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St. John, N. B.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.

THE EXHIBITION

Gentlemen who expressed the fear that the exhibition would be mutually injurious and would together prove too large an order for St. John in one year, will now be agreeably disappointed. The exhibition which will be formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor this evening bids fair to prove more successful and attractive than any similar event in the city's history. In solid usefulness as well as in lighter entertainment, the convention is that the fair now opening will deserve and command a record-breaking patronage.

It will be well for St. John and the province to be so, for general satisfaction and liberal receipts will enable the organizers of the exhibition to plan even more extensively hereafter. At this season, with favorable weather, the number of visitors from outside points should be very great. The transportation rates and arrangements are most favorable, and the season is one at which a great many people can serve more than one purpose by visiting the city. The opportunity to combine business and pleasure should prove unusually attractive next week, and the expense attending a visit to the fair from any point in the province is by no means prohibitive. The exhibition managers have worked hard to make the show complete before the opening, and their announcement that in this they have been wholly successful is a pleasing one which augurs well for busy turnstiles from first to last.

SIZE IS NOT STRENGTH

If Japan had been whipped in every engagement of this war, on sea and on land, it is easy to imagine what the general idea regarding the end of the conflict would be today. Of course if Japan had been beaten at sea at the outbreak of the war, she could not have invaded Manchuria. So much for sea power. Today only the Baltic fleet stands between Russia and the spectre of menaced home ports and a paralyzed commerce. But while Japan has won every action ashore and aloft there are many people who say: "Wait until the Russian power in the East cannot be broken by Japan alone." The prevalence of such opinion shows, again, anything else, how tremendous Russia's fighting reputation was, and how successfully she lived upon it.

There is a growing class of observers who say Russia's power in the East is broken already. They believe with Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the experienced correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, that Japan can place more men and maintain more men in Manchuria than Russia can. That opinion is credited to Marquis Oyama also. He may or may not have expressed it. There is much to be said in support of it at this writing. A significant opinion from a conservative source regarding the trend of events in Manchuria is an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce, a portion of which is well worth reproduction here. The writer says:

"Russia has apparently determined to stake the issue of the war on the possibility of exhausting her adversary. This attempt is likely to prove as signal a failure as the military tactics by which the Japanese generals were to be lured on to certain destruction. For a test of endurance Japan is probably better prepared than Russia. Judged by any statistical test Russia is one of the poorest countries in the world, and such strength as her securities retain today in the financial markets of Europe is mainly due to the community of interest she has succeeded in establishing between her own sovereignty and that of foreign money-lenders to whom she owes over \$2,000,000,000."

The Journal of Commerce maintains that Russia is a military deception, and that when her power is fully tested her humiliation is certain. Japan will test it fully, by all appearances. The Journal believes so, and adds: "With the passing of the overweening estimate of Russian strength which prevailed before the present war must come the relegation of the government of the czar to the subordinate position in the councils of nations which the power it represents alone justifies it in occupying."

Of a population of about 140,000,000 people, nearly 100,000,000 are continually pressed hard for the bare necessities of existence. With a population nearly equal to that of Great Britain, France and Germany combined Russia's foreign trade amounts to about \$8 a head, while that of

the other countries named is seven times as great. In everything that contributes to the basis of lasting military strength there is the same disparity. The wealth of the average Russian is less than a fourth of that of an Englishman, an American, a German or a Frenchman if we add the resources of these nations and take an average. The British come first and the French next.

Russia has the men, but in ships, railroads, even horses, she is lamentably poor, and the nature of her territory makes this poverty all the more fatal. She has one mile of railroad to every 400 square miles of territory, Germany one to eight miles, the United States one to twenty-three miles; and transportation facilities are of the utmost importance to a country of Russia's vast extent when she needs to concentrate her strength for operation in war. Russia is strong, but while she is striking once in Eastern Asia Japan can strike twice.

