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MARRIED.

McDONALD-McLEOD—On Aug. 30th, at 6 a. m., in St. John the Baptist Church, by the Rev. W. F. Chapman, V.G., Minnie Warren McLeod, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLeod of Sussex, to Wm. McDonald of this city.

DIED.

FOSTER—In this city on August 29th, after a brief illness, George Foster, in the 81st year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn their sad loss.

Funeral from his late residence 49 Stanley street, on Thursday afternoon. Service begins at 2.30 Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. No flowers by request.

PATERSON—On the 28th inst., Mary Elizabeth, widow of Alexander W. Paterson, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral (private) from the residence of T. Newton Vincent, No. 5 Garden St., Wednesday, 2.30 p. m.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Thomas Reid and family wish to thank their friends for kindness shown to them during their recent bereavement; also those who donated floral tributes.

CHILDREN'S EYES should have prompt attention if they complain of headache or eyestrain in studying. Little eye faults grow to big ones and prompt attention to the eyes may save the eyes. D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock Street.

Launches, Boats, Yachts Tenders, Dorys

PRICE LOW.

GANDY & ALLISON

St. John, N. B.

LIBERAL CAUSE IS HOPELESS IN KENT

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Aug. 29.—Though an effort has been made to have it appear that the Hon. O. J. Leblanc, the late member for Kent, retired voluntarily and well pleased with nomination of Mr. Leger, it is well known by many people that this is not the case, and that Mr. Leblanc has privately expressed his dissatisfaction with the action of the convention and his belief that he is still the strongest man the Liberals have in the county.

Mr. Leger has been meeting with little success in his canvass and so desperate is the situation that leading French Liberals all over the province have taken it around. The Times is informed on excellent authority that a delegation consisting of Hon. C. H. Labillois, John B. Gouin and Mr. Leblanc himself waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier in St. John on Monday and laid the situation before him with a view to his intervention to secure the retirement of Mr. Leger and the nomination of Mr. Leblanc.

It is understood, however, that Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the party was having similar trouble in a number of other constituencies and that to make a change at this late date in the campaign would be a confession of weakness that would be detrimental to the party cause all over the province. Under the circumstances it is likely that the fight will go on as at present with defeat almost certain for Mr. Leger. Mr. Robidoux is making an energetic fight and his able platform addresses and pleasing manner are daily adding to his supporters.

WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO DESCEND TO THE COLLOQUIAL, BUT WE MIGHT REMARK THAT MR. SIFTON CERTAINLY DELIVERED THE GOODS.

ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN MR. FOSTER

Chipman, Aug. 29—The Hon. George E. Foster was accorded a great welcome this evening here where he addressed in the vicinity of twelve hundred people. The Chairman, Isaac Fraser, introduced the following speakers:—A. R. Slipp, Luther Smith, H. W. Wood and Hon. George E. Foster. A rousing reception was given each speaker in turn, showing how bitter is the feeling against the reciprocity pact in the counties of Queens and Sunbury. The enthusiasm of the meeting grew as Mr. Foster, in a telling speech against the present administration, showed clearly how the reciprocity pact would injure the markets of the New Brunswick farmer.

Special trains were run from Cody's and Minto, arriving shortly before the meeting opened. Eight different parishes were represented and many electors were present from stations along the line. The meeting was of a most demonstrative character, and is a sure token that on the coming election day Col. McLean will find that the confidence of the people has been shaken and that his support has gone.

DID ANYBODY SAY ST. JOHN WANTED RECIPROCITY?

MR. SIFTON RIDDLES THE PACT

Continued From Page 1.

"The government couples with the proposition the idea that they are rescuing the Canadian farmer from operations of the trusts. I have not seen your St. John newspapers which are supporting the pact, but I venture to say that they have followed the lead of the papers in Upper Canada and are conducting a campaign that the reciprocity pact will protect the farmer from the interests in Canada. I do not know whether there are any interests in Canada of which the farmers should be afraid, but I do know that if there are, the proper course would be for the government to have started an investigation of their way of doing business if it was found they were in restraint of trade the machinery of the law could have put them out of existence.

