CASEMENT'S COUNSEL WILL APPEAL TO LORDS, IF NECESSARY

(Continued from page 1)

Victim of Prejudice.

"This court, this jury, the public opinion of this country, England, cannot but be prejudiced in varying degrees against me, most of all in time of war. I did not land in England; I landed in Ireland. It was to Ireland I came, Ireland I wanted to come, and the last place I desired to land was England. But for the attorney-general of England there is no Ireland; there is only England; there is no Ireland, only the law of England; no right of Ireland. Yet for me, the Irish outlaw, there is a land of Ireland, a right of Ireland, a charter for all Irishmen to appeal to in the last resort, a charter that even the very statutes of England cannot deprive me of, a charter that Englishmen themselves assert as a fundamental bond of law that connects the two kingdoms."

"Referring to the phrase of the indictment that he set an evil example to others, Sir Roger said:

"To Englishmen I set no evil example, for I made no appeal to them. I asked Irishmen to fight for their rights. Place me before a jury of my own countrymen, be it Protestant or Catholic, Unionist or Nationalist, Sinn Fein or Orange, and I shall accept the verdict and bow to the statute and all its penalties.

"It is not I who am afraid of the verdict of such a jury, it is the crown. If this be not so why fear the test; I fear it not; I demand it as my right. It was not I who landed in England, but the crown that dragged me here away from my own countrymen, whose loyalty is not in doubt, and safe from the judgment of my peers, whose judgment I do not shrink from.

"That is the condemnation of English rule in Ireland, of English made law. That it dare not rest on the will of the Irish people, but exists in defiance of their will. It is from this law, without title to the reason, judgment and affections of my own countrymen, that I appeal."

Having finished this statement the prisoner said:

"This much I penned in my prison fifteen days ago."

He then continued, declaring that the Nationalist volunteers, founded in Dublin in Nov., 1913, had no quarrel with the Ulster volunteers, born any earlier, only with the men who sought "to pervert to English party use, to the mean purposes of their own bid for place and power, the armed activities of the simple Irishmen.

"We aimed at winning the Ulster volunteers," he went on, "to the cause of united Ireland. It was not the Irish volunteers who broke the law, but a British party government, who had permitted the Ulster volunteers to be armed by Englishmen, to threaten not only an English party in its hold on office, but to threaten that party through the lives and blood of Irishmen. The battle was to be fought in Ireland, that the political outs of today, should be the ins of tomorrow.

"In Great Britain a law designed for the benefit of Ireland was to be met, not on the floor of parliament, where the fight had been won, but on the field, with Irishmen slaying each other for English party gain. And the British navy would be chartering transports, bringing to our shores a numerous assemblage of military and ex-military experts, in the congenial and profitable business of holding down subject populations abroad. That party was preaching a doctrine of hatred, designed to bring civil war in Ireland, while the party in power took no steps to restrain its propaganda which was finding advocates in the army, the navy, the privy council, in parliament and state and church."

He reviewed recent events in Ireland from the beginning of the formation of the Ulster Volunteers, and said:

"We have seen the constitutional army refuse to obey the constitutional government and we were told the first duty of Irishmen was to enter that army. If small nations were to be the first consideration, I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own.

"If that be true treason, I am not ashamed to avow it. If the Unionists choose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am prouder to stand here, in a traitor's dock, than to fill the place of my accusers.

"Self-government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us, or doled out to us than the right to life or light, to sunshine or spring flowers.

"My lords, I have done. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to thank you for your verdict. I meant no reflection upon you when I said this was not a trial by my peers."

The prisoner shook hands with a friend who was sitting below the dock while the usher placed the black cloths over the heads of the judges. The voice of the chief justice was firm but his face was pale as he spoke the few words in pronouncing the sentence. He began:

Will Appeal Case.

"Roger David Casement, you have been found guilty by a jury of your people of high treason, the highest crime known to the law," and concluded by sentencing him "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

As the judge pronounced the sentence, the prisoner who was leaning on the inner railing of the dock smiled. Then a warder touched his arm and he withdrew behind the green curtain from what may be his last appearance before the public which during the trial has regarded him without animosity, if not with some degree of sympathy.

