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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

100 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 29, 1904.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

The first bishop of Nova Scotia was like many of his flock, a Loyalist. A comrade in exile, he could fairly be called one of themselves. The third bishop was his son, who had been brought up and educated in this country and was better acquainted with it than with any other. The fourth was a Nova Scotian by birth, educated in England, where he had entered the ministry and served for eight years preceding his call to the position of bishop at the age of thirty-two. His successor, the retiring bishop, is an Englishman, who before his appointment had been twelve years in the United States, whither he has now returned. The clergymen and laymen who have to make choice of a new bishop of Nova Scotia selected on Saturday a young Canadian, educated in Canada, whose work hitherto as teacher and preacher has been in Canada. Dr. Coyle is described as one of the great preachers of Ontario, and is known to be one of the finest scholars among the Anglican clergy of Canada. He has not seen his way clear to accept the election. Dr. Armitage, who was apparently the first choice of the laity, is now in charge of a large Halifax parish. He also is a Canadian by birth, education and service in the church. Mr. Binney, who was the favorite candidate of the clergy in several ballots, is, like his father, who was bishop of Nova Scotia for thirty-seven years, a native of the province, educated at English schools, and a graduate of Oxford. His work as a minister has been done in England, and he has already declined the bishopric of New Westminster. It would appear from the despatches and from the ballots that the majority of the laity represented in this electoral college have a different view from that of the clergy. The ballots show a rather extraordinary divergence when it is considered that the clergy and the lay delegates come from the same congregations. While this variation is probably connected more or less with the question of high and low church, it does not appear to be extreme, since the clergy found themselves willing to elect Dr. Coyle, a Wycliffe professor, belonging to the appointment leaves the question open and suggests considerable difficulty. Yet there must be in the Canadian clergy several no less capable than the able men who have been bishops of Nova Scotia.

ANOTHER INSUBORDINATE.

It is a fact of solemn significance that Auditor General McDougall resigns office at a time when parliament is authorizing enormous expenditures of money. The auditor has guarded with unceasing vigilance the public expenditure. He has sometimes been overruled by treasury boards, and sometimes payments have been made when he had no opportunity to make an audit. But he has headed off many schemes and intercepted many booties, and the terror of his

name and office have a wholesome effect on many of those public plunderers who have both parties. But like Dundonald Mr. McDougall commits offences. He dictates to ministers. In short, Mr. McDougall is an insubordinate.

The auditor general is an officer of parliament. It is his duty to see that no money is spent without parliamentary authority for other purposes, than those authorized. He is compelled by law and his oath to see that no accounts are paid unless properly certified. He is there by appointment of Alexander Mackenzie, charged with the duty of protecting the treasury, not only from contractors and paymasters, but from ministers themselves. Mr. McDougall has shown himself no respecter of persons.

Mr. McDougall has explained the cause of his retirement. He is as capable a man as ever, and with his experience and disposition much more capable than any new man would be. But he declares that some changes in the audit act are necessary to prevent such over-payments as he has exposed in the Davis contract. Much money has been lost by reason of the fact that contractors may be paid without parliamentary authority more than their contract calls for. A simple change has been sought which would make these and other frauds or errors impossible, or at least more difficult. These changes are the more necessary now that the construction by government of some 2,000 miles of railway has been authorized. With these enormous expenditures at hand and with the results of his recent discoveries before him, Mr. McDougall is too conscientious a man to attempt to deal with these outlays without the additional safeguards from peculation. He made his recommendations a year ago, and the government, which is delighted to get rid of him, paid no attention to the request.

THE COUNTRY PUNISHED.

The crime of Lord Dundonald has been well established. He is guilty of telling a meeting of officers exactly how Mr. Fisher had acted in the matter of the organization of the corps of Scottish Dragoons. Every word that he uttered was true. But his statement was an act of insubordination, and the best commander the Canadian militia ever had is driven from office.