A TROUBLED CONVENTION

The Republicans of New York, after a bitter fight which was carried to the state convention and which will be felt after it, have nominated for governor the present lieutenant-governor, Mr. Frank W. Higgins. Senator Platt desired the nomination of Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and there were many of the same mind. Governor Odell, who controls the state machine, overthrew and humiliated the Platt forces, and when it became apparent that the convention would choose Higgins, Woodruff withdrew and moved that his rival's nomination be made unanimous. This was not done, however, before a Woodruff man had furiously denounced Governor Odell for treachery and other offences. The Brooklyn and some other delegations left the meeting before the election was completed, and predictions of defeat were said to have been common. The New York Sun, which is supporting Roosevelt, but which is hostile to Odell, says of his candidature:

"Mr. Frank Wayland Higgins has neither the character nor the ability to qualify him for the governorship of the state of New York. If we were living in the millennium, Mr. Higgins might do for governor, if everybody else was busy. But this is not the millennium, and perhaps Mr. Higgins will serve as well as any one as a figurehead to point the way to overwhelming and deserved disaster."

The Sun in this instance is a somewhat prejudiced prophet, but it is clear enough that the circumstances attending the nomination were ominous and that there is something like disorganization in the Republican ranks.

Unfortunately for the Democrats they have as yet found no man of influence great enough to command the immediate and general allegiance of the party. The energetic and somewhat erratic district attorney of New York, Mr. William T. Jerome, now appears to be the favorite. He is a wonderful campaigner, and would make a great fight, though Tammany might not make whole-hearted war in his behalf, so many shrewd blows has he dealt that organization in his official capacity and as a political reformer.

New York is the storm centre of national politics, and it begins to look as if the Democrats have a fair chance of carrying it. Governor Odell's plurality two years ago was small, and while McKinley's, in 1900, was very large, conditions this year give the Democrats considerable cause for hope.

AFROGRESSIVE POLICY

Attorney-General Pugsley's announcement that the local government would guarantee four per cent. bonds up to \$80,000 if the city took up the project of cold storage facilities at this port, was a most interesting feature of the speech making at the Exhibition opening on Saturday evening. The progressive policy adopted by the government in this matter is one of which the city will not be slow to take advantage, notwithstanding the fact that the mayor, who spoke after the Attorney-General, did not venture any opinion in regard to this very important question. As Dr. Pugsley pointed out the establishing and maintenance of a suitable cold storage warehouse in St. John, and the building of other and smaller ones at other centres in this province, would lend a great impetus to our export trade in fruits, meats and other products, and would be of direct and extensive benefit to the port as well as to the farmers and traders generally.

Dr. Pugsley aptly said a member of the government would find it somewhat difficult to altogether avoid politics in speaking at the Exhibition, as the industrial progress of the province, so well shown at the fair, was naturally associated with the progressive and popular course of the government in regard to agriculture and other branches of activity. Both the Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor White had good words to say of the agricultural policy, though the Mayor took care to explain that he was not among the government's supporters. It is, of course, not yet too late for Dr. White to see the light.

Putting party politics aside, Dr. Pugsley expressed the general and popular view when he said that in whatever way the new transcontinental railway is built, it must do its part in bringing to this port our full share of the great traffic developed in the West. Senator O'Brien is evidently prepared to advocate this view in Ontario and in the Senate, and to make it known that it is, as the Attorney-General said, an article of faith with us in St. John. The Mayor raised an interesting ques-

tion in discussing the visit of the National Transportation Commission, and expressing the hope and belief that St. John and Halifax, as well as Quebec and Montreal, would be equipped by the government as rational ports. This matter is of vital interest here, the more so as at present the city has no particular policy in regard to the port's future. In regard to the transportation commissioners, it has been stated that in addition to information obtained during the hearing in St. John they requested the city to forward to them detailed statements regarding the present harbor facilities, the harbor property and labor space which might be utilized for additional terminal facilities, and much other information touching the present business and future possibilities of St. John and its claims to consideration in any scheme of national transportation. If this information, in the form desired, has been prepared and forwarded to the commission, the fact has escaped public notice, though it is said the other cities visited by the Commission have presented such facts in detail. It is a matter in which St. John cannot afford to be careless.

