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...PRESENT  
...FRIDAY'S  
...MEETING

...now been fixed upon as  
... the meeting of the Ame-  
... on, Fredericton, New  
... Marathons for the  
... of the Provincial League,  
... city, the outside repre-  
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... will be represented by  
... s, sometimes known as  
... nmore will come down  
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... Ronald, Mr. J. Bradbury,  
... Tilley, and Mr. Eddie

... photographers began to get  
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... made no public contri-  
... he took up his position  
... for the photographs  
... tin heard him murmur to  
... with a smile, "Sixty-  
... h? That's very odd. In-  
... more inappreciable. I only  
... w, thirty cartridges."

DR. WORKMAN SPEAKS OF THE ATONEMENT

(Ottawa Citizen.) Before a large and highly appreciative audience in the Y. M. C. A. last night, Rev. Dr. Geo. C. Workman, of Montreal, gave the closing one of his series of lectures on the Atonement, dealing with the Atonement of Theories. After giving the various theories evolving through the generations and showing in what they were wrong, the speaker said that in his judgment all thought of constructing a theory of atonement should be discouraged as a theory was but an attempt to set forth in a speculative way what was plainly expressed in the scriptures. Atonement was not a theory, but a fact, a fact of experience. In its experimental sense, it was the life of right relations to God in Christ.

In opening Rev. Dr. Workman dealt historically with six theories in regard to the atonement, all growing out of the three generic theories—the sacrificial, the governmental and the moral ones. The first of these dealt with the sacrificial one, according to which Christ delivered men from sin by paying a price for their redemption. The view held by Origen and Augustine was that the ransom was paid to Satan to induce him to release man from his power. It was shown by the speaker that Jesus was a ransom in a symbolic sense—in the sense of something done for men and not something given to God, because atonement was in the character of God.

The second was the satisfaction theory of Anselm who taught the doctrine of vicarious satisfaction. His explanation proceeded on an analogy with civil law and viewed the satisfaction due to God as a debt. As to this, the speaker said: "God does not require satisfaction, but what He requires is that men turn from sin to righteousness. We must proceed on the analogy of paternal love, not of civil law."

The third theory was the substitutional one, which proceeded on the analogy of criminal law. In this the view was that the satisfaction due to God consisted in punishment and suffering and the death of Christ were regarded as a vicarious punishment. But the scriptures, it was shown, did not represent Him as a vicarious punishment; they represented Him as obedient to the will of His Father, effecting the reconciliation of God and man.

The fourth, the commercial theory, was that which pushed the idea of the payment of a debt to an extent that was repellent. An illustration of this was found in such a hymn as "Free From the Law, O Happy Creature." "We are free," the speaker said, "from the ceremonial law, but nothing can free us from the claims of the moral law, and no one but ourselves can pay the moral debt we owe."

The governmental theory, constructed by Grotius in the 12th century, was the fifth. According to it, Christ was not actually punished for the sins of men, but He endured suffering, which God as a righteous ruler could accept as a substitute for punishment and so meet the demands of His moral law. In this case, Rev. Dr. Workman showed that man was viewed as a criminal rather than a child and that no one could meet the demands of the moral law for another.

The sixth was the moral theory, which in one form regarded the work of Christ merely as an example, and in another form as a moral influence. The speaker was shown to be in accordance with the latter view. "It is as the mediator of eternal life that Christ is regarded in the New Testament," he said. After questions at the close of the lecture, Mr. W. J. Topley, who was impressed by the speaker's treatment of the subject in the series of lectures, in that he endeavored to develop the meaning of the Scripture in regard to it.

