FIRE AT UPHAM. house of B. W. S. Titus, of Upwas destroyed by fire Tuesday and, and was a total loss. house was a new one. Although mily had been living in it for a year the carpenter only finishwork of completion last Monit is supposed the fire caught the flue. The family had retired. arrowly escaped being burned. litus was awakened by a smoth-

little of the furniture. could be got at readily down was saved. The furniture was all destroyed. The total about \$2,000, and there was no

sensation and roused her hus-

house was close to the store, the of which were considerably ed. Mr. Titus and family are ving in his father's home

LS OF

AN OLD LADY Scarcely Walk, and Sleep

nd She Were Strangers. Complaint was the Trouble-

's Kidney Pills Cured it and

she can both Sleep and Walk. R RIVER, Digby Co., N. S., Dec. pecial)—Of peculiar interest to people is the statement made by Elizabeth Berry of this place. Berry is sixty-five years of age. over eight years she was trouith Chronic Kidney Complaint s so bad that she could scarcefrom one room to another, she ot sleep and she required assistven to dress herself. Dodd's Pills cured her. Here's what

iend advised me to take Dodd's Pills. I took one box, but that ping me 1 left off taking any or three years. I at last got so could not dress or undress my d could scarcely sleep more than utes at a time. to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a gh trial. I took five boxes and proved such a success I took nore boxes. Now I can sleep better and am completely cured ney Trouble.

en I started taking Dodd's Kid-ills I could only walk from one another. Now I can walk a

d's Kidney Pills make the old ung again.

AGRICULTURE RAN MAD.

(Worcester (Mass.) Spy.) partment of agriculture is boarding department of agriculture is boarding men for the purpose mainly of disig the effect of foods adulterated with nees that are under suspicion. They rided into two squads, which will be ternately on pure food, and food mixed he foreign substances. While one set is being kept on pure food the other I be kept on impure food. When time has passed to note the effect of the has passed to note the effect of the ants on the six men to whom they ants on the six men to whom they been administered, these men will be ck on the pure food diet until restored mal condition, and the other six will with adulterated food, and thus they shifted from one diet to the other he experiments have been completed. of the department hopes to learn by much wholesome food is required beach man at a certain weight and each man at a certain weight and

Howard, from New York for Halifax, reported returned to New York in dis-was towed to New York to be dis-and repaired.

extent various adultera

X Ray and rotherapeutic

Laboratory 47 Dorchester St. Montreal

ipped with all the most approved and Electrical Appliances for

reatment of CANCER, LUPUS, INC RGED GLANDS, INCIPIENT IISIS, CHRONIC RHEUMA-Also FLUOROSCOPY AND

GRAPHY. val of small growths, naevi blemishes and conservative

ology generally

HORSE MARKETS.

Address By Dr. Hugo Reed at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Reported By Mr. Hodson of the

Charlottetown fair:

If a man is breeding for the market received from the coal fields. as to what style of the horses in de-mand he can produce at most profit to have to shut up yet. himself. The best selling horses today It is pretty certain that another are heavy draughts, carriage horses strike like that which has lately been and saddle horses.

horses. The Clydes are a good breed the strike and another to make the and seem to be in most demand. The coal bins respond. stallions at present owned on the Island, when mated to good mares, will POPULAR PANCY certainly produce colts that will sell well. A reasonably heavy mare of good conformation is required. There were instances on the grounds where People Are Interested in Scholar-Clyde stallions had been bred to light | Silve Sava Dr. Parkin mares of standard bred blood. The progeny were nondescripts of no particular use, and this is the general result of such violent crossing.

The distinction between carriage horses and roadsters is evidently not well understood by exhibition manage- this morning from New York, accomments or people in the maritime provinces. These are two distinct types of horses, and should not be judged in the same class. There should be provision at ast for a single roadster in maritime provinces, to interview the harness and a matched pair.