RENTS

There are in London 740 persons each of whom pays \$5,000 or more a year for house rent, while ten years ago there were scarcely so many in all Great Britain who could afford that outlay for a house. But there is, after all, not so much difference between the rent paid by many St. John people. A recent investigation shows that there are about 575,000 dwelling houses and tenements in London. In grouping those who pay rent is found that the greatest number—122,750—pay from \$120 to \$205 a year. These are described as "comfortable upper middle class farms," a description presumably exact in London, but without definite meaning here where "classes" is an unused word.

Some 86,000 persons pay \$125 a year, and 75,000 from \$75 to \$100. Rents between \$125 and \$150 are paid by 58,000. The number paying from \$200 to \$250 is 36,000, and a somewhat greater number pay between \$250 and \$305.

In St. John few could well spend \$5,000 a year for rent, and it is no doubt true that the citizen here who pays a modest sum annually for a house or an apartment in which to live, gets vastly more comfort from dwelling and surroundings than the householder who makes an equal expenditure in London. We do not have the great wealth of London in Canada, but we escaped the great poverty and much that it entails.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY

Violence is making a black record in New Brunswick this year. The inquiry into the tragedy at Havelock is only beginning, although the inquiry is over, and the evidence so far forthcoming is somewhat contradictory as to the circumstances leading up to the death of McKnight. Apparently, however, enough was revealed at the inquest to show that one arrest was not sufficient. It may be true in this case that no material witness is likely to be absent when required in court, but it is clear also that a general, prolonged and most serious fracas occurred before McKnight received the blow which proved fatal, and that several persons were guilty of assault, if nothing worse.

Havelock is a community with a good record behind it, and that a quarrel so general and so vicious could occur and be continued with results so lamentable, is a matter for much surprise and keen regret. The witnesses before the coroner have seemingly left in doubt the most important question as to whether the man who is now dead was an active participant in the row before he was struck, the stories on this crucial point being somewhat conflicting.

Legally speaking, while homicide was committed the exact nature of the charge upon which the prisoner must be tried has not yet been established with certainty. There, no doubt, will be cleared up at the preliminary investigation tomorrow. After a fracas of the character described, in which many were more or less active, there will be two sides to the story, and a complete siding of the testimony bearing directly upon the crime itself may be a work of some difficulty. The whole unfortunate matter is one which demands the most thorough and vigorous inquiry.

A GOOD SHOW

The Provincial Exhibition is going to break all New Brunswick records this year if the weather proves fair. Perhaps the opening ceremonies—interesting in themselves—prevented many who attended on Saturday evening from examining the various departments of the show in detail, but all who made even a casual tour of the grounds and buildings must have been satisfied that the Exhibition Association directors and managers have wrought well and that a liberal patronage by the public is merited by the utility, variety and entertainment of the attractions provided.

It costs little to see the exhibition. Even visitors from the borders of the province can make the trip to St. John this week for a comparatively small outlay, and the reward which awaits them is no small one. In no former year have there been in charge of the fair contrived to have it so complete on the opening day as now. There are new departures in several directions, and the home show and amusements promise to command wide popular

approval. The solid progress and varied industries of New Brunswick are well represented, and a tour of the buildings is calculated to give the visitor a new and agreeable impression of the resources and development of New Brunswick.

Considerable space is devoted to the Exhibition this morning, both because of the news interest of the subject and because the show means so much for city and province that the people generally should know of its value and attractiveness. For every day this week the programme is one to attract, instruct and amuse, and the Telegraph hopes that when the full show of the turnstiles is made known a week hence the announcement will be that the attendance has established a new record.

