THE NEWS is published every week by the Sun Printing Co., Limited, St. John, N. B.,



ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1909.

A LIVING NATION

At the final sitting, recently, of the South African National Union Congress, which has been hammering out scheme of federation for this newest British Dominion, M. Roth, a Boar negotiations, said that eight years ago if anyone had asked him whether he could ever work in sympathy with Great Britain or the British people he would have said "No." Since then he had been converted by the fairness of treatment, the consideration and friendship extended to him and his people. Now, though a Boer of the Boera he was an ardent supporter of the British and Imperial connection. He, for one, having grasped the hand of friendship proffered to him by Great

Britain, would never let go. Eight years ago Mr. Roth and his people were in arms against Great Britain in a bitter war. Succumbing to overwhelming force, after heroic resistance, they sullenly surrendered their independence. Today they are independent again, but as Britons-and Britons as loyal and devoted as we are, who have inherited the flag which came to them as a banner of conquest.

What a splendid answer is this to those who prate of British decadence! The nation which has wrought this Senate's departure, in its tariff revision miracle is not dead nor dying, but instinct with national life and the spirit which maketh alive. After thirty years, the opinion is freely expressed in the Assace and Loiraine still chafe against American press that when the new bill the fetters of Germany. A quarter of is finally completed it will receive the a century after the American civil war presidential veto. the wound between North and South was still raw. Russia has still to hold friends as soon as they come under it. And a country which can knit its dependencies together in this wise is a country which shall endure.

CANADA'S PULP WOOD IN U. S. A preliminary report upon the American consumption of pulp-wood just issued by the United States census makes the frank admission that the home supply of spruce is with the result that every year the sixty-four per cent of the total quan- interests of the people at large. tity used. "The rapid development of the pulp-wood industry in the last ten years," says the report, "has rendered the domestic supply of spruce insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and sequently importations from Canada have been heavy. In 1908 our pulp half million cords of domestic spruce, tensibly

gradual tightening of the restrictions force the United States authorities to lishment of more flexible and equitable trade relations than have hitherto existed or been possible.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT

It is pleasant to be able to give unqualified approval to an act of the Hazen government. Its appointment of Inspector W. S. Carter to the important and responsible position of New Brunswick in succession to Dr. Inch, whose resignation was recently received with universal regret, is one the government and the province. For in this northern clime. more than thirty years Mr. Carter has been prominently connected with educational work in this province and has had no small share in the development of a system of which we have reason on the St. John street paving problem, a distinguished university and normal a distinguished university and normal school record he taught in the St. John High School with eminent success; and repairs and patchwork that have to for over twenty years since, in his be done over again year after year. service as inspector of schools for St. For this work, he estimates, about an eventual actuality. It is simply an eventual actuality. he has been in close touch with public education in its most important phase and has done work which has placed his district in the forefront of educational development and has won him a leading place among Maritime educationists. To his new office Mr. Carter brings not only the accurate and intimate knowledge of public school problems thus acquired but a fund of sound opinions based upon his experience and upon broad study of educational questions in general, and a strong enthusiasm for his work which, together with his capacity as a scholar and a man of affairs, should enable him to direct wisely and progressively the great enterprise-more important to our social well-being than any other -which has been placed in his hands. All the more credit is due to the government for this appointment because of the fact that strong party pressure was brought in favor of other and less qualified men. Mr. Carter had no party claims upon the government. Phough, as in official duty bound, he has taken no part in politics for many years, he is generally recognized as a Liberal. He received his present office from a Liberal government. In view of this and of the criticism which Mr. Hazen has justly carned for his undue and at times improper devotion to John Board of Trade, setting forth in political rather than public interests, striking detail the statistics of last Ogilvie people will remain the honor political rather than public interests, it is only fair to admit that in this season's port traffic and calling attended of having 'shown the way'; but the matter he has atoned for some of his matter he has atoned for some of his tion to the great advantages possessed other political sins. We sincerely hope that the novel example he has set for but also as a prontable site for indus-himself in this regard will be fruitful trial location. In graphic form the institutions which depend for their

CONSERVATIVE PRAISE FOR

G. T. P The Victoria Colonist is one Conser vative paper fair and frank enough to decry the prevalent Conservative pes-simism over the Grand Trunk Pacific and to give credit to the vision and courage and enterprise which have made this great transcontinental possible. "Frequently," says The Colonist men see with a prophetic vision, and nspired by a faith for which would find it difficult to give a substantial reason, embark upon enterprises of vast importance. This was the case with the Canadian Pacific enterprise; it was also the case with the picneer transcentinental railway, the Union Pacific, and its complement, the Central Pacific. The promoters of these projects were inspired to action by what we have called a prophetic vision, and we have no hesitation in saying that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conception of National Transcontinental Railway was a magnificent one for which in the years to come he will receive honor that today the strife of political warfare prevents him from receiving."