If there are any such, they are but in their infancy and there is not one but what would go out of business at the first breath of government attack. In order to shield the farmer from the interests and combines of Canada, the government proposes to fuse the markets of Canada and the United States, and there is no country in the world which is so much in the grip of the trust as the United States. The United States will control our markets so the government idea is to take the Canadian farmer under its protection from the Canadian interests and hand him over to the American beef trust which is the most ruthless trust in the world. If this is done in the name of liberty, then we may well say, 'Oh liberty what strange things are done in thy name.'" (Great applause.)

The result of this trade agreement is said by the government supporters to be Laurier and larger markets. It will not be that, but it will be Laurier and smaller prices and larger trusts.

"Now in reference to the effect it will have on the manufacturing interests of Canada. I have referred to the great development which has come to the Canadian west. Geographically the situation of the Maritime Provinces is such that this section has been the last to feel the impetus of this development, but I believe you are on the verge of it. Owing to the great increase in traffic from the west you may look to a development of your manufacturing industries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that the manufacturing industries will not be affected. He has promised that, but it is not always safe to place your trust in premiers, for he said last session that he would not change the tariff in any particular without first making an investigation. Yet he is going to I have no doubt that he was sincere, but the political exigencies of the situation compelled him to change his plans. I think I can show you that the political exigencies will prove too strong for him in the matter of manufactures as well. (Cheers and cries of "We will show him on September 21st.")

Free Trade Outlook.

"If this treaty goes into effect with the United States and the United States offered complete free trade with Canada so we must take it that they are willing for complete free trade. If I say this treaty goes into effect and the farmer finds his protection taken away and his markets flooded out by other nations, how long is he going to continue to pay duty on his manufactures? That is where it will hurt the manufacturing interests. (Cheers and applause.)

"The farmers started this reciprocity agitation by coming to Ottawa and asking that all the duty be taken off everything they buy. I don't think these northwestern farmers represented one-half of the northwest and I have strong hopes from the northwest voters that in spite of all reports to the contrary they will roll up a great majority against the pact. I know in my own county I could have been returned without any trouble as an opponent of the pact, and I know that they will return an opponent of the pact.

"The farmers of Canada are loyal and the people of Western Canada are loyal, but if Jim Hill, with his thirteen railway lines running up to the Canadian border carries the wheat of the Canadian west down to the cities of the American west, where the westerners buy their horses from, the districts of Wisconsin, and their dairy products from the southwestern states how long do you suppose they will continue to come to Ontario and further east for their manufactured goods. I say that in four or five years if this pact goes into effect there won't be a living man on the farms of the west who won't insist on free agricultural implements and perhaps as a condition of their remaining in Canada.

"We have our choice now of being commercially independent of the United States or commercially united with the United States and we must make that choice." (Applause and cries of "We Will.")

Mr. Sifton then dealt with the pact as it would apply to the pulp and paper trade and in this connection said he believed that Canada had reached a period when she was about to capture the entire paper making trade of the United States. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick had found it wise to put an export duty on pulp wood in order to conserve the resources of the country for the people of Canada. Mr. Taft however, hoped to overcome this and in an article in Leslie's Weekly had pointed out that this was to be accomplished by a reduction of the duty on paper in American ports which was manufactured from pulpwood grown on land on which there was no restriction. He hoped the difference in that duty would lead the provinces imposing the export duty on pulpwood to raise it.

Americans Made Conditions.

"In other words the representatives of the Dominion government went to Washington and the representatives of the American government made conditions that it was hoped would force Mr. Hazen's government and the governments of Quebec and Ontario to remove the export duties on pulpwood and allow the Americans to come in on our forests. That the Dominion government would agree to this is one of the things which can not be explained. I can only say that Mr. Fielding was so obsessed with the desire to get free fish for Nova Scotia that he lost sight of everything else. (Applause and cheers.)