The distinction between roadsters and carriage horses is not a matter of size, or of breeding. The road horse is valuable for his performance in getting over the road; the carriage horse for his attractiveness, his style and action, in addition to his road qualities. The carriage horse in demand today must have action, high action, folding his knees and hocks well, and he must do this no matter whether going five miles an hour or fifteen. He must hold up his head without the aid of a check and always look proud. In size he may vary from 15-2 hands to 16 hands or even slightly over. As a general more substance than the roadster, be more horizontal in the croup, and above all must have a high proud head. perhaps low head, may go faster and farther and last longer than the carriage horse, but he is not so much in cago, New York, Detroit and even Tor-

ney. The dam must of course be care-fully selected. To mate well with the did not appear to regard it seriously. should have been sired by a standard to see me. he said, and they stated brief or a thoroughbred stallion. This is necessary because the hackney and coaching breeds have not a long continued purity of breeding and so have not that prepotency which the thormal way and the scheme in the United in the scheme in the scheme in the united in the scheme in oughbred stallion, for instance, has, ing against the scheme in the Chitch They cannot, therefore, like the thoroughbred, impress their individuality Americanized?" was asked, upon colts from mares of coarse type

"I have dozens of letters," replied the

English thoroughbred racing horse or scholarships would be open for Octo-his pure bred descendant. The word ber, 1904. The income from Rhodes' cannot be applied to a Clyde or a estate to provide for them is \$300,000 a Hackney, nor a bull, a ram or a boar. Such animals may be pure bred, but "Oh," added the veteran educationist meyer thoroughbred. The thoroughbred wistfully, "If I only were young again, stallion from his purity of breeding and could get one of these scholarcan give better results than other stalions, with rough and cold blooded mares, and will often get good saddle horses that way. It is the influence of thoroughbred blood that has produced the standard bred trotter of today. It is his thoroughbred ancestry which gives him his courage and en-

Saddle Horses.-As above indicated. saddlers can best be got by the use of a thoroughbred stallion. Mare of a thoroughbred stallion. Mare strong conformation should be cho Strength of loin and quarter is an allimportant necessity in a saddler. A good general purpose mare can be used and will give saddle horses for heavy weight riding more surely than mares of finer breeding. Good saddlers are perhaps the most difficult horses today to buy and they will bring as good prices as the carriage horse. General Principles.—Whatever line of breeding a man may follow he must

of breeding a man may follow he must have a definite object and know what he is doing. There are now on the island a good many mares that would make well with the thoroughbred and hackney or coaching stallions. I would not use a coarse or cold-blooded mare, but would endeavor to get one with standard bred or other warm blood. As a general rule a good driving mare will cross well with a backney. If government inspection of horses, such as is carried on in Quebec, could be carried out free from political intrigue

breeding at all, she is worth breeding to the best stallion procurable. The great need of the horse business is more intelligence and enterprise amon the horsemen rather than government regulations.

SUFFERING FOR COAL (Boston Globe.)

Department of Agriculture,

O.tawa.

O.tawa.

The following is a synopsis of an address delivered by Dr. J. Hugo Reed, one of the expert judges at the recent Charlottetown fair:

If a man is breeding for the market

(Boston Globe.)

Some of the public schools in New York have already been closed for want of fuel, and it is expected that 40,000 children will soon be locked out for the same cause.

Upward of 150 of the public schools of that city have only a few days' supply of coal on hand, and when this is exclosed unless an unexpected supply is received from the coal fields.

he should find out what the market demands, and then make up his mind said, are suffering for want of sufficient

nd saddle horses.

Prince Edward Island is certainly in this country. It has been painfully position to produce good heavy evident that it is one thing to settle

FOR RHODES' IDEA.

ships, Says Dr. Parkin.

(Toronto Star.) Dr. George R. Parkin, the comm sioner who has the Rhodes scholarships in charge, arrived in Toronto panied by Mrs. Parkin. The doctor is mersed in the duties of his office, and will remain in the city for a week only, when he expects to leave for the college leaders and arrange further details of the scholarships.
"Our plans," said the doctor, "are

not yet definite enough to make public. We have yet to decide whether the scholarships shall be for post-graduate or under-graduate work, and also the conditions on which they are to be granted. While I have been in England four of Mr. Rhodes' trustees have been in South Africa, so I have been working more or less on my own responsibility. I visited Oxford, how-ever, and discussed the plan with all the heads of the colleges, and obtained taken, and the results noted on a big from each a definite promise to receive from two to six of the scholars.