"This is not to say," concludes The Colonist, "that his plan for securing the construction of this railway was the best that could be devised, any more than that the plans by which the other railways were secured were the best that could be devised. That aspect of the case is political; but a transcontinental railway through a vast undeveloped region is not a matter of polities, but a mighty factor in national development, and as such it should be treated."

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE

TARIFF So radical has been the United States process, from the pledges upon which President Taft ran his election that

In public utterances prior and subse quent to his nomination he has left Poland and Finland in chains. But the no doubt concerning his own views on justice and honor and fair-play which the tariff. His own interpretation of is British turns enemies into loyal the party platform and its implied promise to the people is well under-stood. He promised a revision downward and he has said publicly that in his opinion it would be better that no tariff were passed than that one should fail to be honestly and thoroughly in accord with such promises. Under the constitution the President has no ower to interfere with the decision of Congress, but every act must receive his approval before it finds place on the statute books. Should Mr. Taft steadily falling behind the demand, decide to veto the new tariff, the whole purpose of which is to increase American mills are made more depend- instead of decrease tariff taxation, ent upon imports from Canada. Two it is doubtful if the two-thirds majorhundred and fifty-one pulp mills in the ity of both houses, necessary to over-United States used 3,346,106 cords of ride his decision could be obtained. In wood, and made 2,118,947 tons of pulp this event the whole process would last year. Spruce has always been the have to be gone over again, the next leading pulp wood, and it furnished time with more consideration to the

A NEW USE FOR WARSHIPS

We are apt to look upon Turkey as ened country, but it can apparmills consumed nearly one and one- ently give the greater and osand over 670,000 cords of imported pointers along some lines. It has, for tion without an appreciable difference. spruce, making the imports of spruce instance, discovered a prudent and forty-five per cent of the domestic practical use for warships, other than all mediums of production, distribu-The game for Canada, in these cir- useless smithereens. Upon one of the climstances, is a waiting game, with a cruisers of the Turkish navy, recently undergoing renovation, it was disupon pulp-wood export, along the covered that the whole of the quarterlines of the policy adopted by Ontario deck had been converted into a flourand Quebec. The United States press, ishing kitchen garden, and there was sonal enterprise, selfishness, if you which exerts an enormous influence up- promise of an excellent crop of cabon public opinion, is vitally concerned bages and artichokes. The entire crew in this question, and its interests are all were interested in these agricultural in the direction, of freer trade with Can- pursuits, for naturally a share in the day-to-day earning power of the man. ada in paper and its raw materials, fresh vegetables was more to be dethe demand for which will eventually sired than empty honors gained by proficiency in seamanship, only acmake overtures leading to the estab- quired through close application to naval duties. Narrow-minded naval of subsidiary enterprises in connection with men-of-war, but from a practical commercial standpoint there is much to be said in its favor and much that may be profitably imitated by the proposed Canadian navy. When no war is imminent or likely sufficient profit to pay the interest cost of the new navy might be made by sending Chief Superintendent of Education for the ship in the early winter into southern waters to grow, as under hothouse conditions, summer fruits and vegetables for which at that season upon which we heartily congratulate | there is a ready market at high prices

STREET PAVING

In his admirably informative article printed in The Sun on Saturday, Mr. he was a country school teacher; after W. F. Burditt pointed out that about \$24,000 is spent annually. If we had paving of a permanent nature it is a If the world were Christian: if any reasonably safe calculation that we country in the world were Christian, would escape about two-thirds of this Socialism would there and then be expenditure, would save at least \$15,000 | inevitable. But men today do not the interest on nearly \$400,000. That love their neighbors as themselves, will is, we are pouring annually down our sewers and gutters enough money to themselves. And until they do, and pay interest charges on the cost of a until they will, Socialism as a practifairly complete system of new and cal thing is impossible. That the wepermanent streets.