Michael Francis Doyle, of counsel for Sir Roger, gave out the following statement tonight:

"The verdict though regrettable to us, was not a surprise. We will take an immediate appeal to the criminal court of appeals, and then to the House of Lords, if necessary, because we feel that the point of law involving a statute 500 years old, under which Sir Roger was tried never has been legally tested."

RELIEF FUND FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS IS NOW IN FULL SWING

Organization of Local Body Completed at Meeting in Board of Trade Yesterday.

A meeting of the committee for the patriotic fund for sailors was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon. Joseph A. Likely was chosen permanent chairman of the committee. Not to conflict with other patriotic funds, it was dicided to change the name of the organization to that of the "British Sailors' Relief Fund."

The following names were added to the committee: Hon. E. McLeod, Hon. J. B. M Baxter, Chas. T. Nevens J. C. Chesley, W. H. Purdy, M. E. Agar, J. E. Wilson, T. H. Estabrooks, W. M. Mackay, Col. H H. McLean, John E. Moore and James S. Gregory.

It was reported to the meeting that Joseph Allison had sent in a donation of $100 to the fund. Two of the members present, Joseph A. Likely and G. S. Mayes, each subscribed a like amount.

In a discussion it was pointed out that the work of the British navy was a great one, that in the battle at Jutland 4,890 men were lost, while not more than 2,000 were lost in the battle of Trafalgar. If it were not for the British navy in this war England would cease to be England.

The chairman was authorized to appoint sub-committees to give publicity to the object and look after the collection of subscriptions. Mayor Hayes is the treasurer of the fund, and the committee hope that citizens will subscribe generously.

STRIPS OF KHAKI.

Lieut. J. Royden Thomson arrived back to the city yesterday from Ottawa, after successfully completing a course in heavy guns and lorries. He will be attached to the 9th Siege Battery on Partridge Island.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 4th Pioneer Battalion, at St. Andrews, made an excellent showing yesterday before the board of military examiners, over which Major Wyatt presided. The other members of the board were Captain S. R. Ryder, 71st Battalion; Lieut. Ganong, 104th Battalion.

The officers of the 4th Pioneer Overseas Battalion have been undergoing the course since the early stages of the mobilization.

His Worship Mayor Hayes, who will celebrate his birthday on Saturday, has kindly decided to treat the inmates of the Military Hospital on that day.

One recruit, A. S. Hartt, St. John, will be taken on strength of No. 9 Siege Battery.

The equipment of the 236th Battalion, it is said, will cost at least $20,000. The equipment will be donated by private donations.

Sergeant Polkinhorn, returned soldier, who has been attached to the 140th Battalion, has been ordered to proceed to Halifax, thence to Aldershot for instructional purposes.

The rear-guard of the 140th, consisting of eighteen men, under Major Perley, will remain for some time in St. John.

Lieut. R. Fraser Armstrong will command the overseas draft from the 65th Battery at Woodstock, which is ready to proceed to the front at a moment's notice.

TO SAVE EYES

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It if your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used a few months, do their eyes more injury than good.

Here is a simple prescription that everyone should use: 5 grains Bon-Opto dissolved in ½ glass of water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Bon-Opto system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use.

It is good for the eyes, and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Your own druggist can fill this prescription, or the Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill it for you by mail. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is.

A prominent City Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations, I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

"Wasson's Drug Store fills many Bon-Opto prescriptions and will gladly fill yours."

FRANCE AMID WAR KEEPS TO PEACE ROUTINE

Many Economic Changes Brought About by the Conflict are Likely to Become Permanent when Hostilities Cease—Many Come from Spain to Earn Higher wages Paid in France.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.)

Paris, May 30—In time of war prepare for peace.