ROGHEMONT TO HANG. Death for Negro Convicted of Horrible Crime. Stratford, Ont., May 7.—Frank Roghemont, a negro, was yesterday found guilty of murdering Mrs. Mary Peake at her home in Roghemont, Ontario, on September 30 last. Last night he was sentenced by Mr. Justice Riddell to be hanged on June 28 next. Roghemont was found apparently sane in the case of the Peake house, beside the dead body of Mrs. Peake by one of the sons, who had come in from the fields for a drink. The medical evidence went to show that death was the result of physical and mental shock. Judge Riddell in his charge to the jury commented strongly on the dastardly nature of the crime and the complete character of the evidence adduced.

THE SEASON OF 1909; LADIES CAN USE THEIR JUDGMENT

New York, May 8.—The more the season advances the clearer it becomes that no particular style predominates at the present time and that none will predominate for some time to come, at least not during the coming summer. French authorities on dress have taken their ideas from a number of widely separated periods and have so cleverly mingled them that the result only may be considered and not the exact period whence they came. It seems that women as a class will no longer accept freakish and outlandish styles, no matter who may have launched them. Styles must be modified to suit the more highly refined and developed taste of the individual and even then they are accepted only in so far as they harmonize with the individual type. Only women without taste and refinement will, nowadays, slavishly follow an extreme and unbecoming fashion simply because it happens to be launched from some prominent shop in Paris or elsewhere.

The sheath gown of last autumn never became popular, not because it was immodest, but because it was becoming only to women with nearly perfect shapes and those women, not to fortunate as to have the shape of a sylph, utterly declined to make themselves conspicuous or even ridiculous in a sheath gown, plainly disclosing every defect of their form. It is quite probable that never before, in the history of feminine fashion, were hats as unspeakably ugly and unbecoming as at the present time. But, although freakish hats built after the models of peach baskets, cheese boxes and bread bowls are common everywhere at the present time, no woman of refinement and good taste will ever disgrace herself by wearing them. A stroll along Fifth Avenue or through Central Park on a bright and sunny day would open the eyes of many women who are wearing these monstrosities, believing that they are in accord with the style affected by well-dressed women of fashion.

In spite of the fact that many of the modern models contain suggestions taken from the style of 1830, it would be extremely difficult to point out any particular feature in the modern dresses which clearly belonged to that period. More than any other Oriental influence is shown in the beauty and glitter of rich and abundant trimmings. Both the Directoire and the Empire style have been materially modified. Although the one is in the form of a Princess style, it continues to be in favor, the new waistline is much nearer the normal than it has been for some time. Medieval styles appear in many costumes, but they must be decidedly modified before they may hope to become generally popular. They are a little too ultra to suit the taste of women who are in the habit of dressing artistically. But, the advent of the medieval style indicates that the natural waistline will again return to favor and that by next fall it will be popular in the models for winter wear.

Willow plumes are extremely well adapted for trimming these attractive hats. The most popular style is a simple straight up at the side, or laid along the hat and falling over the hair. Willow plumes are extremely well adapted for trimming these attractive hats. The most popular style is a simple straight up at the side, or laid along the hat and falling over the hair. Willow plumes are extremely well adapted for trimming these attractive hats. The most popular style is a simple straight up at the side, or laid along the hat and falling over the hair.

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WOODSTOCK TOWN COUNCIL MEETING. Woodstock, May 8.—A meeting of the Carleton county Agricultural Society will be held at 7 o'clock on Friday, May 14th, to further consider the question of holding an exhibition in Woodstock this fall.

Town Council. The regular meeting of the town council was held tonight. The C. E. R. through its superintendent, Robert King, pointed out that last year the railway used 6,519,862 gallons of water for which it paid \$24.37. It was paying at the rate of 3.6c a thousand gallons while it claimed was too large an amount, and it wished a reduction. Referred to water committee.

Band Grant. After speeches by Aid. Dugan, McManus and other, the council gave a grant of \$250 to the band with the understanding that that body would give a weekly concert on the square from the middle of May until the middle of September, when the weather was so permit, and that all instruments and uniforms that may come into the possession of the band during the summer season will remain the property of the town.