Whether this treatment of Lord Dundonald is just or unjust need not be discussed here. It has not harmed Lord Dundonald. The opposition leader spoke truly when he said that this gallant officer leaves Canada with his reputation unimpaired. His brother officers in the old country will not think the less of him because he resented the degradation of the force under his command, and certainly the best sentiment of the Canadian people supports the commander's desire to have the militia organized as a military force and not as a political machine.

No punishment has been inflicted on Lord Dundonald by the politicians who make their claim of official supremacy in such blatant fashion. The punishment has been inflicted upon the country. It is the militia of Canada which pays the penalty. The government has got rid of another impediment to the devastating work of the machine. A splendid general has escaped from a position where he could hardly be useful without giving offence to some political boss. But the militia of Canada has lost a magnificent commander, under whom all soldiers are proud to serve. They pay the penalty. The punishment falls also upon the country, which maintains the militia not altogether for the support of a minister of war, or even for the aggrandisement of a minister of agriculture, but partly for the defence of the Dominion. It is not the loss of a good officer alone which has come to pass. The country has come to know that no other officer who loves his work and earnestly tries to make the most of the resources placed under his command can hold his position.

PORT ROYAL AND PLYMOUTH.

It would be pretty hard for Hon. Charles Francis Adams to support in argument his claim that Plymouth is an older colony than Annapolis. Mr. Adams bases the contention on the fact that a colony requires women and the family. Even if this were granted, the case would not be made out. Port Royal had European women in it long before the Pilgrims came to America. In the second season Madame Hebert was there. One of her sons was born in the colony. Madame Poutinricourt was at Port Royal with her husband and her sons, and no doubt she had several women with her. The Port Royal colony in the first half dozen years had considerable well tilled fields and well tilled gardens. Fruit trees were imported. A grist mill was built and operated. There were doctors, and mechanics of many kinds. Several of those small craft of six to twelve tons, used for coasting the shores of the continent, were built at Port Royal in the first three years, under the direction of Champdore and others. Some at least of the people went to the settlement intending to remain. In fact all the elements of a permanent colony seem to have been present. Plymouth was half a lifetime later. When the Pilgrims sailed

for Massachusetts the conditions of life on the New England coast were fairly well understood in Europe. The period of experiment was past.

AN ALL-CANADIAN C. P. R.

It might be good business for the Canadian Pacific Company to establish an all-Canadian route of its own between Montreal and St. John. The company has already suffered on at least one occasion from the circumstance that its trucks cross the Stairs of Maine. That circumstance transferred the export cattle business for a part of the winter of 1902-3 to the Intercolonial, and increased to some extent the freight charge. Possibly there was also some loss at the time of the war in South Africa. Very likely some inconvenience is found at times in the bonding of freight, and possibly there are occasional annoyances over immigrants. All these causes of friction are no doubt reduced to a minimum by the courtesy and helpfulness of the United States officers, who, like our own, do their best to make matters go pleasantly on both sides of the line. But at the best it is not quite the same as an all-Canadian road.

It is hard to tell what the future may bring. The suggestion is constantly made that the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy by the Empire will result in the discontinuance of the bonding privilege. There is no earthly reason why that should follow, for the Empire would only be adopting a policy which has prevailed for a generation in the United States and other countries. But a far-sighted railway company, having enormous interests at stake, might think it only prudent to provide for such a contingency as is suggested. For it may be taken as certain that before ten years some form of imperial preference will be in operation.

From St. John to Montreal by the short line is 480 miles. The distance is only 49 miles farther by the C. P. R. line to Fredericton, thence up river to Edmundston, and by way of the Temiscouata and Intercolonial to Montreal. If this can be shortened by avoiding the bend at Riviere du Loup, and making a straight course where the present C. P. R. route follows the head of the river to Woodstock, the distance would be about the same as that by the short line. No doubt that would cost a good deal to bring the lines in this province up to a trunk line standard, and if necessary to build a more direct road rather than the Intercolonial. But there would be the advantage of a better settled country and more traffic than is found in Maine. There would be security from international complications, and, perhaps, a railway with easier grades. The proposed road would be a far shorter all-Canadian route to St. John than is offered by the Intercolonial or the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL, ETC.

