

A YEAR OF WONDERS

1909 PRESENTS RECORDS WITH ACHIEVEMENTS AND SENSATIONS

Foremost Was Peary's Discovery of the North Pole and Dr. Cook's Astounding Claim To That Honor, and His Repudiation--The Definite Adoption of Air Flight in Man's Transportation System -- The Budget and the House of Lords -- Naval Defence for Canada -- Deposition of the Sultan of Turkey--Objects in a Swiftly Revolving Kaleidoscope.

Continued from page 1.
The year before, the party progress in Turkey, known as the Young Turks, had wrested a constitution from the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who had rudely, though smilingly, sworn fealty to it. But no sooner had he done so than it became evident to the Young Turks that he was plotting for the overthrow of the constitution and a return of absolutism. A wholesale slaughter of army officers by direction of the sultan early in April showed this clearly, and so on April 12 the Young Turks set the Third Corps, mobilized at Salonika, on the march against Constantinople. With admirable strategy, its commander, Ceylan Pasha, proceeded to invest the capital. Then, on the 23d, he captured Stamboul, the old Turkish quarter of the city. Pera, the foreign quarters, and the sultan's residence, witnessing the fighting in the streets, and last, Yildiz Kiosk and the sultan himself fell into the hands of the Young Turk forces.

The Anglo-German War Scare.
The great war scare of the year, however, centred around Germany and England, the apparent growing strain of relations between these two countries causing the entire civilized world to discuss almost daily throughout the year the possibility of a war in which they would be the combatants. It is an undisputed fact that both Germany and England all through the year have been rushing naval construction and military preparations at a somewhat more than usual gait. England going at the work of building ships with the grim determination of not allowing any of the means to be wrecked off from her by the Germans.
In England public men of national and international fame declared unambiguously in public speeches that Germany's warlike preparations could be directed against England only, and while visiting in this country and Canada, Lord Charles Balfour, admiral of the British navy, and Lord Northcliffe, the owner of many newspapers and periodicals throughout Great Britain, in public speeches that united with England in keeping the Kaiser at peace.

On the German side, officials close to the emperor made repeated assurances that the latter's aims were altogether peaceful. As late as November Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in London, made an extended speech in Philadelphia, in which he stated that his government no longer sought extension of its colonial empire. He stated that the German people for the future was the expansion of trade. But some months before, when the Reichstag opened, one of the principal measures brought up for discussion was a new scheme for taxation, whose obvious object was an increase in the military budget. The scheme involved increasing the levy on tobacco, and the necessities of life, such as tobacco, sugar, coffee, etc., and such was the fight made against it that eventually Chancellor von Bulow was driven to resign. The bill was finally passed before the resignation was presented, but the fact that the chancellor had been one of the closest advisers of the emperor satisfied the opponents of militarism that the imperial pressure for army and navy expansion was not relaxing.

The British Budget's Defeat.
Indeed, the year was marked in almost all nations, and, for the matter of that, in almost all States and cities by a re-examination of financial budgets and resources. England, however, entered into this problem with a vital appreciation of its consequences. The Liberal ministry, under Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith, making it the party issue of the year, confronted by an impending deficit of over \$78,000,000, the ministry proposed, among other radical measures, an agreement to increase the tobacco, income and real estate taxes, together with stamp taxes on real estate and stock exchange deals. At once there broke forth a storm of opposition, especially among the wealthy and landed classes, who have since constantly cried "Confiscation" and "Socialism." In November, after prolonged discussion in the House of Commons by a large majority, and went to the Lords, who, after prolonged debate, which attracted attention all over the world, rejected the bill on Nov. 20, by a vote of 350 to 170. Two days later the House of Commons supported overwhelmingly Premier Asquith's resolution, charging the Lords with usurpation. In that they had dared to interfere with financial legislation contrary to the unwritten law of the kingdom; the next day Parliament was prorogued. On Jan. 15, and the campaign for the January elections became hot immediately. If a Liberal majority is returned to Parliament, the rejected budget will be passed and the unwritten law that the Lords shall not interfere with the kingdom's financial programme will be made into a statute, and another step will have been taken towards the ultimate abolition of the House of Lords. The Lords realize in this, and also that the budget will fit them heaviest of all, as possessors of great landed estates and fortunes, and they are fighting in the campaign now on as if for their very lives, with the Liberals' cry filling all England that their cause is a campaign of democracy against class.

