

LOWEST TENDER FOR COURTENAY BAY DREDGING ACCEPTED

Work Will Cost About Half of Any Previous Dredging Here

Contract Probably Awarded Next Cabinet Meeting—Mayer Bid 74 Cents—Maritime Dredging Co. Bid 38c. With 25c. for Hydraulic Work—Contract Covers West Side and Courtenay Bay

Something over a hundred years ago an eminent but pessimistic scientist was demonstrating to the satisfaction of a large audience that a steamship could never cross the Atlantic when his address was interrupted by the news that the first steamship to accomplish the impossible feat had just arrived in port.

While this announcement is premature, inasmuch as, though it has been ascertained that the lowest tender is from a local company which in all probability will be accepted, the matter has not yet passed the cabinet, as it must before the contract is finally awarded.

The Minister of Public Works informed the Sun last night that tenders had been received for the work and three had been received. Of these the bid of the Maritime Dredging Company was considerably the lowest.

The three tenders received for this important work were from the Maritime Dredging Company of St. John, the Dominion Dredging Company of Ottawa and G. S. Mayer.

The first tender averaged for all kinds of work which the cabinet paid Mr. Mayer for his work on the West Side. The price to be paid under this contract for hydraulic dredging, this is the work which can be performed by a suction dredge, is only 25 cents per cubic yard, and as the borings have revealed the fact that most of the Courtenay Bay work is in very soft material, the Minister expects that a large part of the contract will be done by hydraulic machines at the 25 cent rate.

The work contemplated in the contract is a channel 800 feet wide and 30 feet deep from deep water down by Partridge Island up to the head of Courtenay Bay, with additional dredging on the West Side needed for the new berths which are to be provided from Sand Point down along the Beaton bar in accordance with Engineer Sheehan's plan.

By the figures in the lowest tender it will be seen that this work will be done at a rate only about one-half the amount paid for the cheapest dredging work ever done here in this harbor.

Mr. Mayer received for his first contract 75 cents per cubic yard for silt and \$2.50 for rock. For his second contract he received 50 cents per cubic yard for silt. Under this new contract, as a result of the wider competition and of the better knowledge which the contractors had of the conditions in St. John harbor and also of the large amount of work included in the contract, the work will be done at an average of 38 cents per cubic yard and if, as is possible, a large part of it can be performed by hydraulic process.

CAR FULL OF MEN THROWN INTO DITCH

Six are Known to be Dead; Many Others Hurt.

Violent Wind Storm Lifted Caboose From the Rails and Hurled It Over an Embankment.

CHEYENNE, Wis., Oct. 20.—As the result of an uprigger accident on the Union Pacific at Lone Tree Creek, thirty miles west of Cheyenne, last night, six laborers are known to be dead and several others probably met death, while 25 or 30 others were injured, many seriously. A terrific wind picked up the caboose of a work train, tore it away from its couplings and hurled it over the edge of a fill. It dropped thirty feet with its forty occupants, nearly all of whom were section laborers and the terror-stricken men were in helpless confusion among the wreckage when it landed.

The work of rescue is still in progress and only disconnected details have come to head-quarters here. The names of none of the dead can be ascertained and those of only three of the injured, Conductor James Lowery, Roadmaster Corlies and travelling auditor, Stimpson, are known.

For which the rate is 25 cents, the average rate will be even lower.

Referring to Mr. Hatfield's prediction that the dredging of Courtenay Bay would take forty years, the Minister pointed out yesterday that there are dredges in his department capable of dredging 10,000 cubic yards per day of ten hours, at which rate one dredge would be able to do the whole of this work, Courtenay Bay, West Side and all, in little over three years. As the contractors would no doubt put more than one dredge to work on so large an enterprise, he has not the slightest doubt that when the Grand Trunk Pacific was completed in 1911 that the Courtenay Bay facilities or a part of them at least, would be ready for the new traffic.

Parliament has already provided an appropriation for the beginning of the work, and in accordance with usual custom, will vote the additional money required as the work proceeds. Work will probably begin immediately after the contract is formally awarded.

JOHNSON GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION IN SYDNEY

Four Thousand Enthusiastic Voters Attended a Mass Meeting Last Evening.

SYDNEY, Oct. 20.—The magnificent demonstration given last evening at Rosslyn Rink in honor of Mr. Alex. Johnston, the Liberal candidate for the south riding, is the talk of the city today. It is estimated that over four thousand people crowded the spacious building, and the candidate and speakers were given an attentive hearing.

U. S. OFFICERS WERE RECEIVED BY EMPEROR

Heartly Reception to the Fleet in Japan is Being Continued Today.

A FOOD LESSON That the Teacher Won't Forget

Teaching school is sometimes very arduous work. If the teacher is not robust and in good health, she can't do her best for her scholars or for her own satisfaction.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN TYPHOON

Report That 2,300 Persons Were Killed in the Great Storm on Thursday Last—Villages Were Entirely Destroyed.