Three hot days of May which I have spent in Marseilles, and the whole sunny day's trip between there and Paris, have left vivid impressions of work that is going steadily on for peace. Everywhere in France, outside of the war zone, life has all along kept to the daily routine of peace. Everywhere people are at work that they may eat and be clad and sleep under cover.

The south is farthest away from actual battle, but you see just as many soldiers of all colors and uniforms going, coming, on leave, on duty, transported in trains. Nowhere have I seen more than in this centralizing seaport of Marseilles—Russian troops arriving unannounced from nobody knows where; Australians and New Zealanders and South Africans, with all the airs of a smarter sort of Texan rangers; Hindus for the English, and Senegalese for the French; variegated wounded who are convalescent in this Southern sun; and squads of enemy prisoners working or soldiering at their work along the docks. Yet nowhere are the enduring work of peace and the true life of civilized men more active and continuous. War may have shaken and varied life's routine by its call for so many men and its unavoidable waste of their lives but the work of peace goes on.

Amid much that is new, this is still the Marseilles I have known for many years. Before this century was born, I wrote how Marseilles was celebrating her 2,500th birthday. In twenty-five centuries people acquire settled habits. Foreigners have been surprised by the steadfast resolution and patient endurance of the French in defending their homes against the invader through so long a war. Meanwhile, everywhere as here, they have cheerfully taken up again the burden of ordinary life—and this is quite edifying.

War to Bring Permanent Changes.

In this busy port the war changes are obvious, and what is now interesting, some of them are likely to be permanent when peace comes. In Marseilles, as in our American cities, there was already a great deal of immigrant labor. This was largely Italian, for Italy is not far away, and work was easier to find and wages were higher in France. Floating Italian laborers were found in many parts of France, in mining districts and where railway construction was going on. In the first days of war I saw 100,000 such Italians repatriated through Switzerland in endless trains rolling day and night. It seems to me now as astounding as the railway mobilization of French soldiers which I saw in those days in Savoy.

To provide for these unexpected home-comers, who flocked back from Germany and Austria as well, was a perplexing problem for the Italian Government. In the port of Marseilles, Italians were more at home and knocked off work in many instances only when called back for military service much later, on Italy's joining in the war. When the fighting is over, these Italians will be welcomed back to Marseilles. War, indeed, is bringing generally the two countries very close together for a community of life and work in peace. But these Italians' places in Marseilles have meanwhile been taken by others—and these, too, will continue coming in peace. Italian laborers do not take much to working the land, and they stay in this cosmopolitan seaport or go off to the mines and digging. These newcomers may be 'longshoremen now but they also engage in work through the interior of France. Their help for the harvest will always be useful, and now it is necessary.

Plenty of Work For All.

France is a beehive, but she has not too many bees for her hive. Now it happens that these strange swarms newly settling down here belonged to her already. As I passed the docks I noticed squads of brown, spare, hawk-nosed, keen-eyed 'longshoremen, a trifle more Oriental in their look than we are accustomed to see in Marseilles. In answer to my inquiry the member of the Chamber of Commerce, who was talking to me about said, "Arabs." I looked more closely and ventured to guess. "Perhaps they are Kabyles." "For the most part," he replied, "but we often call any native of Algiers an Arab." Just so in English we are apt to call all Mussulmans "Arabs," and to speak of Morocco as Oriental, though it is farther west than France or Spain.

These Kabyles are coming into their own again. They really belong to the ancient Berber race, which already held North Africa when the Egyptians were beginning human civilization. They are not so burned by the sun as the genuine Arabs, who came thousands of years later with the religion of Mohammed. The Kabyles have race affinities with the primitive inhabitants of these Mediterranean coasts. They are far-off cousins of the Ligurians, whom the first Greek navigators found here in Marseilles, and of Iberians, whom Hannibal's father, Hamilcar Barca, met at Barcelona, when he is said to have left his name to that town. Even Queen Dido, with her Phoenicians, had to conquer them when she came to Carthage. In our old ways of speech they may well be sons of Japhet, though dwelling in the tents of Shem and the huts of Ham. They sometimes have blue eyes and a suspicion of fair hair, and there is no reason why they should not take their place in French life of the mainland. Last year 5,000 of them were brought over for the harvest in the vast grain-growing regions of the Beauce in central France. They worked well, and their wages—thirty dollars a month—were riches to them. It is announced there will be ten times as many this year.