AN APPEAL FROM JAPAN

The Telegraph has received from Tokyo, where it was mailed on August 19, a circular from "The Soldier's Families Relief Association," accompanied by this quaintly worded appeal:

"Dear Sir,—By the enclosed circular you will clearly understand the system and purpose of our Association. The emergency of the time has brought the organization so prominent as to attract national character, 'have not men to be called upon and owe much obligation.'"

"Our principle being based simply on humanity in the broad sense, we would like to announce it before your people as well. If this be done through the medium of your paper, we should esteem it a great favor and owe much obligation." The circular is unusual. Japan, it says, desires permanent peace in the Far East, but has found war a necessary evil. Its young men have been called to the field and, having pledged their own death that the nation may live, "have not men to be called upon and owe much obligation." In Japan, the writer explains, "a custom prevails that men are the only pillars of a family, and when they are removed their families must suffer except where private means are sufficient to sustain them. The government provides an annuity to relieve the families of soldiers who are killed, but it is not great enough to support them. Hence the organization of the relief association. The organization 'considers that the appeal for contributions for charity of such a nature should not be confined to Japan, but should be extended to America and Europe where the principles of humanity are well recognized and where sympathy for a noble cause is highly developed.' There is a general fund, and there are also special funds named after those who contribute more than 10,000 yen. The association has 48,000 members. It distributes the money among the indigent families of those who die in the field, or who are unable because of injuries to earn a living, and the statement is made that only cases which have been carefully investigated and found deserving are relieved. Apparently the organization is sending these circulars to every country where it is believed there are Japanese sympathizers. It would be interesting to know what sort of response the appeal meets with.

DRIVING NORTHWARD

After the first Japanese army under Kuroki crossed the Yala and moved on toward the railroad from Port Arthur to Mukden, and Oku shot off communication with that fortress by storming Nanshan, there was a prolonged period of quiet. Something of the same kind is reported at present. There is activity, but there is little fighting. It is clear that the present operations of the Japanese are similar to those which gave them the passes commanding the Liao plain and forced Kuroki northward to Liao Yang. Before Kuroki seized the Motien pass he waited long for the armies of Oku and Nodzu to work their way up from the coast, and while the Japanese were busy there was little severe fighting until their several forces were in touch. Now Kuroki is believed to have made another great stretch northward, making a detour around Kuroki's left wing, as if to menace the railroad—the Russian line of retreat—north of the pass. The smashing forces of the other generals are expected to close in from the south and east. To prevent Kuroki from getting outside the railroad and attacking him in the rear, the Russian commander apparently must repeat, in some measure, his tactics at Liao Yang, that is, send a strong force to hold off Kuroki and withdraw his main body northward, if that be possible.

The Japanese, according to some, are still resting after the terrific exertions at Liao Yang. It is more likely that they have already sent a division or two farther up country than the Russian army now is. If the Japanese still require rest, the Russians require it even more. That the general who was driven from the stronghold at Liao Yang can make anything like as desperate resistance again, at Mukden or Tientsin, is most unlikely. To do so he would need strong reinforcements, and these he can scarcely secure. At least the Japanese army seems likely to grow more rapidly than that of their enemy. The Japanese have given no indication of how far north they wish to go. There will be some weeks of open weather during which active campaigning may be expected, and the despatches indicate that Oyama may be planning to complete somewhere beyond Mukden the work he began at Liao Yang, by cutting the railroad and forcing the Russians to fight a decisive battle, the loss of which would mean the loss of their army.

At all events the country the Russians are now abandoning is territory which they

are pledged to recapture if, as St. Petersburg maintains, the Japanese are to be beaten and driven from Manchuria and Korea. Liao Yang indicated that the Russians would find the task of reconquering Manchuria beyond their strength, at least for a long time to come. The Russians, if they ever assume the offensive, will need an army superior in numbers to the Japanese. From their performances in attack the Japanese, fighting in defence of positions of their own selection, promise to be invincible. And there is no indication yet that Russia can outnumber them in Manchuria, let alone drive them back across the battlefields on which they have been uniformly successful.