AMOY, Oct. 20.—The damage done in Thursday's typhoon was much greater than at first supposed. In Chang Chow 2,000 houses including the prefect's Yamen were destroyed and 1,100 persons killed. In Lan Chow, 15 miles west of Chang Chow, 600 houses were destroyed and 1,200 persons killed. Five years ago Lan Chow was flooded and 2,000 persons were drowned. Fifteen miles north of Chang Chow three villages were entirely destroyed in Thursday's storm.

Mrs. Regan-Shure, a shop now on this is a comfort; but, Mrs. Hinessey, isn't ye afraid ye'll get th' habit? Mrs. Hinessey—Niver a bit. Me could man's been drest an' he's niver got th' habit.

LAURIER WILL NOT GO UNTIL HIS WORK OF UNIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT IS ACCOMPLISHED

Tells Monster Hull Audience So in a Stirring Speech Last Night—Prince of Wales Declared That Laurier Had Done More for Unification of Nationalists in Canada Than Any Other Man Could Have Done in Fifty Years

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today addressed ten thousand people at two roving campaign meetings, one at Rockland, in Russell county, this afternoon in the interests of Hon. Charles Murphy, and one at Hull this evening in the interests of E. B. Devlin. At Rockland the old cry of Mowat which filled the auditorium to the doors and greeted him with the same spontaneous and generous acclaim that has been so marked a feature of all his campaign meetings. At Rockland practically the whole population of the village and surrounding country turned out to hear him, and the reception accorded could not have been more flattering or cordial. At Hull to-night the Park Royal was filled to overflowing and the demonstration was the greatest ever seen in the city.

The Premier's addresses were largely along the lines of his speech of Saturday night to the audience of ten thousand in this city.

TWELVE YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

He appealed for a renewal of the people's confidence on the ground that the government of the last twelve years had promoted the tide of immigration to this country, had promoted the unity of all

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CARES.

The question of Germany's financial difficulties has been dealt with in some detail by a writer in the Manchester Guardian, who has made the following statements are quoted here: "The approaching session of the Reichstag will be devoted to putting the financial situation straight. In the last recent years has the Reichstag nibbled at the task. The government has determined that this time it shall be done thoroughly. The amount of the national debt, \$12,500,000,000, does not seem excessive when compared to our own, or that of other great powers, nor is the explanation of the German government's anxiety to be sought in adding to the burden of the individual citizen to the imperial debt."

"It is not the gross amount that causes anxiety, but the circumstances under which it has come into existence, and the rate at which it is growing. In 1871 the imperial debt was less than \$1,000,000,000 and in the last eight years the total increase was almost as large as in the previous twenty-three years. Huge deficits are chronic, current expenditure is met out of loans; there is no provision for debt extinction and the government has to raise money at 4 per cent. This has happened during a period of profound peace and striking economic expansion."

"The Reichstag has voted expenditure without voting the funds to meet it, and the interesting question is why it has not done so. One may negative straightway the idea that taxation in Germany is already so high or that the limit of revenue has been reached. It is doubtful whether the German, having regard to income is as heavily taxed as the Englishman; it is still more doubtful whether taxation has kept pace with the national income. The wealth of Germany has multiplied many times during the last thirty years, and if the Reichstag has not balanced its Budgets, it is certainly not because the country is too poor to afford it."

"The Reichstag has been hampered because imperial finance is at once a constitutional and a social question. The empire is a federation of states, and the individual states wish to balance their own budgets, to make that easier they want to monopolize a certain field; they want direct taxation to be reserved exclusively for themselves. The imperial government for reasons, which are not very convincing, from the purely financial standpoint, accepts that principle with little reserve. Sacrifices must be made for the federal principle, especially when sacrifice is not unpleasant to the class which weighs most with the government, the squiresarchy."

"The imperial government has not yet announced its plan, but there are known in outline. The obvious remedy of cutting down expenditures seems to be excluded. The expenditure on armaments contributed to confront the Budget, and the country is committed by the navy acts to expenditure over a term of years. Nevertheless, forces unhealthily exist to check the further expansion of the navy estimates. Significant protests by men so little susceptible of anti-militarism as Colonel Gaidke have appeared, while only a few days ago the Reichstag, the organ of the Prussian squires, pressed for a halt in naval expansion. Still, such changes apply to the future; they can hardly affect the present financial proposals."

"The problem of the imperial government is to devise a formula which shall satisfy the States and the squires by not encroaching upon direct taxation, and satisfy the Liberal members of the Reichstag by not further adding to the inequitable burden resting upon the poor. As might be expected, such a formula is to be constructed by a free handing of terms. The Imperial government at present draws revenue from two direct taxes—death duties and State contributions, raised in part directly by the States. It proposes to develop these. It is obvious, however, that unless the government is prepared to make a radical transformation of the death duties not much is to be looked for from these sources."

"The North German Gazette, the semi-official organ, tells the consumer that he will have to pay more for luxuries and much less heavily taxed in Germany now than in England; but, on the other hand, the German necessities are much more heavily taxed, so that new taxes on beer and tobacco will be resisted. A proposal which is not likely to meet with popular opposition is one to tax advertisements, but the newspapers have already begun to campaign against it. Still more severe will be the assault on a proposed impost on electricity and gas. The government's idea is to tax these when used for private consumption, not for purposes of industry, and if anything cuts down the consumption for one purpose it will raise the cost for the other, and will therefore hamper industry. What is a still greater objection is that it will affect different industries and districts to a different extent. Gas and electrical power are employed chiefly in the small manufacturing industry."

