

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
By The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
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S. J. McQUAN, Bus. Mgr.  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1906.

**PUT THE ACT IN FORCE**  
Some of the aldermen who met to discuss the school law Friday night did not read the new act which was passed last March—and so were not in a position to decide intelligently as to its merits. It is not strange that some of these gentlemen should desire time to look into the measure—as they should have done some weeks ago. But fortunately Ald. Pickett, Bullock and Ham, particularly the first named, presented the city's needs for the act in such a telling way that there will be no more talk of turning it down for another year. By the time the council again meets every member should have studied the law for himself. If this be done we shall have no fear of the result. To read the act and to know city conditions is to be heartily in favor of compulsory schools as soon as possible.

We believe that several aldermen who were unavoidably absent from yesterday's meeting favor the act, and no doubt they will be on hand when it is again taken up. There is no need to be needed to counteract the influence of men who are ignorant or careless about this most important matter, and whose attitude yesterday must arouse much adverse comment. Many of the questions asked by the aldermen who have not yet had time to examine the law will be answered satisfactorily when they have read it. The first thing they will have to do is to get the act into their heads. Then the school board will have power to carry out its provisions. Delay due to men who confess that they do not know what they are talking about should not be a feature of the next meeting. It must be obvious that aldermen who have not time to devote to the more important questions to be dealt with by the Council should not ask the people to elect them. There was no good reason why the law should not have been put in force by yesterday's meeting. Fortunately the delay will do no harm, so long as it is not extended and repaid in a manner to prevent the law from becoming operative when next the school work shall begin.

**THE LADIES**  
Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer is a brave man. If it were not so he would have resigned as soon as he discovered that the women who demand votes had singled him out as the number of the cabinet particularly deserving of their attentions. Some consideration of the exact nature of these attentions will serve to show how courageous Mr. Asquith is in sticking to the portfolio which places him in the forefront of the battle. Miss Tennant, Miss Bellingham, Miss Asquith, who helped to break up Mr. Asquith's meeting at Northampton, has given to the London newspapers a partial account of that now famous engagement. From one of the London journals we select some of her sparkling remarks, which will give New Brunswickers some idea of the sort of campaign the ladies are carrying on. The brief called despatches, it is clear, have done the cause (and Mr. Asquith) some justice. To quote:

"We expected the trouble," said Miss Bellingham, speaking emphatically and before a full hall which she refused to give up, "we had worked up the feelings of those who were interested in our question, and we had worked hard in distributing handbills in the various workshops, and at the finish we had a splendid result following."  
"We were determined to make Mr. Asquith realize that we meant to carry out our threat. We had arranged that at once there was an uproar. We had arranged, as I said, to all speak in turn, but, seeing Miss Kenney pulled about first and then, we decided to speak all at once, and we all joined in."  
"It was a glorious thing," said Miss Bellingham, enthusiastically, and with her eyes shining. "I was the first to be thrown out, but I fought hard."  
"And did you really use your whip?" "Certainly, my dear," I answered. "I used it on my wrist and struck out. I know I used it on two occasions and a policeman was getting rather badly hurt just about then, and three men evidently thought so, too, and they came to the rescue. They fought splendidly for us. One, I know, was Mr. Gribble—you may remember his name."  
"Miss Kenney and Mrs. Rose were the next to be thrown out," said Miss Bellingham. "Mrs. Kenney, who did not speak till afterwards, was over the top of the door, and yelled when Mr. Asquith came out."  
"For her the Posthumous murder," said Miss Bellingham, "and she was the first to be thrown out."  
"And so say all of us."  
"Mr. Asquith had three special policemen to guard him, and they formed a double row in his motor car. In addition to this

four policemen walked with him. The crowd tried to get near him, but it was quite impossible. "And supposing you had got near him, what would you have done?" queried the interviewer.  
"Miss Bellingham smiled a bitter smile, and the light flashed up again in her eyes. "How can I say?" she said. "I do not know. At such moments it is impossible to say what one would do. It all happens in a flash. No—there was an ominous pause—no, I don't know what would have happened. But," added Miss Bellingham, "I think he will remember it as it is."  
"We had a splendid send-off from Northampton this morning, and we were cheered as we left. I wanted the authorities to arrest me, but they refused to do it, and so at last we left."  
"Miss Bellingham, as she makes clear, would have accepted a martyr's crown at the hands of the police; but they would not rise to that particular fly. There are many—and vociferous—reasons why Mr. Asquith may regard the future with some misgiving. There is at least one dog-whip in pickle for him, and the feminine scorn heaped up against his next appearance is enough to appal the stoutest. Mr. Wignam, Churchill said he would not be impeached. That was early in the game. He may yet be dog-whipped."

