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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 15, 1903

JOHN D.'S OPPORTUNITY

In the state of Ohio there is an eager desire to welcome Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It is not because he has built churches or founded colleges, or even provided homes for homeless children. But the citizens want him, and the sheriff of Hancock county has been given explicit instructions to induce Mr. Rockefeller to pay that county a visit. If the millionaire will hunt in any other county, the sheriff will hunt in this one. There is a copy of the instructions to the sheriff: "You are to take the said John D. Rockefeller, if found in your county, or, if he shall have fled, pursue him into any other county in the state, and take and safely keep the said John D. Rockefeller so that you have his body before this court to answer the said complaint and be further dealt with according to law."

It appears that somebody is charged with violation of the anti-trust laws in organizing and maintaining a monopoly of the oil business. No doubt Mr. Rockefeller is expected to throw some light on this matter, and hence the universal desire to clap his hand. Of course he will take the earliest opportunity to journey to Hancock county, and relieve the general anxiety. Perhaps John D., Jr., will accompany him, and give the young Ohioans a little instruction in profitable body.

SHIPPING TRADE DULL

Messrs. A. W. Tappin & Co., brokers for the sale and building of steamers and sailing ships, London, in their circular of July 2nd, take a somewhat gloomy view of the situation. They report that there has been no improvement in the steamship trade since the first of the year. Freight has continued at so low a level for six months that they think only moderate boats have earned enough to pay for depreciation. This is certainly a dull prospect for owners of vessels that are not modern. The firm says they do not look for any improvement in this year, because at the end of March there was 1,401,832 tons gross of shipping under construction in the United Kingdom, and 646,371 tons gross abroad, making a total of 2,048,203 tons output of new vessels, which will soon be looking for business. There was an unjustifiable rush last fall to order new tonnage, and this firm predicts that the effect will be felt for another year. As a rule, builders have sufficient orders for the balance of this year, and some for the early months of 1907. Few orders are now being placed, but prices for building have not been reduced, as the cost of production tends to be higher rather than lower. The demand for second hand steamships is very small, and prices lower. Of sailing ships the firm says: "The sailing ship market is, if anything, in a worse state than last year, and there are no signs of improvement in the near future. Norwegian, as was the case last year, seem, with a very few exceptions, to be the only buyers. Steel ships built in the early 90's, of 1,800 up to 2,500 tons deadweight, have been sold at between \$2 10c. and \$2 15c. per ton deadweight, and in a few cases even lower prices have been taken."

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION

If anarchy or civil war comes in Russia, or if one follows another, the weakness of the Czar will be responsible. Such is the assertion just made by the most famous of French authorities on the Russian situation, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, director of the Institute of France, Russia, he says, is in a state of actual revolution, and the revolution proceeds, not only when there is rioting and general disorder, but during periods of seeming calm as well. Nothing can check the movement towards liberty and constitutional government, for, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu tersely expresses it, "The primitive idea that power descends from the ruler to the people has been permanently displaced in Russia by the modern view that power ascends from the people to the ruler." The empire of the Czar, the French authority proceeds to explain, is going through a transition period, an epoch in its political growth, which cannot be suppressed by either the bureaucracy or the monarchy. There is every reason to believe that the Czar can save the latter by large concessions to the popular will, but the arbitrary autocracy is certainly doomed. He is convinced that the Czar is a man of good motives, but he is very far from being a man of a noble mind. He is, in fact, a man of a weak and hesitant mind, and his hesitation will be his ruin if he cannot bring himself to concede the reasonable demands of his aroused people. He falls, M. Leroy-Beaulieu is of opinion, would be unfortunate for Russia, as it would be followed by anarchy and probably by civil war. The greater part of the Constitutional Democrats hold this view, and wish to save the throne from wreck. The peasants are certainly weak-

ening in their allegiance to the Little Father. The five million Jews in Russia will continue to be revolutionaries at heart if not in action until they are given the rights of other citizens and freed from the degrading restrictions now imposed upon them. There are twelve Jewish members in the lower house who are apparently in sympathy with the Constitutional Democrats. Finally M. Leroy-Beaulieu frankly admits that he cannot foresee the final result of the vast upheaval, but believes that the present revolution will continue for ten or perhaps twenty years. The next thing the Czar will be forced into is the formation of a liberal ministry.