A LONDON VIEW OF US

The solemn London Times knows Canada and Canadians like a book. In an editorial commenting on the appointment of Earl Grey, "The Thunderer" remarks:

"It may be added without indiscretion that no small part of Lord Minto's well-deserved popularity is due to his wife, Lord Grey's sister, who early won the hearts of the Canadians by her kindness and their admiration by the beauty of her person and the loveliness of her family share this last accomplishment we cannot say; but it is easy to understand that a nation of slavers like the Canadians, think all the better of its chiefs for possessing it."

The Times' idea is that until Canadians have seen the vice-regal party on skates they will reserve their opinion concerning the wisdom of the appointment. An Earl or a Governor-General, the Times sagely opines, is doomed to unpopularity and so to Imperial uselessness in Canada, unless he can cut the "figure eight" or do the "Dutch roll," whereas skill in these slippery feats is the key to a vast popularity among the agile sons and daughters of the frozen Dominion. The Times rather overlooks the skating business as an aid to success and fame at Ottawa. There is Lord Alverstone, for instance. If he could outskate Hugh McCormick and Herr Axel Paulsen in turn, and were an ice acrobat as well, it is not likely he would get on at all well here.

TING IN THE LIGHT.

The law marches with the British battalions. The British layonet has carried justice into many dark regions where need was previously unknown. We read now that the British in Tibet freed from dungeons in the monastic capital—the Sacred City of the lamas—prisoners who had been chained underground in darkness until they had become blind. The kindness will not restore the blessing of sight to these wretched victims of a system which has been overturned, but the invasion by the British means that human life and liberty will no longer be subject to the whims of autocratic, fanatic and cruel rulers anywhere in Tibet. The cruel rulers anywhere in Tibet who had arrogated to themselves the power to imprison, torture and kill their less cunning fellows, laid from their bad eminence when Youngblund brushed aside the age-old mystery surrounding the Tibetan capital. The light has penetrated another of the Hermit kingdoms where in darkness, ignorance, superstition, craft and ferocity were partners.

The road to Tibet was rough and the British way it roughly. The path of the white men lay across the dead bodies of many deluded natives who were sent to the Tibetan authorities to repel the invaders. These natives had been deceived as to the nature of the expedition. Besides, the opened dungeons at Lhasa tell us what would have been the fate of those who refused to obey the Tibetan rulers. The British general pleaded and explained until he had proven that patience was no longer useful and had discovered that to press on at any cost was the only course open to him. He fought his way through, at some cost to the expedition and at a much greater cost to the unfortunate natives who sought to bar the road. The Tibetans will be slow to take up arms again. They know now how their rulers deceived them. They see that while pillage and slaughter and a disturbance of religious practices were foretold, the result is wholly different; order and fair dealing and justice to all, an order of things unheard of in Tibet—have come with the white men from the great South. Tibet will be a different country hereafter. There will be progress in trade and in education. Life and property will be safe. There will be imprisonment and death for criminals only. The Tibetans will fare better than of old. Russian influence will be no longer dangerous. The British in India have "shuttered up another doorway in the North," for by making free the gate between Tibet and India they have closed the northern door to Russian intrigue.

MR. BLAIR AND THE CONSERVATIVES

If the author of the story, that the Hon. A. G. Blair offered to run in the Conservative interests in St. John, does not find some means of apologizing, or making good his statements, he will be forced to defend a story which he knows himself to be absolutely incorrect.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

This week the aldermen are (no doubt) going to see that the streets are kept clean, and the Street Railway Company is going

to provide an up-to-date service for the Exhibition crowds. Take notice.

There is a report that Frederickton is to have a Conservative newspaper, presumably before the elections.

The Russians find time to contradict the Japanese general's report about the prizes taken by his army. But Oyama sends in a detailed list.

There is renewed activity near Mukden and at Port Arthur. It looks as if the hall in the fighting were about over. The Russians will be moving towards Harbin soon.

"Francis Weyland Glen writes after the manner of a New York yellow paper," says the Toronto News. "He has crowded into two columns of the Ottawa Journal enough apparent falsehoods and absurdities about Canadian public men to establish a reputation with the father of lies."