Woman Suffrage Here And There.
About the middle of the year practically all of Sweden was seriously commended for weeks by a general strike of the labor unions, partly for higher pay, and partly as a protest against general living conditions. The dead could not be buried, a bread famine was threatened, and even milk for infants was most difficult to ob-

tain, even with the army performing all sorts of manual work, such as running lighting plants and making and delivering bread and other necessities of life.
Interestingly enough, one of the subjects of consideration which aroused the most enthusiasm at the convention of the American Federation of Labor was that of woman suffrage, and a resolution was adopted urging the various locals of the federation to exert their influence in every possible way in favor of enlarged rights and the franchise for women. Of course, part of the motive of these resolutions was the improvement in the condition of working-women, which it was felt might be wrought through woman suffrage. But aside from that it was significant that thus among the so-called "common people," the suffrage movement gained explicit support.

The Fuss With Nicaragua.
In the latter part of the year, the subject of the relationship of the United States to the Latin republics was given an additional interest by the breaking out of a revolution in Nicaragua against President Zelaya whose summary execution of two American citizens in mid-November led the Government to prepare for the extreme punitive expedition of marine in case Zelaya refused to make proper reparation for his conduct.
Latter warships were despatched to Nicaraguan ports on the Atlantic and Pacific and a force of several hundred marines sent to Panama to be close at hand in case of need. Still later on Dec. 1st, Secretary of State Knox, in a remarkable document, in which he warmly accused Zelaya of frequent treaty violations and other international breaches of the peace, declared that this Government would hold him personally responsible for the execution of Americans. At the same time Mr. Knox handed his passports to the Nicaraguan charges d'affaires but allowed that he could remain in this country and the Government would consult with him, if necessary, just as it proposed to consult with the revolutionary representatives in Washington. On Dec. 20 Zelaya resigned and the congress elected his friend, Madriz, his successor, but his civil war still prevails in Nicaragua.

The Troubles of Other Nations.
While the United States had little diplomatic activity in Europe, other nations passed through a peculiarly trying period. Holland being one of the few European nations that escaped the large amount of trouble. There the year was one of great rejoicing over the birth of an heir to the throne, little Prince Juliana Louise, Emma Maria Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange, arriving on April 30, thereby causing the whole country to be rocked with transports of joy. With this babe among their children, the Dutch no longer followed the end of the life of their queen, who had she died childless, would have been the last of her royal line, and the crown would have passed to a German prince, making Holland virtually an annex of the German Empire.

Persia Loses a Shah.
Following an attempt of the shah to overthrow the constitution of the National Assembly, the National Assembly, the capital of the country, succeeded in gaining entrance and on July 16 deposed the shah, installing in his place the youthful prince, Sultan Ahmad Mirza. The latter made several pathetic appeals for return to his parents, but he was coerced into remaining on the throne. Russian troops were sent to the aid of the shah, but the shah refused to take refuge in the Russian army, and the entire situation was handled apparently in the interest of all Powers, and none seemed to gain any special advantage.

Spain's Miseries Over the Moors and Ferrer.
Spain's energies were largely taken up with the fight with the Rif in Morocco. This conflict was still in progress as the year drew to a close. It had proved costly to Spain, not only in the expense of war, but also in the loss of territory. For in Catalonia and other sections of Spain the populace, under the alleged lead of the Republicans and revolutionists, rebelled against the shah, and more soldiers to the front and the rebellion almost amounted to an insurrection. Martial law was declared not only in Catalonia, but also at Madrid, and hundreds of arrests and many executions took place, but not before many outrages against the church and its upholders, both priests and nuns, had been perpetrated. Eventually the whole situation culminated in the arrest and execution, as an anarchist, of Francisco Ferrer, a professor in the schools of Barcelona, who was accused of treason. The execution provoked a storm of indignation, first among Laborites and Socialists and then among many conservatives of other countries, including our own. Anti-Spanish demonstrations of violent character were made in Italy and France, and less disorderly ones in other nations. In Spain the resentment swept the Maury ministry out of power and restored the premiership to Moret y Prendergast.

Clemenceau Out.
The Socialists of all European countries took up the Ferrer matter and made it their cause. In fact, in this and many other affairs the Socialists of Europe appeared as opponents of warfare. They were among the leaders of the Opposition to the imperial taxation policy in Germany and they aided materially in the overthrow of July of Premier Georges Clemenceau in France, as the result of the uncovering of serious naval corruption, he being succeeded by Aristide Briand,

formerly a radical Socialist. Furthermore, the Socialists were active opponents of the Vatican in the controversy between France and the Vatican over the clerical association. As the year closed, this controversy between the church and the government in France had again become acute, through the opposition of the church to the attendance of Catholic children upon lay schools.