Outside altogether of the saving in local transportation cost and of the profit which would come from the advertising which a cleanly and up-todate street system would give to St. John, permanent paving of the proper sort would be a good investment for the city as a financial proposition alone.. As Mr. Burditt remarked, a business man who would go on spending on temporary repairs on an old tumble-down building enough money to pay the interest cost and mainten ance of a new one would be a fool. Yet that is practically what the city of St. John is doing.

CIVIC PUBLICITY A pamphlet of extraordinary interest and public value has recently been

Intercolonial and of steamship lines Germany, South Africa, United States, attractive opportunities to prospective exportation to the markets of the world and for the cheap and expeditions assembly of raw materials from for the protection of the nation." everywhere. Tabulated figures, showing the great growth of our export Montreal, are facts too slightly appreciated even at home-facts which should be given the widest possible publicity, and which publicity being given-must attract favorable attention to this city.

In the course of his recent visit here, Sir Robert Perks, who keeps his eyes open and picks up a lot of sound information in a quiet way, said to an acquaintance, "You have a beautiful and an enterprising little city here. Why is it not a big city?" That question of course cannot be answered in a paragraph. There are several contributory reasons to St. John's tack of growth. But one of the chief of these ficiently let its light so shine. We have waited for wandering strangers accidentally to stumble upon the realzation of our commercial and indusrial advantages instead of spreading the knowledge of these advantages broadcast. Under the bushel of proincialism, of short-sighted devotion to ersonal, petty interests, of carelessness for the future, of political partianship, of too much dependence upon government subsidies, we have hidden

we need. In view of these things we congratulan nature.

SOCIALISM

lished elsewhere, takes issue with The tisan. Who can deny that St. John Sun's assumption that Socialism con- did wisely in electing him?" templates a levelling process in the matter of personal property. He election in St. John County. What quotes Socialist leaders to show that have the electors to gain materially by be even more widespread than under What can they lose materially by de-existing conditions. "As for Social- feating Mr. Hazen's man? Let The another's house," he says, "it will not finite detail if it hopes to gain votes be necessary to prevent him. When thereby. the ownership of others' houses ceases to be a source of revenue, landlords will cease to exist." Our correspondent is either ingenious

ingenuous. He is either adroitly

dodging the issue or does not realize the significance of his own doctrine. In effect, while contending that Sounprogressive and unenlight- cialism does not destroy the privilege of private property, he admits that Socialism will prevent any profit from more civilized nations private property—a shadowy distinc-Socialism aims at state ownership of blowing other ships and people into tion and exchange. But such medium include practically the whole field of human industry. Socialise these and the existing field for individual enterprise would be destroyed. The present stimulus to individual endeavor-perwill - would be removed. Socialism also denies the right of capital to ac- to the value of the elective system of tation for conviction because of their cumulate profit. It recognizes only the Theoretically, all that a man can earn radical change for America's greatest daily over and above the amount required for the sustenance of himself and his family reverts to the common system-under which the choice of treasury. He is not allowed to invest experts may deride this establishment his surplus at interest, or in rentproducing property, or in the creation of industrial establishments for the employment of other men from whose labor, with his machinery, he may lent, in permitting men to pick the viction that any successful religious make further profit. Our correspondent may deny this, but it is the logical this incentive removed, individual acthat-if this condition were permanently possible-the result would be the establishment of just such a common level of property as our correspondent

denies is an aim of Socialism. And there is where Socialism falls down. It presumes an equality, if not of ability, at least of sentiment and aspiration , which does not exist. It would remove the incentive of personal gain and substitute therefor a devotion to the common good which the applied principles of Christianity. not work for their neighbors as for sent social system is not perfect, that it operates with bitter injustice to many is undeniable. But its fundamental principle-individual opportunity-is the mainsprng of all the material progress the world has known, and until a motive force equally strong is provided by a development of the spirit of common service, the world cannot afford to let it go.