Many Spanish Laborers.

There are many Spanish laborers, too, in Marseilles, and they are appearing in all parts of France. They find work in France now when they can find none at home. They were beginning to come before the war. In 1912 I came across a whole band digging at a railway line near Paris. The next year, among the workmen building the high mountain hotel above Luchon—nearly all Spanish—I found an Aragonese, who had been working two years on the Panama Canal. In the fair weather, through the passes of the Pyrenees, these Spanish laborers have always come into France to find work and higher wages. With the needs of labor in France during this war they are going much farther afield.

I believe this current of humanity will continue to flow when war is over. In some ways it is a pity. Spain has much undeveloped territory, and her soberest and most laborious children are thus tempted to leave her. On the other hand, as has been the case with many Italians in the United States, these Spaniards often take back their earnings to their own country. After the discovery of America, Spain was hurt by the influx of gold, and she is thought to owe her present unsatisfactory economic condition to it. That must mean that her directing classes learned not to direct at home. There is more of a revival in Spain at present than is commonly known.

I was questioned in Marseilles about reported expenditure of capital from the United States in opening up certain regions of Spain by railway-building. If that really takes place, Spanish laborers may find work in their own country. Their employment in France helps to a better understanding between the two nations and this is an unmixed good. It is good even from the point of view of international relations of labor.

In Barcelona, during the Anarchist troubles twenty-four years ago, I talked with several petty leaders who had already watered considerably the pure milk of their Anarchy by working in our American cities. It is true that the correspondence of Chicago Anarchists was centralized at that time in Barcelona. One of these Spaniards said to me; "What we really want is a republic for ourselves." I think he meant a democracy in which every man can have his say about his work and enjoy the fruits of it and make his way up in the world for himself, and particularly for his children. Spain has made steady progress along this line without a republic. In the days when the conflict of classes had not yet been inaugurated in the United States, one of our common school mottoes was "Aim high." France is a good school for Spanish workmen as well as for North African farm hands.

"France Reaches Morocco."

There might be another obvious reflection on all this intermingling of races and nations which is being brought about by war and which is bound to have its effect in peace. The war was calculated to impose the repugnant German yoke on Europe—and behold, under the Latin label, all these peoples of Western Europe and Africa are learning to know each other and to fraternize. It is easy since they have so much in common, from nerves to inherited habits of thinking and acting. "Morocco begins at the Pyrenees" was an old saying about Spain; and this has now its supplement—France reaches to Morocco.

My mission was concerned with the port of Marseilles. The Chamber of Commerce saw me through it conscientiously. As is usual with such representative bodies in France, the Chamber has its own docks and bears its share of the financial burden in port work and development. From the roof of its shed I looked down where shipping from the United States enters. I saw these exotic 'longshoremen unloading unwrought steel and copper and wheat—and all those were clearly for use in war. And there were agricultural machines from Milwaukee, which has the fame of being half a colony of the Germans who are making the war—but these are for the routine of peace.

For years after peace comes American products will be needed at this port, more perhaps than during the war. It would be a pity if we too could not enter into the neighborly relations of trade and companionable work which the hard lessons of war have taught the Allies and which experience is bringing about among all of the Latin names. "We too can use American capital now that so much of ours has been destroyed," observed one of these business men of Marseilles.

ASSIST ON A STRIKEOUT.

Ever hear of a high fielder getting an assist on a strikeout? It happened one day last week at Moline, Ill., when that team was playing against Davenport. Here it is: The batter swung at the third one, the catcher let it go by. The batter hesitated about running to first and the catcher threw to that base.