Prohibition Halted.
There was nothing in the religious atmosphere of the United States during the year that savored in the least of religious-political controversy. There was, however, a strong development of religious spirit, and, in general, also, there was a continuance of the anti-liquor movement, which had begun even before 1908. This resulted in the enactment of extremely stringent prohibitive statutes in Alabama, Kansas and other states, Kansas forbidding the sale of liquor even in drug stores and rendering it practically impossible for one to have liquor in his own home. There was some reaction against this tendency in the elections of the fall, as the result in many cities, notably in San Francisco where an attempt to raise the saloon licenses from \$500 to \$1000 per year was beaten most decisively. Alabama also refused in December to vote for state-wide prohibition.

Deaths of the Year.
Two most notable deaths were those of H. H. Rogers, on May 19, and E. H. Harriman, on Sept. 9, shortly after his return from Europe, whether he had gone in search of health. Mr. Rogers' death caused no palpable change either in the administration or the plans of Standard Oil; while Mr. Harriman had discounted the effects of his death by planning out ahead just what would direct his great railroad system and how this should be done. Judge Robert S. Lovett, former chief justice of the Union and South Pacific roads, Mr. Rogers' fortune was estimated at \$40,000,000; Mr. Harriman's at \$80,000,000.

A death which resulted in great direct benefits for the public was that of John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, known as "cash on hand," Kennedy, Mr. Kennedy had been, next to Russell Sage, the man to whom Wall street knew it could most successfully apply for actual money in times of stress. In his will Mr. Kennedy bequeathed his fortune, or about \$30,000,000, to various religious and charitable purposes, this being the largest testamentary gift of the sort in the history of the world.

Outside of the financial world, the noted deaths of the year included Leopold III, king of the Belgians; George Meredith, the English poet; Charles Burnie, two of England's greatest men of letters, and Richard Watson Gilder, poet editor of the Century Magazine; W. M. L. Brown, chief of the New York Sun and art commissioner; P. F. Collier, the publisher; F. Marion Crawford, Charles Warren Stoddard, Sarah Orne Jewett, Rosalind Wiseman, and Olive Thorne Miller, all distinguished in the world of letters; Cesare Lombroso the Italian criminologist; Edward Everett Hale, at St. Rev. Dr. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York City; Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, at St. Paul's for many years a leader in the Presbyterian church; Most Rev. Arthur Seward, bishop of the Diocese of Ontario and primate of all Canada; Countess de Lesseps, widow of the builder of the Suez Canal; Grand Duke Vladimir, eldest uncle of the czar of Russia; the famous Indian chief of the Apache times, who had been in captivity for many years and who passed away at Fort Sill, Okla., on Feb. 17, Legation. The advanced age of 85; Red Cloud, the Sioux chief who died Dec. 10; Catulle Mendes, the French poet and mysticist who was killed in a railroad accident; Admiral Rojestvensky, the commander of the Russian naval forces in the last fatal sea battle with Japan; Corvera, the admiral of the Spanish fleet in the war with the United States; Heinrich Conring, the noted theatrical manager who had been conspicuous in his later years for his management of the Metropolitan Opera, the Polish-American opera; Clyde Fitch, the American playwright; Simon Newcomb, the astronomer; Consuelo, dowager Duchess of Manchester.

The Republic and Other Great Distasters.
In addition to this impressive list were some who were taken away by violence, including Sir William Wyllie of England, who was assassinated in London on July 1 by an Indian student, Madan Lal Dinkar, who claimed that he committed the deed in expiation of England's wrongs toward India, which, throughout the year, was stirred by seditious propaganda against British rule, and Prince Ito, greatest of Japan's statesmen, who was murdered at Harbin on October 10 by a Korean because of Ito's share in the crushing out of Korean independence.

There were many catastrophes of a tragic nature during the year, but no persons of great distinction were overwhelmed by them. On January 23 the steamer Republic was rammed in a fog, off Nantucket, Mass. The lives of several hundred people were endangered, but the use of wireless telegraphy by the Republic operator, "Jack" Binns, summoned aid from ocean liners and Government vessels and only six persons met death. This was the first signal use in history of wireless telegraphy for the relief of distress at sea. Naturally, it was followed by general efforts to extend the use of the wireless system. Messages were received during the year from a distance of nearly 3500 miles out at sea.
Other notable casualties of the year

were the theatre fire at Acapulco in Mexico, which occurred on February 16, and in which more than 300 persons were burned to death, the earthquakes in Southern France, Portugal and Persia, which wrought much damage and destroyed fifty Persian villages and 200 lives in Portugal; the earthquakes in Mexico, the cities of Chihuahua, Mexico, and Acapulco being damaged in a very great and costly extent; and the earthquake and fire at Osaka, Japan, wherein more than 1000 houses were destroyed and 15000 people rendered homeless.

