

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday  
at 10.00 a year, in advance, by The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, of St. John, N. B.,  
a company incorporated by act of the legisla-  
ture of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking  
the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00  
per line.  
Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 50  
cents for insertion of six lines or less.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25  
cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
Owing to the considerable number of com-  
plaints as to the mismanagement of late  
years, the publishers of this paper have  
decided to reorganize the paper, and to  
bring it up to date by post office order or  
registered letter, in which case the postage  
will be at our risk.

Without exception, names of new subscri-  
bers will not be entered until the money is  
received.  
Subscribers will be required to pay for  
their subscription in advance, and to send  
the money to the publishers of this paper.  
All letters for the business office of this  
paper should be addressed to The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, St. John, and all  
correspondence for the editorial department  
should be sent to the Editor of The Tele-  
graph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.  
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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.  
Be brief.  
Write plainly and take special pains with  
names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and address to your  
communication as an evidence of good faith.  
THE PAPER HAS THE RIGHT TO REFUSE  
CUTLINATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.  
The following agents are authorized to can-  
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-  
graph, viz.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
St. John, N. B.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-  
scriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 14, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL TRIUMPH.  
The comparative ease with which Brit-  
tain has borne the financial burden of the  
war, a burden which would have  
severely staggered any other nation, has  
been shown in the statement made by  
Lord Goschen, former chancellor of the  
exchequer and an eminent financial au-  
thority. Lord Goschen has pointed out  
in illustration that despite the immense  
cost of the conflict and the borrowing of  
no less than \$785,000,000, consols, which  
are now standing at 97 and are paying  
only 2 1/2 per cent, are really fifteen  
points higher than they would have been  
if converted in 1888, when they were pay-  
ing 3 per cent, and stood at 101. If they  
had been converted then they would have  
been worth only 82.

This is a statement that must command  
the respect of the entire financial world  
and is an abundant proof of the reserve  
power of the nation. It is not only char-  
acteristic of the English people themselves  
in their proceeding to deal with the domestic  
and imperial problems that have waited  
for the conclusion of the war, but it must  
have a reassuring effect upon the king-  
dom in every respect. That the immense  
draft on the imperial treasury and re-  
sources of taxation was met promptly and  
did not cause the slightest fear of a finan-  
cial or industrial crisis during the more  
than two and a half years of the war is a  
remarkable fact and a triumph, almost as  
great as that of the war itself with its  
magnificent feats of arms and unparalleled  
display of efficiency in organization, trans-  
portation and supply.

CIVIL DEFENCES.  
One of those important if true state-  
ments, interesting anyway, is the an-  
nouncement wired the other day to the  
press that the imperial government is  
about to erect extensive fortifications at  
St. John, Sydney and Charlottetown. The  
Telegraph, a few months ago, devoted con-  
siderable space to this subject and showed  
the great wisdom of preparing against  
any possible surprise in the nature of an  
attack by sea upon this city, which would  
present such a shining mark for an  
enemy's guns should war with another  
major power at any time develop. A plan  
of defence by Mr. Sheven, C. E., was  
also published. It seems entirely possible  
that Britain's next struggle, when it  
comes, may be by sea. Indeed it is con-  
ceivable that the Boer war was closely  
watched by the European powers in the  
expectation that Britain as a military  
force would find it impossible to show  
the strength she did. Having demon-  
strated her ability by land, it is natural  
to infer that if again assailed the navies  
of the powers will not be silent, for  
Britain's pre-eminence upon the sea is an  
old matter of jealousy and since the  
colonies have proved such strength to the  
motherland of late, it is possible that a  
foreign foe might devise the theory that  
they are also her weakness and seek to  
strike through assault upon them.

It is therefore the part of prudence al-  
ways in time of peace to prepare for war.  
If the imperial government decides now to  
do anything in the matter, St. John will  
gladly welcome it. Some twenty-five years  
or more ago there was a scheme for the  
creation of defensive works for Canadian  
cities discussed in parliament and a loan  
authorized for the purpose which was  
understood that the imperial government  
would guarantee. Whether this scheme  
may be now revived, or whether the  
home authorities now intend to under-  
take the matter alone, has not yet been  
traced, but certainly the topic is a timely  
one.

AMERICAN COLLEGE ATTENDANCE.  
In the ten leading colleges of the United  
States there are now more than forty  
thousand students. As many persons in  
Canada may not be able to enumerate  
these colleges off hand, here is the list:

with the attendance: Harvard, 5,576;  
Columbia, 4,422; Michigan, 3,812; Chicago,  
3,727; California, 3,540; Minnesota, 3,330;  
Cornell, 3,216; Wisconsin, 2,812; Yale,  
2,680; Pennsylvania, 2,520.