If all the candidates mentioned by the New Freeman as willing or anxious to run in St. John City and St. John City and County should seek nominations the party conventions would prove unusually interesting. But, perhaps, following a desire to slight nobody, the New Freeman has mentioned some men who have no idea of offering. An interesting opinion offered by the weekly is that Mr. George V. McInerney may contest a constituency nearer this one than Kent county.

Canadian trade with Buenos Ayres and Argentina generally might be greatly increased, according to an officer of the mercantile marine who has been in the Argentine Republic and whose views and those of others appear in another column. The Board of Trade may find the question worth consideration. It is suggested that St. John would be the Canadian port through which the business could best be handled.

A Canadian newspaper man who visited the St. Louis Exposition a few days ago and who has just returned, says American public sentiment is decidedly pro-Japanese. He heard much comment favoring the Mikado's army and cause, and none favorable to Russia. He noticed that a company of Cossack horsemen who form part of one of the shows along the "Pike" were frequently jeered by young men in the audience, although they performed many extremely difficult feats of horsemanship.

The Sussex Record this week contains the statement that it has been purchased by Mr. James D. McKenna. Mr. McKenna announces that he will steer a middle course in politics, and will avoid controversial subjects. The Telegraph wishes Mr. McKenna peace and prosperity and a full measure of success in his determination to avoid politics, albeit that subject bids fair to be sizzling with interest in Kings before the harvest moon has waxed and waned.

An eleven-year-old boy, living in Hamilton, Ontario, recently wrote to the *Can. Mail* asking for a collection of Russian postage stamps. In spite of his grave preoccupations, his majesty found time to accede to the request of the young philatelist, who a short time ago received a handsome album containing a complete set of all the stamps issued by the Russian Post Office, in addition to an assortment of local and departmental varieties. The covers of the album are of embossed Russian leather. On the front is emblazoned in gold the Russian escutcheon, and on the back the Imperial monogram, surrounded by a crown, while on the flyleaf is the czar's autograph. This Imperial gift is estimated to be worth several hundred pounds—Canadian Gazette, London.

This was very good of the Emperor of all the Russias; but it argues a kind of position and an interest in stamps rather than other and greater characteristics which are sorely needed. A successful war lord. The Mikado might have ignored the Hamilton appeal, yet he appears to be a handy man at the fighting business.

Natural History Society.

The bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, No. 22, has just been issued. It contains an illustrated paper on New Brunswick Caves, read before the society by Dr. Bailey, and gives interesting information concerning these caves. There is an article by Dr. Matthew on the Cave on the Sandy Point Road, which Dr. Matthew holds was pre-glacial in origin. There are contributions by Prof. Guozing dealing with various features of the natural history of New Brunswick, illustrated with maps and drawings. "The Origin of the Fundulus System of Rivers," a portion of these contributions, is of special value. Samuel W. Kain has a paper on "Recent Earthquakes in New Brunswick." Dr. Hay furnishes information, mostly the result of observation in his field garden at Inglewood. Papers by Dr. Matthew on "The Physical Aspects of the Cambrian Rocks in Eastern Canada," and notes on the "Genus *Hypoxys* of Dawson's appeal to the geological student. The number is most creditable, well printed by Barnes & Co.

WEDDINGS.

Sisam-Ancient.
Halifax, Sept. 17—The marriage took place at 7 o'clock this morning in St. Luke's cathedral, of Rev. William Bernard Sisam, rector of Summerside (P. E. I.), and formerly assistant to the rector of St. Luke's, and Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. W. J. Ancient, diocesan secretary-treasurer, and one of the best known clergymen in the province.

"Clara, that harlot Mr. Slick has just left. I do think he has a lying tongue!" "I shouldn't be surprised. I know he has false teeth."