The second week of November an explosion in a coal mine at Cherry Hill, Ill., imperiled 300 lives, twenty of whom were rescued after being entombed for seven days. One hundred and eighty coal miners were also entombed by an explosion near Newcastle, England; 100 at Lick Branch, W. Va., and 240 at Vespritz, Hungary.
The biggest loss of life at sea occurred in Montevideo harbor when 150 persons were drowned as a result of the collision between an excursion steamer and the North German Lloyd liner Schlesien. Floods in Natal and the Transvaal claimed 173 victims. And for the first few weeks of 1909 the entire world was busy trying to alleviate the suffering caused at Messina and elsewhere in Sicily and Italy by the earthquake and tidal wave, which on December 28, 1908, destroyed Messina and Reggio, causing a loss of the estimated 200,000 and of a billion dollars' worth of property--probably the most awful natural catastrophe the world has ever known.

In Canada.
In Canada the year was made notable by the Government committing itself to a definite policy of Imperial defence. During the summer a conference was held in London at which representatives of the self-governing colonies of the Empire attended and agreed upon a system of cooperation in the maintenance of the national integrity.
Premier Roblin's sweeping victory in British Columbia likewise marked an epoch in the affairs of Canada during the past year. The conservative leader was successful in his appeal to Russell Sage, Niagara, for the support of an advanced railway policy for the province and the crushing defeat he administered his Liberal opponents in the planning of the plan.
The return of Captain Bernier from the Arctic, following the claims of Peary and Cook to the discovery of the North Pole, interested the public interest in exploration, and for time matters Arctic were the chief concern of the nation.

In aviation, along with the other nations of the civilized world, Canada made sure and rapid progress. Messrs. McCurdy and Baldwin conducted a series of valuable experiments at the Baddeck laboratories, and at the close of the year had no less than five machines ready for the air.
So passes another year--wonderful, amazing, and infinitely interesting. Perhaps there was once a year that seemed drab and dull, perhaps. But all of these that now rush and hurry along into the past are dazzling and brilliant. The year is continually making new records, each year chiselling the cliff of man further up and the cliff of knowledge and achievement. How much higher is the top?

HILLSBORO IS THRIVING TOO

Continued from page 10.
The lumber is getting scarce in this vicinity, and the farmers are giving more attention to their farms, and in this connection an agricultural society was formed in our village last spring, which has been taken hold of enthusiastically by the farmers. Some pure bred stock was imported, and a very successful fair held in the fall. In the near future we expect to make a name for ourselves as producers of apples.
Our roads have been well looked after by the Highway Board, and a very marked improvement has been made in our main street, under the able supervision of our commissioner and road surveyor.

1909 was a banner year in the building line, but this year everything has been quiet, the only new building being a very handsome and commodious house, now under construction, by our popular druggist, C. Allison Peck.
The recent valuable find of natural gas, some four miles from our village, must not be forgotten. We are anxiously looking forward to the time when we can have houses lighted with gas, and also heated by the same.
--New Year calls are not so much the fashion any more. The egg routes got so long that at about 3 p. m. everybody was all tired out. Besides, the egg part of the egg custom is a prohibitive expense in these days.
--Before losing your temper, or dating a letter, slowly count up to ten.
--Has anybody ever stopped to figure out that the real used in celebrating Jan. 1, if distributed equally over the remaining 364 days, would make it a pretty good year?
--Oh, where are the years of yesteryear?

POLITICAL POT SHEDS HERE

Interest in Approaching Town Election Runs High in St. Stephen -- Mayor Grimmer Will Not Seek Re-election.

St. Stephen, Dec. 31.--Town elections draw near and some candidates are already in the field by their own choice or the enthusiasm of their friends. Mayor R. W. Grimmer, who has given long and faithful service at the board and in the chair, will not seek re-election. Councillors Keip, Scovill and Casey will not seek re-election, and Councillor Dinsmore, whose services at the board have been long and valuable, is prominently mentioned for mayor. J. Ross Sedgwick in Duke's ward, Elwell DeWolfe and Eustace Thornton in Queens ward, and Geo. Budd in Kings ward are mentioned as prospective candidates for councillor. The temperance question is being forced again as an issue in the campaign.

