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The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 14, 1908.

MR. AMES AND GRAFT

Mr. Herbert Ames, M. P., who during the recent session of parliament made long and prolonged accusations against the administration of the Dominion timber lands, is at present finding a splendid example of his own definition of graft and robbery of the public. Mr. Ames is on a tour of Saskatchewan with his magic lantern and has every opportunity to consider the Roblin gov-In exposing the transaction the Manibetween Mr. Richardson, representing the syndicate of Portage la Prairie friends of the Roblin government and Mr. Roblin, acting as provincial lands granted an option on the lands by Mr. cally known in imitation of Canada Roblin. Another purchaser was after them, but he was not allowed a lookin. The 80,386 acres were not sold by public sale, but by private deal. That was how Mr Roblin on that occasion, as is shown by the documentary evidence which the Free Press has published. discharged his duty as the trustees of over the country. the people of Manitoba, the owners of

Mr. Ames in parliament was forever trotting out a prospectus to show any discrepancy between its figures and the price at which the governwas constantly insinuating that he had incontrovertible and most damning proof of grafting. The interval of time etween the government's sale and the subsequent prospectus, or selling estimate made no difference to Mr. Ames never ceased to rail, if he could show that any purchaser from the government-even after there had been due public call for tenders-was a politician or related in any way to a Libtionship. What has Mr. Ames to say now that he finds these postulates conspicuously in evidence in this deal of the Roblin government, whereby 80,386 acres of land were taken from the ownership of the people of Manitoba for a price approximating \$3 an acre? The Free Press points out that of ized at \$1.000.000 in the prospectus issued in London. According to Mr. Ames' tests and standards this can mean only one thing, namely, \$790,000 of graft.

And what is more, Mr. Hugh Armstrong, a prominent politician, is a director of the company issuing the prospectus. He is a member of the Manitoba legislature, and was a memher of that body when the 80,386 acres What does Mr. Ames think of that?

Mr. Ames during the last session of was in any way concerned in the ownorehin of any lands or leases afterwards proof that the country had been robhad As reported at the time, Mr. Geo. H Perley a wealthy Ottawa lumberman, now an opposition member of the House of Commons, asserted that a certain timber limit at Cedar Lake which had been sold after a public call for tenders to the highest bidder, was worth \$500,000. It will be remembered that Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, produced an order-incouncil passed in 1882 by the Conserv tative government granting to this same Mr. Perley this identical limit for nothing except the ground rent. After paying one year's rent, Mr. Perley did not consider it worth holding and wrote to the department to that effect, saying that he would not pay further rent. Just how it could now be worth half a million dollars Mr. Perley did not explain. One great difference tween the selling of this land by the Liberal government at Ottawa and the Roblin government transaction is that in the former case public tenders were called: in the latter, no one but an intimate friend of the government was allowed a look in. It is to be hoped all this will not escape the eye of Mr.

PROGRESS BEING MADE

While there are still cases of the most flagrant disregard of ordinary social amenities in factories and work shops, says Engineering, the general condition has been greatly improved The extension of mechanical methods has tended, because of the importanc small factories, where supervision is always difficult, and where, owing to the small turnover, there was not sufficient money available to ensure sound hygienic conditions. With a large fac tory, too, there is a readier recogni-tion of the fact that such conditions conduce to efficiency. Reports of factory inspectors which are reviewed in Engineering, give a distinct impression of improvement in connection with the ventilation of factories, which in the case of textile works is most im portant. Gas lighting involves trying conditions, and the application of electric light has resulted in very considerable improvements. The humidity of of the progress they have made in the the atmosphere is another difficulty. Operatives object to any humidification, but under certain atmospheric conditions the free admission of untreated fresh air interferes with manufactures, while with imperfect ventilation the moisture from respiration prevents undue dryness. This is one of the problems which a special com considering, as it renders diffigult the ventilating appliances in factories, and is one of the many causes which induce the operatives themselves to stop out practically all supply of tably in home industries, there is considerable difficulty in ensuring ventila tion and in obviating phthisis and other hazards. As regards tempera ture, which may not be quite so im portant from the health standpoint as ventilation, the factory authorities aim at the maintenance of 55 degrees Fahr. the case of sedentary occupations. In trying to realise this condition the hazard methods. Ventilating jets, flue- are good, if the farmers' pockets are into Canada. In 1900-1 the immigration

These hazards affecting health, adds Engineering, are, however, only operative now in small factories notably laundries: but even in their case pro gress is being made.

