ENORMOUS FRESHET ON UPPER ST. JOHN RIVER CARRIES AWAY BRIDGE; 2 HORSES DROWNED

Van Buren, Me., May 12—A belated spring freshet swelled the water of the St. John River today, six inches an hour, and tonight the high water mark was still rising, although at a diminishing rate. The principal damage was the carrying away of the suspension bridge across the river betwen Fort Kent, Maine and Clair, N. B. Two horses were drowned near the former place, and a considerable quantity of wharfage fitting and some minor property immediately bordering the river banks, were drawn on with the increased flow of water. Whether the crest of the freshet would be reached before morning was a question tonight, but the experience of the rivermen here indicates that the present high stage, with its accompanying perils and dangers, will be maintained at least, and possibly increased to a small extent.

The suspension bridge yielded to the first onrush of the waters, and when it was carried away $14,000, figuratively went with it: To the farmers and other residents of the vicinities adjacent to each end of the bridge, its loss means a great waste of time as a distance of nearly 100 miles lies between that place and Grand Falls, N. B., where is located the nearest bridge over which teams can be driven. The ferryman, too, after the water had risen six feet, refused to transfer any teams whatever and tonight were considering an entire cessation of operations.

COMMISSIONERS GOT ACROSS WITH DIFFICULTY; FRESHET HIGH

Van Buren, Me., May 12.—Practical experience of the dangers of river navigation, a matter germane to their investigation of international logging conditions on the St. John river, was given the members of the committee of Canadian and American lawyers and logging experts when they arrived here today to begin the survey of conditions on the Maine end of the river. It was with great difficulty, owing to the greatly advanced stage of the water, that the commissioners were transported across to the American shore. It had originally been planned to bring the party across in a single boat but this was deemed too hazardous, and three trips were made. The passages across the stream were all made without accident, but each called for a display of all the inherent adaptability to river conditions that the boatmen possessed.

The preliminary details of the survey will be begun tomorrow, the commissioners having announced that missioners having announced that they perties here and should river conditions permit, visit the several booms and piers in the vicinity.

To the Associated Press tonight Counsel H. A. McKeown, of St. John, N. B., who is connected with the Canadian commissioners in an advisory capacity, stated that he believed the commission would have no difficulty in arriving at an adjustment of the troubles on the river which would be satisfactory to the operators on the Canadian and American shores alike. He added, however, that some changes might appear radical owing to the variance in conditions of business as between today and those of the period of 1842 when the Ashburton treaty which at present governs operations was signed.

TWENTY MEN HURLED INTO ETERNITY BY EXPLOSION

Albany, N. Y., May 12.—At least twenty men were killed by a premature blast of dynamite today in a stone quarry operated by the Callanan Road Improvement Company, near the village of South Bethlehem eleven miles southwest of Albany. It was at first believed that the death toll would reach thirty but tonight several Italian workmen, who had been reported as missing were accounted for, and it is not believed that more than a score of lives were lost.

1,000 Pounds Exploded.

One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded, scattering the bodies of the victims for hundreds of feet around and it was with difficulty that the blackened, mutilated corpses were identified.

As darkness was falling, a wagon drew up to the engine house, loaded with bodies which were picked up back on the quarry hill.

A crowd of grief-stricken relatives gathered around eager to identify the dead only to turn away at the sickening sight.

Clothing hung in shreds from the bodies from some of which the heads were missing, others lacked arms or legs, or both.

Italians with shovels searched here and there for portions of bodies, bringing their gruesome loads in boxes to the engine house, which served as a temporary morgue.

The Callanan Road Improvement Company does a large business, furnishing crushed stone for road-building, and preparations for today's blast, which was scheduled to take place at five o'clock this afternoon, had been going on for six weeks. Thirteen holes five inches in diameter and about seventy-five feet deep had been drilled at points about twenty feet back of the face of the big quarry. The displacement was expected to amount to nearly 40,000 tons of rock and over 8,000 pounds of dynamite were to have been used.

