed, walls demolished and trees uprooted. For several squares the streets were thickly strewn with the debris of wrecked roofs, bricks and splintered limbs. Three hundred people were rendered homeless for the time being and were compelled to find shelter in neighboring houses. The damage to houses and household goods is estimated at \$100,000. Twenty persons were injured, one seriously, but none killed. The rainfall here for the day was 3.90 inches, and the velocity of the wind 40 miles an hour.

WASHINGTON, July 13.4During a terrific thunder storm which passed over the city today lightning struck a boat house near the Potomac River in which about a dozen men had taken refuge on their way home from the bathing beach. One man was killed outright, another so badly injured he may die and still another is in the hospital suffering severely from the ef-

"My first cast fell short. The gale all the fish were cleaned out of that Seriously injured: Charles Slaughter, Killed: Corbet Smith, aged 33 years. colored, aged 20 years; may die. Every one of the men who had taken refuge

> Indians) thought it was the cow's the emergency hospital for assistance after the accident, was twice ren-"The bear was shot finally and they dered temporarily unconscious hospital succeeded in resoring most "He was one of the fishing bears, that of those who had been hurt to conare mighty partial to salmon, and this taken to the hospital, William Lyons,

> > FARMERS HELD UP TRAIN.

Hunt for Harvesters-Offering \$3 a Day to Passengers to Work

For Them.

BISON, Kan., July 9.—Forty farmers bears on the mountain watching the of Rush Co. held up a Missouri Pacisearch for harvest hands. They entered the train and went through the cars offering men \$2.50 and \$3 a day to get off and work for them.

Repeated calls for harvest hands have been sent out and a good many men have come into the country, but 100 more men are needed. The situation was becoming desperate and the farmers for miles around gathered here last night to discuss the situation. If was shortly before the through west-bound Missouri Pacific train was due. Somebody suggested that there might be somebody on the train who could be induced to stop and go into the fields. "But the train doesn't stop here,"

objected another farmer. "Well, we can stop it," insisted the first, and the idea was adopted with acclaim. One farmer took the station agent's lantern, tied his red bandans "That fellow sees us coming, and handkerchief around it and posted himself in the middle of the track. As the train approached he swung the

lantern and the train stopped The farmers shoved the protesting went through them, accosting everyone who looked like a laborer. On the they accepted the offer of two farmers and were initiated into the mysteries of cutting wheat by moonlight. They say they will remain and help out with the threshing, which will imnediately follow the harvest.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

(N. Y. Press.) It's curious how a hammock with a girl in it will never balance unless somebody else is there too. The greatest traveller in the world is the suburbanite, without ever going anywhere or seeing anything. If a woman's husband isn't admired her friends she is mad with them;

The man who thinks a woman can-

No matter how much a girl fights sel until the big silverside was flop- raced. A city magistrate paroled the against a man who tries to kiss her, she can always forgive him for wanting to