It appears to be settled that Dr. Anglin, now assistant to the superintendent of the Protestant hospital for the insane near Montreal, has been appointed to the charge of the institution at Fairville. This position has been kept for a long time in charge of a temporary officer. If Dr. Travers were the most capable man in the world he could hardly have done effective work with his limited authority and uncertain tenure of office. The position is one of great responsibility, and the new superintendent has his work ready for him if he is to make the hospital the institution that its name implies. We hope that the best expectations that the government has been led to entertain in respect to Dr. Anglin may be realized, and that he may be supported in any well considered improvements he shall promote in the equipments and methods of the institution.

ATTEMPTS THAT FAILED.

Mr. Blair sought to preserve the country from a contract which as he said involved a sheer, unjustifiable waste of \$150,000,000. Mr. Blair had to go, and the waste goes on. Lord Dundonald tried to protect the militia from the ravages of the meanest type of machine politicians. Lord Dundonald had to go, but the machine politician still prevails. The auditor general attempted to guard the treasury from the public plunderer. He too is obliged to retire, and the plunderer is triumphant.

HERE ARE THREE.

The Fredericton Herald remarks that Senator Drummond and Mr. Hugh Montague Allan are torjies and must have been knighted on the recommendation of the Laurier government. It demands the name of any liberal senator or public man who was ever recommended for knighthood by a Tory cabinet. There is no doubt about Senator Drummond's politics, but the Herald is not authorized to write down Sir Hugh M. Allan a Tory. Still we take pleasure in meeting the Herald's demand, by giving the names of Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Henri Joly. These were among the liberals knighted when the conservatives ruled Canada. As they comprised about one-fifth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's original cabinet, one would have thought that the Herald would recall their names without assuming to us.

TOP-HEAVY.

There was a difference of opinion between the minister of militia and Lord Dundonald about the ordnance corps. The commander said that the following list contained too large a proportion of officers: 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 4 Lieutenants, 27 Storekeepers and Armourers, 5 Staff-Sergeants, 20 Sergeants and 34 Rank and File. Still he submitted with the best grace he could and went off to his work in the west. When he came back he found the number of colonels increased to seven.

The Bangor Commercial is responsible for the following, which seems to have been written by some one who did not know: "Old home week at Annapolis, N. S., takes on a distinct American color. Our cruisers are the only war vessels present, our public men are the most conspicuous speakers, and Nova Scotians who have lived all their lives in the states are a majority of the spectators. It simply paves the way for the grand reunion, when the United States and Canada shall celebrate the first anniversary of their consolidation. When? 'Wait a little longer, boys.'"

The clever and industrious pick-pockets who have followed the terecentenary seem to have fallen in with the spirit of the occasion. They displayed no race prejudice. British, French and United States citizens and officials were robbed with charming impartiality.

The celebration at St. John and Annapolis in interest and enthusiasm. A melancholy human interest will always be associated with the border which De Montes made his first American home, where he buried nearly half his first colony.

Not a single independent journal in Canada so far as we have seen, supports the government in its dispute with Lord Dundonald.

ST. STEPHEN RACES.

Manv Entries in for the Dominion Day Events.

ST. STEPHEN, June 27.—John C. Henry, keeper of records and seals of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the maritime provinces, who has been ill for a number of months, is at present in a critical condition. Two good races are assured at St. Stephen driving park on Dominion Day with the following entries: 230 class, trot and pace, Chas. Fairweather, M. H. Keys, St. Stephen, Nellie F. M. Cone, Calais, Day Book, J. M. Johnson, Calais, Fairview Chimes, J. M. Johnson, Calais. Harness Race: Dolly Pullen, M. Cone, Calais. Wilkes Boy, Alex. Milne, St. Stephen; Baron Silver, J. M. Johnson, Chas. Fairweather, Harry L. W. M. McCormick, St. Stephen. Birdgardo, E. H. Barter, St. Stephen.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORD Headache Powders.