Most Serious Objection.

"The most serious objection to the trade arrangement, however, is that it will divert the trade of Canada from the present channels and take it from the Canadian ports to the ports of the United States. It will affect the railways of Canada and anything which affects them adversely is injurious to the prosperity of Canada as a whole.

"In labor and material the railways of Canada spend 60 per cent. of every dollar they earn and the loss in this direction will be reckoned in the tens of millions of dollars. Every railway will suffer, every port will suffer, every harbor will suffer, our merchant marine on the great lakes which we have created at great expense will be wiped off the map, but most of all, and above all, the city of St. John will suffer.

"We have been carrying on a policy of developing our sea ports and with some success. Thanks to the energy of Sir John Macdonald, the C. P. R. was built, the Canadian Northern is building and now there is the G. T. P. which I thought would stand as an enduring monument to Laurier. The effort has been to develop the trade in Canadian freight through Canadian ports and I challenge any man to say that he has ever heard a speech delivered by supporters of the government where the keynote was not the carrying of Canadian trade through Canadian ports. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself said he would not rest until every pound of Canadian trade would be carried through Canadian ports. That was the sole purpose in the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific; and yet he is now prepared to turn his back on all this and allow the trade to go where it pleases.

No Word Of Canadian Ports.

At Monday night's meeting there was not a word about Canadian trade through Canadian ports. Laurier said that if the reciprocity agreement was carried the trade would flow from Canada to the United States as water in a millrace. Nothing more than that is needed to show what the effect will be on the east and west trade, the trade which will benefit the port of St. John.

It was with great surprise that I learned that Mr. Pugsley had told in one breath last night of the great things he had in store for Courtenay Bay, and in the next breath had announced his support of a policy which would take the trade away from the east and western ports and divert it to the channels and trade routes of the United States.

"Just as soon as the reciprocity agreement is ratified Jim Hill's railways will carry the grain of western Canada down into the United States. This will affect all the Canadian Railways and cause an incalculable loss to the Canadian Atlantic ports.

"If the Grand Trunk Pacific is carried to completion, and the policy of Canadian trade through Canadian ports continued in, as has been said by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Pugsley and every supporter of the government then we may expect that St. John from its position will prosper, but if on the other hand the reciprocity agreement is carried and the traffic diverted the loss to Canadian railways and Canadian ports will be heavy indeed. (Applause and cheers).

No Way Out.

It is said that the people can abrogate the agreement if they do not find it to their advantage. If this government is returned pledged to support the convention, pledged moreover to go further in the way of lowering the tariff barriers, there will not be any prospect of an early abrogation of the treaty. And if, after it has been in force for some time, it was abrogated, there would be great inconvenience and loss—a disturbance of all lines of business.

Then consider the matter from the other point of view. Suppose the treaty should prove satisfactory to us. What would be the effect? Is it going to result in annexation? Some of my Conservative friends say it will, but I have never said that. I do say, however, that in my opinion the result of the adoption of this treaty would be to so tie us to the United States that we would be to all intents and purposes, a commercial dependency of the big republic—absolutely under their control.

If, as Sir Wilfrid has said, this treaty will cause trade to flow to the United States like a mill race, what will be the effect? It will cause the creation of new business connections, new railway services, new terminals in the United States. And as a result of these developments of our trade relations we will be so bound to the United States that we will never be able to break away.

But the Liberals say Canada will not stand being bullied. Well, the United States may have no occasion to bully us. Sir Wilfrid has said that under reciprocity our interests will be bound together by the closest ties and we will enter into many of the activities of the United States. If then our interests become the same as those of the United States, what cause would the United States have to bully us? Sir Wilfrid might have added to his statement that our interests would become common, that we might be so blended with the United States, so swallowed up, that our identity would be lost.

What of the Empire?