There is the utmost cordiality of feelto a fraction just how much wholethat the life of Oxford will be serious- keep each of them at the exact figure

side of Oxford?" Dr. Parkin was ask-"The people are interested," he reonto the carriage horse may sell for from \$600 up, while the road horse will bring from \$150 up.

Breeding Carriage Horses—Standard bred owners claim that their stallions will get good carriage horses. This is true to some extent, but the percentage is very small. The surest way to get carriage horses is to use a stallion with the desired action. He is best got in the hackney or the coaching breeds.

"The people are interested," he replied, "and everything about the plan is being discussed. Khodes' 'idea has caught the popular imagination. The people feel that there is an idea behind it, and it appeals to them in a way that Carnegie's mode of spending his millions does not. It is looked upon as a force that will bind peoples together year by year by the strong intuence of common interests."

Dr. Parkin had heard of the threat-

not that prepotency which the thor-oughbred stallion, for instance, has, ing against the scheme in the United

and cold blood. Kilnwick Fireaway, doctor, "from American students at x-the hackney you have here, should be dous to accept the scholarships. So I the hackney you have here, should be dous to accept the scholarships. So I able, if intelligently mated, to produce a good type of carriage horses. To there. Besides, that will be chylated by making the scholarships post-thoroughbred sire, you must have graduate, so that the men will have graduate, so that the men will have their characters formed before they go their characters formed before they go oughbred's natural gait is a gallop or over. Now they go to Germany; under run; he has long low action. He is, however, the purest blooded animal in ford."

the world.

Referring to the term "thorough-bred," the word is much abused. It can only be correctly applied to the Dr. Parkin for the scholar-bring, is it not?

Dr. Parkin intimated: that the

Jonuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CIVIC PAY DAY.

Water and sewerage

THE TWELVE POISON EATERS

They Begin a Course of Diet at Uncle Sam's Table.

Experiments to Note the Effect of Pure and Adulterated Foods-After Two Weeks' of Good Foods They Will Be Served With 'Poison" or Adulterated Stuff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1-The "poison

eaters," as the twelve young men who

ompose the department of agriculture's training table have come to be popularly called, began their course of diet experiments today, under the direction of Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the department. They will not eat any poisoned food for about two weeks, however, or until Mr. Wiley finds out all about their physical peculiarities and determines just how much wholesome food it takes to each one at a certain weight. The twelve young men, who are sill employes of the agricultural department—six of them from the chemical laboratories and six from the offices of the department-arrived at the department this morning. They were first made to strip, were then weigher and at 8 o'clock sat down to a break fast prepared by the department's cook, that, as they all united in saying, "couldn't have been better." fact that every ounce of food put be-fore them had been carefully weighed and measured and that every drop of water given them to drink had be filtered and rendered germ proof. didn't spoil their appetites to any marked degree or make them bashful and after Prof. Wiley had viewed their performances for a while he decided that they were all mighty good mer and that it was going to cost the department something handsome to keep the experiment table in opera-

Every morning before breakfast the young men will be weighed, their iy affected. Two hundred more students among 3,500 will not make very much difference."

keep each of them at the case light at which he weighed in today. When this has been accomplished the twelve men will be divided into two squads, and will take their meals at separate tables, at one of which pure food will be served and at the other food which has been "poisoned" or mixed with

the desired action. He is the first the hackney or the coaching breeds.

Dr. Parkin had heard of the threatened refusal of some German students to participate in the scholarships, but polson table. By alternating the two stallions above mentioned she must "The German commissioners appoint-have more or less warm blood. She should have been sired by a standard to see me," he said, "and they stated bred or a thoroughbred stallion. This that the German commissioners appoint to see me," he said, "and they stated bred or a thoroughbred stallion. This that the German commissioners appoint to see me," he said, "and they stated bred or a thoroughbred stallion. This that the German commissioners appoint to see me," he said, "and they stated food diet, with the observations of food diet, with the observations of their respective physical condition when eating food mixed with suppos edly poisonous substances it is expec-ted that it will be possible to deter-mine just how deleterious to the hu-man system the various adulterations, preservatives and coloring matters