"The government will have a hard task to persuade the Reichstag to accept its plans, and it cannot be said that they rest on financial justice. They are vitiated by the Imperial government's resolution not to utilize direct taxation, such as an Imperial income or property tax, and it is certain that in the future it will be driven by financial necessities as much as by popular pressure to abandon an attitude which cannot be justified on the grounds of equity or financial utility."

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 19.—There is a big crowd in the city for the nomination proceedings. The speeches of the candidates commence at 2 p. m. in a joint meeting at the Opera House. Crockett would only agree to meet Brown on condition that the Liberal candidate speak first and Crockett close the meeting, and to this Brown finally agreed. Sheriff Sterling opened his court at noon and the nominations of Brown and Crockett were filed. Brown was nominated by Alex. Gibson, Sr., W. T. Whitehead, Senator Thompson, Alex. Gibson, Jr., H. P. Randolph, John Palmer, Henry Chouart, W. T. Chestnut and hundreds of others.

Crockett's paper was signed by C. H. Thomas, Geo. J. Colter, A. D. Thomas, John Scott, and many others. HARTLAND, N. B., Oct. 18.—Reports of the joint meeting at Mount Pleasant as published in the Tory press are most amusing. That the audience was divided half and half between Conservatives and Liberals is an absolute falsehood. The last vote in the parish of Peol was almost entirely for the Conservative candidates and Peol is reckoned on as the strongest parish the Conservatives have; in fact it is hope only parish they can reasonably hope to get a majority in. It is true that the hide-bound Tories of the district arose to leave when it came Carvell's turn to reply to Smith, thus plainly showing they dared not remain to hear his eloquent words. The disgruntled Liberal who sends stuff and nonsense to the Gleaner might more profitably have said with Elgerton, "they stopped their ears and ran."

But, while Mr. Carvell was actually treated coldly when he first stepped forth to speak, it is a fact that the enthusiasm grew uproarious as he scored point after point against his uneasy opponent. There is certain to be a tremendous turnover in the parish of Peol as the result of Mr. Carvell's meeting.

Another thing the Gleaner's reporter inferred was that it was by the good grace and special desire of Mr. Smith that Mr. Carvell's side was allowed "to start the speaking as well as end it." Mr. Carvell had engaged the hall for the evening and when he learned that Smith had intended to speak there he invited him to meet him, and, as challenger he had the first and last words, which is customary. But as stated, Mr. Carvell gave the Liberal bound Tories all they could stand in his first speech, and when he arose the second time they dared not stay and listen. It may be said that those who stayed were the fair-minded ones whose votes Smith cannot reckon as for him.

CHATAM, N. B., Oct. 19.—Nomination proceedings took place today at Newcastle, starting at 10 o'clock. The papers of both candidates, W. S. Loggie and Donald Morrison have been largely signed.

These were filed and adjournment made until 2 o'clock when the candidates will address the crowd. W. S. Loggie and W. B. Snowball speakers at a meeting in the interests of the Liberal party at Loggieville Saturday night. The Forester's hall was crowded and the meeting was the most enthusiastic one ever held in that bustling town.

Morrison had held a meeting there Friday night and indulged in the slander now never absent from his addresses. The Liberal speakers easily disposed of Morrison's statements and made many friends. Loggieville will give Loggie a rousing majority. Two well known people passed away Saturday in the persons of Mrs. James Stothart and John McDonald. Mrs. Stothart has been ill for years. She leaves one son, James, of the post office department. John McDonald is survived by a family of three sons and three daughters.

GRAND FALLS, Oct. 18.—A large and enthusiastic audience heard splendid speeches at a meeting in the interests of the Liberal party on Saturday evening at New Brunswick, Victoria county. Rev. Mr. Hanson was chairman of the meeting and in his opening remarks strongly endorsed the Laurier administration. The Rev. James Burgess, M. P. P., followed with a masterful address on the issues of the day. He was very well received, and finished his remarks amid rounds of applause.

E. J. Murphy of St. John, spoke for upwards of an hour, showing the stand the Tories had taken in regard to the Transcontinental Railway four years ago. He showed in detail what Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done for St. John through Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, in developing it as the great winter port of Canada. Cheers marked the close of his address.

WALLACE-GIOEY. A quiet wedding took place on July 22 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morehouse, of Digby, N. S., when Mrs. Lottie Wallace, of St. John, was united in marriage to John Gioey, of the same place. Rev. J. Brown, pastor of the Methodist Church, performed the ceremony. Only immediate members of the family were present.

BIS

Following is read by Bishop...

My Dear Brethren...

After another...

I cannot meet...

What will be...

These had all...

Let us think...

Let us think...

Let us think...

Let us think...

Let us think...

Let us think...

Let us think...