Meantime Troppoff and others like him urge the Czar to depend on force to keep the people in check, to repress the demands made through their representatives. The bureaucrats do not yet realize that it is too late for such counsel—that it can no longer serve. The bureaucracy must go. The Czar, if he be wise enough, may live through the storm and be of service. Had the revolution produced a leader of dominant force there would have been an end of the House of Romanoff some months ago. Curiously enough no great popular figure has arisen; but the revolution is still young. Nicholas has yet time to save himself and to prevent a frightful period of terror. If his past is a good indication, however, he will continue to hesitate and the storm will break.

QUESTIONS FOR CIVIC VOTERS

"Onlooker," in the New Freeman, delivers some rather pointed doctrine in seeking to arouse Catholics to the truth regarding their neglect of civic affairs. They are told plainly by the Catholic weekly that when 2,000 of them did not go to the polls at the last election it is idle to accuse the rest of the community of religious prejudice and to hold that prejudice responsible for the alleged failure of Catholics to secure employment in or under the city government. Without endorsing by any means all that "Onlooker" has to say we print here some of his remarks which are calculated to arouse interest and elicit comment among those addressed. He says in part:— "The question after all is: Are the Catholics entitled with respect to their influence, or want of influence, in civic matters? If they are, that settles the matter. If they are not, justice and such other leading Catholics should try to get at the root of the evil. The more they impartially and carefully examine the condition of matters, the more thoroughly will they be convinced that the chief difficulty rests with the Catholics themselves. As has been already pointed out by the writer, 2,000 Catholics who should have voted in the last election did not go to the polls at all. Of that large number of indifferent voters a very large proportion failed to exercise their franchise, not because of not having their taxes paid, but many of them had—because of a want of healthy interest in civic matters. "That being so and there being undoubted evidence that five or seven hundred Protestants voted in the last election for the two Catholic candidates, 'Justice' does himself no credit in insisting that our want of Catholic representation on the council board is due to Protestant prejudice."

A POLITICAL PROPHECY

If the New York Sun is a good prophet, District-Attorney Jerome, who was interviewed here by The Telegraph a short time ago, will be the next President of the United States. Very likely the Sun is wrong. It is a great newspaper, but it has not always been an accurate forecaster of affairs political. At all events its latest prophecy, which has been telegraphed all over the country and which is already the subject of much controversy, is interesting both in form and in matter. Here it is:—"The Sun craves permission to present its humble service to the supreme powers at Oyster Bay, to Messrs. Platt and Devoe, to the new and august hierarchy of Odell and Associates, to one Frank Wayland Higgins, the putative Governor of the State of New York, and to all the other-minded and self-respecting Republicans, to whomsoever it may appear, and with all deference and respect, submits:—"The next Governor of the State of New York will be a Democrat. "The next Governor of the State of New York will be the next President of the United States."

Mr. Jerome is not named, but the Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) says it is Mr. Jerome and no other whom the Sun indicates. "The Sun," says the Eagle, "confidently casts the future into thick slices. Horace Greely advised the cutting of it into very thin slices. Josh Billings advised: 'Never prophesy unless you know.' Mr. Jerome is on record with no words whatever about prophets or prophecies. He is on record with having declared that 'under existing circumstances, which are becoming more so, a strong man, with a strong voice, a stout heart and a clean record, is better off in American politics than any organized party support can give him.' Whether that was oracular truth or vibrant and vocalized egotism, who shall say? These facts abide. He is Democratic in his methods. He is Democratic in his principles. When he ran and lost at the district-attorneyship, an Independent Democrat, he was understood to have voted for the regular Democratic nominee, Mr. McCallum, for Mayor, in preference both to Mr. Hearst and Mr. Travis."

CARS AND CHILDREN

The street railway company have decided that all children occupying seats in the cars must pay fares. It may be hoped that the conductors will not be compelled to give a rigidly literal interpretation to this order. If they do so it will be a hardship upon many poor people. One of the greatest pleasures parents can offer their young children at this season is a ride in the open street cars. Many could not do so very frequently if it were made more expensive than at present. And small children do not take up much space. No doubt there are some cases where a parent endeavors to impose on the company and pass several children, some perhaps quite large, without paying more than one fare. The conductor is a very good judge in such cases. A rigid enforcement of the new regulation would be intensely unpopular. It would be most felt by those who have the least money with which to pay.