PROHIBITION GAINS In New Zealand the temperance movement is bringing delight to the hearts of the prohibitioniets. From the year 1902 the prohibition party has steadily made advances. In the three years, 1902 to 1905, the vote for nolicense made a smaller relative ad vance, compared with the increase in the continuance vote, than in the two preceding trienniums. The no-license vote rose from 98,312 in 1896 to 198,768 in 1905, and the continuance vote from 189,580 to 182,884. Thus the poll in favor of licenses rose 31 per cent., and the no-license vote 101 per cent; in nine years. According to statistics the prolicense vote stood almost stationary ernment's sale of 80.386 acres of prov- for the first six of the nine years and incial lands to that Portage la Prairie in the last three years of the period syndicate of which so much has been and by the leading papers of the West. most as fast as that of the prohibitionist party. This was due to the fact toba Free Press explains that it was that during these last three years the in the first place a deal secretiv made trade awoke sufficiently to oppose a strong and well financed organizatio to the onslaught of the temperance ad-

vocates. The Dominion of New Zealand, as syndicate was that part of the Empire is now offiis divided into 68 districts. In six o these no licenses exist, and in six others a majority, but not the necessary three-fifths vote, was in 1905 polled in favor of no-license. For the first time the prohibitionists obtained a clear majority of the vote polled a

> A remarkable decrease in the number of convictions, not only for drunkenness, but for crime generally, and particularly for those forms of crime which are promoted by excessive drinking, has been experienced by the no-license districts. . The district of Clutha has held no-license long enough for comparison. In the first ten years of no-license convictions for drunkenness fell to 122, as compared with 292 during the last ten years of license The offenses likely to be induced by frink fell from 251 to 81, a decrease o sixty-eight per cent. In the last seven years of license in the district of Clinton the police offenses totalled 157, falling to 41 in the first seven years of no license. And during this improvement there was a substantial increase population. Clutha, too, is a rural dis trict, and it is interesting to note that the vote against licenses has steadily increased, so much, in fact that the town of Balclutha, whose vote for li cense was swamped by the country polls a three-fifths majority for no license on its own account.

Facts which have been carefully gleaned show that the districts which have carried no-license include four to 5.071. In the first year of no-licens the eduvictions for drunkenness in the four places declined from 487 to 137 or no less than 71 per cent. It is clearv impossible in the face of these figfrom drink fell off corresp the fact that the restoration of licenses

police court offenses. In the last nine months of no-license the number of the first nine months of the reopened hotels the record of police, court cases rose again to 168. In the first year of no-license offenses decreased by 114. They increased at the rate of 141 a year as soon as licenses were restored. The moral of the double comparison is frresistible. Sea captains declared that nity of cities. They have brought they found it easier to take sober crews out of Port Chalmers than out of any other port they had ever visited. These statements were made the basis of a temperance campaign in Lyttle-

ton, the seaport of Christchurch, the agreed to unite in convention at cerargument being advanced that it tain periods to discuss the developwould pay any of the large shipping companies to make good the loss of license revenue to the town. Their man would be so much soberer that the gain of the employers from that source would be considerable. That prohibition is readily enforcible

n small communities at any rate, New Zealand has proved. And she has apparently found it to be worth enforce

HAS COME TO STAY It looks as if the airship has come to stay. Count Zeppelin has met with a nporary set-back, but he will de petter next time. He can't fail to profit by his experience. The Wright brothers are confident; Delagrange and Bleriot are working hard, and Baldwin is already busy performing tests for the United States government. All have startled the world with their wonderful discoveries. Then there is Henri Farman, who holds the world's aeroplane record and who announces that by virtue of a recent discovery he can stay in the air an hour. They are all talking pretty big, but in view last two years there is not very much reason for considering them overconfident. Misfortune came to Count Zeppelin at a critical time. It was almost cruel that the fatality should have occurred just as the test de manded by the German government was on the point of accomplishment The Count has proved, however, that we are entering on a new era in the world's history. The arrival of the airship marks the beginning of a revolution unlimited in its possibilities What the next decade will bring forth even the boldest will not venture to say.