To add an element of uncertainty twelve young men are concerned, as well as to prevent the theory of mental suggestion from having any influence upon their bodily condi one of the six at the poison table will be given pure food entirely. Which one of the six it will be only Prof. Wiley knows, and he isn't going to tell until after the conclusion of the experiments, which it is expected will tinue about six months,

for half a year. There are a few inconveniences, however, which they will have to suffer. They will not be alowed to eat between means nor at night, nor at any other place than the department's dining room. A certain number of glasses of water will be allowed them each day, and if one of the boarders finds he must exceed the allowance or suffer, he must measure the drink carefully and make a re-cord of it for Prof. Wiley's reference. The members of the squad are also permitted a limited and stated allowance of tobacco every twenty-four hours. In addition to these there are no other restrictions, except that they must report to Prof. Wiley any daily happening out of the ordinary which

DEATH OF WILLIAM WHEY. (Fredericton Herald.)

The death occurred at the alms house CIRCUIT COURT.

In the circuit court 'yesterday, Ingraham v. Brown occupied the court all day. Some rebuttal testimony was a some results all day. Some rebuttal testimony was a some results all day. as is carried on in Quebec, could be carried out free from political intrigue it would be a good thing in any country. The horse men have, however, the whole question in their own hands; the scrub stallion only exists because he is patronized. If breeders demand purebred stallions the scrub will have to go out of business. Some farmers seem to think that because they have not got a choice mare that it is not worth while to pay from \$10 to \$15 fee for a good stallion, but they take a screet mistake; if a mare is worth

HE SOURS IN CH

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal. November 28 h, 1902. SPHOIAL

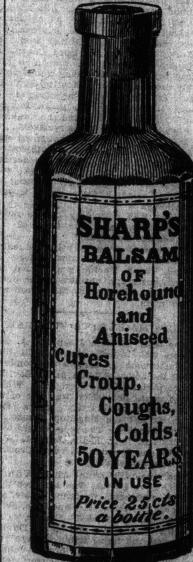
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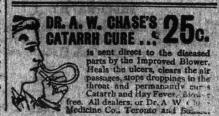


BAIRD & PETERS, St. John,

CAN'T GIVE DRINK TO FRIEND.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.-A ma who gives a drink to a friend is vio-lating the law unless he has a license. This is the substance of a decision rendered by Justice Lovely of the The twelve young men—Dr. Wiley doesn't want their names used—are all in fine physical condition and every one of them seems delighted at the idea of being a boarder of Uncle Sam for half a year. There are a few inkrebs, as agent of a St. Paul liquor firm, gave a prospective customer several sample drinks of liquor. He was arrested because he had no license, and was bound over to the grand jury. He brought habeas corpus proceedings to the supreme court to get out of jan, as he could not get ball. The supreme court says Krebs must stay in jall.

> NICKNAMES OF AMERICAN STATES. Alabama—Land of Flowers. Arkansas—Bear state.



THE CIVIL COURTS bility of Bank Cashing Raised Cheque.

resent—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Lind-ley, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir John Winfield Bon-

Mr. Bicknell, K. C. (both of the Canadian bar), appeared for the appellants; Sir Robert Reid, K. C., and Mr. Douglas, K. C. (of the Canadian bar), for the respondents.

The arguments were heard in July a board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robertson, Lord Lindley and Sir Arthur Wilson, when udgment was reserved.

Lord Lindley, in delivering the judgment of their lordships, said the cheque in the following circumstances: One Bauer was a customer of the Bank of Hamilton and he drew a cheque upon that Bank for \$5. The word "five" was written, and a considerable space was left between that word and the next words printed on the cheque. The cheque was dated January 25, 1897, and on that day Bauer took it to the Bank of 'Hamilton and got it marked or certified with the bank's stamp; he then took it away with him. The effect of that marking or certifying was examined and explained by the delay, for the conclusion in this board in "Gaden v. The New-foundland Sarings Bank" (1899, A. C., this is the reason of the rule, 285.) The effect was to give the cheque face that it was drawn in good faith presented it to the plaintiffs on Januand by adding to the credit of Bauer,

It was, however, usual to check the returns with the customers' accounts the next day, and then to enter the cheques paid the day before. In conformity with that practice the Bank of Hamilton paid the cheque on January 27, without looking at Bauer's account in their ledger, but on the next day they turned to it and at once discovered the fraud.