The list is perhaps of no material value  
except to show the capacity of the col-  
leges, for there are a vast number of  
minor educational institutions which  
doubtless produce better results than some  
of the great ones. Exactly what the great  
number of college students are aiming  
after is also doubtful, for college attend-  
ance no more necessarily implies in the  
United States than in any other country  
that the world is to be benefited from  
the superior training of high-class brains.

It, of course, evidences that there are a  
great many families able to send their  
sons to college, which possibly, in the  
United States, is one of the principal  
things that the families wish to evidence,  
for the chances of making college friend-  
ships which may afterwards prove valuable  
in the social and business world are by  
no means lost sight of by shrewd parents  
fact in the German universities in 1885,  
77 in 1890, there were 307 in 1898.

An eminent New York paper boasts  
that these statistics are perfectly conclu-  
sive of two facts—the first is that there  
has been an enormous increase of Ameri-  
can education at the top; and secondly,  
that this increase is due to the practical  
demands of the time. On the other hand  
however, it may be said that the whole  
showing is mainly one of the development  
of American wealth and social aspira-  
tions. The attendance at German uni-  
versities is a natural result of the large  
German element of American immigra-  
tion. It is entirely possible that com-  
parisons of the relative quality of the edu-  
cation received by the graduates of many  
American colleges with the humble ones  
of Canada would show the latter to be  
superior.

THE COAL STRIKE.  
The great city of New York is com-  
plaining that whereas the sky was gen-  
erally clear and bright, owing to the ex-  
clusive use of anthracite coal, it is now  
obscured and sooty because of the use  
of soft coal which is tolerated during the  
strike in the anthracite fields. The same  
condition is in the other American cities.  
And meantime the strike goes on.  
The factories must have fuel and as the  
strike did not extend to material affect  
the American bituminous mines, the soft  
coal output is for the time being greater  
than ever. Thus the soft coal mine own-  
ers are making money by the extensive  
demand for their products and the hard  
coal mine owners are saving the money  
they would have had to pay in wages,  
while they are afforded an opportunity to  
overhaul their mine machinery and sell  
what coal they have on hand at enormous  
prices.

No direct charges of collusion between  
the owners of the anthracite and bitumin-  
ous mines have been made, but the fact  
remains that they are both profiting im-  
mensely from the strike, and it seems  
apparent that it is their fault that there  
is a strike in the one case and none in  
the other. Perhaps eventually the soft  
coal miners may go out on strike also, and  
the mine owners will make more money  
from the event. The status of affairs  
is one that might produce much inter-  
esting information for the public if  
authoritatively investigated, but it is  
stated that a representation by the New  
York business men to the President of  
the United States to take means to end  
the strike will prove fruitless because of  
his being shown that he has no power to  
interfere—again probably the showing of  
the mine owners. And all the blame is  
put upon the miners, who are losing wages  
at the rate of \$1,300,000 per week.

The demands of the miners are not  
many and some of them seem extremely  
reasonable. They want an eight-hour  
instead of a ten-hour day at the same rate  
of pay. They want an advance of five  
per cent in the contract price now paid  
for mining coal. They want the right to  
be elected to a representative of the  
men to check the weights and  
220 pounds to constitute a ton, it being  
alleged that very often they have been  
paid only at the rate of 3,300 pounds to  
the ton, the mine owner not allowing them  
for broken coal. They ask that a mini-  
mum wage scale for day laborers be es-  
tablished similar to that which exists in  
the coal mines.

Difficult Digestion  
That is dyspepsia.  
It makes life miserable.  
Its sufferers do not know the pleasure to  
eat, but simply endure the meal.  
They know they are irritable and fretful,  
but they cannot do otherwise.  
They complain of a bad taste in the  
mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stom-  
ach, an uneasy feeling of gassy fullness,  
headache, heartburn and what not.  
The effective remedy, proved by perma-  
nent cures of thousands of cases, is  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

the bituminous fields. And they ask that  
their union shall be recognized. That is  
all. The demands do not seem to be un-  
reasonable. In fact they are such as  
any fair-minded employer would be  
willing to concede. We believe they are  
even under the concessions now made to  
the miners in the Nova Scotia field where  
the advantage of dealing with the men  
through their union has been admitted.  
Yet the American anthracite mine owners  
say that the demands are unreasonable  
and that there is nothing to arbitrate.  
And so the trade of the country is tied  
up and the whole people inconvenienced.  
It is not fair. It is not an exhibition  
of the working of the golden rule to do  
to others as you would that they should  
do to you. It is rather an exhibition of  
utterly unscrupulous greed. And yet the  
American authorities say they are power-  
less to interfere. The immediate ques-  
tion is, how long can the miners stand  
the strain, for it is costing them now hard  
cash for their living in idleness.