CROPS AND POLITICS

Conservative newspapers seem to take it for granted that the date of the Dominion elections, and also the result thereof, depend largely upon this fall's crops and their effect upon commercia factory owner adopts very hap- and industrial conditions. If the crops full and trade in general is consequent-

THE NEWS is published every week to ensure some more effective system. and trade is depressed the government will await a better season—admitting in their forecasts that Canadian prosadmitting perity will improve Liberal chances and hat hard times will bring votes for the

This pitlable admission is thoroughly in line with opposition policy during the past four years. Frankly and persistently Mr. Borden and his party have catered to the disgruntled, the pessimists, the screheads. Not to the proressive have they appealed, but to the reactionary. The man out of a job; the man whose business, agricultural commercial or industrial, has failed; the disappointed and discontented man to these has their batt been offered. Such tactics are in themselves an admission that the Liberal government in tune with the spirit of progress. If it were out of harmony, if Laurier and Liberaliism were a bar instead of of a reactionary or stagment adminis-tration, than upon an effort to win support from the ranks of discontent a gamble upon the prospect of hard

CARVELL AND CARLETON

In nominating Mr. F. B. Carvell. again as their candidate for the House of Commons the Liberals of Carleton backward. Mr. Carvell's record not by called the Lemieux Act, in its failure only deserves this renewal of confidence but guarantees his constituents faith-, C. P. R. and its mechanical employes. ful and efficient service in the future. New Brunswick has not a more vigorous and capable representative in parliament than he and the Liberal party no more effective fighting man. Though ne has only served one term his ability has placed him easily in the first rank as a debater and a parliamentarian and has given his constituency just cause for pride in his accomplishments

and capacity, and the issues which defeated the Liberal candidates in the recent provincial contest have no place nor influence in this campaign. The apparent Liberal set-back of March last was due to the action of independent Liberals who voted in what they believed were the interests of good government and who, marking their ballots with the same motive in the general election, will vote for the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as against a prospective government made up of such men as George E. Foster.

A BUSINESS PARLIAMENT

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, ures to deny that in towns ranging of the Maritime Board of Trade the verdict peremptory, the law could not from 2,000 to 5,000 of population the text for a thoughtful article highly apfrom 2,000 to 5,000 of population the text for a thoughtful article highly ap-policy of no-license, if honestly and preciative of the work of these busiefficiently administered, can effect an ness men's organizations which are joins with common-sense in proof of enormous and immediate reduction in continually playing a larger and more this. The only pressure which can be the amount of public drunkenness. The important part in the advancement of brought is friendly pressure, effort to convictions for other offenses arising Canadian commercial interests. In ascertain the essence of the dispute indingly, Canada, it says, we have a storehouse and that even in the seaport town of of mineral, agricultural and other And this the authorities of the Labor Port Chalmers, which belongs to a class wealth; it is well divided. No one in which the enforcement of the law district possesses a monopoly of nat- plish now and will, we believe, accomoften is difficult. What is most re- ural riches. One part of the country markably conclusive in its bearing is has its fisheries; another its timber ers and the company have worked off in this seaport was followed by a full others have water powers, and natural ened to the knowledge that the rights resumption of the former number of gas, and so on. There must be men in of either in this matter are subscribent a new country who will tell the cap- to the rights of the general public italist and the immigrant "Here is which both the management and the offenses had fallen to sixty-two. In what you seek." The Board of Trade men of the C. P. R. are bound to

fills that role admirably.
Individual Boards of Trade have wrought immense good. For years they have spread news of their particular locality and, therefore, of Canada. They have been instrumental in bringing industries to small towns, which have then grown into the digmoney and population and have generally aided the national up-building. It was seen that yet greater things could be done by co-operation; so the organizations in various districts

ment and the needs of their districts. Thus were formed the Associated Boards of Trade of Alberta, of British Columbia, the Maritime Board of Trade, composed of the boards of the Maritime Provinces, and such like combinations. The annual conventions of been aired-after all it relieves to tell. these have materialized is a tribute to the Associated Boards of Trade.