THE NEW CITY HALL

There is no great public clamor for a new city hall. It is astonishing but true that the pulse of the people is low in this matter. That the address we have chosen is a liberal one, perhaps, the earnest hope of thousands of their admiring fellow citizens; but for all that there is not any great popular upheaval because the conditions of the new chamber are not already being applied in any form at first glance. We have done, or are going to do, but perhaps the examination is not held to begin with these actual conditions.

WHAT IS LEFT OF IT Many who have been puzzled to know how much force is left in the Lord's Day Act after all the amendments by Commons and Senate will be interested in an analysis of the law as it stands by Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance. The act, he says, is neither dead nor useless; nor is it the best in force anywhere. The truth is somewhere between these two extremes. The Alliance did not secure all it aimed at, but "the act is an immense gain over what we had before," and "it is much more sweeping than perhaps many people recognize." For the first time there is a Dominion law recognizing Sunday and governing conduct on that day. The law forbids all Sunday trading, and all work for pay, excepting those of necessity and those for public health, theatres, and public games, sports and amusements for gain, prize or award. It forbids the Sunday newspaper, Canadian or imported, making its publication, importation or distribution unlawful. The old provincial acts did not deal with companies and corporations; but the Dominion law does so, forbidding them to carry on operations on Sunday other than works of mercy or necessity. The new law applies to all, not excepting farmers, barbers and professional men as the provincial act did. The transportation companies may not carry excursions on Sunday, or make up and start freight trains, or do construction work such as is not necessary for public safety. Employees of telegraph, telephone, transportation or manufacturing companies, if required to work on Sunday, must have during the next six days twenty-four consecutive hours for rest. Referring to the amendment "except as provided in any provincial act now or hereafter in force," Mr. Shearer admits that these words are weakening in effect and likely to cause litigation and confusion. He says: "The avowed object of the insertion of this section was to protect the provinces in whatever powers they possessed to legislate upon it. In fact, a not unwelcome result in itself, but the result may be a great deal of expensive litigation, many legal authorities hold that if the provinces have the power these words were needless, and if they have not the power no action on the part of the Dominion can be taken. It is probable that in the not distant future if any of the provinces seek to legislate upon the subject appeal will have to be taken in the imperial privy council to settle the respective powers of the Dominion and the provinces."

Mr. Shearer corrects an impression that the new law will legalize Sunday play, fishing and hunting, inasmuch as it specifically prohibits only games and amusements for gain. He points out that in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces at least all no-games and fishing, hunting and shooting are absolutely prohibited by the provincial acts. Mr. Shearer does not believe the act is greatly weakened by the clause which makes it necessary to secure the permission of the attorney-general of any province before bringing a prosecution. In principle he regards this condition as unreasonable and ridiculous; but he believes the law officers of the several provinces will accept the responsibility and provide the most convenient machinery for the carrying out of the object of the law.

It must be plain, however, that this condition may enable each province to avoid the features of the Dominion act which may appear objectionable. Certainly Mr. Shearer's view of the law as an effective instrument for the purpose sought is not the common view. The test of actual practice will determine how much force is left in the act. That it is complicated and somewhat intricate is much in these matters, and some of the complications are loopholes, and were so intended. Considering the interests opposed to any such legislation, however, and remembering that the demand for it was not general throughout the Dominion, it is surprising that so much of the original act remains. Even so, the working value of what remains would appear to be somewhat overestimated by Mr. Shearer.

THE COMPULSORY LAW

The Board of School Trustees began last evening the preliminary steps necessary to enforce the new compulsory education act. The first thing necessary is an accurate census of the children of school age in the city. It was very properly decided that this count should be begun until after the summer vacation period, as the work, if commenced before the middle of September, would necessarily be unsatisfactory, so many children were absent from the city. The enumerators, once at work, will soon settle a question now in dispute. Some are of opinion that the number of children who should be at school but who are not will be found to exceed 100. Others believe the census, if accurate, will show the number to be much greater, and they probably are correct. If the former opinion is correct there will be little difficulty in securing an independent Democrat elected as an Independent Democrat to the district-attorneyship, and enforcement of the compulsory education act, he was understood to have voted for the regular Democratic nominee, Mr. McCallum, for Mayor, in preference both to Mr. Hearst and Mr. Travis."