**THE SUNDAY LAW.**  
The Toronto Star is in open rebellion against that portion of the Sunday law which affects Canadian newspapers. The legislators do not understand the newspaper business. The Star very properly demands that the Sunday newspaper should be published as the work necessary to make them interesting must be permitted. It says:  
"Morning newspapers are exempted from the new Sunday law, to the extent of allowing them to begin work at 8 o'clock on Sunday night. Why this hour was fixed we do not know. It is too early to allow the employee to attend evening service and it is too late for the newspapers. The general custom is to begin setting up the paper at seven. Experience has shown that this is necessary, and the necessity is the same on Sunday as on any other evening."  
"A lot of preliminary work is necessary in the mechanical department before the setting begins, and most of the copy must be prepared before that time. Sermons are reported on Sunday; the reports of Saturday meetings are extended on Sunday; and a large proportion of the writing for the paper is done on that day."  
"If the publication of a newspaper on Monday is recognized as a necessary Sunday work must be done, and it is absurd for parliament to make any stipulation as to the time when it shall begin. The matter will adjust itself. There are two days, Saturday and Sunday, in which to prepare the Monday paper, and out of these the employees will take their twenty-four hours' rest in the manner most convenient for themselves and for the newspaper."

Gentlemen determined to enforce the new law—if it be passed—will evidently find some work ready for them in the Toronto newspaper offices.  
**DOMINION DAY**  
Their great opportunity and their great responsibility are the two facts of which the citizens of Canada should be most conscious in their celebration of this anniversary. Marvellous progress has marked the years since confederation, and greater than the fathers ever dreamed of the promise of the future, as are also the already revealed resources of this great country.  
The process of nation-building does not go on without its severe trials, its times of tension, its doubts, its mistakes, and perhaps more or less of deliberate wrong doing. But Canada has been fortunate in surrounding difficulties and pressing for the advancement of the people, and the development of the land, and the inclusion of the past and the present, and the inclusion of the future of achievement. The world looks to Canada as never before, and pours eager thoughts into her golden fields to share the harvest of the coming years. What that harvest will be must depend upon the individual citizen. Upon him rests the ultimate responsibility for the industrial, social, moral and spiritual development of the people. There will be divergent views on a thousand matters of more or less moment; but, where high motives and a wise tolerance prevail, no problem will be insurmountable, and no difficulty will hinder the progress of a healthful and splendid development.  
Canada of the future waits on the wisdom or otherwise of the Canada of today.

**SIR WILFRID LAWSON**  
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose death is announced, was one of the most advanced of English radicals, favoring church disestablishment, abolition of the House of Lords, and of standing armies. He was foremost in temperance work for many years. Men of the Time says of him:  
"Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., was a son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and was born in 1829, at Asprey, Cumberland. He succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he was an enthusiastic advocate of the temperance movement, and became leader of the United Kingdom Alliance. At the general election of 1880 he stood in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1884, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which was the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their district. It was supported by forty members. In 1885 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1885, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll. Sir Wilfrid Lawson succeeded on June 18, 1880,

in carrying his local option resolution by a majority of 26. In 1885 he stood for the new Cockeremuth division of Cumberland, but was defeated by a Conservative majority of ten. In 1886, as a Gladstonian Liberal, he gained the seat by a large majority.  
Sir Wilfrid represented Carlisle from 1889 until 1893, and from 1893 until 1895; and the Cockeremuth division of Cumberland from 1895 until 1900. He was thus in parliament for some twenty-five years, and was always a fighting figure. Readers of the history of the time remember how the strenuous advocate of temperance was lampooned and ridiculed, but he lived to see a great growth of temperance sentiment and a marked decrease in the consumption of liquors in England."