In the Maritime Provinces particularly, says The Monetary Times, "exof the Dominion are not in decadence. The stories from Prince Edward Island, states and several territories. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the present is but an in-between period. sources. The Mantime Board of Trade vote was in favor of suffrage twenty-

MARITIME INFLUENCE

timit to its future achievements."

The Toronto Star points out that the next general election for Canada will probably be the last that will be based on the census of 1901. That census is now clean out of date, representing a when immigrants could not be coaxed

safe guessing that by the next census he population of Canada west of Ontario will be a million more than it was in 1901. At present that part of Canada is represented by 28 members. In the Parliament that is elected upon the census of 1911 there will probably be sixty or more Western members, a representation about equal to that of he pivotal Province of Quebec

From a Maritime standpoint, particularly, this is somewhat disquieting. But it is inevitable. When if the system of representation be so amended that shall lose no more seats as Quebec and the West grow, we are bound to lose proportionately. It will be many years yet before our population keeps pace with the growth of the newer prov-inces. But this need not mean a loss of Maritime influence in the nation's councils. Strength is not always measmaterially and nationally, would not held our own by the quality of our conservative plans and hopes rather be built upon a progressive appeal to a progressive people to rid themselves plons men whose character and our own by the quality of our parliamentary representation and it lies still with us to choose as our change of a reactionary or attention. pions men whose character and capa-city will keep the Maritime Provinces in the political vanguard and give both parties men of light and leading as of

THE C.P.R. STRIKE AND THE LEMIEUX ACT

Certain Conservative papers

ground for attack upon the law for the onciliation of labor disputes, common-The purpose of this Act is not to interfere with the freedom of any employer to hire whomever he chooses or of any man to work for whomever he chooses; its purpose is simply to provide means for the parties in an industrial dispute to discuss their differences fairly and to arrive at a settlenent equitable and satisfactory to both sides. In cases, such as this, where the difference is so extreme that compromse seems impossible, that one party The enthusiasm of his supporters as or the other must give way; in cases displayed in Saturday's convention is where one is so convinced of the justicejustified also by their confidence in his of his case that no outside verdict can ability to lead them to another victory. change his opinion, there is obviously His prospects of success in the coming only one may of settlement—brute election are even better than in 1904, force, exerted either by the government when he won out against F. B. Hale or by one of the parties after a fight and the biggest campaign fund that has proved it the stronger. And such was ever used to debauch the countr. a settlement could only be temporary, No opposing candidate is yet visible, as defeat by force would not convince the defeated party of the justice of the

victory. And which disputant has justice its side in this C. P. R. trouble it is difficult to decide. The issues are largely the men have so acted as to win public confidence. The company in the beginning refused to arbitrate, refused to recognize the appointment of a conciliation board. When a board was ap-pointed and the vardict of the majority favored the company, the men refused to accept it. And so the matter stands. That existing conditions are prejudicial to the public interest is plain; but these conditions cannot be remedied by force. The men cannot be compelled to work if they do not want to. Even if makes the approaching annual session a law existed making the arbitration plish in the near future after the strikwealth; another its minerals; while the edge of their anger and have awak-

THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE MOVE-

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, has sent a letter to the London Times, in reply to Mrs. Humphrey Ward's recent attack upon the equal suffrage movement in America. Mrs. Ward said that the movement in this country was strong in the second King Edward and the Kaiser are smokthird of the nineteenth century, but is now almost extinct, owing to the organized opposition of women. Mrs. Howe says:

"Nothing could be further from the nineteenth century the movement was small and unpopular. It has grown steadily in numbers and strength ever these bodies have acted as a sort of since. The change of sentiment in its business parliament. Grievances have favor among women has been especially marked. The National American our complaints—and desirable schemes Woman Suffrage Association grows in have been formulated. That many of membership every year, and its annual income has risen from \$2,544.00 in 1892 to \$25,662 00 in 1907.