PRATICAL PATRIOTISM The Montreal Star comments with warm approval upon the action of the Ogilvie Milling Co. in encouraging their employes to enlist in the militia by granting them an extra week of holidays and assuring them that their positions will be kept for them in case of absence on service. This move, says The Star, "is one which it is to be prepared by the secretary of the St. earnestly hoped that other large employing companies will copy. To the by this city, not only as a winter port, which they themselves would be very point is emphasised that St. John, as sucess and prosperity upon the con- with most men to bring out all their interest

the terminus of the C. P. R. and the tinued independence of Canada cannot afford to discourage their young men connecting with commercial centres from calisting by practically mulcting in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, them of their holidays when they go into camp and threatening them with Mexico and the West Indies, offers loss of standing if their country calls them out on duty. It should be the manufacturers as a central point for universal rule rather than the excep-

This is the same doctrine Kipling set ing the great growth of our export forth a few years ago in his stirring, trade during recent years drive this though doggerel verses "The Absent point home forcibly. That the outward Minded Beggar," who left a lot of things traffic of St. John has increased during behind him in going to war and in the past decade at a far more rapid rate than any Canadian port, that it is today more than double that of Halifax, about four times that of Quebec, and second only to the traffic of the maintenance of Canada's independent position within the Empire that they make this reasonable contribution to that maintenance and we cordially ocho The Star's hope that the line example of the Ogilvie Company will in spire general imitation.

THE COUNTY BY-ELECTION

The Standard's endeavor to apply he bread-and-butter argument to the Conservative advantage in the St. John County by-election would have more promise of success if The Standard would mention anything the Hazen government has done for the County, anything it will do if the County elects is the fact that St. John has not suf-ficiently let its light so shine. We thing it will refuse to do if the County turns its candidate down.

This plea that a constituency should

elect a government supporter because of the influence he can exert in the fective-and with good reason. And frequently it is quite justifiable. In the recent federal election, for instance, ing of religious faith, but frankly opportance at stake; there was no domlight which, properly distributed, inant public question upon which men would have brought us the business could take sides with conviction. It vas practically certain that the Liberal government would be sustained. The late the St. John Board of Trade upon head of the Liberal ticket in St. John recent evidence of its awakening to was the Minister of Public Worksthis need and particularly upon the the chief of the department upon the publication of this pamphlet to which policy of which depends in a great dewe have referred. It should bring gree the development of the port. It good results. We hope it is but one was obviously in St. John's interests chapter in an attractive serial of simi- to elect Dr. Pugsley-aside from personal and party consideration. He had already done great things for St. John and was pledged to a definite future programme. As against this evident advantage, there were no reasons for A correspondent, whose letter is pub- his defeat which were not pettily par-

But apply this to the impending byunder Socialism private property will electing a government supporter ism preventing a man from owning Standard reduce its argument to de-

> As a matter of fact the material issue has no place in this contest. The government has nothing to offer either in the way of bribes or threats. The question before the people, unclouded by any selfish considerations is: Are they satisfied with Mr. Hazen? Are they satisfied with his government? Are they willing to give him and his colleagues their endorsement and their instructions to go on as they are going? Upon this issue, together with the personal merits of the candidates, the contest must be decided.

----COMPETITION IN COLLEGE

The new president of Harvard, Dr. Lawrence A. Lowell, in a speech at Columbia University this week, took direct issue with the views of his famous predecessor, President Eliot, as study and of athletics in a college course, and foreshadowed a policy of tial conceptions. Today men are less educational institution.

As is generally known, the elective subjects for study is largely left to the students themselves — was applied matter of method is, therefore, not wholesale by President Eliot, to the the least hopeful sign of the times. Harvard curriculum, and while the results have been in many ways excelcourses best suited for their chosen life institution must be of the people. In work, one notable effect has been fact such must be the case. The godapplication of his denial of profit rights | practically the elimination of competito capital. And it is inevitable that tion among students. In a class of up to the people of New York rather this system, practically applied, would several hundred there might be no than to the churches of New York. remove the selfish incentive to saving, two men pursuing identically the same | The failure of the churches is after all which is the basis of all capital. And, lines of work, thus depriving students of the incentive of personal rivalry: cumulation prevented, it is obvious and to this lack President Lowell is but of each individual in particular. inclined to credit in large measure the lack of interest in scholarship, as compared with athletics, which undoubtedly characterizes most American colleges today.