THE KHEDIVAT.  
The attention now being received by  
Lord Kitchener for his excellent achieve-  
ments in South Africa, makes interesting  
a review of his work in Egypt where his  
most notable previous distinctions were  
attained. It was after a long period of  
survey work in Palestine and Cyprus that  
Kitchener was made commander of the  
Egyptian cavalry in 1882, and a year later  
began his service in the Sudan cam-  
paign which lasted until 1885. In 1886 he  
was made governor of Sudan and was  
promoted to be adjutant-general of the  
Egyptian army in 1888. In 1890, being  
then forty years of age, he became Sir  
and while holding that position attained  
the rank of major-general in the British  
army in 1890, commanding the Khartoum  
expedition in that capacity in 1898.

The fact that it was under his regime  
that England became the permanent  
power in Egypt and British authority  
there was made supreme, renders of in-  
terest now a glance at the recent history  
of Egypt, because doubtless the individual-  
ity of the man who, more than any other,  
was instrumental in bringing such system  
and progress there out of the chaotic  
conditions that had existed, will count for  
very much in the pacification and restora-  
tion to a new prosperity of our reorganized  
South African colonies.

It was the construction of the Suez  
Canal which compelled England, as mis-  
tress of India, to regard the ascendancy  
of any European power in Egypt as a  
source of peril to her empire. The ex-  
travagance of a small pasha and the in-  
debtedness which Egypt, under his reign,  
contracted abroad, necessitated interna-  
tional intervention by the European credit.  
The Arabi mutiny led to the massacre of  
Alexandria and to the armed intervention  
of Great Britain. The campaign, which  
ended at Tel-el-Kebir, brought about the  
military occupation of Egypt by British  
troops. The occupation, which was in-  
tended to be temporary, became permanent,  
owing to the insurrection of the  
Mahdi in the Sudan.

If therefore the efforts of the Kansas  
farmers to undertake a strike in Europe  
of marketing their grain and flour in  
Europe should eventually prove successful,  
it will afford a probably valuable objec-  
tion to the people of Canada. In the  
meantime if the port improvement advo-  
cates in St. John could so educate the  
federal aid for such works, they would  
have far less difficulty in obtaining assent  
to the plans they devise for the purpose  
when they go to Ottawa.

AS TO MAJORITIES.  
The Tory papers are trying to prove  
much in their favor in the recent Ontario  
elections by showing that the total ma-  
jorities of the Tories elected in that con-  
test exceeded in the aggregate the total  
majorities of the Liberals elected. An  
analysis of the majorities however makes  
quite a different showing. It is true that  
in some of the cities which were  
notorious strongholds of the Whitney sup-  
porters the majorities were very large, as  
they also were in some of the Liberal  
strongholds. In such constituencies the  
results were practically nominal, for the  
results were foregone conclusions.

But in the close constituencies, where  
the results were admittedly in doubt, the  
figures of the majorities make quite a dif-  
ferent showing. We find, for instance,  
taking the figures presented by the To-  
ronto Mail and Empire, that in the con-  
stituencies where the majorities were less  
than one hundred, the Liberals carried  
thirteen and the Tories only seven. Simi-  
larly in the constituencies with majorities  
of between one hundred and two hundred,  
the Liberals carried nine and the Tories  
eight. And in the constituencies where  
the majorities were between 200 and 300,  
the Liberals carried twelve as compared  
with the Tories only four. Thus it will  
be seen that where the fight was hot  
test the balance of sentiment was de-  
cidedly with the Liberals, despite the most  
hard fought campaign that was ever  
worked against them. So it happens that  
in the 53 close constituencies the total of  
the Liberal majorities was 4,703 as com-  
pared with the total of only 2,563 for the  
Tories.

AN INCIDENT OF DEVELOPMENT.  
The C. P. R. management evidently do  
not believe in their patrons going dry.  
At least that might be the inference from  
the statement that very extensive irriga-  
tion works are to be inaugurated by the  
company along their western lines in  
order to make their otherwise uninviting  
areas of land attractive to settlers. It is  
one of the novel experiments decided upon  
for the purpose of testing the agricul-  
tural possibilities of areas heretofore con-  
sidered unproductive. Plans, it is stated,  
have been carefully worked out by en-  
gineers through which millions of acres  
will be reclaimed and in the famous Bow  
Valley region it is expected that some  
2,000,000 acres will soon be opened by a  
system of canals and ditches.