Herman Wray, one of our most popular younger citizens, returned to town Wednesday with a bride. The interesting ceremony was performed at Brownville Junction, Me., Tuesday evening, the future partner of his joys and sorrows being Miss Elsie Duff of that place. Mr. Herbert Moore was groomsmen, and Miss Lois Wray bridesmaid. The best wishes of all are extended to them for a happy and prosperous journey through life.
--One Joseph Lacombe, a Calais Indian, is in trouble over there by reason of his attempt to develop a new get rich quick scheme. The Calais city clerk pays \$5 for the "snout" of every bear burred to him, being afterwards reimbursed from the state treasury. Lacombe could not catch the "game" fast enough on his own side of the line and acquired the habit of borrowing whole hides from a St. Stephen dealer, and returning the hides minus the surrendered snout. The scheme worked well until the Calais city clerk had paid for about all the bears that he thought had a lawful right to the snout, and the authorities got busy and the dealer is serving a jail sentence of ninety days for obtaining money under false pretences.

ST. ANDREWS HAS BANNER YEAR
Continued from page 10.
St. Andrews owes a large debt of gratitude to the C. P. R. which has so far done so much to push the town ahead and promises to continue its work in that direction. The construction of new and improved passenger cars for the accommodation of travellers to and from the town cannot fail to be appreciated. On the harbor front new wharves have been built, and for the use of the railway company which will prove of advantage to the trade of the port. The extension to the market wharf which has been ordered by the Provincial Government will afford increased accommodation to the fishing and trading schooners and will serve as a landing point for the increasing number of sailing, motor and steam yachts registered at the port as well as the visiting yachts that frequently enter the harbor. The cottages being built as well as the addition to the Algonquin has led to the steady employment of all the local mechanics as well as a number from elsewhere who have helped to fill the local hotels and boarding houses.

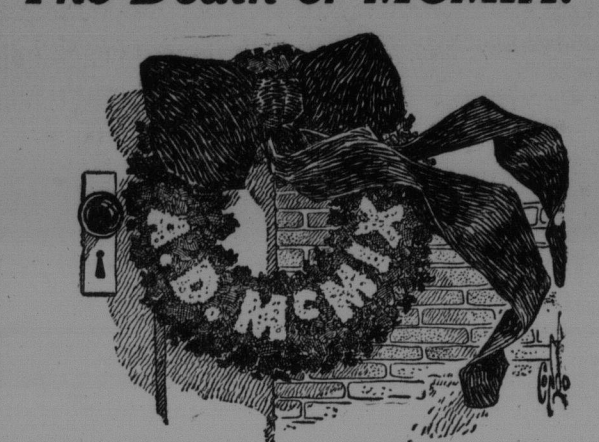
The house formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn in his capacity as manager of the N. B. and C. R. R., has been remodelled for occupancy as a hotel and named the Inn.
The Algonquin under the efficient management of Mr. Allerton had the best season enjoyed since its having been taken over by the C. P. R. and a little of the credit is due to Mrs. The Kennedy Hotel under the management of the genial Frank was during the summer season literally run with guests so much so that rooms in neighboring houses had to be rented by the manager.
The deaths in St. Andrews included that of William Whitlock, collector of customs which was deplored by his large number of friends that may be truthfully comprised all the residents of the town.
Mrs. John Wilson an aged and beloved lady whose death was due to fire that destroyed part of her residence.
Miss Lydia Polleys a lady who was a worker in the activities of the Presbyterian church.
David McRoberts an aged, honored and respected inhabitant, one whose like we may never meet again.

AT THE HOTELS

Royal.
E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa; A. B. Maggs, Sussex; A. E. Share, Toronto; George Massey, J. J. Munston, Jas. H. Crockett, Fredericton; G. A. Worth, Harvey; A. Ferguson, A. Murdoch, Quebec; Miss Bentley, St. Martins; D. North, Hantsport; E. English, Picton; George Douglas, Amherst; Walk or Stanfield, Truro; M. J. Armour, Montreal; John Matheson, Boston.
Victoria.
W. R. Gillin, Hartland; John L. Myles, Boston; R. W. Ferguson, Centerville; A. Oikie, Bridgewater; A. M. Dann, Hampton; H. M. Balkan and wife, Ottawa; H. Gillieson, Montreal; W. Hoyt, McAdam; W. H. Nash, Chicago; James Rourke, St. Martins; H. W. Rourke, New York; Mrs. Eth. Lingham, Boston.