"I believe," he says, "there is a close analogy between outdoor sports and those indoor studies which are pursued for intellectual development. especially in regard to the question of stimulus by competition. No one who knows much about inter-collegiate of despairing illness. Indeed, most football believes that most of the men are on the team chiefly because the just so surely as that is the case right peaceful one. Mrs. J. 3. Hamm and game itself is pleasurable; and in food will make the sun shine once Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Hamm were fact other motives than immediate more. pleasure enter largely into all violent competitive sports after an early period of childhood. It is safe to assert that if young people took part in games only so far as they enjoyed the exercise, without being effected by ambition or by the opinion of their fellows, a great part of the more strenuous sports, and therewith much valutraining, physical and moral, would be lost."

In the departments of scholarship, n contrast President Lowell argues, this element of competitive rivalry under present conditions is lacking. In the English universities, he points out, the students are firmly persuaded that success at the bar, in public life, and in other fields, is closely connected with high honors at graduation; and the contest for them is correspondingy keen. The prizes and honors are made widely known; they are remembered throughout a man's life, referred to even in brief notices of him-much as his athletic feats are here—and they certainly do help him powerfully to get a start in his career. Under the elective system, where each man chooses his own course and runs his own race, this stimulus to exertion is largely lost. It was based upon the assumption that opportunity alone is this." enough, that a man will put forth his utmost powers if he can do so in a pkgs. "There's a Reason," congenial field. The mere opportunity for self-development, and for the free Ever read the above letter? A new exercise of one's faculties, the mere de-sire for self-expression, are not enough

latent powers. This is because in civ- the members of a democratic commu-

stimulus of some kind. In concluding this practical argufield for individual and competent ef- where, it is the failure of men, not of fort, Dr. Lowell said that the univer- an institution, nor from official class, sities heretofore had not convinced the nor of a few faithful but blundering student that high scholarship was a souls, but of every man. manly thing worthy of his devotion. and that examinations were a faithful test of intellectual power. "To make the students to see the greatness of that end, and how richly it rewards those who may compete for it," said President Lowell, "we must learn-and erein lies the secret-we must learn the precious art of touching their im-

THE FAILURE OF CHURCHES

agination."

Under the caption, "The Godlessness Baker, in the June number of the American Magazine, discusses the sucpossesses rather unusual significance. It is neither so tedious, nor so querulous, as the ordinary criticism of church work and workers. There has been a great deal of thoughtless and wholesale condemnation of the churches by ing to do. There has been some criticism of eccelesiastical methods by ligion. Such criticism has accomplished ation he told of various phases of the little of a constructive character. Men who do not believe in the worth of religious faith, or who are not prepared to assume any responsibility for its propogation will never offer profitable structions to church workers. Mr. Baker does not fall into the common error of holding the church responsible for all social and industrial injustices. He recognizes that the church is an institution having a definite work to accomplsh. Men always shirked responsibility for failure whenever possible. When, therefore, the modern man blames the church for all the ills of modern society he is simply following an inveterate human habit in unloading upon an institution the responsibility of individuals. It is the business of the church to teach men how to live the Christian life. Tto do that is the great

problem for the church. To fail to do that is to fail utterly. There may be a few satisfied ecclesiastics who believe that there are certain precise and perfect methods for the accomplishment of this very desirable result, in fact the controversies of the past afford very good evidence of the complacency of the disputants. The liberal and the conservative, the Calvinist and the Arminian, the ritualist and the evangelical, the institutionalist and the individualist, have all earnestly contended for the faith that was in them-namely, that each | died at the residence of Samuel Curman's method was the one and only rie, at Royal Road, Douglas, on Sunday evening. He returned from stream Consumptives Hospital served as ush-

of the Christian. would seem to justify the conclusion case of diphtheria. that the perfect method of religious instruction had not yet been established. Church workers may with all other workers feel the inspiration of the undiscovered. Yesterday men were convinced that their opinions, their theories, their methods were absolutely right. They gained a great repuvehemence in the defense of their parcertain about individual conceptions but not necessarily less devoted to the search for truth nor less faithful to the truth discovered. The uncertainty and hesitation of the church in the Moreover, in these days of democracies it is impossble to resist the con-

lessness of New York must be charged the failure of the people. And that, moreover, not of the people generally, This generation has yet to learn that

MAKING SUNSHINE It is Often Found in Pure Food

The improper selection of food drives many a healthy person into the depths sickness comes from wrong food and