ON THE C. P. R.

Talk of Doing Away With the Maine Section.

The Gain Would Be Only Eleven Miles but the Road Would Be All Canadian.

through the state of Maine would be abandoned. The line from St. John to Fredericton Junction will, it is said, be used as at present, then the run will be made from the Junction to Fredericton, across the bridge and up along the present Gibson road to what is known as old Newburg Junction. A new section will be built from this Junction to Peel, on the St. John river, a territory on which there are no engineering difficulties to be encountered. From Peel the present line will be used up to probably St. Francis. From this point a new line will be built to connect with the company's system at Quebec city, and from Quebec to Montreal there is already a well equipped road.

The C. P. R. would thus be made an entirely Canadian railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The gain in time would be infinitesimal, as only eleven miles in distance would be cut off by the change.

In speaking of the advantages that would accrue from the change, a prominent railway man said this morning: "It is not to save this eleven miles that the company propose to make a change. Several advantages will be gained. There will be freedom from the exacting and often irritating demands of the United States territory. The change will appeal to the all-Canadian sentiment already so very strong in this country; it will remove the chief cause of friction with some foreign roads and corporations; it will give a much more substantial road, maintained at less cost than the road now running through Maine, and which would require in a very few years a heavy expenditure to put into proper shape; it will give a road which can be considered comparatively safe for quick travelling, and which will thus give the company advantages over all competitors in through traffic."

ESTEY FAILURE.

Settlement Has Not Been Arranged and Matter May go to Courts.

FREDERICTON, June 27.—Attorney General Pugsley at the instance of Hon. F. P. Thompson and a number of other unsecured creditors of the bankrupt estate of R. A. Estey, lumberman, has given an opinion in reference to the claims of John E. Moore, George McKean and A. F. Randolph & Sons, who assert a priority over other vendors. In regard to John E. Moore's claim the opinion states that inasmuch as Mr. Moore holds an assignment of the timber limits he therefore has a property in the logs cut thereon, but only to that extent. The contract of George McKean, not having been executed in accordance with the provisions of the bill of sale act is null and void, as against the unsecured creditors. The claim of A. F. Randolph & Sons is that they are in the

position of trustees for the People's Bank of New Brunswick, but Dr. Pugsley is of the opinion that since the bank act prescribes definitely for the hypothecation of lumber to chartered banks to secure advances and the courts always construe these contracts strictly, the claim of Messrs. Randolph is untenable. It is thought that a settlement will be amicably reached, but if not the matter will be contested in the courts. In the meantime an agreement has been reached whereby the lumber will be manufactured and the proceeds lodged to the credit of the trustees in some chartered bank.

NEW BROOMS.

Sussex Town Council Did Some Good Work at First Meeting.

SUSSEX, June 27.—The councillors of the town of Sussex were sworn in this morning before H. H. Parlee, attorney at law, at ten o'clock, and immediately thereafter held their first meeting, the full board being present. His Worship Mayor McKay briefly addressed the council, pointing out the necessity for carrying on the business of the town prudently, promptly and fearlessly, allowing no private or sentimental considerations to come between the members of the board and their duty to the public that had entrusted to their guardianship the interests of the town. His worship stated that the first meeting would be somewhat informal in character, as the object was more especially to organize and plan for future work. In order to cut down expenses it was deemed best that the offices of town clerk and town treasurer be amalgamated, and that all the duties of these officers be performed by the same official. The council felt too, that legal assistance would be necessary in the work of organizing, drafting and construing the incorporation act, and J. Arthur Freeze was unanimously given the appointment. George Whiteman was appointed special policeman during trial. Others will be appointed later. Mr. Freeze who has been appointed town clerk and treasurer of the town of Sussex, is a busy lawyer, who has given a large amount of his time in assisting to place the Sussex schools in the recognized place they now hold. He has been a member of the board of school trustees and its secretary for nearly ten years and it was the satisfactory management of the school finances that brought him prominently to the front as first town treasurer of Sussex. He contested the county a few years ago against the local government. Since that he has devoted himself entirely to his private affairs. The council adjourned on the motion of J. A. MacArthur to meet on Friday evening, July 1st, at 8 o'clock in the office of the stipendiary magistrate here.