"Of the forty-six states of the Union there are Anti-Suffrage Associations in cellen room exists for such an organ- only four, and small anti-suffrage ization. The sea coast towns and cities committees' in four more, while there are Suffrage Associations in thirty-two

"In New York, at the time of the of prosperity. Indeed the much talked, last constitutional convention, the suffthe too much talked financial string- ragists secured more than 300,000 sigency has been felt less there perhaps natures: the anti-suffragists only 15,than elsewhere in the Dominion. But | 000. The woman suffrage petitions premen there are down by the sea who sented to the recent constitutional conwill tell you that the palmy days have vertion in Michigan bore 175,000 signapassed; that the present presperity is tures. There were no patitions on the of a different quality to that of the other side. In Chicago not long ago wooden shipbuilding days. All this ninety-seven organizations, with an agmay be very true. Also it should give gregate membership of more than 10,000 a fresh impetus to the energy of the women, petitioned for a woman suff-Maritime Board of Trade to know that rage clause in the new city charter, while only one small organization of Maybe the necessary time between women petitioned against it. In every the loss of the home of timber built state where petitions for suffrage and vessels and the advent of the home of remonstrances against it have been steel ships is quickly passing away. sent to the legislature, the petitioners Our Maritime country has not boasted have always outnumbered the remonnor boosted itself. To keep abreast of strants. On the only occasion when the struggle for existence nowadays it the government took an official referenis necessary for the country, as well as dum among women on the subject (in the individual, to advertise its re- Massachusetts in 1895), the women's

has done good work. There need be no six to one "Of the women in America who take any lively interest in woman suffrage either way, the vast majority are in

Mrs. Howe quotes a large amount of testimony to show that woman suffrage has worked well in practice. She adds: "Mrs. Ward ascribes all the defeats of woman suffrage bills to the organized opposition of woman. In most of condition that has passed into history, the states where such defeats have taken place there was no anti-suffrage organizations of women at all. In the was 49,000. In 1904-5 it was 189,000. Be- few cases where these organizations air pollution are resorted to, and it is ly stimulated the elections will be held, tween 1902 and 1907 the aggregate was existed there is no reason to think difficult at all times for the inspector they calculate; if the farmers suffer three-quarters of a million, and it is that their influence turned the scale.

Whittier said years ago that the men who were opposed to equal rights for women merely used the opposition of a few women as a cloak for their own hostility. This is equally true today. The great obstacle to woman suffrage he strenuous opposition of the liquor interest and all the vicious ele

SIR WILFRID AND THE ALL-RED Sir Wilfrid Laurier brings to

solution of the Ail-Red problem a suggestion so practical in its simplicity that one wonders it has not been advanced before. His plan, so it is an-nounced, is not to organize a new company for this great Imperial-c cial purpose, nor to offer the copanies, but to secure the co-opin this project of the two great trans-portation institutions which by their energy and enterprise have already tween Canada and Great Britain and the Orient.

At present the mail and passenger and the bulk of the freight traffic between eastern Canadian and British s shared by the Allans and the C. P. R. The traffic westward from the Pacific coast of Canada is practically controlled by the C. P. R. Sir Wil-frid's plan is that these two companies shall combine in this enterprise and shall build and operate as a co posite corporation a line of fast steamers east and west which shall qualify the scheme for the establishment of a route of fast Imperial communicat etween Britain and Australasia, via

The suggestion will appeal to all as practicable and admirably calculated to satisfy all the hopes and expectations which the All-Red proposition has aroused. The Allans and the C. P. R. have already joined hands in providing a splendid transatlantic mail service be no more difficult of arrangement If the agreement of the companies car be secured the early materialization of this great project will be guaranteed and another heavy debt of appreciand atumen be placed upon the Canadian people.