The Bank of Hamilton immediately

gave notice to the Imperial Bank of Canada, and demanded repayment of

\$495, being the amount paid by the Bank of Hamilton in respect of the cheque, less the \$5 for which it was drawn and certified. The demand not having been complied with, the pre-sent action was brought by the Bank of Hamilton to recover the \$495. The action was defended on three gro viz.: (1) because the Bank of Hamilton was negligent in marking the cheque with the blank in it; (2) because it was negligent in paying the forged chaque with first turning to Bauer's account, and (3) because notice was not given to the Imperial Bank of Canada on January 27, the day on was not given to the Imperial Bank of Canada on January 27, the day on which the cheque was paid. The action was tried by Mr. Justice McMahon without a jury, and he gave judgment for the Bank of Hamilton. The Court of Appeal affirmed that judgment, Chief Justice Armour dissenting. From that decision the Imperial Bank of Canada appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision appealed from. Mr. Justice Gwynne however from, Mr. Justice Gwynne, hor dissenting. The present appeal was from their decision. The learned counsel for the appellants did not seriously rely upon the first of the three grounds of defense, feeling it to be untenable after the decision in "Schofield v. Earl of Londerbessuch". of Londesborough." to which reference has already been made. They relied on the second and third grounds, on which alone there was any difference of opinion in the courts below. As regarded negligence in arded negligence in paying the heque, it could not be denied that when the Bank of Hamilton paid the

(9 M. and W., 58) that money hor paid by mistake of facts could i covered back, although the person ing it did not avail himself of r of knowledge which he possessed. That decision has always been acted upon since, and their lordships considered The London Times of November 17 since, and their lordships considered it applicable to the present case. There was nothing on the face of the cheque to excite suspicion, nor to lead the clerk who cashed the cheque to take the usual course of referring to ley, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir John Winfield Bonser:

The Imperial Bank of Canada v. the Bank of Hamilton.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, of May 21, 1901, affirming decisions of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and Mr. Justice McMahon.

The Hon. Edward Blake, K. C., and Mr. Bicknell, K. C. (both of the Canada of Mr. Canada of the Canada of Mr. Canada of the Canada of Mr. Distingtion of the Canada of Mr. Justice McMahon.

The Hon. Edward Blake, K. C., and Mr. Bicknell, K. C. (both of the Canada of Mr. Justice McMahon.

The Hon. Edward Blake, K. C., and Mr. Bicknell, K. C. (both of the Canada of Mr. which induced the courts below to decide against the second ground of defence. There remains the third ground, which was based upon a supposed hard and fast rule referred to by Chief Justice Armour, who said:—
"In my opinion this case is governed
by the rule laid down in 'Cocks v.
Masterman' (9 B. and C., 902), where it said:— 'But we are all of opinion that the holder of a bill is entitled to know on the day when it becomes due whether it is an honored or dishonored recover from the Imperial Bank of Canada \$495 paid to it in respect of a pheque in the following circumstates of the control o paid it cannot recover it back. This rule, rigorous though it be, has been adhered to in England ever since. (See Mather v. Lord Maidstone' (18 C. B., 273), 'Durrant v. Ecclesiastical Commissioners' (6 Q. B. D., 234), 'Leeds Bank v. Walker' (11 Q. B. D., 84), 'London and River Plate Bank v. Liverpool Bank' (L. R., 1896, 1 Q. B., 7). Byles on Bills (6 Ed., 353). The application on this rule does not at all depend upon whether the holder of the bill is or is not in fact prejudiced