A bicycle stolen at the Bank of Nova Scotia the evening of June 13 from Chas. Fairweather, a bank clerk, was recovered today by Constable William McLeod, and is now in the office of the stipendiary magistrate.

The officers of the camp are beginning to arrive. Col. Vince arrived on Saturday and went right to the grounds. Col. McLean and Major A. E. Massie arrived tonight and went right to camp.

THREE BURNED.

By Destruction of a Fireworks Factory

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Three persons lost their lives and a half dozen were injured late today as the result of the explosion of a small bundle of fireworks in the storeroom of the Diamond Fireworks Company of No. 325 Arch street. The dead: Jacob Janovitch, aged 23 years; — Oberman, 27 years; Lena Simpson, 21 years. The fireworks concern occupied the first floor of the building. The second floor was vacant and the third occupied by the French Hat and Bonnet Frame Company. Janovitch was the proprietor of the hat and bonnet concern, and Oberman and Miss Simpson were his employees. The three were the only persons who were above the first floor. About a dozen persons were employed by the fireworks company. The flames spread to the building occupied by H. S. Kilner & Co., publishers of Catholic books, and that occupied by J. T. Cheney & Bros., dealers in automobile supplies, but did no serious damage. The entire loss on the three buildings, including stock, is estimated at \$30,000. There was no insurance on the fireworks establishment.

DR. McCOMB RESIGNS.

KINGSTON, June 27.—Rev. Dr. McComb, professor of theology in Queen's University, has resigned. This climate did not agree with his wife, hence the professor's withdrawal.

"NERVOUS AND IRRITABLE."

Peru-na is Invaluable to Ailing Women.



Celia Harrington.

Miss Celia Harrington, 323 Second avenue, Detroit, Mich., writes: "Weakness has filled many months of my life with suffering. Through carelessness I caught a severe cold two years ago which settled in catarrh and seriously interfered with the regular functions of the body, and made me nervous and irritable. I began taking Peru-na and found in it a faithful helper, as it enriched my blood and invigorated the whole system. I have no pains now and am always well."

Female weakness is generally dependent upon catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free literature.

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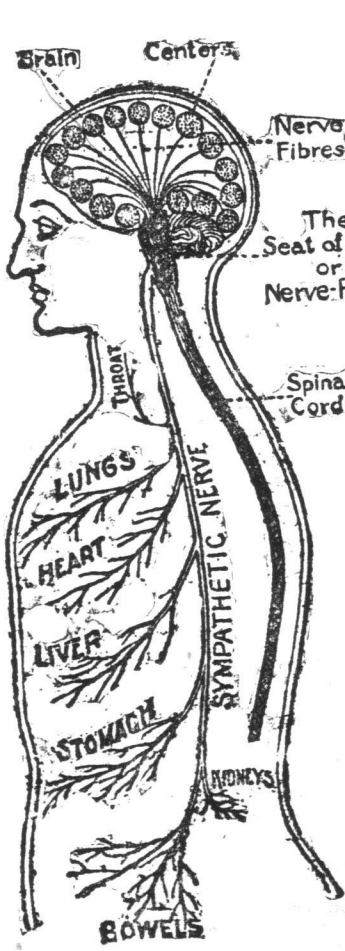
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NERVOUS HEADACHE

Is One of the First Symptoms to Warn You of Prostration and Paralysis—Its Cause and the Only Way of Bringing About a Permanent Cure—Statements of Cured Ones.