An old veteran of Newburyport. Mass., says: "In October, I was taken sick and went to bed, losing forty-seven pounds in about 60 days. I had doctor after doctor, food hurt me and I had to live almost entirely on magnesia and soda. All solid food dis- June 8, 1830. tressed me so that water would run out of my mouth in little streams. "I had terrible night sweats and my from Charles Hamm, who settled in doctor finally said I had consumption Jersey City, N. J., prior to the Ameriand must die. My good wife gave up can revolution, and who was among all hope. We were at Old Orchard, those who sided with the mother coun-Me., at that time and my wife saw try. He moved to St. John in 1856 and Grape-Nuts in a grocery there. She started in the livery business. He was

please her. To my surprise it did not | William Currie, of Sunbury County. distress me as all other food had done and before I had taken the fifth package I was well on the mend, The pains left my head, my mind became clearer and I gained weight rapidly. "I went back to my work again and ow after six weeks' use of the food I am better and stronger than ever be-

fore in my life. Grape-Nuts surely 1879 he was appointed inspector of coal, saved my life and made me a strong and returned to the council in 1825. hearty man, 15 pounds heavier than before I was taken sick. "Both my good wife and I are willing to make affidavit to the truth of

Read "The Road to Wellville,"

ilized life we are seeking to foster an nity can never throw responsibility activity far above the normal; we are upon institutions. We have long since striving to evoke a mental energy exploded that superstition. So long as nuch greater than that required for a governments had a personal existence bare subsidence, and unless education in the tyrant, just si long men could can effect this it is a failure. In ad- rebel, but when the days of democracy lition to opportunity, there must be a robbed the king of authority then the people lost the chance for irresponsible omplaint. Even so intelligent men are ment, which applies with equal force forced to recognize that it is futile to against the Socialistic proposition or blame the churches for failure in a any plan of state operation of busi- work which the people are responsible enterprises to the reduction of the If mankind is failing here or any

---JUDGE WOULD NOT TAKE ANY BACK TALK

BOSTON, Mass., June 8-"You mus obey my orders; if you continue to talk back I'll stop the trial," said Judge Edgar J. Sherman to former Judge Henry S. Dewey today in the course of the trial of Judge Dewey's distances, and anxious to be ready for libel suit against the officers of the f New York," Mr. Roy Stannard Good Government Association. Judge Dewey had been showing some papers ruption. to the jury and the court had ordered cesses and failures of the churches of him to desist. The court took under the American metropolis. The article advisement a request by the plaintiff any other time. that the jury be taken to view the residence of Judge Dewey. Fred E. Bolton testified to securing

signatures to a petition for the nomination for mayor of Louis A. Frothingham in 1905, in which campaign of the influence he can exert in the constituency's interest, is not very which the churches have been attempt— Witness said he was not employed by the Good Government Association. Judge Dewey again took the stand men sincerely interested in the foster- and questioned himself. Many of his questions remained unanswered because of objections. On cross-examinacampaign. This ended the plaintiff's



MRS. JAMES A. CAMPBELL. The death of Mrs. James A. Campbell took place at Westfield yesterday

morning after a painful illness of more than five months. She was 77 years old, and, besides her husband, leaves two daughters and one son, Mrs. Joseph O'Donnell, Mrs. John O'Donnell and James J. Conley, all of whom reside in Boston.

MRS. MAUD L. FOSTER. Mrs. Maud L. Foster, wife of John E. Foster, died on Sunday at 165 idge street. She had been ill about five months. She was 33 years of age. She is survived by her husband and five children. Mrs. Foster was a daughter of James Maxson, of Belyea's Cove. Queens county.

FREDERICK JONES.

Frederick Jones, aged twenty years, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly and many to possess the faith, and live the life, driving only on Wednesday last, and ers. Dr. Mullin, of St. Mary's, found the A friendly review of the situation young man had an exceptionally bad

MR. JOHN SPRINGER.

CHATHAM, N. B., June 7-Mr. John Springer, a native of Belgium but for thirty-seven years a resident of Chatham, died suddenly today in his 60th year. Deceased had been about as usual and there was no indication of ill health. Shortly after five o'clock he was seized with a weak spell and before the doctor could arrive had passed away. He leaves a wife, two sons, Frank and James, and two daughters, Mrs. Frank Ullock and Mrs. William Savage, all of Chatham. Mr. Springer was born in Waterloo and passed many years of his early life in Antwerp before coming to this DIVORCED EIGHTYEARS

MISS ALICE DOHERTY.