**APPLY THE ACT**  
The majority of the aldermen present at Friday's meeting of the council seemed to fear that there was something of a sinister nature concealed in the compulsory school attendance act. This was a very poor compliment to St. John's representatives in the legislature. Those gentlemen were in the house, no doubt, when the act was discussed. They made themselves familiar with its provisions. They knew that it would probably be applied in St. John. And they were satisfied with it. Had they foreseen trouble they would, in the interests of the city, have raised an agitation against it and called upon the members of the city council and other citizens to protest.  
No doubt when the aldermen have studied the act they will agree with the views of the members of the legislature. But why were they not already familiar with the act?  
There is no force in the argument that the city is not ready to apply the act because of a lack of school accommodation. Nobody will ask or expect the board of school trustees to perform impossibilities. But the sooner the board will begin its work and make provision to meet the new conditions.  
Is it the duty of the city to have this act applied? If the answer be "yes," there is no justification whatever for delay.

**THE PESSIMIST**  
The St. John Globe seems to be a pessimist. It is the debt of the city increasing, and the tax rate hurrying toward the 82 mark. At this critical juncture there are two cross the range of the Globe's vision certain dangerous persons armed with "fads and fancies they want to foist on the public." There are also the persons who want the compulsory school attendance act applied.  
"Where is the money that it will cost?" It is unfortunately a fact that the water works extension and the new wharves on the west side have cost money. There is, however, a belief in the public mind that a city derives benefit and value from such expenditures, when the welfare of the community requires them. It may be even so with regard to the education of the children of a city. The members of the city council may realize that man does not live by bread alone—or even bread and water—and that it is the duty of the city of St. John to see that the children of school age are not deprived of their right to at least some education other than that of the street or the factory. If the mayor and aldermen do recognize this duty, they will probably provide means to accomplish the end in view. There are certain primary obligations to their individual units which a community cannot well afford to ignore. The education of all the children is one of these.

**PROTECTION NEEDED**  
It is stated that two men went to the bathing house at Seaside Park on Saturday evening; demanded bathing suits from a boy in charge; received them and went in bathing; and one of the two was drowned. It is further stated that there is no life line from the shore to the small raft anchored a short distance out, and that after the man had been drowned it was necessary to send a long distance for a boat large enough to hold the men who sought to recover the body.  
Seaside Park is regarded as a popular resort. A great many people go there, especially on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. There are, indeed, many visitors every fine afternoon. Possibly there are not very many who go in bathing, but apparently there are enough to make it profitable to have a bathing house. Moreover, where there are people and a tempting beach, there is always some danger of accident.  
Perhaps the fatality of Saturday could not easily have been prevented, as the men were said to be somewhat aggressive in their manner toward the boy in charge of the bathing house. But it must now be quite clear that better provision should be made for the rescue of any bather who is in danger of being drowned. The officers on duty should also keep a very sharp eye on persons who appear to be under the influence of liquor. If Seaside Park is to be a popular resort it must be kept free from such unhappy incidents as that of Saturday evening.

**THAT DREDGING**  
It may be assumed that the city council will see no time in taking such steps as will lead to a prompt renewal of dredging operations on the site of the proposed new berth, the work having been suspended on Saturday night by order from Ottawa. There does not seem to be any course for the city to pursue but to assume responsibility for possible damage to Union street and its traffic, and have the work pushed forward with all possible speed. The new steamship berth must be completed before next winter. Upon that depends the coming of at least some of the big steamships. The city is face to face with a serious possibility in either case.

but the interests of the port point to the completion of the berth as the proper course to pursue. The dredging is difficult, and therefore slow. This is inevitable, and is the greater reason for continuing work. It will probably be found that none of the interests which it is feared may be affected by the subsidence of a portion of Union street are eager to take the city by the throat. This is a work of the greatest importance to the city, and the duty of the council is to obviate delays as much as possible.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION**  
It may be of interest at this time, for the information of some members of the city council, and possibly some others, to quote from an article by Supp. W. H. Hand, of the schools of South Carolina, on the subject of compulsory education. Much of the article deals with conditions in the south, but the following paragraphs are of general application:  
"Second. Could compulsory attendance be successfully enforced? Why not ask the same question about any law? The opponents of compulsory education insist that such a law could not be enforced because the people are not ready for it. Would there be any use of this or any other law if the people were all ready and willing to obey it? Laws are enacted to compel men to do that which they will not do voluntarily. Tens of thousands of people in America are not obeying the Ten Commandments, and we justify this disobedience by saying that the people are not yet quite ready for the decalogue?"  
"Compulsory education has for some time been the law in England, Scotland, part of Canada, France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. These countries require attendance at school from eight weeks to full terms, for from four to eight years. The government reports force us to believe that the laws are reasonably well enforced. Better evidence still is the reduced percentage of illiterates in these countries."