In such circumstances, how much value would be attached to the bare political independence we might be able to maintain? What would be our interest in the affairs of the Mother Country? What would be our position in the Empire? Where would be the unity of interest upon which to build up the Empire? We would be under the thumb of the United States—a foreign country having no community of interests with the Empire.

Is it not apparent that the position we are asked to assume under this treaty is one that will make impossible the unification of the Empire? Are we not asked to turn our backs on Great Britain and our faces towards Washington?

Now, Sir, is there anything justifying this proposal to change our course. It is admitted that we are prosperous, that no material necessities burden us or urge the change. Then consider our political position. Could our position as a self-governing dominion of the British Empire be more satisfactory? Our representatives sit in the council of the Empire as equals of the rulers of the Mother Land. What better or prouder position could we occupy? (Applause and cheers).

Now there are reasons why we should not make the change. I was at a banquet given by a great political club in England a while ago, and listened to a distinguished statesman of the Mother Country setting forth his conception of the problem of developing the unification of the Empire. He said there had been empires before which had established great colonies, but never an empire which had produced great self-governing dependencies, never an empire which had succeeded in maintaining the close connections with its colonies essential to permanence. The time was coming when the wisdom and resources of British statesmen would be taxed to keep the colonies within the circle of the Empire, and lift the Empire and its component parts to loftier heights of greatness.

Disintegration the Result.

At the banquet listening to the words of that great statesman, the idea was borne in upon me that if we adopt this reciprocity treaty we will be giving the first signal of the disintegration of the Empire.

Our Empire has no definite constitutional bonds. It is unorganized. It is bound together mainly by sentiment. It does not have even any strong commercial ties. No one as yet has proposed any definite step calculated to effect the desired unification, and until this is done it is necessary to mark time. If we adopt reciprocity we will give notice to the rest of the Empire that Canada will not wait—we send out word that Canada will take her own course regardless of the claims or interests of the other parts of the Empire.

But in view of the way Canadians for the last hundred years have remained faithful to their national ideals and their Imperial aspirations, in view of how strenuously they have labored to justify their faith in our destiny, I do not think they will endorse a movement so menacing to their hopes and aspirations.

As Mr. Sifton concluded the audience sprang to their feet waving their hats, cheering loudly, in a tremendous outburst of spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm.

When the tumult had subsided the chairman extended the thanks of the people of St. John to Mr. Sifton for his able and exhaustive address and the great audience again broke into enthusiastic cheering, followed by calls for Mr. Powell and Dr. Daniel.

The chairman then started to introduce Dr. Daniel, but the audience needed no introduction. Again the people sprang to their feet and burst into cheers.

In opening his remarks Dr. Daniel said that he felt it would be superfluous for him to address at length an audience that had just listened to the eloquent and inspiring address of Mr. Sifton, more especially as the campaign was just opening and he hoped to have other opportunities of addressing them.

At the same time, he added, I want to say I am proud to stand before this great and intelligent audience, and know that I am the candidate of the great Conservative party, seeking your support and your suffrages. Nobody will deny that the people of Canada owe a great deal to the Conservative party, because it forced the government to submit the reciprocity issue to the vote of the electors. No one will deny the importance of the question upon which this election is being fought. Not only does it affect, as Mr. Sifton has shown you, the great material interests of Canada, but it also affects the important matter of Canada's relations to the Empire. It would tend to take us out of the Empire, and considering the antecedents and character of the people of the city of the Loyalists, I am sure it will take some mighty reason to induce them to vote for a policy designed to remove them from the protection of the Old Flag.

Since 1878 we have worked under a policy which has caused the country to progress steadily and surely, and today we have attained a position which is very satisfactory to all. And now we are asked to make a change, to embark upon a course that may lead us into strange and troubled waters. Upon those who propose this change, this great departure, lies the burden of the proof that its consequences will not be disastrous to us, as individuals and as a nation.

Times Have Changed.