It was a wild throw, and the right fielder, backing it up got the ball and threw it back to first before the stupid base-runner reached the bag. Davis of Moline was the stupid base-runner, Mills was the catcher who made the wild throw, Taylor, the right fielder, who recovered the ball and Duggan the first baseman who made the unusual putout.

These names all belong in the great hall for which there is always room for one more on the bottom or at the top.

A. A. Grampian is reported due at Quebec Saturday, 2 p. m.

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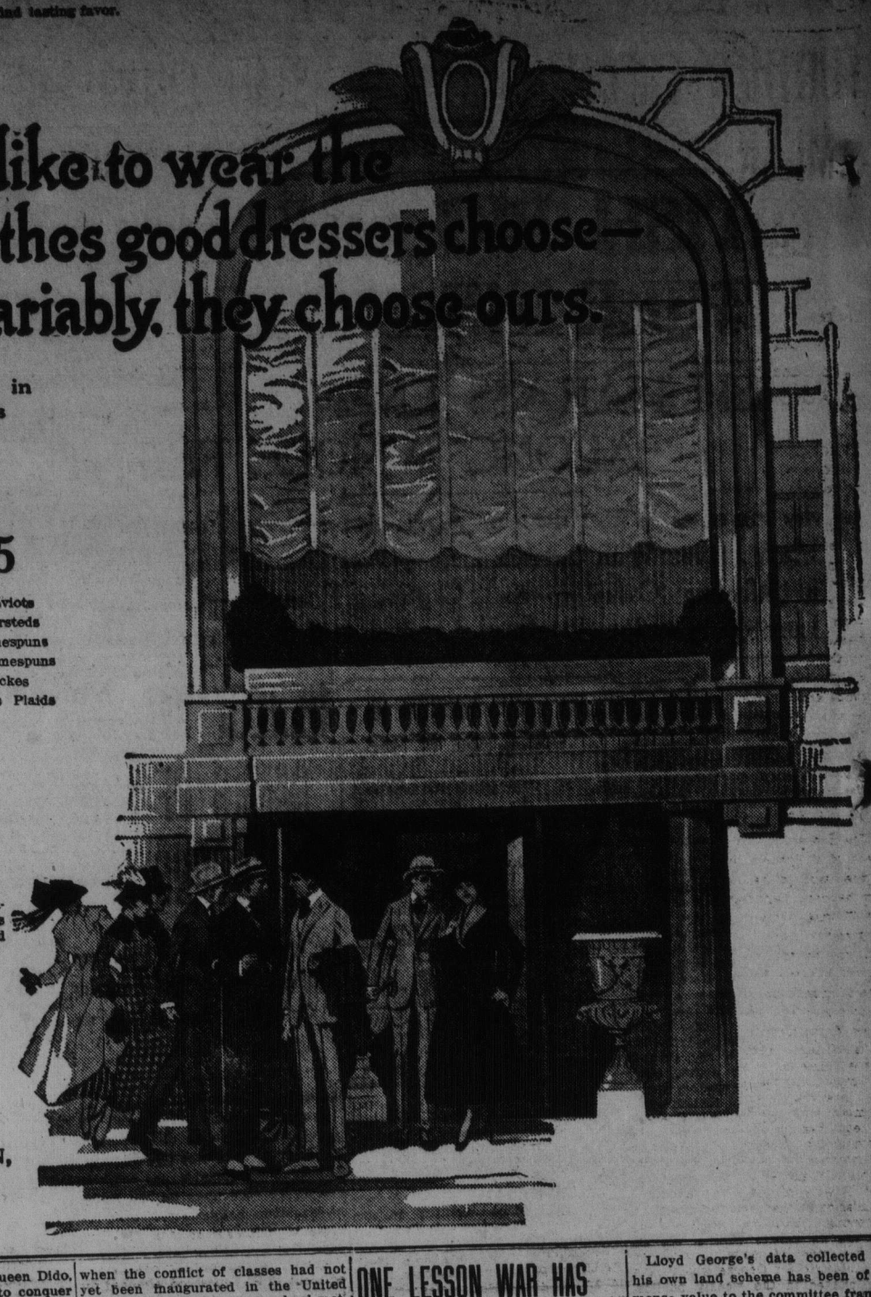