The movement is one illustration of the  
rush of settlers to western Canada which  
is causing the demand for more land. The  
C. P. R., as has already been announced,  
has arranged to place its land settlement  
business in a separate corporation in order  
to facilitate operations, and the irriga-  
tion scheme is merely an incident in the  
development of the country. But the C.  
P. R. have not by any means all the good  
land yet to be settled. The areas yet un-  
touched are abundant and the estimate  
that the influx of immigration to Canada  
will number 200,000 this year alone shows  
that new railways and new opening up  
of territories must be steadily provided.

ministry, under Viscount Katsura, is  
rather a coalition arrangement and that  
the parties have hitherto, through lack  
of very distinctly formulated policies,  
been rather close in regard to strength,  
makes this issue one that will probably  
establish a line of cleavage and the  
further fact that such an eminent states-  
man as Marquis Ito views the political  
activity of the priests as possible of ser-  
ious resultant evils, adds to the interest  
in the transpiring events. It is notable  
that Marquis Ito has issued a manifesto  
to his followers, urging "clean conduct,  
full freedom, absolute good faith, studious  
avoidance of all unlawful pressure and  
improper influences, and the invariable  
placing of national interests above party."

The talk of campaign funds and the other  
circumstances of this political fight seem  
so familiar to Canadians as to inspire  
popular curiosity as to the result.

THE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.  
Are we to have a period of volcanic  
activity throughout the world? It certainly  
seems peculiar that the eruptions in the  
West Indies are accompanied by erup-  
tions also in other and very remote sec-  
tions of the world. Despatches from  
Hawaii state that the famous volcano of  
Mauna Loa broke out on May 23, for the  
first time since 1899. Advice from  
Tacoma state that Mount Rainier is smok-  
ing and there have been reports of activity  
exhibited by volcanoes in Alaska that had  
been popularly believed extinct. The sul-  
phur geysers down in New Mexico are  
said to be showing unusual activity.

The volcanoes of Hawaii have never  
been actually extinct and it is said that  
the crater of Kilauea, sixteen miles from  
Mauna Loa, has always contained some  
liquid lava, red and boiling. Some alarm-  
ists allege that all this activity is in the  
same trend of events as have made our  
winters so much less severe in this lati-  
tude than years ago, and that the time  
is fast approaching when "the elements  
shall melt with fervent heat, the earth  
and the works that are therein shall be  
burned up." At all events the world is  
looking with eagerness to the deductions  
of the scientists who are now investigat-  
ing the eruption in Martinique and what-  
ever they authoritatively announce will  
be heard with interest.

NOTE AND COMMENT  
Can it be possible that King Edward  
has suppressed the poet laureate?

What about those much mooted auto-  
mobile "busses" for suburban service this  
summer?

Doubtless U. S. Ambassador Choate will  
outgrow Chauncey Depew socially since he  
has made such a great hit with British  
royalty.

Perhaps some of Kitchener's success  
may be due to his being cross-eyed. The  
other fellows could never tell where he  
was going to hit next.

The number thirteen has again proved  
unlucky. A passenger holding that berth  
number was lost overboard from the  
steamer Halifax on the trip from Boston.

The sanitation of France should be well  
looked after under the present adminis-  
tration. The new premier (Combes) and  
all but two of his cabinet are physicians.

No doubt those Montreal men who are  
petitioning for the withdrawal from the  
operation of the \$4 note, will be eager  
to get rid of all they have at a discount,  
they say they are such a nuisance.

Germany is considering a plan to make  
the manufacture of sugar a government  
monopoly and confine it to certain fac-  
tories with special privileges. Such a  
thing in a free country would doubtless  
be deemed an interference with trade.

The extraordinary proceeding of the  
venerable King of Siam, who, after  
being prepared for death at up and  
had a lunch and a smoke, may establish  
a valuable precedent. As the king is only  
74, he may perhaps yet recover.

That must have been a very inspiring  
moment when 1,900 pounds of ammunition  
were released among Montreal firemen in  
a cold storage establishment. It was  
feared that some of the firemen would  
expire before they could respire.

One of the English newspapers com-  
plains that the Canadian soldiers cost  
more than the regular Tommies in South  
Africa. Well, cheapness is not always  
economy. Something depends on the qual-  
ity.