It is said that some years ago Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservative party were in favor of reciprocity in natural products. But what kind of an argument is that? You might just as well hand a man a nursing bottle and expect him to use it. That is the best argument adduced by the Liberals in favor of the reciprocity pact.

But, as has been so clearly shown, to us we have outgrown the need of reciprocity. Conditions have changed and we have no need to run to the Americans.

The reciprocity pact contains immense and intense possibilities, which demand the most serious consideration of our people. For one thing it will take away our fiscal independence. Once we put our head in the noose prepared for us, the United States have only to draw it tighter to put us in the position of lasooed steer, and ultimately we will be compelled to do what the Washington government wants us to do.

Moreover, if we once enter this treaty we will be forever debarred from taking any part in the working out of any imperial programme.

The speaker then dealt with the myth of the ninety million market and pointed out that Canada had more to gain from taking measures to realize the possibilities of the three hundred million market within the British Empire.

In conclusion he expressed his belief that all who had listened to the able and convincing address of Mr. Sifton would recognize the dangers of the pact and vote to preserve our own markets for our own people, and maintain the integrity of the Empire.

As he finished the doctor was given round after round of cheers, and the audience began to shout for Powell.

Powell's All Right.

The chairman started to introduce the city candidate, but again the audience waived the formality, drowning the premier's voice in tumult of applause. When order had been restored a voice called:

"What's the matter with Powell?"

"He's all right," shouted the crowd, and again they went wild, many springing up on their chairs in their enthusiasm, and it was several minutes before he got a chance to speak.

In opening his address Mr. Powell said he had no doubt that he would be elected to represent the city. He wanted no better assurance than the enthusiasm of the audience.

This vast audience has not, he said, been convened by the scoops of the dredgers, by brass bands and torch light processions, by free trains from all over the province, by the glamor and magic of the money of the grafters. There is no paid enthusiasm here. This is an assemblage of men interested in the welfare of their country.

I was told today by some Liberals that there was a great lack of enthusiasm at the meeting last evening. I do not wonder at that. To understand why there was such a lack of enthusiasm you have only to compare the great statesmanlike speech of Mr. Sifton, the clear logical arguments supported by convincing facts and figures, with the oratorical effort of Mr. Pugsley printed in the Telegraph.

A voice—There is no comparison.

Is there any wonder that an audience which had to listen to Mr. Pugsley was lacking in enthusiasm.

A voice—Weary Willie.

Liberals Avoid Issue.

Did Mr. Pugsley discuss reciprocity? So far as I could tell from his organs about all he did was to read a telegram pronouncing some remarks of mine to be absolutely false. If there is a question of truth between a man of Mr. Pugsley's reputation and myself, I will be quite satisfied to leave it to the jury of the people. Into the mind of that gentleman the rays of truth enter clear and uncolored, but when they emerge they exhibit all the chromatic varieties of the solar spectrum. What did Mr. Pugsley discuss last night?

A voice—The same old story.

"Yes, the same old story. He performed the same old trick. He produced a telegram assuring the people that he was going to bring a drydock to St. John. The first time I ran an election in Westmorland, I remember reading in the Telegraph that Mr. Pugsley had produced a telegram at a political meeting, promising a dry dock in St. John—a million and a quarter dry dock. That telegram had a history. Subsequently, Mr. Pugsley admitted to a committee of the House of Commons that he wrote the telegram himself."

A voice—Slippery Bill.

Now for many years these great works at Courtenay Bay have done service, and Mr. Pugsley thinks they are good for another election.

A voice—No they ain't.

Would Kill Winter Port.

Continuing Mr. Powell said the whole policy of the country, the object of much of its legislation, had been to assure the development of a great winter port at St. John, but that if reciprocity was adopted and the wheat and cattle of Canada sent to the United States, this policy and all the expenditures it had involved would be rendered useless and very little trade would trickle through this port. He went on to show that during the life of the old reciprocity treaty Canada naturally looked to the States for a market, because it was impossible to ship perishable products to the Mother Country in the slow sailing or steam vessels of the time, and pointed out that under the changed conditions Canada could develop a better market in England than the United States offered her.