"Third. Is it right to compel attendance? No one regrets more the loss of the tendency to shift from the home the functions that properly belong there. One of those functions is to train the children for their duties in the social organism. Society itself is imperiled whenever its members enter untrained. One of the essentials of fitness is what we call education. Therefore, whenever the home refuses or neglects to prepare the child for society, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the state to see that the child is fitted for its part in society."

"The state has already performed part of its duty. It has provided the schools. The schools are maintained by taxation, and the collection of all taxes is compulsory. When the state compels the parent to send his child to school, it is simply compelling the parent to put the child in possession of the child's own right inheritance. In a narrow sense that inheritance is his right to the benefit of what the state has collected and set apart for him. In a wider and truer sense it means his right to make of himself all that his God-given abilities will permit him to be."  
"The state compels the parent to feed and clothe his child's body, and who questions the state's right or wisdom in compelling so? May not the parent be compelled to do something for his child's mind? The state carries the law-breaking child to jail to protect society. Has not the state as much right to carry the child to the schoolhouse to train him to benefit society?"

"Just here the demagogue gets in one of his insidious fallacies: That compulsory attendance would work hardship in the homes of the poor. Is it not a fact that the poor child is the very one who most needs the aid of the state in bringing him into his rightful inheritance? He it is who must soon face the complexities of modern life with none of the advantages common to wealth or birth. He is the very one whom the state ought to help. Much of the argument against the right of the state to do what only the state can do for a child is simple sentiment, and some of it is simply sophistry."

**NOTE AND COMMENT**  
Ald. McGoldrick, who has had the keys of Boston for some years now carries at his belt the keys of Fredericton.  
The members of parliament who came down to the political picnic will carry away with them pleasant recollections of our summer climate, as compared with the stifling heat of Ottawa.  
Moneton is talking about organizing a general athletic association to include many branches of amateur sport and to build an attractive and useful clubhouse. St. John amateur sports needs exactly such an impetus.  
It is one of the hopeful facts of the time in Canada that there are in her pulpits men of clear vision who can speak as the pastors of many churches in St. John spoke yesterday of the opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship.

St. John had something of the aspect of an empty city Monday, there were so many attractions elsewhere, but the weather was cool and delightful in town, and those who did not go afield had nevertheless a pleasant day.  
The political picnic at Gagetown Monday appears to have been a success. There was a large crowd, a fine day and a group of clever speakers. Under such conditions the affair could hardly be other than pleasing to its promoters.  
Ald. McGoldrick is understood to object to The Telegraph's suggestion that the aldermen stand up and be counted for or against the compulsory school law. The suggestion, nevertheless, was a reasonable one. If the aldermen want to fight the compulsory law, that is his privilege. When he has found time to read

the act—as he may do after a while—he will take the sensible view. If he doesn't, he will figure as one of a reactionary minority and not for the first time. St. John needs the law and will have it, with the McGoldrick consent or without it. It matters little which.  
This is the locality where heat prostrations are unknown. But there were occasional evidences Monday that there is something here potent enough to interfere with the ordinary power of locomotion. It may have been Dominion Day enthusiasm.  
Judging from the number of applications, there will be no falling off in attendance at the provincial normal school. There are few other avenues by which ambitious young people of small means can rise in this province to a position from which they may better reach out to others still higher.  
The celebration of the national holiday is especially marked by some fatalities, but sorrow has come to one home in this city before the dawn of the anniversary. The drowning accident at the Bay Shore Saturday cast a gloom over the hearts of many who had gone there eager for enjoyment.