OLD AND NEW YEAR IN HUMOR

The Death of MCMIX.



(Bulletin)--A. D. McMIX passed away last midnight.
It was only a few days ago that the venerable A. D. McMIX was forced to take to his bed. And only a short time before that was his genial countenance missed from his usual haunts. The cold spell that came so suddenly the second week in December struck a chill to his bones which he could not shake off. His system had been weakened by nearly twelve months of active participation in everything that went on.
For a while, Mr. McMIX was able to sit in front of his own fireside draped in his flowered dressing gown and get the news of the world through the papers. Then came Christmas with its wassail. In spite of his decrepit condition Mr. McMIX went rather strongly to the wassail.
The next day he could not get up and the doctor was called. The doctor expressed some concern and advised quiet and warm milk. Accordingly the milkman was ordered to leave plenty of cream and warm milk. At first Mr. McMIX appeared peart, although very fatigued. He lay listening to the sleighbells and counted the hours by the cuckoo clock. But as his fever rose he became delirious and babbled of his past life. A great many things seemed to be on his mind.
For instance, his fancy had a great tendency to wander to Teddy's departure for Africa and Taft's inauguration and the tossing away of the big stick. Then he babbled of tariff revision, and expressed the wish that the revision had been more revisionward. He was

heard to mumble things of the Turkish revolution, the British-German war scare, Drednoughts, the Spanish reverses in Africa, the foul murder of Ferrer, and the assassination of Prince Ito.
The feldshod nurses also distinguished disjointed words like these: "Bill swinging round the circle--across channel, Heriot, moonplane--C. W. Morse convicted--prohibition victories--Astor divorce--central bank--Cairo lynching--Central Railway--big crops--Jack Johnson--suffragettes--train robbers--prosperity returns--Gompers and Mitchell in contempt--Hestia disaster--white slave traffic--new interstate commerce provisions--duke of Abruzzi stung--sugar trust frauds--Gatun dam foundation laid--corner in wheat--Mexico much-raked--New theatre--Jim Jeffries--world champion Pirates--mine disaster at Cherry, Ill.--switchmen on strike--House of Lords vs. budget--I love my wife, but, oh, you kid!--harsh bill slipped to Zelaya--Watson and Legal-Hene--Dr. Cook--Peary--north pole found--twice--maybe--perhaps--if--if--"
The attending physician on the morning of Dec. 21 posted a bulletin stating that Mr. McMIX was indubitably suffering from a complication of pe-lagra and hook worm, and that the case was utterly hopeless.
The end came swiftly. At midnight the patient painlessly breathed his last--thanks to liberal injections of stovaine--breathed his last at the ripe old age of 365 days.
Poor old A. D. McMIX, alias Anno Domini 1909.

A FRESH START.
HOW TO WRITE IT.
THIS STYLE WILL BE MUCH USED.
1909
OTHERS WILL DO IT THUS:
1909 1910
AND SOME WILL BE GUILTY OF THIS:
1909/10
BUT HERE IS THE RIGHT WAY.
1910
--Yes, there are lots of more comfortable places to see the new year in than at a cafe.

1910
A Declaration For The New Year and a Resolution with a Reason
Because I have every faith in the soundness of my successful competitor's business methods; and because he believes that who advertises best makes most; Therefore I will advertise always and wisely in 1910; and knowing that my interests demand that I should inquire into the relative pulling powers of the available mediums I will 'phone 1722 and investigate The Standard at once. : : :
E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa; A. B. Maggs, Sussex; A. E. Share, Toronto; George Massey, J. J. Munston, Jas. H. Crockett, Fredericton; G. A. Worth, Harvey; A. Ferguson, A. Murdoch, Quebec; Miss Bentley, St. Martins; D. North, Hantsport; E. English, Picton; George Douglas, Amherst; Walk or Stanfield, Truro; M. J. Armour, Montreal; John Matheson, Boston.
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W. R. Gillin, Hartland; John L. Myles, Boston; R. W. Ferguson, Centerville; A. Oikie, Bridgewater; A. M. Dann, Hampton; H. M. Balkan and wife, Ottawa; H. Gillieson, Montreal; W. Hoyt, McAdam; W. H. Nash, Chicago; James Rourke, St. Martins; H. W. Rourke, New York; Mrs. Eth. Lingham, Boston.