ROTHESAY NEWS

Rothsay, July 13.—Service in the Baptist church was postponed Sunday afternoon to allow Mr. Giddard to preach at Renforth. The absence of a Baptist church at this suburban resort made an open air meeting necessary and it was very successful. The attendance was good, the weather splendid and the service enjoyable. John Hunter, who expected to have his new summer residence ready for occupancy this year, has altered some of his plans on account of ill health. It is said that for this reason the property he purchased last year is in the market. Part of the family of Mr. Graham, who purchased the property of Hiram Webb and his sons are vacating the premises today. Mr. and Mrs. McNeil spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends on the Goulet Point road. Among the new summer boarders at "Hillhurst" are Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and child, of St. John. Mrs. P. King, M. P. P., was in the parish on Friday on highway road business. Some of the larger bridges in Rothsay are in bad shape and it is quite probable when they are seen by the engineer of the public works department that he will order permanent alterations as being cheaper and more satisfactory in the end. Some repairs are at the approaches to the wharf at Roberts. The high spring freshet gullied out the bank so that the regular public approach is impassable. Speaking of wharves, only one of those constructed years ago for the use of the Rothsay-Reeds Point wharf is standing and the government has ordered the sale of the most perfect ballast nothing but an obstruction.

HARCOURT ITEMS

Harcourt, July 13.—On the 14th Mrs. Oshur A. Spencer returned to St. John. Miss May Curwen to Richibucto, and Herbert Davidson to Apple River (N. S.), and Johnson Curwen to Newswick, came here to spend their vacation. Miss Flora Atkinson, of Richibucto, is visiting friends here. Robert Atkinson went to Moncton Saturday to enter the A. C. H. works here.

GRAND FALLS MERCHANT FAILS

Alex. Eslinger Assigns to Sheriff Tibbitts—Liabilities Three-times Amount of Assets.

Grand Falls, July 14.—Alex. Eslinger, who came here from Notre Dame du Lac, in Quebec province, in October last and opened up a general store, has made a general assignment to the sheriff for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are between \$7,000 and \$8,000 and his assets are estimated at \$2,500. A Seelye and Master Seelye, Woodstock, are visiting friends in town. Mrs. Puddington, St. John, mother of Dr. B. A. Puddington, is visiting her son here. Mrs. Wabner, St. Stephen, is visiting Mrs. Henry Price. The Presbyterian congregation have decided to build a manse at once, and work on the building will be commenced in a few days.

Miramichi Presbytery.

Chatham, July 13.—The presbytery of Miramichi met in special session in the hall of St. James' church, Newcastle, last week. The following were present: Rev. D. Henderson, Rev. J. M. McLeod, Rev. James Wheeler, Rev. J. D. Theby, Rev. M. M. Moxley, Rev. H. A. Arnold and Rev. H. J. Fraser, ministers; Wm. Garneau, Hugh Lamont and John Williams, elders. The resignation of Rev. H. Arnold, which the meeting was called to consider, was taken up. Messrs. Staples, Williamson and Theby represented the congregation, but did not oppose the resignation. Those gentlemen spoke kindly of the work done by the departing minister and the members of the presbytery testified to the usefulness and courtesy of Mr. Arnold as a member of the court. On motion the resignation was accepted to take effect at the end of July. The Rev. J. M. MacLean was appointed moderator.

GRANT DRY DOCK REQUEST

(Continued from page 1.) board of works to report back. The motion was carried. The mayor brought up the question of appointing a typewriter in city hall for the use of the common clerk and himself. Ald. Baxter said whoever was appointed should have the house fixed and the duties properly defined. Ald. Bullock moved to refer the matter to the treasury board. The late stenographer had complained of too much private work. The mayor—Would you mind mentioning Ald. Bullock—"Yes in committee." The mayor said there had been times, perhaps when the late dictated letters to his family. He had been busy in the public service which had taken much of his own time and he saw no ground for complaint. The mayor—Would you mind mentioning Ald. Bullock—"Yes in committee." Ald. Hamm—"Your worship I think you ought to have a first class typewriter and a man sitting there (indicating Mr. Wardroper, the common clerk) who does the work when the dictating letters to his family. He had been busy in the public service which had taken much of his own time and he saw no ground for complaint. The amendment was lost and the motion carried. The council then adjourned and the treasury board with Ald. Bullock in the chair took up the question. The mayor asked the chairman whom he had alluded to as having private letters taken down by the stenographer. Ald. Baxter said the matter was referred to the chairman of the board of works to ascertain under which head of a department the stenographer would be placed and favored a recommendation from the treasury board, pointing out that the city was not able to give any agreement for indemnification until it had fully passed a bill to traffic Union street and the North Rodney wharf. Mr. McAlpine's letter pointed out that he had expressed the view to the civic committee on the subject the day the matter was placed in his hands, and that until action was taken along the lines suggested the city was not in a position to give the agreement for indemnification. After the recorder had been heard, it was agreed to pass and to publish the motion required by Mr. McAlpine. This was done and it was arranged to hold a special meeting of the council at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to give formal effect to it.