We are reaching up to the Chinese standard of civilization. For a thousand years Chinese business men have known the "squeeze," while Toronto is just learning of the "take-off" in business. Sealing by any other name would still be stealing—Toronto Globe.  
All of which is somewhat rough on Toronto.  
The city council of Fredericton has deprived that of St. John of the honor of being the first of the larger towns to apply the compulsory school attendance act. The St. John council had the opportunity to be first, but our interesting aldermen wanted more time. Their attention is directed to the example of the Fredericton council.

Certain interesting but irresponsible persons who have retired Hon. Dr. Pugsley from the political field have been interested in the interview which The Telegraph publishes in this issue. Dr. Pugsley has no present intention of effecting himself in order that rumors may be verified. The attorney general also talks interestingly of some other matters.  
The city of Fredericton is to be congratulated on the successful inauguration of its Old Home Week. The Telegraph's correspondence shows that yesterday's events were eminently successful and the capital crowded with visitors. This is a good business as well as pleasurable entertainment. St. John should prepare for an Old Home Week next year. This year it will have the exhibition.

Serious railway accidents in England are rare, and striking comparisons are made between the number of deaths and cases of serious injury on American railways and those on British lines. The news of the dreadful accident at Salisbury (Eng.), which is recorded today, is the more painful to Canadians because among the victims were several eminent citizens of this country.  
The British government has decided to send a trade commissioner to Canada, to spend seven months here, investigating the reasons why trade between Britain and Canada grows slowly in spite of the preference. Some Canadians have suggested that British lack of enterprise, push and up-to-date compliance with market conditions are responsible. The decision to investigate is a wise one which may bring important results. Interests of international trade and preference must be increasing attention throughout the Empire from this time forward. The Chambers of Commerce of the Empire meet in London next month. This congress and the next Colonial conference will no doubt be marked by progressive action with respect to trade matters.

**HOPEWELL HILL NOTES.**  
Hopewell Hill, July 2—Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of Whitman (Mass.), are visiting friends here.  
H. L. Brewster, of the I. C. R. treasurer's office, Moncton, spent the holiday at his home here.  
Mrs. Brown, of Ellsworthport, England, is spending a month with relatives at the Hill. Mrs. Brown was before her marriage the widow of Capt. W. E. Robinson, of Hopewell Hill. Mrs. Brown is spending a few days at her former home here.  
J. J. Daniels, of Whitman (Mass.), is visiting friends at the Hill. Mr. Daniels is a native of this village, and his many friends are pleased to meet him.  
Mrs. R. C. Brown and Miss Maile Jamieson, of Moncton, are spending a few days with friends at the Hill.  
Miss Ruth E. Milton, who has been teaching at Pleasant Vale, is spending the vacation at her home here.  
H. R. Allan, railway mail clerk, and Mrs. Allan and little daughter, came here teaching at Harriville, came home on Saturday to spend the holiday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McGorman.  
Miss Annie Stewart, who has been teaching at Harriville, came home on Saturday to spend her vacation.  
Miss Mary Newcomb and Miss Charlotte Russell will go to Hillsboro today to write the Normal School entrance examinations.  
Robert Starratt, of Dorchester, is visiting his little nephew, C. Starratt, who has just received his diploma in bookkeeping from a business college.  
G. H. Adair, teacher of the advanced department of the school here, will write the examination for superior class at Hillsboro before going to his home at Apolonia.  
Malcolm Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stuart, of Riverside, who has been very ill with pleurisy following an attack of grippe, is improving slightly.  
Harvey S. Wright visited Moncton on Saturday.  
Miss Bertha West spent Saturday at Moncton.  
The three-masted schooner Silver Leaf is loading plaster here for Boston for the New England Adamant Company.  
Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of the Hope well Baptist church, preached his farewell sermon here yesterday.

**ON BEING A KING**  
If you're waking, call me early, call me soon, queen-mother, dear.  
I want to pass a single day without a thought of the French critics, for several years her efforts for the admission of her work at the Salon met with no success, but the reception of so many examples upon the present occasion would seem to indicate a victory over French prejudices and French methods.  
About five years ago a number of sketches by Miss Jack were exhibited in St. John and received very friendly comment.  
Contrary to the traditional practice of art students in Paris, Miss Jack has always studied under an American critic, Mr. Lascar, although repeatedly warned that to do so would be prejudicial to her interest and a cause of much antagonism upon the part of the French critics. For several years her efforts for the admission of her work at the Salon met with no success, but the reception of so many examples upon the present occasion would seem to indicate a victory over French prejudices and French methods.  
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**KINGSTON SCHOOL VAN DRIVERS GET LESS MONEY**  
Routes Sold at Auction Instead of Tender and \$400 Saved—News of Rothesay.