The workmen had placed 500 pound charges in six holes and were working on the seventh, when a few minutes before two o'clock, there was a terrific explosion which presumably was caused by the premature discharge of an electric cap. Houses in the vicinity were shaken, windows shattered, and consternation reigned in the little village, half a mile away.

A gang of men at work at the foot of the quarry fled, and it was not known definitely at nightfall whether any of them met death as a result of the shower of rocks hurled down upon them. The foreman in charge tonight said that he thought two of them were killed.

STRIKE AT FREDERICTON SHOE FACTORY

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., May 12.—There is at strike on at the Hartt bott and shoe factory today. The employes of the lasting department went out to show their disapproval of some of the reforms which the company is putting into force. That trouble was brewing was shown when the new superintendent, Mr. Russ, late of Haverhill, Mass., first made arrangements for the cutters to start work. He put up a shedule of pay for piece work to them and they refused to go to work on the terms proposed. He then arranged with the cutters to go to work on day pay as before. Today, the lasters went to work following a conference which was held several days ago. The prices then offered the lasters was lower than paid elsewhere for the same work. Individual arrangements were later made with the lasters to go to work. The trouble today came when one of the married men who had been taken from a city job to go to work at the factory on the last run on the promise of a permanent position was notified to go to work today only to be told that his machine had been given to another and that his services were no longer required. This action was resented by the other employes and especially as the man taken on in his place was a single man who had been dismissed for trouble with the foreman on the last run.

Death Of Henry Logan.

The death took place in the city hospital at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Henry Logan, of Chesley street. Mr. Logan was in the hospital awaiting an operation for internal trouble, but death came before it was undertaken.

Mr. Logan is survived by his mother, a lady of great age, and by two sisters, Mrs. George Capson, and Mrs. Minnie Smith, both of this city.

Chicago, May 12—Otto Graf, Consul of Austria-Hungary, at Chicago, mailed today to the Embassy at Washington, a photograph of the Painesville, (Ohio.) machinist, who is alleged to be Johann Salvator, the missing Archduke of Austria.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AT ST. STEPHEN

A degree team from among the local Knights of Pythias left on last evening's Montreal train for St. Stephen, where the third rank in long form was conferred last night on two candidates. Among those who made the trip were:

Chancellor Commander, E. G. McColough; vice chancellor, Robert Price; prelate, Wm. Holder; acting master at arms, Hugh M. McLellan; acting master of work, Harrison Kinnear, and Messrs. R. S. Ritchie, R. A. Watson, Ed. Bonnell, W. Clawson, F. L. Potts, Robert Strain, W. A. Simonds, E. M. Smith, H. H. Reid, N. Louis Brenan, W. J. Wetmore, F. A. Kinnear, Wm. Golding, Fred Munroe and C. Jones.

The team reached St. Stephen between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening, and before conferring the degree, enjoyed a banquet prepared by the Pythian sisters.

CHAMPLAIN'S PASSENGERS HERE TODAY

A special train with eleven carloads of the steerage passengers from the C. P. R. steamer Lake Champlain, reached here this morning, and proceeded directly to Sand Point, where the passengers were removed to the immigration sheds for inspection. Dr. T. D. Walker was the medical examiner.

Accident Near Sussex.

At a point a little west of Sussex, the locomotive of the train gave out, and a delay of between two and three hours was caused. The train did not arrive here until four o'clock.

A third train load, completing the removal of the Lake Champlain's passengers, will reach here on Friday.

BILL TO AMEND THE RAILWAY ACT PASSED BY PARLIAMENT; FOR SOME REASON MR. EMMERSON WAS NOT IN TO SUPPORT LANCASTER AMENDM'T

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 12.—The Beique-Graham version of the Lancaster Level Crossing bill was adopted by the Commons this morning in a decidedly shamefaced manner, after Mr. Borden had protested against it and Mr. Graham had admitted that he did not like it very much.