Canada, he said, had gone to the United States several times seeking a reciprocity treaty, only to be shown the door. And if the United States came to us now it was not because they loved us, but because they hoped to gain something from us. In the United States the cost of living was the great question, and the politician had to do something to divert attention or go to the wall.

It was said that when the Conservatives were in power they placed on the statute books a provision that they were always ready to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. The Liberals said they only carried out the historic policy of both parties. But they should not tell that in Gath. Was it not the Liberals themselves who had wiped this provision off the statute books, declaring that they would have nothing more to do with the States.

In conclusion he said that though Laurier had started out on his campaign as the boastful knight of the white plume he had already shown the white feather in his appeals to his compatriots in Quebec.

A storm of applause broke out as Mr. Powell concluded, and after the band had played the National Anthem the meeting broke up, many coming to the platform to shake hands with Mr. Sifton and the candidates.

THE TRADE WILL FLOW FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED STATES AS WATER THROUGH A MILLRACE" WILL IT? NOT IF WE TRIM PUGSLEY, LOWELL AND THE REST OF THE CONTINENTALISTS FIRST. "DO IT FOR ST. JOHN."

Rush Work on New Buildings.

The tender of A. R. C. Clarke for the new car barn to be erected by the Street Railway has been accepted. The work will be started this morning and the work pushed along as rapidly as possible. The site of the new sheds is the property on the corner of St. James and Wentworth streets. The new building will be 215 x 55 feet, and two stories high. The shed will have capacity for fifty cars, and besides being utilized for storage purposes will have offices in the front of the building. The new brick building on Union street which His Lordship Bishop Casey is having erected, is another large contract which Mr. Clarke is carrying on. The work is advancing at a rapid pace. The excavation work has been completed, and the brick foundation walls have been practically completed, so that the work on the superstructure will be undertaken in a few days.

WE HAVE AT LAST DISCOVERED SOMETHING THAT IS BEYOND EVEN MR. PUGSLEY'S MARVELLOUS ATTAINMENTS. WE DEFY HIM TO PROVE THAT WHEN TRADE IS GOING SOUTH IT IS ALSO COMING EAST.

DECLINES NOMINATION.

Edmonton, Alb., Aug. 29.—Premier A. C. Rutherford, who was nominated several weeks ago by a section of Edmonton Liberals has retired from the field.

New York—S S Edda, Hillsboro, N. B.; schr Harold B. Cousins, St. John, N. B.

KINGS IS STRONGLY AGAINST THE PACT

Collina, Aug. 28.—A very enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held in the public hall at Collina on the night of Aug. 28, and notwithstanding the fact that it was the night Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in St. John, and some had gone to hear his speech, the large hall was packed and numbers were outside at the windows and doors. The meeting was called to order and J. E. McAuley elected chairman.

The first speaker called was J. A. Freeze, of Sussex, who gave an address on some of the questions which are being discussed during the campaign.

Geo. W. Fowler, the Conservative candidate for Kings-Albert, was next introduced and explained in a practical and forcible manner, the various clauses of the reciprocity pact, showing the disadvantages to which Canada would be subject should she accept it.

The speeches were well received and the meeting closed with cheers for Fowler and the singing of the National Anthem.

The farmers of Kings-Albert are quick to take their turn and it is going to be a turn down of reciprocity and the administration which we have been under for the last 15 years.

DR. DANIEL ARRANGES VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Dates Announced for Meetings in Points Throughout County - Musquash Scene of First Rally.

Meetings in the interest of Dr. J. W. Daniel have been arranged for the following places:

Monday, Sept. 4th, Dean'sHall, Musquash No. 1—Speakers, Dr. J. W. Daniel and Daniel Mullin, K. C.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, Loch Lomond (agricultural hall)—Speakers, Dr. J. W. Daniel, John E. Wilson, M. P. P., and Samuel D. Lewis.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, Temperance hall, Milford—Speakers, W. Frank Hatheway, M. P. P., M. W. Doherty, and W. H. Harrison.