WAS A REAL POSTMAN. Little Willie was missed by his mother for some time, and when he appeared, she asked: "Where have you been, my pet?" "Playing postman," replied her pet. "I gave a letter to all the houses in our road. Real letters, too." "Where on earth did you get them?" questioned his mother in amusement. "They were those old ones in your wardrobe drawer, tied up with ribbons," said Little Willie.

JOE MARTIN PROTECTION

(Toronto News.) In his speeches at Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Joseph Martin has denounced protection as the source of innumerable political evils. He attempts to prove his argument by the experience of Canada. But is protection now, or has it ever been, the cause of serious corruption in this country? Twenty or twenty-five years ago there was serious looseness in the handling of Western lands and timber. In 1891 there were revelations of grave departmental maladministration at Ottawa. There has been jobbery in contracts and abuses in the distribution of public subsidies. We have had, of late, the distressing facts revealed by the Civil Service Commission and Mr. Justice Caspell's inquiry. But in none of these cases did the trail of corruption lead to protection.

Trusted to Argument. It has never been established that huge sums of money were paid for changes in the fiscal system. No doubt many protectionists were amongst the contributors to Conservative electoral funds in 1878 and 1882 and 1891. But even then the greater amounts were obtained from other sources. Generally the manufacturers of Canada have not looked favorably on any organized conspiracy to corrupt the voters. They have had a regard for the reputation of the country, as well as for their own interests. They have trusted to argument and appeal rather than to heavy contributions for the purchase of constituencies.

That Huge Funds Were Not Needed to secure popular support for the system. The chances are that some of our electoral contests would have been more corrupt if this had been the reason for our policy. It is when there are no issues before a country that the agencies of corruption are most active and powerful. The academic free trader is an amazingly self-righteous person. He believes that no one is honest but himself. He is always in the pulpit, and the cant of his cult is always on his tongue. In Canada we even have to put up with this pretentious moral superiority from the supporters of a Government which practices protection and preaches low tariff. They have abandoned the creed, but cannot get rid of their pious rhetoric.

An Ideal Civilization. Possibly a free trade world would present a picture of civilization, but the world will not have free trade, and it is idle to think that Canada can abolish protection. The system is essential to the growth of the Canadian Empire, and the preservation of Canadian nationality. It is necessary in order to keep Canadians in their own country, to provide markets for Canadian producers, to support the Lake fleets and the industrial fabric, and the preservation of the natural resources of the country for the general national advantage. In practice there is no difference between the two great political organizations, and the professional traders should either recognize the fact and eschew cant and humbug, or recall Mr. Joseph Martin from England, where he does not seem to be badly wanted, and organize as a separate party under his leadership.

TROPHY FOR LONG TRIP OF BALLOON

Boston, Mass., May 7.—A valuable trophy for the pilot of a balloon landing first on the island of Montreal after starting from the State of Massachusetts, United States, south of the latitude of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be offered by the Automobile Club of Canada, according to a resolution of the board of directors of that club, W. H. Dandurand, has sent to the Aero Club of New England. It also announced that E. Tarte, one of the directors of the Automobile Club of Canada, will offer another trophy to the balloon landing nearest the office of a Montreal newspaper in which he is an owner.

Both trophies are offered through the Aero Club of New England and are open to all pilots affiliated with this club and the Automobile Club of America. Competition for these prizes will start at once, the first entries being the New England Club's new balloon the "Massachusetts," which will start at Pittsburg on Saturday May 15, and the new balloon of the Springfield Club, the "City of Springfield," which will be christened at Springfield the latter part of next week or the week following.

The air line distance from Pittsburg to Montreal island is two hundred and twelve miles. Professor V. H. Pickering, president of the Aero Club of New England, will shortly call a meeting of the directors to take official action upon the granting of the trophy to the club of Canada and the newspaper and will be a committee on balloons and ascensions arrange a few details of the contest to be submitted to the Canadian people for their approval.