Mr. Borden's criticism was that the amendment merely enacted in somewhat different language what is already provided in the act; if anything the present act is more comprehensive than the amendment, so that **THE LEGISLATION ACTUALLY WOULD BE RETROGRADE.**

Mr. Graham's Weakness.

Mr. Graham said that he was absolutely wedded to the amendment, but was anxious to get some act through both Houses. Also he observed that the existing section of the act is retained.

Mr. Borden said that Mr. Graham's action was like that of the young woman who married a man to get rid of him.

Mr. Lancaster said that the Senate has added to an obsolete section another which is of no practical value.

The amendment went through.

Mr. Nantel got through an amendment obliging railways to recognize the French language in the Province of Quebec.

Against Discrimination.

Mr. Claude MacDonell offered an amendment designed to deal with the commutation situation at Toronto by: 1—Forbidding railways, having once granted a commutation rate, to withdraw it without permission of the Railway Board; 2—Obliging railways to grant equal rates to all places within the same radius. Mr. MacDonell in advocating this recalled the present situation near Toronto where some towns are favored and others discriminated against; and also the extreme claims made by the railways to do as they pleased. Mr. Bain supported this, saying that the matter was of of great importance to all places within forty or fifty miles of Toronto.

Mr. Graham said that he was not unsympathetic, but that the matter was too important for off-hand decision. He would go into the matter very carefully during recess.

Majority Swallows Itself

On motion for third reading Mr. Lancaster moved to strike out the Beique amendment and to insert his own bill as passed by the Commons in four consecutive years.

The division bells were rung, and on a party vote the Lancaster amendment was defeated by 100 to 70. **HON. H. R. EMMERSON, WHO YESTERDAY SUPPORTED MR. LANCASTER WAS ABSENT.**

C. J. Doherty then proposed an amendment to the clause regarding damage by fire caused by railways. The bill, though widening the present law, limited the damage to "property." Mr. Doherty's amendment included injury to the person. The Government bill would, he said, allow damages for loss of a house but not for injury to a person who was burned so as to be incapacitated for life. This amendment was defeated on the same division as the previous one and the bill was carried.

The Postmen's Increase.

In the afternoon, Mr. Lemieux's bill to increase postmen's wages by fifty cents a day was discussed in committee. Mr. Monk renewed his plea when the bill first came in, that $1.75 a day is too little for a beginner; Mr. Lemieux replied that the probationary period during which this rate will be given is of only one month.

Mr. Monk further suggested that the increase should date from April last. Mr. Lemieux deemed this too much to promise on his own responsibility.

Mr. Armstrong raised the question of men employed in large towns by the postmasters and not being in the Department. Would anything be done for them?

Not in this bill, said Mr. Lemieux, in another bill which is to be considered soon.

There was some discussion, in which Mr. Foster and Mr. Joseph Russell participated as to the position of letter-carriers, only 85 in number, who refused to come in under the present arrangement, and who are under the old arrangement of a fixed yearly salary.

They are to participate in the increase.

Recruits Less Than 30.

A feature of the bill not previously noted is that henceforward no recruit for the postal service will be accepted if he is over thirty years of age.

Another bill affecting the postal service was put through; that dealing with fourth class clerks, sorters, stampers, etc.

The civil service salaries resolution next came up. On motion for second reading, Mr. Foster criticised the course which has been taken by the Government in this matter, especially with regard to the way in which the classification was affected and the new flat increase of $150 was applied. A deep sense of injustice pervades the service, he said, and a conviction that the ministers have favored certain individuals.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it was impossible to satisfy everyone.