AN OMINOUS DEBUT

Mr. E. N. Rhodes, the Conservative candidate for the County of Cumberland, N. S., has chosen to make his formal entrance into the political field under the banner of George E. Foster. Mr. Rhodes is a young man of means and ability, just on the threshold of his career. That he should have chosen to enter upon that career under the patronage of a discredited politician, proven guilty of conduct destructive of public confidence, conduct which should have barred him from public life and which would bar him from any recognized position in a party of high ideals and honest intent, is an evil augury for Mr. Rhodes' future. As an opposition condidate he might have gone into politics untrammelled by any unworthy traditions or associations: might have stood on a platform practically of his own making and have apnealed as a man of the new era to mer of the new era. Instead he starts under the handless of all that Foster and his kind stand for: shackles himself for

Premier Scott of Saskatchewan having had occasion to refer to a Conservative opponent, Mr. H. W. Laird, as a grafter, has backed up his statement by the specific charge that Mr. Laird, while holding municipal office in Regina received \$5.000 in connection with contracts for waterworks which he was influential in securing for a certain company. Mr. Scott is now proceeding to prove his charge in the courts. What a contrast between his course and that of Conservative opposition members in parliament who continually and violently denounce their Liberal opponents as grafters and thieves, but have never yet made one single definite charge against any member or parliamentary supporter of the government !

While tingoistic politicians in England and Germany are breathing war, ing cigars of peace together at Cronberg, illustrating again the practical advantage of a system of government which places at the head of the administration a sovereign who owes no facts. In the second third of the allegiance to and has no affiliations with any political party-who is in a position to plan and work for the welfare of his country and the world at large regardless of party political ambitions and differences.

> ----"All the premiers who attended the Tercentenary celebration were knighted." says the Vancouver World. No quite all, dear friend. Our own J. Douglas Hazen was there and returned son unadorned.

1 SUNSET ON THE BLUFF.

Silences and then from afar high, sharp cry from a wandering crow, And a locust's whir in the bush near

by:

fame.

Never a wave to mar The glassy calm of the water below Nor a cloud to whiten the blue of the Gently a black-hulled yaw!

bright With the sunset's autumn flare Two butterflies sway, and fall Among asters and golden-rod, drenched with light And trumpeting forth September's

Drifts to the neighboring harbor;

Over the evening sky lambent veil of red is hurled And dropped from the sky to the ebb ing sea;

In sunset colors lie The wooded bluff, and the outstretched And the black-hulled yawl with he golden lee. -Marion Lorraine, in Appleton's Mag-

ALL DOUBT SET AT REST. Finegan.-And was you th' best man Muldoon's wedding, Casey? Casey (with both eyes blackened)-Naw. I only t'ought I was.-Lippincott's Magazine.

THE FORGOTTEN SPORTS.

one is the game that we played a On velvet turf where the shadows lay To music sung by the rustling trees. In the waning heat of the summe When miles and miles on the links stray. I sometimes smother a wearled tear, When I remember our old croquet-Where are the sports of yesteryear?

Lost those days on the em When the master wrist made shaft obey. And our arrows raced with the summer

As we twanged them free on their But now we hammer the glaring clay,
With the Sunstroke's doom for a present
fear,
As tennis aways us beneath its sway— Alack the time when we rode through

Of grass on byways and smelled the and heard the robins But bicycling don't come to stay: For now we motor and speed and

and gasp in the dust, nor see, nor hear. But reckon the bills you will have to pay-There are the sports of yesteryear? Dame Fashion, won't it suffice you, pray, course in manners and dress steer.

That you must govern what games we play?-Where are the sports of yesteryear? WE JOURNEY FREE.