That headache should be one of the first and most noticeable symptoms of nervous exhaustion is readily understood by a study of the accompanying illustration. All the nerve force which is required to control and regulate the various organs and members of the body is created in the nerve centres of the brain. For this purpose an enormous quantity of pure, rich blood is necessary. Just as soon as the blood becomes thin, weak and watery, as it usually does in the spring, the brain is deprived of the nourishment required and there is waste and decay of the nerve cells. One of the first results is headache and sleeplessness, brain fog and feelings of fatigue and discouragement. If the wasting process



is not checked indigestion, weak action of the heart and other symptoms of nervous prostration and paralysis soon follow. Headache powders and quick cures cannot possibly afford more than temporary relief, and the result is most disastrous to the nervous system. By its extraordinary blood-building power and nerve-restoring qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about thorough and lasting cure by positively removing the cause. There is no excuse for anyone to suffer from repeated attacks of headache and constantly run the risk of paralysis or some dreadful form of nervous disease when this great food cure is at hand—a certain and natural cure.

Mrs. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid medicine. I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on about once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried headache powders and quick cures, which did no good. About eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since. It made a thorough and lasting cure."

Mrs. W. H. Hill, Queen Street East, Truro, N.S., states:—"My nervous system was all out of order. I could not sleep and had severe attacks of nervous headaches. Some time ago I bought a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and an hour after I found this preparation a wonderful strengthener. My nervous system has been toned up under this treatment. I can rest and sleep well and my head does not give me the slightest trouble."

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states:—"I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headaches and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored. I sleep very much better, and that distressing feeling of numbness has disappeared."

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes:—"I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache from which I used to be a great sufferer and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The greatest of restoratives for the blood and nerves. 50 cents a box, six bottles for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies. By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new flesh and tissue are being added to the body.

CITY

Recent Events In

Together With Co Correspondence Exchange

WANTED—A car from ten to twenty

Str. Eva sailed for Sydney and take in a part complete with dead

Bicyclists and all BENTLEY'S Limit joints lumber and

John M. Smith Windsor are at the come here for the

Tug Springhill night from Parr laden barge.

Chronic Constipation money back. LAX never fail. Small easy to take. Price 50c.

The Norwegian Capt. Olsen, is dead. This vessel German cargo then proceeded to Now she is at No will load.

The death occurred urday of James Daniel Usher, 65, the 68th year of a long time, and three sisters loss.

BERTHA (Boston) According to the registry of the mystery of the St. John's Cross on the eve of cleared away.

The records show that name is not W. Searles, a che restaurant. They were married by EDGAR C. Heston on the eve of cleared away.

Last Tuesday and all arranged for her marriage. The hour arrived. Crosswaite was found and since the of her. Investing Tuesday forenoon home, 310 Chelsea who was unknown there.

Miss Crosswaite St. John.

ABOUT YOU A yellow, mudd derangements of cates the present blood. Dr. Chase set the liver to purify the blood and assure a

Chase's Kidney estimable val

NEW BRU NEW HA Among the McFadden, 1 1903, of John wick. Mr. McF philosophical graduating a

The Car for SUN are rounds a The Mar subscribe when call EDGAR C. Westmorland F. S. CHA J. E. AUS bury Cou B. H. Dou and Kin

WANTED—sell oranges and steady. Put name in NURSERY

FARM FOND Road taining 75 and good F. Shaw's DA W. W. D

WANTED—month and men in ever taking up roads and employment no experie particulars. London, On

WANTED—School, a for Intern MORGAN

WANTED—teacher, K ment, K (door) J

WANTED—teacher f Apply to

WANTED—of the District Apply COBBETT Trustees,