Mr. Crothers said that possibly a few civil servants were underpaid, though he did not know of any; that some were well paid; and that the great majority were grossly overpaid. The departments, he said, are grossly overmanned. The civil servants don't work more than five hours a day. He told of going to one department at 1.45 p. m.; finding it closed and of waiting until 2.20 before the official he was seeking returned from lunch. If they work seven hours a day, the service could get on with six or seven hundred less. He believed that on the whole the country was paying the inside at least 50 per cent. more than is received by the servants of industries, who are similarly equipped by nature and art.

Mr. Crothers then classified the civil servants as follows:—

98 at a maximum of	$4000
181 at a maximum of	2800
356 at a maximum of	2100
813 at a maximum of	1600
504 at a maximum of	1200
745 at a maximum of	800.

Total 2697 at an average maximum of $1677.

	Employes.	Average Salary.
Gov. General's office	6	$2283
Privy Council	15	2427
Justice	25	2712
Supreme court	12	1983
Exchequer court	4	2500
Dominion police	2	2800
Militia	89	1481
State	30	2003
Printing	60	1483
Interior	65	1515
Indian affairs	66	1801
Mounted Police	8	2450
Auditor general	70	1620
Finance	86	1355
Customs	170	1637
Inland revenue	39	1636
Labor	11	1600
Agriculture	257	1483
Marine	163	1683
Railways	90	1730
Public works	226	1671
Postoffice	435	1234
Trade and commerce	18	1733
Insurance	13	2107
Civil service com.	5	1280
Legislation	79	2201

"Does anyone," he asked, "know of any business outside of the civil service where employes get $1,200 a year for routine work?" The average salary in the inside service, based on the maximum, is $1,677 a year. Industries of all Canada give on an average $916 to each male and $360 to each female employe, or $638 on the total average. Compare with the equipment needed by the lower grades of the service that needed by public school teachers; and he spoke strongly on the subject of the high salaries paid to persons who are doing nothing more than run a typewriter or put away files. Reasonable hours and reasonable salaries would save half a million dollars a year.

In the evening the resolution was put through the committee, Mr. Foster criticising the trick whereby great numbers of political favorites were brought into the inside service at the last possible moment and were given exceptional treatment. He gave notice that on the third reading he will move the following amendments:—

(1)—That no person transferred to the inside service on Sept. 1, who has received an increase of more than $50, shall receive more than enough to make his total increase $150.

(2)—That no person who came into the service since January, 1908, shall share in the increase.

(3)—That no person in the service before January, 1908, shall be excluded from sharing in the $150 increase. This would give a share in the increase to those now at the maximum of their class or within $150 of it.

Forestry Commission.

The resolution to provide moneys for the commission for the conservation of our resources met with a protest from Mr. F. D. Monk. "It was carrying coals to Newcastle and preaching to the converted," he said.

Mr. Monk's objections were supported by Houghton Lennox. Enough had been done this session by constituting a parliamentary committee. The committee should have time to work out a scheme before a further step was taken.

Mr. Foster wanted information as to what the commission would do. Mr. Fisher said that the preparation of a detailed scheme would be left to the commission. All he could say now was that they would collect and tabulate information respecting our resources. Mr. Fisher said the cost the first year would be about $22,000.

Dr. Sproule pointed out that the control of our resources was divided between the Dominion and the provinces. This point was further pressed by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Fisher replied that the provinces would be represented on the commission but Mr. Ames still urged the desirability of a preliminary conference with the provinces. The same point was emphasized by Mr. R. L. Borden. Mr. Fisher, however, thought the negotiations with the provinces could best be conducted through the commission.

The resolution was then passed and the bill establishing the commission was read a third time.

ENDINI IS SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS

Continued from page 1.

could read and write the Italian language. He recognized the passport and said it had been sent from Italy in place of one he had lost. The passport caused some little interest and wah closely investigated by the Crown. The prisoner remembered the day of the tragedy, November first, and his evidence was merely corroborative of that of the others. It was given in a straightforward though somewhat dazed manner.

The Prisoner's Story.