Even as a rose, Fulfilled of beauty and desire. Lets fall its petals one by one, The good day goes. Subsides with mellower note the wave's long swell;

The twilight gathers in the dell,

nd all hues melt in one. A small bird tops His cedar on the cliff and in the listening quiet of the corpse thrills forth his evensong.-'Tis even ing's own-

The rest, the peace The strife of day outgrown, We know the sign and heed the low

And hand in hand. earing our treasure safe above the And waste of years-the slow sur-

Of Life's full fount-we journey free With trust in the great Mystery Toward the fast-coming night. -Annie Whitney.

Trains Crowded on Leaving St. John

5,000 DEPART

Young Men Go to Harvest Fields from all Parts of Province

Yesterday the Maritime Provinces sent their bone and muscle to help garner the golden grain of the great West. Over five thousand of the of miles would soon be between them youth of eastern Canada started last and the father before the theft was disevening the long journey to Winni- covered, but it proved otherwise. The peg, from which point they will be girl sobbed and wept at the station distributed Seyen farm laborers' specials, were used to convey the harvesters. Three and disappearing: of these trains were made up in St. John. Two came from Halifax and one from Sydney. The remaining one ticket for Winnipeg in her possession. started from Point du Chene with the Prince Edward Islanders, who cross Northumberland Strait by special

The excursion had all the features of similar excursions of previous years with few exceptions. One of the latter was the number of excursionists which was much larger than is ordin arily the case. Another feature which distinguished it from the average harvest excursion was the absence of drunkenness and fighting. The class of men who formed the living freight of the three trains which were made up here was excellent. Some whiskey was of course in evidence among th excursionists and the crowd was a little noisy, but in spite of these little drawbacks everything about the Union denot went smoothly until the last of the local excursion trains pulled out at about half-past twelve this morning The first train left at 8.30 p. m., the second an hour later. Harvest excursion trains are usually accompanied by a number of C. P. R. detectives, but this season no plain clohtes men were on the trains. The composition of the excursion

crowds was about as usual. A few near the grounds. This track is bad! family parties containing women and children were to be observed, but the great majority of the excursionists were men, and young men at that Until the last train left the Union depot presented a most animated appearance, being crowded with hundreds of harvesters and their friends. The total number of excursionists from the Maritime Provinces is much in excess of what the C. P. R. officials expected. Three thousand was the figure expected. The last of the harvest trains passed through at about 5.30 this morning.

CHOLERA IS COMING.

Cramps, colic and diarrhoea will strike most of us down. Better keep remedy on hand. Mr. A. E. Archer f Swansea, writes: "I had an awful attack of diarrhoes and was so bad] couldn't leave the house. I sent for bothe of Nerviline and took a dose every hour during the morning. It ings see page 27 "Strout's Maine Edi cured perfectly." For protection summer complaint use only against

Polson's Nerviline; 25c. per bottle.

A CRIME THAT IS NOT PUNISHABLE

How many people reading this article have gone into a drug store and asked for some well known and highly tried medicine and some unscrupulous drug-gist has said, "Yes! we have that, but have you ever tried this remedy, it is just as good and costs less." Any drug-gist doing this has not the interest of your health at heart, but the interest of his pecket, as he can make more profit out

For the protection and benefit of the public, we wish to say that Dn. Fowler's Extraor of Wild Strawspar has been used in thousands of homes for the past sixty-three years and has never failed to give prompt relief and cure in all cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic. Storm of Diarrhoes, Dysentery, Colic, Storach Cramps, Summer Complaint, Stolickness, Chilera Infantum, Choles Morbus and all Fluxes of the Bowel When you buy Dr. FowLER's, you are not experimenting with a new and untried remedy, but are getting one that has stood the test of time.