In this case the defendants, the additional currency by showing on its holders in due course of the cheque, on funds sufficient to meet its payment ary 27 through the Clearing House, and, it being due on presentation, the who drew it, the credit of the Bank of defendants were entitled to know on Hamilton on which it was drawn. The that day whether it was honored or cheque was a good cheque for five dishonored. The plaintiffs paid the dollars, and if it had not been altered cheque through the Clearing House on the Bank of Hamilton would have paid that day, but this payment was, in my it as a matter of course and no diffi-culty would have arisen. But after dishonor the cheque during that day. Bauer had got it marked he wrote in but, not having dishonored the cheque the word "hundred" after the word during the day, such payment became five. The cheque then appeared to be absolute, and the defendants, having a certified cheque for \$500. There can received the money for the cheque be no doubt that the condition of the from the plaintiffs, and being suffered cheque when certified afforded oppor-tunity for that fraudulent alteration; day, the plaintiffs cannot recover it and if the principle laid down in back." The prejudice which it was "Young v. Grote" (4 Bing., 253), could suggested that the Imperial Bank of still be acted upon, the Bank of Hamstill be acted upon the Bank of Hamliton would as between themselves and
an innocent holder for value be
estopped from denying that the
cheque was a certified cheque for \$500.
But after the decision of the house of
lords in "Schofield v. Earl of Londesborough" (1896, A. C., 514), it was
hopeless to contend that by the law
of England the Bank of Hamilton was
not at liberty to prove that the cheque
had been fraudulently altered after it
had been certified by the bank. Whether the French law which prevailed in
apart from the fact that the appellants
were not in any way prejudiced by Lower Canada was the same in that were not in any way prejudiced by respect as the law of this country and of Ontario had not to be determined; for the French law had no applicatien to this case. Bauer took the the foregoing extract from the judg-cheque as altered to the Imperial ment of Chief Justice Armour did not Bank of Canada and opened an ac-count with it. The cheque was placed as drawn and certified—i. e., for \$5 count with it. The cheque was placed to his credit; he forthwith drew cheque upon the account so opened and those cheques were honored in the usual course of business. The cheque in question was passed by the Imperial Bank of Canada through the clearing house of Toronto, and was paid by the Bank of Hamilton on the morning of January 27, 1897, the fraud not having been then discovered. It was proved by the evidence that certified cheques apparently in order and presented through the clearing house were paid as a matter of course, and that it was not usual with bankers to the necessity of giving notice of dishonor had, therefore, no application. The rule laid down in "Cocks v: Masterman," and recently reasserted in even wider language by Mr. Justice Mathew in the "London & River Plate Bank v. the Bank of Liverpool," had reference to negotiable instruments on that it was not usual with bankers to turn to their customers' accounts on the day marked cheques were presented for ayment through the clearing house to see whether there was anything wrong before passing them. tice were given in proper time. Their lordships were not aware of any authority for applying so stringent a rule to any other cases. Assuming it to to any other cases. Assuming it to be as stringent as was alleged, their lordships were not prepared to extend it to other cases where notice of the mistake was given in reasonable time, and no loss had been occasioned by the delay in giving it. Their lordships, therefore, would humbly advise his majesty to dismiss this appeal, and the appellants must pay the costs.

MOTIVE POWER FAMINE

Big Trunk Lines Short of Locomo motives—Freight Congestion Widespread.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-A number of the trunk lines are threatened with what an officer of one of them described as "motive power famine." The big locomotive plants of the country are overwhelmed with work, deliveries are behind and freight congestion is

widespread.
It is reported that the Pennsylvania has met the situation by leasing locomotives from companies whose traffic is curtailed by the close of navigation. Vice-President Rea is said to have made a contract with the United States Steel Corporation by which the entire motive power of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad is to be turned over to the Pennsylvania lines for the over to the Pennsylvania lines for the winter. In all, the Pennsylvania is said to have borrowed 100 locomo-

an officer of the Erie said that the road would be glad to get its hands on 50 locomotives.
Other trunk lines are in the same condition as regards the lack of loco-motives, and the recent general freight congestion is largely explained by it.

when the Bank of Hamilton paid the cheque on January 27 it had the means of ascertaining from its own books that the cheque had been altered. But means of knowledge and actual knowledge were not the same; and it was long ago decided in "Kelly v. Solari"

MONCTON, Dec. 5.—St. John Y. M. C. A. players here tonight, 3 to 1. The play was four men as ide, best two out of three sets. Three Moncton men won. The winners were McWilliams against Green, Moore against Leonard, Bigelow against Jarvis. Brown defeated McFarlane, 2 to 5.