The main point in his evidence was that McKay and Petley came to his house, attacked his friend, tried to drive him out and said that they wanted the woman. He did not strike the first blow and tried to first scare them away with a gun. He was knocked down, whereupon he was compelled to use a small knife which he found in his vest, the vest having been torn off in the scuffle. After stabbing McKay he went over to the house of John Devine and waited for the officers to come for him. He did not know that either of the men would die. The Attorney General subjected him to a searching cross-examination. Nothing of importance came out.

This concluded the taking of evidence in the case.

Counsel's Address.

Mr. Hearn, K. C., for the defense, began his closing address at 3.45, and said in opening that the present case was important and solemn inasmuch as one man in this case had taken away the life of another. The offence was serious but the law in its wisdom had come to a settled mode of classifying such offences so that they were not all of equal seriousness. One of the principles of British law was that guilty men had better escape than innocent men should suffer. He referred to the fact that in the district where these men resided much of their money was spent for drink, and as in so many cases drink in this case was particularly responsible. There had also been women in the case, and Mr. Hearn scored Petley severely. The women, he said, had seemed to be the bone of contention, and the affair had been aggravated by the use of liquor. He also pleaded that the habits of foreigners were different from ours and which formed the extenuating circumstances. He said that from the prisoner's narrow view point the action was necessary as he thought to save his life.

After ably summing up and on the whole splendidly pleading the case, Mr. Hearn closed with a spirited appeal in which he expressed his sincere belief that the welfare of the prisoner could not be in more honorable hands than the present jury.

The Attorney General.

Attorney General Hazen followed for the crown. He said in opening that he had listened with a good deal of attention and interest to the remarks of the learned gentleman who had just finished and agreed most heartily with the merciful inclinations of that honorable gentleman, but at the same time he felt that justice should not be overlooked in a desire for mercy. It was not a pleasant duty that fell to an officer of the crown in the speaker's position, where he was compelled in the course to prosecute a person so unfortunate as to be charged with murder. It was no pleasant task but that did not excuse those whose duty it was from doing the work to the best of their ability. He agreed with the honorable counsel who had just concluded that because this man was a foreigner he should be treated with due accord, but he could not go so far as to say that a foreigner should receive any more consideration than one of our own countrymen. He could not agree with the learned counsel that six months' confinement in the Sunbury County jail was sufficient punishment for a case where the grand jury had returned a true bill on the charge of murder.

The Attorney General then entered into a short resume of the evidence and dealt in particular with the stories of John Devine and John Petley: In regard to the woman, the Attorney General showed that the insult alleged to have been offered the woman by McKay was not, so far as could be deduced from the evidence, the cause of the attack and this point was established by the fact that the woman had left the house before the quarrel started. In regard to the self-defence, the Attorney General asked the jury whether such a plea was reasonable, when the party for whom self-defence was argued was young as compared with the 60 year old McKay who was intoxicated in addition to being older and more feeble than the prisoner. Was there sufficient provocation to reduce this from a case of murder to that of manslaughter? In closing the Attorney General said he would not plead pity for the family of the murdered McKay, but would only plead justice of the fearless and honorable type.

The Judge's Charge.

His Honor, Mr. Justice McLeod then gave his charge to the jury. He said the prisoner stood indicted for the charge of murder, which as they knew required a most serious and careful consideration. He then defined murder, homicide and manslaughter to the jurors, and laid down to them their duties under the law. His Honor said in his address said he was too much inclined to the opinion that too much of the fault in this case could be traced to a drunken spree. After a review of the evidence, His Honor left the matter after duly impressing with the importance of their task in the hands of the 12 men in the jury box. At that time the prisoner's brother was crying also