The White Haired Boy. Hamilton Spectator. Wm. Mackenzie King has reached Vancouver on his way back from the Orient. Berlin will now proceed with its home program, including an arch with the inscription, "Willie We Have Surely Missed You." If greedy preparations are used on the face too frequently, they will cause the growth of dandruff.

COMPETED FOR UNFAITHFUL WIFE TO LURE LOVER TO HIS DOOM: CRIME DONE ON EASTER SUNDAY

Hattiesburg, Miss., May 8.—A great deal of interest is manifested not only in this county, but throughout the state, in the fate of G. L. Crosby and his wife, Minnie Crosby, who will be tried for the brutal murder of J. R. McShann at the term of the Forrest county circuit court beginning here next Monday. The crime, which was one of the most sensational in the history of this section, and presented many unusual and interesting features, was committed on Easter Sunday of this year. As both Crosby and his wife have made complete confessions, it is expected that the trial will not consume much time.

According to the confession of the murderers the crime was planned by Crosby, who was before the court, who conceived the fiendish idea of compelling his unfaithful wife to not only lure her lover to his doom, but actually to become the accomplice in the widest sense of the word. She pressed the trigger of the shotgun with which her husband aimed at the defenceless victim.

When the partly decayed body of McShann, mutilated by six and a half years, was found in a secluded spot near the Bowie street bridge in Leaf river swamp on April 31, Coroner Fairley called a jury and held an inquest. As there was evidence that Mrs. Crosby had been intimate with the murdered man, she was arrested and submitted to an examination before the coroner's jury. She denied all knowledge of the crime, and was remanded to the county jail. There she made a full confession to Deputy Sheriff D. G. McElvray, who induced Crosby to appear before the coroner's jury and repeat her confession the same evening.

Mrs. Crosby admitted that she had been intimate with McShann and had been the cause of his death. She was working with the logging crew in the swamp near the Bowie street bridge, while her husband, a saw filer in the employ of the Melvin Lumber Company at Patal, was working with the logging crew in the swamp near the Bowie street bridge, while her husband, a saw filer in the employ of the Melvin Lumber Company at Patal, was working with the logging crew in the swamp near the Bowie street bridge.

THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT THE BANKER OF THE G. T. P.

(Montreal Gazette.) The fact that in the final division in the House of Commons on the Grand Trunk Pacific loan bill the Government's majority was only 26 probably does not mean much, save as a reason to the supporters of the Government which practices protection and preaches low tariff. They have abandoned the creed, but cannot get rid of their pious rhetoric.

Getting Light. (Saturday Night.) "Not had little houses for the colonies," said Mr. James Wright, an Inspector of the Poor and Clerk of the Parish Council of Glasgow, the other day, when Mr. George Wright, of the Walker House, Toronto, met him at Halifax and took him for a ride around the city. Mr. Wright played "possum," the lay low.

Another Advantage. Toronto Star. Another advantage of the Daylight Saving bill will be that the hired man who now gets up with the sun at 5 a. m. will not feel so bad about it when he sees by the clock that it is 5 a. m.

LOST LOST—A GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN... FOR SALE—Two Heavy Horses... FOR SALE—Second hand Gasoline Engine... FOR SALE—Freehold property corner Prince and St. James streets... WANTED LINOTYPE OPERATORS... Professional. HAZEN & RAYMOND, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, 108 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

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Relief and Aid Society. The annual meeting of the Relief and Aid Society will be held at the office of the Society, 71 Bowring Row, on Monday, May 10, at 4 p. m. CHAS. A. EVERTT, Secretary. 7-5-31 ANNUAL MEETING The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of The Saint John Reg. Estate Company, Ltd., will be held in the office of the company, 125 Life Building, on Wednesday, May 12, at 4 p. m. LEONARD P. D. TILLEY, Managing Director.

Occasionally a man gets angry and tries to raise the roof, and is only prevented by the mortgage that holds it down.