Miss Lettie Reid, Vivian Ont., writes:
"Last year I suffered untold agony from cramps in the stomach and did not know what to do until a friend suggested I should try Dr. Fowler's Extract of WILD STRAWBERRY and as I was glad to try anything I purchased a bottle "When I had taken four doses I found relief and since then I never fail to keep a bottle in the house"

LOVERS PARTED AT UNION DEPOT

Girl Arrested on a Theft Charge

COMPANION SKIPS

Girl Charged by Her Father With Stealing

\$25.00

A happy couple who were on their way to the West to get married and settle down were suddenly parted at the depot last night by Officer Donnelly of Moncton and Officer Marshall of St. John, and the fair young girl was placed under arrest, charged with stealing. Her lover escaped through the door of the coach and was not seen

afterwards. Corstable Thomas Donnelly of Moncton came to the city on one of the first sections of the harvesters' excursion and after arriving in St. John received a message from Chief Rideout stating that Ida Coates of Moncton had stolen \$25 from a man in that town and had taken the excursion train for the West with a man named Teed of Buctouche. When the second section arrived Officers Donnelly and Marshall entered the coach where the couple were and placed the girl under arrest. while her lover escaped through the car door and was not seen afterwards. She was taken to the central police

station and will be sent to Moncton to-It appears from the story told by herself and the officer, Ida Coates and her lover Teed made up their minds to go to Winnipeg and there get married and settle down. Their financial standing was somewhat low and she decided to take a certain amount from her father and in some unknown way stole \$25 from him. The pair then took the excursion train, believing that thousands throughout Manitoba. here when discovered by the police. Her lover lost no time in leaving the train The girl is about eighteen years of

PICNIC CARS LEAVE RAILS AT TORRYBURN

age and innocent looking. She had a

Track Badly in Need of Repairs at Picnic Grounds

DELAY CAUSED

A long expected accident took place yesterday, when a number of pienic cars went off the track at the grounds at Torryburn. The second train left for the grounds about 12.30 o'clock, and on arrival there shunted to the track in need of repair and slopes consider ably to one side. A number of the cars went off, but no damage was done. . crew of men were soon at work and the cars were again on the rails for the 6.30 train to the city. On account of the accident the picnickers were compelled to get aboard the train on the main track, which is a considerable distance from the grounds. It is expected that the track will be repaired shortly, as a more serious accident is very apt to result.

Charles H. Muldoon of Dorchester, Mass. ,is visiting John McSherry, Main street.

FARM FOR SALE

Pair good horses, colt, 5 cows, etc., tc., included with this 208 acre farm for \$3300 if taken before 30 days; 500 cords wood, 1000 telephone poles, 100,00 timber; 200 bearing apple trees; near market, for picture of the fine buildtion No. 21," just out, copy free. E. A. Strout Co., 335 Water St., Augusta, Me MAINE O SPEND

Guests

ton THIRTE

They Are (Chene to Lodg

Thirteen mer

basso, No. 22, P Faiarfield, Main late yesterday ericton boat. a. m. for Point will proceed send a meeting O. O. F. Whil can Oddfellows ton La Tour, The party f canton is com Beckwith, T. 1 C. H. Richards H. Kneeland. Nightingale. companied by acting captain Oddfellows by a badge of prominently the legend "I state." Print badge is the basso, No. 22 pilgrimage th inces, Aug. 8adorned with the following l. Patriarchs greeting to The Fort Fa home on the aft and spent S where in compe fellows they r

proceeded to S

were driven to

interest about

Rockwood Pa

visitors speak

with which the

particularly d

down the St. Je

day. After

Cruiser And Trip Thro

TAKES

The United Stat droscoggin, which one o'clock yeste again at six this as she lay off Re ject of interest the water-front. The Androsco Capt. G. C. Carn sixty-five. Sl Baltimore some north, touching the coast. Some of the kets were asho and evening and is not very ofter tracted consider

cutter took on

stores yesterday

Head-on Co Two T

CAUSE

DAYTON, Ohio sons were killed in a head-on imited cars on t tion Company's and Piqua at 6 The dead ar banker, Sidney. unknown; passe The north-hou was running on bound car, out or running at great almost directly County Infirmary and injured were and surgeons scene in automo The cause of th ascertained.

THE ARTE

Ben had been go a month, and Be high time to find running. So he a what was it you morning?" "Oh, a mouse about mouses." "Fine, sonny!

spell mouse." A long momen future edit earlier communic I guess I was ouse. It was Weekly.