"DO IT NOW."  
TAKE . . .  
Doctor  
HEROINE  
WILLIAMS

FOR PALE BLOOD.  
Bloated, yellow, weak, nervous and  
muddy skin, with its consequent irrita-  
tion, often leading to morbid re-  
action, show that your blood is bad.  
The only way to clear the complexion and  
restore it to its normal healthy condition  
is to clean out the entire system by re-  
moving the impurities of the blood.  
"Heroin" is the only blood-purifying  
time setting up a tonic to the whole sys-  
tem, building it up, not weakening and  
irritating it as other medicines do.  
It is all druggists or of Brayley Sons  
& Co., Montreal.  
Large size 25c. Double size 50c.

Springfield Was Aground for a While  
The steamer Springfield was detained  
on her route about an hour Tuesday  
through touching on the shore at Brown's  
Point, near Westfield.

The boat left there at noon, and on ar-  
rival at the "Point" proceeded to land  
freight, making what is called a bunk  
stop. An unusually heavy gale was blow-  
ing and when the steamer tried to pull  
out into the stream again it was found  
that she had grounded on a soft bottom.  
She was severely on hand enough to ne-  
cessitate having a tug dispatched to her  
assistance, and in about an hour, through  
the exertions of the crew, coupled with  
aid from the point, the boat came off  
without any damage.

W. L. Crighton, advertising agent of the  
Intercolonial Railway system, is in the  
city after a trip to Montreal and Tor-  
onto on business in connection with his  
department. Mr. Crighton predicts very  
heavy tourist travel throughout the Mar-  
itime provinces and over the I. C. R. this  
season.

He said that the tide of tourist travel  
from the States to Canada and from On-  
tario to the maritime provinces will this  
year be greater than ever. Inquiry for  
tourist literature describing Quebec and  
the maritime provinces was never so large  
in the history of the road. The new rail-  
way guide book "Forest, Stream and Sea-  
shore" has met with a splendid reception,  
particularly in the Eastern States and in  
Ontario, and, indeed, it is thoroughly de-  
served, for rarely does a railway issue a  
publication of such literary and artistic  
merit.

One very gratifying feature is the unani-  
mous praise that the railway is receiving  
from experienced travellers who had the  
pleasure of a trip on the Maritime ex-  
press. "Quite the best train in Canada,"  
and "Equal to the much advertised trains  
of the States" are expressions that reach  
the officials daily, while the dining car  
service always calls for special mention.

Murray Bay is also receiving special  
attention this year, a branch line from the  
River Quille to the St. Lawrence will  
shortly be built and a boat placed on the  
route to the opposite shore, thus giving  
direct communication to that beautiful  
summer resort. Inquiry concerning fish-  
ing and hunting in New Brunswick, the  
beautiful scenery, the cool nights and in-  
vigorating air of Prince Edward Island,  
the "Garden of the Gulf," Cape Breton  
and the ocean delights of the maritime  
provinces, all tend to show that this por-  
tion of the Dominion is rapidly becoming  
known as an ideal place for a summer  
holiday.

EXCELLENT SPORTS.  
Canadian Record Broken at Antigonish—  
Great Crowd in Attendance.  
Antigonish, June 12—(Special)—This  
morning dawned bright and clear, an ideal  
day for the sports, but towards noon a  
sky darkened and there was a slight fall  
of rain, but soon the clouds disappeared  
and the sun shone out again. The crowd  
in attendance was the largest ever pre-  
sented at similar events in Antigonish. It  
is probable that never before in eastern  
Nova Scotia did such a crowd assemble  
to witness athletic competitions and never  
was so much money with full confidence  
displayed on any previous occasion.

One mile bicycle—1st, Libby, S. A. A. A.  
2nd, Ayer, N. S. A. A. Time—4 minutes 47  
seconds.  
Putting 16 pound hammer—1st, M. H.  
McComick, St. F. X. A. A. 41 feet 10  
inches. This broke the maritime previous  
record. McComick also gave an exhibi-  
tion throw, putting the shot 42 feet 2  
inches.

Three mile bicycle—1st, Libby, S. A. A.  
2nd, Ayer, N. S. A. A. Time—19 minutes  
48 seconds.  
Putting 16 pound hammer—1st, M. H.  
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W. L. Crighton, advertising agent of the  
Intercolonial Railway system, is in the  
city after a trip to Montreal and Tor-  
onto on business in connection with his  
department. Mr. Crighton predicts very  
heavy tourist travel throughout the Mar-  
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