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ONE LESSON WAR HAS TAUGHT GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 29—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The back to the land scheme, of which a forecast has been given out by the Board of Agriculture, recalls one of the foremost political controversies of the days before the war. When Lloyd George then proposed to tax the unused land, such as game preserves and ornamental parks, the same as the tilled, to revalue the great holdings and tax the unearned increment, he aroused not only the opposition but the bitter hatred of the landed classes. His measure did in fact strike at the basis of the aristocratic system, which under the old regime had got off comparatively light as regards taxes. Lloyd George's measure was formed with a view to making the holding of unused land for pleasure or speculation so expensive that sub-division and sale would result and the number of small landowners be vastly increased in proportion as the great estates dwindled. But now even a stronger measure is proposed. It provides for the acquisition of land by state compusory purchase for cutting up into small farms. Yet now scarcely a protest is heard.

Such a reform is one of the by-products of the war. It is seen that England has heretofore produced too little of her foods. Also work must be provided for discharged soldiers whose ideas and ambitions have expanded, otherwise they will emigrate to the States or the Colonies. So, to keep England going after the war, the landlords must sacrifice a part of their historic holdings, and they consent to the sacrifice.

War has taught the English people their absolute dependence on foreign countries for their food supplies. One of her providers is little Denmark. Yet the reason Denmark, so small in area, with its own large population to support, can ship out so much food lies in the fact that Denmark years ago passed just such a law as England contemplates now. From a country of few landlords, Denmark became a country of small independent farmers. Strangers from Europe as well as from America never go through English country without being impressed by the relatively small amount in cultivation. England seems to be cut up mostly into fine old pasture parks with thick turf and stately trees with the rest in green pastures. In home-produced foods, perhaps mutton leads the list, with beef next. Denmark sends cured pork and butter, Holland butter and cheese, France fruits, early vegetables, and berries, Spain oranges, South Africa and Australia fruits out of season and Canada and America those in season. Cold storage meats are brought from the United States, Australia and the Argentine, grain from the same countries and Russia. But the great estates have produced most of the world's famous breeds of stock, and their parks are a source of pride even to the people who feel the economic injustice that results.

Lloyd George's data collected for his own land scheme has been of immense value to the committee framing the new law. Purchase by condemnation and the sale to small farmers has already worked out successfully in the case of Ireland.

Among the industries the committee has in mind is poultry, pig and [illegible] raising, fruit cultivation, bee-keeping, dairy farming and market gardening. The establishment of agricultural credit banks and the development of co-operative buying and marketing are in view.

As the state is to become the sole and permanent landlord, the state must necessarily provide capital for the purchase of the land the erection of buildings. This will be done through the co-operative banks and credit stores. Such institutions could investigate the needs of each man and weed out unfit settlers.

Possibly the great land owners welcome this scheme in preference to the heavy taxes that must last for generations until the present war's debt is cleared up. If the young men, who have taught a love for an open life in the army, do not remain at home after the war, taxes and trade troubles must be still heavier. It is the experience of the past that wars are followed by the emrigration of the young and adventurous.

Lucile Lee Stewart, who organized a bowling club among the Vitagraph players last winter, is now president of a tennis club which takes the place of the bowling club during the summer.

W. U. Telegraph Men Meet.

About 26 officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the maritime provinces met in conference yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. where many ways and means of improving the company's business was discussed. These meetings are held periodically. The first was held in Moncton in January, the next in Moncton in April, and it was decided to hold the next meeting in Charlottetown next August. When the meeting adjourned the delegates drove to Glen Falls where a banquet was held in the Manor House. C. W. McKee, the local superintendent, presided. An excellent repast was served, the usual toasts were proposed and responded to, and the evening was enjoyed with games and music.

DIED.