ST. MARTINS NOTES.

St. Martins, July 15.—W. E. Skillen, now occupies in addition to his store that formerly occupied by S. V. Skillen. The Presbyterianists of this village have added to their neat new church a fine new double manual organ. Mrs. S. E. Vaughan, who has been spending a few days in Sussex visiting Mrs. A. S. White and Mrs. Dr. J. H. Ryan, returned home on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cahern, of St. John, are rustating here for a few days. Joseph E. Broeze, St. John, is a guest at the St. Martins Hotel. Mrs. F. H. Pellingwell, of St. John, are here visiting the sunshine of this beautiful summer days here. Alex. Birnwell, of Amherst, is spending a few days here. S. E. Fuller, Lindsay (Ont.), is registered at the St. Martins Hotel. Michael Kelly, accompanied by his staff of readers, drove on Monday evening to Salmon Falls where he delivered to a large and appreciative audience his lecture entitled "Life and teachings of Napoleon I." Schomber E. Mayfield, Lt. Comdr. Capt. Marlar, arrived here on Saturday and will leave for St. John. Schomber Emma T. Story, Lt. Comdr. Capt. Fred Gough, arrived here Saturday and will leave for St. John. Visiting relatives in Shelburne (Conn.) is Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Brooklyn. She is 106 years old, yet a quite hale and hearty. She keeps up with current events to an extent far beyond the young people of this town, with whom she delights to talk and inform of their negligence in following the

NOTE AND COMMENT

Lyons, the Canadian golf crack, lost in East company, but he made the leaders hustle, and may one day become American champion. Berlin Socialists have announced that in the autumn they will establish a Socialist school, "with the object of preparing specialists youths for public life by lectures on national autonomy, social law, history, science, literature, the natural sciences and debating exercises."

One of the wonders of New York is its expenditure for school buildings. It is stated that ninety new school buildings or additions are now under construction or are about to be contracted for by the Board of Education. These new buildings will provide accommodations for 107,200 pupils. Some 29,200 of the sittings will not be ready for nearly two years. The British House of Commons has voted down a motion in favor of teaching Gaelic in the schools of Ireland, and a Dublin despatch says: "The angry protest of the Irish members of the House of Commons are strongly echoed in Ireland, where the Gaelic schools are keen on reforming the methods of the intermediate education board, which place Irish at a disadvantage in the curriculum."

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Stores open evenings till 8 o'clock, Saturday till 11.

St. John, July 15, 1906

Are You Coming to the Circus?

If so Visit HARVEY'S Clothing Stores

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday

Although we have been doing business in St. John now for more than five years; and in this time have given the people better values than they could possibly get elsewhere, have sold only reliable clothing and have built up one of the largest clothing businesses in the maritime provinces we have found it necessary twice since starting, on account of increased business, to enlarge our premises by adding an extra store each time until now we have by far the largest street frontage of any clothing house in St. John.

We have customers all the way from Nova Scotia to Vancouver, B.C., who fully appreciate the advantage of dealing here, yet we believe there are very many people who live within easy reach of St. John who have not yet been in our stores. We invite all to call the first opportunity, see our stores and examine our stock and prices. You will find thoroughly competent and obliging salesmen who will be glad to show you through.

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday

200 Pairs Men's Pure Wool Worsteds Pants, Sale Price \$1.98

Men's \$5.00 Suits for \$3.95, Men's \$6.00 Suits for \$4.95, \$8.75 Suits Sale Price \$6, 9.00 Suits Sale Price \$6

12 Suits for \$7.50, 13.50 Suits for \$10.00

Ask to see our Special Blue and Black \$10.00 Suits. Equal to those sold at \$13.50 elsewhere.

Men's Shirts, Underwear, Braces, Collars, Cuffs, Socks, Ties. Everything in Men's and Boys' Wear at very low prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. BE SURE AND CALL

J. N. HARVEY,

Clothing, Tailoring and Furnishings, 199 to 207 Union St. Open House Block