The jury retired in charge of Constable Howland at 6.25, and at seven o'clock announced through their foreman, Duncan London, the verdict of manslaughter, after having been out thirty-five minutes, Judge McLeod thanked the jury for their attendance, and after announcing that he agreed with their verdict, told the gentlemen that they were discharged from their obligations in the case. The counsel for the defence seemed hardly surprised at the verdict. Mr. Hearn asked His Honor for all the leniency he could extend. His Honor said he would be as lenient as he thought he properly could, and was predisposed to do this on account of the prisoner's former good conduct. The prisoner, who was by now very pale, was ordered to stand up in the docket, and His Honor sentenced him through the interpreter, Chris. Nichols, although the prisoner did not realize the full import of the sentence until later. The sentence was ten years, and brought tears to the eyes of both the prisoner and his brother Antonio. Judge McLeod told the prisoner that he was still young and that his sentence could be reduced by good behavior, and honed he would take advantage of this. At the conclusion of the Endini trial Samuel Adams was brought into court to receive his sentence.

The Brokers Won.

The Brokers' team in the bowling league at Black's alleys last night, won by four points over the J. M. Humphrey and Co.'s team.

The scores were as follows:

Brokers.					
Olive	100	95	86	281	93 2-3
Hurley	89	82	78	249	83
Mahony	65	82	65	212	70 2-3
Dean	77	87	76	240	80
Wilson	93	72	78	243	81
	424	418	383	1225	

J. M. Humphrey and Co.					
Crosby	71	81	72	224	74 2-3
Gamblin	65	82	74	221	73 2-3
Crawford	69	61	69	195	65
Roberts	83	69	71	223	74 1-3
Cochrane	73	73	93	239	79 2-3
	361	366	375	1102	

HIS DIVORCE MOTION AGAIN WITHDRAWN

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., May 12.—In the Senate, Senator Wm. Ross, of Halifax, offered a resolution declaring against divorce by Parliament and favoring divorce courts instead. He had offered a similar motion last week but it was ruled out on the ground that it was not in proper form.

Senator Ellis, seconding the motion, said divorce was in operation in Canada, so it was necessary to decide whether it was desirable or otherwise. Four provinces had divorce courts and for the others the Senate was the divorce court. In his opinion the Senate should rid themselves of that duty. Senator Ellis thought the Senate gave divorce in some cases where divorce would not be given by a court of divorce.

Senator Landry held that under the constitution it would be the place of provinces to establish such courts.

Senator Beique said he was against divorce in any case. He thought the exchequer judge might handle divorce cases in a satisfactory manner.

Senator Dandurand was personally opposed to divorce.

Senator Power's Views.

Senator Power favored the present system because it made divorces difficult to obtain and thereby restricting them. Were a divorce court established in Ontario there would be twenty-times as many divorces as at present.

Senator Ross—What about the poor?

Senator Power said that poor people did not seem to qualify for divorce as wealthy people did. In Nova Scotia the people who made use of the divorce court were not poor but were generally pretty well to do. Nova Scotia divorces were pretty numerous. The deliberate system of divorce by act of Parliament made proceedings slow and gave opportunity for anger to cool. This tended to restrict divorce. There was no public demand or the establishment of divorce courts.

Senator Lougheed said that the Senate divorce committee adhered as closely as possible to the laws of evidence.

Senator Ross withdrew his motion.

SENATE TALKS OF EXCHEQUER BUSINESS

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 12—In the Senate today on motion by Sir Richard Cartright for third reading of a bill to bring employes of the Exchequer Court under the Civil Service Act, Senator Choquette proposed an amendment providing that when the judge does not understand the official language of one of the parties before him, he may ask the Chief Justice of the province to name a judge of the province who understands the language of the parties, and that he shall have the power of a judge of the Exchequer Court.

Deputy Judges Authorized.

After some discusion he withdrew his amendment in favor of that of Senator Belcourt, which gave the judge of the Exchequer Court authority to appoint, with the approval of the governor in council, for special cases as deputy judge any person provided such an appointee in Quebec and Manitoba is proficient in the two official languages.

Too Much for One Judge.