Thursday, Sept. 7th, Golden Grove, (temperance hall)—Speakers, Manning W. Doherty, Sam. D. Lewis and G. Earle Logan.

Friday, Sept. 8th, Little River school house—Speakers, J. W. V. Lawlor, M. W. Doherty and B. L. Gerow.

Saturday, September 9, Lorneville Orange Hall—Speakers, J. B. M. Baxter, W. Frank Hatheway, M. P. P., A. E. McGinley.

Musquash No. 2, School House—Speakers, W. B. Tennant, D. King Hazen and J. Harry McGoldrick.

Monday, September 11th, Coldbrook School House—Speakers, M. E. Agar, Cyrus F. Inches and others.

Saturday, September 16th, St. Martins Temperance Hall—Speakers, J. B. M. Baxter and J. D. O'Connell.

Musquash No. 1, Dean's Hall—Speakers, A. E. McGinley and J. W. V. Lawlor.

Meetings will be held in other places throughout the county. Dates to be arranged later.

George Foster.

George Foster, who for years was employed as a carpenter in the I. C. R., and had been pensioned passed away yesterday at his home on Stanley street. Mr. Foster had been ill only three weeks, and his sudden death was unexpected. The deceased leaves four sons—James, George and William now residing in New York, and Robert living in Indian west. There are five daughters—Mrs. James Lane, of Truro; Mrs. R. S. Stevens, of St. John; Mrs. Joseph Fullmer, of Bridgetown, N. S.; Mrs. Enoch Graham, of St. John, and Miss Amelia, who is at present living at home. Mr. Foster is also survived by one brother, William, and by two sisters living in Boston.

ANYTHING THAT GOES DOWN "A MILLRACE" NEVER COMES BACK. WILL MR. PUGSLEY AND HIS ORGANS PLEASE NOTE.

Chancery Sale

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner, so called, corner of Prince William Street and Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, on

SATURDAY

The TWENTY-FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, Next

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, made on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, In a certain cause therein pending, wherein Augustus H. Hanington and Jane Elizabeth Hanington, his wife, are Plaintiffs and Sarah Elizabeth Melick, Margaret K. F. Melick, Annie B. Melick, Bessie H. Melick, Emma G. Melick, Arthur K. Melick and Marion R. Melick, his wife, Arthur K. Melick and Honorable Harrison A. McKeown, Trustees under the Will of Charles J. Melick, Isabelle H. Melick, Helen McLean Ethel Melick, Muriel Melick Nola Melick, Geraldine Melick, Annie Melick, widow of Fredrick C. Melick, Annie Melick, widow of Henry A. Melick, Annie Louise Cloosan and Augustus L. Cloosan, her husband, Catherine A. Goudey and Ralph C. Goudey, her husband, Frederick Melick, James Herbert Melick, Matilda Melick, Martin L. Melick, and Georgianna Melick, his wife, Myrtle Cross and Leon Cross, her husband, and Mabel Holbrook and Sherwood A. M. Skinner, Trustee under a certain Deed of Trust made by one George W. Hammond and Emily, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Master in Chancery, the lands and premises described in the Plaintiffs' Statement of Claim and in the said Decretal Order in this cause as follows, that is to say:

"That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in King's Ward, so called, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the northern side line of Market Square, so called, at its intersection by the northeastern line of Dock Street, the said northern line of the said Market Square and the line of the said Dock Street being marked and defined by the buildings there now standing; going thence northwesterly along the said north-eastern line of Dock Street a distance of forty two (42) feet, six (6) inches, to the line of division between the lot of land herein described and a lot now owned by Maragaret S. Hamilton formerly belonging to one Benjamin Stanton, the said line of division being marked and defined by the brick building at present erected upon either side of the said line; thence northwardly along the said line of division, as so marked and defined, in a direction about at right angles to Dock Street aforesaid 33 feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with the said northern line of Market Square and still along the division line between the said lot herein described and the lot now owned by said Margaret S. Hamilton and lands now owned by the estate of the late James Dever, but formerly known as the "Simson Lot" thirty five (35) feet, two (2) inches; thence northwardly in a direction at right angles to the northern line of Market Square aforesaid two (2) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with the said line of the said Market Square thirty nine (39) feet, six (6) inches, more or less, to the line of division between the said lot of land herein described and a lot now owned by James Walker, M. D., and formerly the property of one William Carnell; thence southwardly along the said line of division seventy two (72) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid line of Market Square, and thence Westwardly along the said line of the said Market Square, forty five (45) feet, ten and one half (10 1-2) inches, more or less to the place of beginning; and being also the certain lot described in a conveyance from one James Hoyt and wife to John Melick bearing date the 24th day of July, A. D. 1799, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the aforesaid City and County of Saint John on the 31st day of August A. D. 1799 in Book E., No. 1 of Records, page 312 Saving and excepting therefrom such portions of the said lot as were taken for the purpose of widening Dock Street aforesaid, in or about the year A. D. 1887 and in the year 1877."

Also that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in King's Ward, so called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick being a portion of the lot designated as the number 401 on a Plan of the said City of Saint John, filed in the office of the Common Clerk in and for the said City and the said portion of the said lot No. 401 being bounded and described as follows viz: Beginning on the eastern side line of Prince William Street at the intersection thereof by the line of division between the lot of land hereby described and a lot owned by Helen E. Clinch and Jane R. Barlow, being the lot on which the building now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Co. stands, at the said point or place of beginning being distance thirty four (34) feet, eleven and one-half (11 1-2) inches, measured northwardly along the eastern line of Prince William Street aforesaid, from the intersection by the northern line of King Street, as marked and defined by the building at present erected thereon; going thence eastwardly along the said line of division twenty eight (28) feet, or to the rear line of the said lot of land herein described; thence northwardly along the said rear line, being also the division line between the said lot hereby described and the aforesaid lot owned by the said Helen E. Clinch and Jane R. Barlow, a distance of seventeen (17) feet, two inches, more or less, to the line of division between the aforesaid lot No. 401 and lot No. 400, now owned by Messrs. W. Thorne and Co., Ltd; thence westwardly along the said line of division as marked and defined by the brick building there now standing twenty seven feet, eleven (11) inches, more or less, to Prince William Street aforesaid; thence southwardly along the aforesaid eastern line of Prince William Street seventeen (17) feet, two (2) inches to the place of beginning, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by Messrs. Cowie and Edwards."

The above Property will be sold in separate Lots pursuant to said Decretal Order.

The first of said above described Lots will be sold subject to a Lease thereof dated the 6th day of February, 1898, made to Charles V. Wilcox and James Wilcox for the term of five years from the 1st day of May 1907 at the annual rental of $1850.

The second above described Lot will be sold subject to a Lease thereof to Cowie and Edwards dated the 13th day of February 1898 for the term of five years from the 1st day of May 1908 at the annual rental of $250.

For terms of Sale and Other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor or the undersigned Master.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., this Eleventh day of August A. D. 1911.

JOSEPH J. PORTER,
Master of the Supreme Court.
CHARLES S. HANINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Common Clerk, City Hall, addressed to him and marked "Tender for painting ferry steamer "Ludlow" up to 2 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 31st, 1911.

A cash deposit equal to five per cent of the estimated full value of the contract at price named in tender will be required. The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Ferry Supt., 51 Water Street, City.

GEO. H. WARING,
Ferry Superintendent.
ADAM P. MACINTYRE,
Comptroller.
City of Saint John, Aug. 28th, 1911.

Electrical Repairs

Dynamos and Motors Rewound. Armatures Refilled.

We try to keep you running while making repairs.

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
27-29 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.