Miss Alice Doherty, daughter of Pilot Joseph Doherty, died last evening at her father's residence, 143 Britain street, after an illness lasting about two months. The deceased was a general favorite with all and much sympathy will be extended to the bereaved; parents and family."

JOSEPH B. HAMM. After a long and active service in

Joseph B. Hamm, ex-alderman for Kings ward, passed away at 10.30 Monday evening at the General Public Hospital. The deceased would have attained his 79th year today. About eleven weeks ago he was stricken with seven years. paralysis. At first it was considered that there were hopes for his recovery The ex-alderman's death was a most at the bedside, when the end came. The deceased enjoyed a wide acquaintance He has for many years been engaged in the livery business and has served at the council board for several terms. Mr. Hamm was born at Grand Bay, Kings County, on

He was a son of Captain David and Sarah B. Hamm. He was descended bought some and persuaded me to try twice married. His first wife died in 1857, and in the following year he mar-"I had no faith in it, but took it to ried Miss Annie Currie, laughter of There are three children by the marriage-Arthur G. Hamm, Mrs. Ada Dennison, of Montreal, widow of William Dennison, and William Hamm, in Oregon.

Mr. Hamm's career at City Hall is a most interesting one. In 1876 he was assert the bill is nearly three years first elected from Wellington ward. In old. The defendant is the wife of Dr. when he was elected as the representative of Kings ward. He then served four years in succession. Mr. Hamm announced himself as a candidate in disputes the amounts on some of the April last, but was compelled to withdraw from the contest.

Many in the city will learn with regret the death of Mr. Hamm. Arrangements have been completed to hold thef uneral this afternoon at 3 Tuesday morning, after several months o'clock from the residence of his son,

WEAK MAN RECEIPT any man who suffers with nervous debit yeak back, failing memory or deficient man one of brought on by excesses or dissipation any cure himself at home with a simple per cription that I will gladly send free, in a plair ealed envelope, to any man who will write for L. Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3922 Luck Building betroit, Michigan.

Fredericton Business College

IS NOT CLOSED in SUMMER

Why waste the summer months? Two or three months wasted at this end of your course, may mean loss of that many months' salary at the other

ENTER NOW. Free catalogue, giving full particulars sent on request. W. J. OSBORNE,

Fredericton, N. B.

No Summer Vacation

We would greatly enjoy one ,but as many of our students are from long situations as soon as possible, classes will be continued without inter-

Then, St. John's cool summer weather makes study as pleasant as at Students can enter at any time.



LADY ABERDEEN

Over a Thousand Attend the Reception Held in Hotel Somerset

NURSES AS USHERS

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.-Over 1,000 men and women prominently identified with the social and business life of Greater Boston gathered at the Hotel Somerset late today at a reception in honor of the Countess of Aberdeen. The reception was in charge of a committee of representative citizens of which A. Shuman, representing the Boston City Hospital, was chairman On the committee were Governor Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor George A. Hibbard, Henry L. Higginson, Dr. Edward O. Otis, president of the Society for the Prevention and Control of Tuperculosis, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Hibbard,

REMARRIES FIRST WIFE; IS DEATHBED REQUEST

Cleveland Councilman Promised Dying Spouse He'd Re-wed Her Predecessor

CLEVELAND, June 8 .- City Counilman John D. McClain has remarried his first wife from whom he had been divorced eight years ago, thus fulfilling a promise made to his second wife, who died at Willow station last summer. The ceremony was penformed by Rev. F. W. Hager, assistant pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, at his home. Mrs. Georgia McCain, the councilman's second wife had always grieved unknown to Mc the business life of New Brunswick, Clain, over the divorce proceedings She grew ill a year ago. Her last dying request was: "You must marry Laura when I am gone." McClain is a Republican, who has supported Mayor Johnson. He has been in the council

SAY SOCIETY WOMAN OWES \$3924 FOR HATS

Wilkes-Barre Firm Files Suit Against Her to Recover Amount

DISPUTES AMOUNTS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 8.- A local firm filed a suit in assumpsit today against Mrs. B. J. Cobleigh, to recover \$3,924 for goods furnished and for which it is alleged she failed to make a settlement. The goods purchased were costly hats, ranging in price from \$50 to \$150. The plaintiffs Cobleigh, who was a candidate for Congress two years ago. Mrs.Cobleigh is the daughter of the late Daniel Edwards, millionaire coal operator. It is understood that Mrs. Cobleigh charges.