Speaking to his amendment, Senator Belcourt said that the business of the Exchequer Court was now too large to be handled by one man whether he spoke the two official languages or not. This was shown by the fact that there were now a hundred and forty-eight expporriation cases to be heard in Madawaska. His amendment was intended to meet the congestion of exchequer business as well as to solve the language difficulty.

Further action was deferred until Tuesday next.

FOREST FIRE CAUSED HEAVY LOSS IN MAINE

Kennebunk, Me., May 12—A forest fire burned over about 500 acres of land on the Wells turnpike, between the western divisions of the Boston and Maine R. R., and the ocean this afternoon. The fire started near the farm of Arthur Libby, and swept along furiously, fanned by the western gale. It looked so threatening at one time that the entire village department and all the available men were called out to fight it. The large estate of Chas Parsons of New York, at Crescent Surf, was in a direct line of the flames, and Robert W. Parsons, a son of the owner, hurried to the village in an automobile to give the alarm, but the blaze was gotten under control before it reached any buildings. The loss is estimated at between $5,000 and $10,000.

MAY GET LONG TERM.

Fredericton, May 12.—P. McCoy, of McCoy and Wilford, Grand Trunk Pacific contractors at McGivney Junction, returned today from Montreal, where he was a witness in the trial of John Dubois, the defaulting subcontractor, whose debts in this city and vicinity amounted to about $10,000. Dubois was charged with forging the signature of McCoy and Wilford on a cheque for about $900 in the Bank of Montreal and attempting to utter worthless cheques. He pleaded not guilty and the trial was brief, one of the witnesses being O. B. Jackson, accountant for McCoy and Wilford. Finally Dubois was found guilty and remanded for a week for sentence, the judge telling him that sentence might be anywhere from 10 years upwards. Dubois was recently found guilty and sentenced to a short term for stealing a fur-lined coat.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Building lots, also houses built while you wait at Westfield Centre. Three minutes walk from Westfield Station; five minutes walk from steamboat landing. Apply to Lebaron M. Jones, Westfield Centre, N. B.

A GOOD PAYING dry goods and clothing business for both sexes for sale in the best town near the border line in New Brunswick, for reason lack of capital or partner, wanted with a capital from $3,000 to $5,000 to increase same; good income for two. Particulars given to people meaning business; no brokers. Address, Partner, L. B. B. 11-5-6

FOR SALE—Two Heavy Horses, 1300 to 1400 lbs. each. Apply Keith & Co. 409 Haymarket Square.

FOR SALE—Second hand Gasoline Engine. Selling because too light for our purpose. Can be seen running at Emery & McLaughlin Co. Ltd., 90-96 City road. 7-5-tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A farm situated on the St. John River in a good state of cultivation. Apply at 24 Germain St.

FOR SALE—Freehold property corner Prince and St. James streets, with 3 story brick building thereon, containing 3 stores and hotel, all rented. Apply to H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 20-4-tf. 65 Prince Wm. St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—That desirable cottage lately occupied by Mrs. G. W. Marsters, centrally situated in the village of St. Martins, good water supply, buildings in good repair. Apply to R. F. Hastings, St. Martins, N. B.

WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—50 men for Railway Construction work. Wages $1.60 per day. Apply Grant's Employment Agency, 205 Charlotte Street West. 13-5-2

WANTED—To rent, or purchase, a house, nine or ten rooms. Address, A. Y., Standard Office. 13-5-tf.

WANTED—Farm Hand—Man about 50 years old, single preferred. Apply S. Mayes, 215 Wi[illegible] Street, West. 11-5-3

IMMEDIATELY WANTED—Men and lady salespeople for departmental stores, in St. Stephen, N. B. Good wages and steady employment to right party; one understanding bookkeeping preferred; refernce and bond required. Address Box 210, St. Stephen, N. 11-5-6

LINOTYPE OPERATORS — Wanted, two experienced linotype operators. Must hold Union Card. Apply The Standard, St. John. 20-4-tf.

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