WILLET—At Brookville, St. John County, after a brief illness, on Wednesday, 28th inst., Annie Campbell, youngest daughter of the late David and Jane Willet.
Funeral from her late residence, Brookville, Friday. Coaches leave head of King street at [illegible] m.

DOODY—In this city, on the 30th inst., James H. Doody, leaving a wife, sons and one daughter to mourn.
Funeral from his late residence, Pagan Place, on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

81 HUN "U[illegible]

FURTHER CREDIT [illegible] MILLIONS ESTAB[illegible] CANADA FOR B[illegible]

Makes Total of $150,000,000 Foun[illegible] to Date to Meet Commitment[illegible] cilities for Financing Domini[illegible] Adopted Again This Autumn.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Ottawa, Ont., June 29—The Minister [illegible] conference yesterday with the Canadian [illegible] able to cable the British Treasury today [illegible] adian credit for the purchase of war muni[illegible] diately available. With the $50,000,000 air[illegible] ion government and the previous loan of [illegible] bankers, a total of $150,000,000 has been [illegible] rial government to meet its commitments [illegible] been carried out through the Minister of [illegible] banks and for the Imperial Treasury. It [illegible] by the offer of Sir Thomas White to redis[illegible] rial Treasury bills held as collateral for th[illegible] funds are so large that it is not probable [illegible] be at all necessary, but the fact that facili[illegible] been provided has made possible the tran[illegible] It is the intention of the Minister of Fina[illegible] plan which proved successful last year [illegible] for the financing of the western crop.

A Progressive Move.

The probability of the establishment of a Russian credit in Canada as the result of the conference yesterday between Canadian bankers and Sir Thomas White is regarded as a progressive move which will be of immense benefit to Canadian trade generally with Russia. From business in munitions to general trade is a short step and the trade and commerce department is keenly alive to the advantages which are certain to accrue from the establishment of a war munitions credit in the Dominion. The trade and commerce department, with Sir George Foster at its head, has for the past year been studying the question of developing and maintaining Canadian trade with the big ally, and C. F. Just, one of the most capable of the Canadian trade commissioners, has been in Russia interviewing importers and looking over the ground generally. He has sent a number of communications on the subject to Sir George which have been printed in the weekly publication of the department, and his work has been warmly commended by manufacturers and exporters.

Mr. Just will be the permanent Canadian trade representative in Russia in Europe, with headquarters at Petrograd, while W. Wilgrass is on his way to represent the department in Siberia. His headquarters will be at Omsk.

INQUIRY IS POSTPONED

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, June 29.—Enquiry into charges preferred against Chief of Police J. H. McCollom and Police Officer Charles H. Marshall by two ex-officers, William Duncan and William Saunders has been postponed indefinitely, according to a statement made by Chairman William McKay of the Police Commission at noon today.

Chairman McKay also said at noon today that no further charges had been laid by Messrs. Duncan and Saunders. J. J. McCaffrey, proprietor of Queen Hotel, has been examined relative to the story that an invoice showing that liquor had been shipped to the Queen Hotel by a St. John wholesaler had been left on the cash register in the hotel bar in order that officers might secure it as evidence to be used in a Canada Temperance Act case against the wholesaler. Mr. McCaffrey denied that the invoice had been left there with any such intent but admitted that it had inadvertently been left lying on the cash register. The case was later brought against the St. John wholesaler and the latter fined $100 for a second offence.

ST. MARY'S MAN NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, N. B., June 29.—The Pharmaceutical convention closed its session after midnight last night. The following are the officers: A. W. Coombs, St. Marys, president; C. P. Hickey, Chatham, vice-president; Geo. H. Spencer, Moncton, secretary; A. B. Mahoney, St. John, registrar; C. A. Archibald, Fredericton, treasurer. Those with the following constitute the council: H. S. Woodworth, Sackville; H. F. Mowatt, St. John; S. M. Wetmore, St. John; Col MacKenzie, Chatham; Alonzo Stables, Fredericton. An invitation was extended from Fredericton druggists to meet there next year.