ANDREW DUNN.

Andrew Dunn, of Harcourt, died on of all health. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at-10 o'clock.

HAMILTON, Ont., June session of the Presbyterian Assembly yesterday the may city addressed the delegates. Principal Patrick spoke fo mittee on Union. He opened erence to the attitude of fri exhibited by the Anglican Cl spoke in high terms of the va ors of the sub-committees. that organic union was possi it was the duty of the church unite. He spoke for over

Rev. Dr. Duval followed with speech in the lines with the Principal McKay of Vancon to offer an amendment. Either unable to forn, a judgment union committee was laboring

delusion. He went for Princ rick with a refreshing frankne "He knows or he ought that he is wrong in his faith Principal Mackay. He quote Scots on the other side of th tion. Dr. Deuvry was one of who, quoted that it was distinct union as is contemplated by mittee Dr. Lyman Abbott was against union by the B. C. prin This question will not be set using scare words such as w

heard from Principal Patrick Duval," he concluded and the applauded soundly. 'The needs of the world w mine how the question may b There is no overlapping probl foreign world, so it may be In B. C. there are 117 stations of these are not misisons of the tiating churches, so in B. C. lapping is not so exaggerated represented.'

Principal McKay resumed dress at the evening session and that the people of the church

QUARTER OF

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., June swept an area of fully one quan the village tonight, burning 100 de ing houses, ten potato storehouses Canadian Pacific Railway station, the Congregational churci Masonic Hall, causing a loss estim conservatively at \$300,000. The r ences burred included some of best in the village, although the gr er number were of the poorer Upwards of a thousand people

homeless. A high wind which prevailed all largely for the ext the disaster. It carried blazing bers a distance of a quarter of a in many cases and new fires star in several places at once after first was well under way. All burned buildings were of frame struction, and although they were very close together, their dry shing roofs were easily ignited by the sh ers of sparks. Steamers and vol teer fire companies from Houlton Fort Fairfield assisted the local men with their hydrant service, even with this aid the blaze could be said to be fairly under control t the wind had died down after all northeasterly part of the town been levelled and the flames reached the woods and farming co

It was 4.30 o'clock when the broke out in the kitchen of J Brown's boarding house on No Main street, and it was nearly n night before the work of destruct was finished. The burned sect covers an area of half a square m including North Main street, A street, Third street, Blake street a South street to Main street.

BEYOND CONTROL From the boarding house the flam communicated to the Congregation church and from that time it was tirely beyond control, the wind ing the hydrant streams practic useless.

Among the finer residences destr ed in the vicinity of the church w those of the following: Former St Senator E. E. Parker; Chas. Richa son, first selectman and representat the legislature; A. E. Maquire; P. Cook: Baptist parsonage, occup by Rev. E. L. Gates; F. P. Thomps The High School building was thre ened, but was saved from destruct by one of the visiting steamers. Among the storehouses burned one owned by A. M. Smith and c taining a large quantity of valual hardware, and a storehouse owned S. L. Black, in which there were ma tons of potatoes. Most of the other r tato storehouses were nearly empty

NO FATALITIES. Several persons were reported jured in various ways during the fit but there were no fatalities. Miss E el Scott was injued in an automo collision while assisting the fire ferers. She was thrown from her ma chine, suffering severe contusions ar possibly internal injuries.

Every ablebodied man in the villa turned out to assist in fighting t flames. All the stores and all the fa tories closed their doors and propri vors, clerks and operatives worked gether to save property and assist th unfortunate. It was feared for hour that a shift of wind would turn th flames back upon the principal bus amity was happily averted. Late t night the breeze died down and excep for an occasional leap of fiames fr emouldering embers, the fire was sul dued. In the woods in the outskirts the north, however, there was still v thic the light of a good-sized blaz From the south also came reports other fires in the woods sweeping the general direction of the villag though still many miles distant. Every house in the town which

caped the flames was thrown open