VAN BUREN LOGS AT FREDERICTON

Lumber Belongs to St John Lumber Co., and Will Be Towed Here

WILL DELAY RAFTING

Work Not Likely to Be Finished at the Booms This Year—Prominent Fredericton People Seriously Ill—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 19.—(Special)—The logs belonging to the St. John Lumber Company which broke away at Van Buren during the late freshet are now being rafted at Mitchell boom and will be towed to St. John. They are of smaller size than ordinary river logs, averaging only about 1,200 feet to the point. As there is quite a lot of them to handle regular rafting operations are being delayed and it does not look at present as if work would be finished before navigation closes. At present about 125 men are employed at Mitchell boom.

A heavy electrical storm, accompanied by a copious shower of rain, passed over the city today.

Dr. Bruce Miles, dentist of Manchester, who lately returned to the west, has entered into professional partnership with Dr. Fred King, son of Senator King, at Cranbrook (B. C.). They are enjoying a large practice and have good prospects before them.

Arthur W. Ebbett, of Gagetown, who has been in British Columbia since spring, passed through the city yesterday on route home. As questioned in regard to the report circulated by local Conservatives that he was to be the Liberal candidate for Sunbury and Queens he stated that he had heard nothing in regard to the matter. Mr. Ebbett stated that at present the transportation question seems to overshadow party politics in the west.

Rev. A. J. Frower, of Hartland, who is likely to take up his abode in St. John, preached very acceptably in the Free Baptist church here today at both services.

During progress of the late here this afternoon a raft of logs broke away from Estey's saw mill and drifted to the opposite side of the river where it was caught.

Albert Everett, of Windsor Hall, and party of sportsmen from Kewick Ridge shot a large moose near the head of MacNaquae stream on Saturday afternoon.

The Oronteo river in consequence of the rain of Thursday, rose four feet in a few hours, and all the logs boomed at Smith Bros' mill, near Fredericton Junction, were swept away and are lodged against the Clynch bridge, twelve miles below the mill.

Frank Bunker, of Tracey, has landed the first moose of the season. He shot him on the bank of the Oronteo about ten o'clock Friday morning. The moose is an unusually large animal, weighing when dressed over 600 pounds. L. S. Sherman and Mr. Nobles of the Royal Bank of Canada, went down on Friday afternoon's train as far as Ruisseau for an evening's shooting. They shot a deer and returned on the next train with their trophy.

LOST FOUR COWS

Loch Lomond Farmer Thinks His Animals Were Poisoned.

Joseph Stackhouse, whose farm is near the thoroughfare at the second lake at Loch Lomond, lost four valuable cows last week.

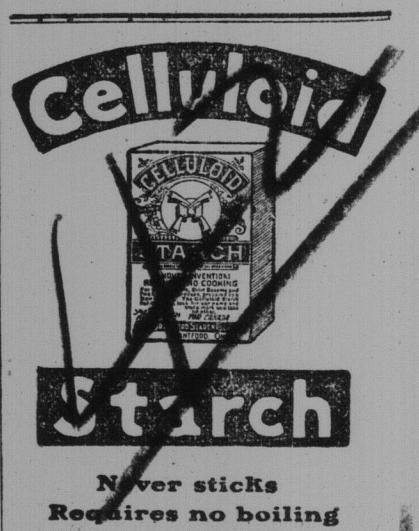
Saturday evening, when Mr. Stackhouse went to the pasture for his cows, he found three of the animals lying dead. On Sunday he was astounded at finding a fourth one dead.

Mr. Stackhouse believes that some malicious person has poisoned the animals, though he does not know why any one should deliberately poison the animals.

Big Gambling Raid.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Detectives have raided a Chinese gambling house and made 145 arrests. Six patrol wagons were filled with the prisoners. One apartment was used for opium smoking. In the rear was a gambling outfit, where hundreds of dollars were being wagered when the detectives entered the room. Sixteen tables were in operation, with an average of twelve players to a table.

Truth never dodges, no matter who throws mud at it.



Celluloid Starch
Never sticks
Requires no boiling
The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.