Rothesay, July 2—The pretty little church, St. James the Less, at Rothesay, has been much improved by its recent enlargement. The work was completed so that service could be held yesterday, and Rev. Mr. Kuhnig presided. The reverend minister occupied St. Paul's pulpit in the evening.  
In anticipation of the holiday and fine weather very many sought the country Saturday night and city people are finding out what country hospitality is like. The hotels are crowded and homes without guests are a thing of the past. The streets were thronged with passengers Saturday. In spite of the celebration at Fredericton, which many attended, Rothesay is gay, and tonight the principal amusement. The courts were the scene of life and activity Saturday, and today the game is even more interesting.  
The lordly moose seems to have selected this spot as most fitting to linger in till the day of the hunter approaches. Several have been seen roaming about the village and Gondola Point road and one of them made free with Gene Warde, Almon's garden, which, needless to say, was not improved by its visit.  
Mr. and Mrs. James V. Russell and family, who moved out to Hillsboro House last week for the summer, were joined Saturday by Miss Gray, Mrs. Russell's sister. Robert Burke and his sister, Miss Isabel, of Hampton, were guests of their grandmothers, Mrs. Catharine Friday and Saturday.  
Mrs. Edgar Vincent and children were visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Saunders, last week.  
James S. Kienstead has leased his cottage on the Gondola Point road to Mr. Buckley for the summer, and the latter with his family moved out from the city Saturday.  
Peter Campbell is about to begin the erection of two large greenhouses upon the site of the old home, as it is called, land leased from L. J. Almon in the heart of the village. Walter Wright has the building contract and work will be started in a few days.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, who have been spending the winter in New York, returned home Friday.  
The repairs and additions to the summer home of Capt. F. C. Jones are about complete and make it one of the most presentable of the residences of the summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morrissey and son and Mrs. Morrissey, with Master Walter Bradley, were guests from Saturday over the holiday of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Saunders.  
Dr. Parker's residence, which has been undergoing repairs at the hands of Messrs. Mullet and Sherwood, is now ready for its owner should he decide, as it is said he will, to come to Gondola Point, before starting on his European trip.  
Instead of asking tenders for driving the vans for the Macdonald Consolidated school at Kingston for the coming year, the contractors were auctioned to the lowest bidder last week and the result was that competition was so keen that a saving of about \$400 was effected compared with the price paid for the service the previous year.

**Miss Jack's Success as Artist.**  
The friends of Miss Marion E. Jack will be pleased to hear of the artistic success which she has achieved as a painter. At the last salon no less than six examples of her work were exhibited and were all well hung.  
Contrary to the traditional practice of art students in Paris, Miss Jack has always studied under an American critic, Mr. Lascar, although repeatedly warned that to do so would be prejudicial to her interest and a cause of much antagonism upon the part of the French critics. For several years her efforts for the admission of her work at the Salon met with no success, but the reception of so many examples upon the present occasion would seem to indicate a victory over French prejudices and French methods.  
About five years ago a number of sketches by Miss Jack were exhibited in St. John and received very friendly comment.

**ALBERT NEWS.**  
Albert, N. B., July 1—Thomas W. Peck has commenced the erection of a large warehouse on the site of the one destroyed in the conflagration of a year ago. This is the first building to go up on the burned district.  
The steamer Wilford C. of Moncton, discharged freight on the Riverside wharf Saturday for the merchants. Steamer Beaver is still on the river bank opposite the Harvey wharf. It is thought the tide will be sufficiently high by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week that she may float off without damage. She then goes to St. John for freight, after which she is engaged to take Dr. Brown and family with their effects to Wolfville (N. S.). Dr. Brown preached his farewell sermon here on Sunday to a large and appreciative audience, many regrets being expressed at his departure.  
C. C. Cope, of Riverside, leaves this week for St. Andrews to attend High Court I. O. O. F. He goes as a delegate from Court St. John and will be accompanied by Mrs. Cope.  
Mr. and Mrs. Almon Stiles, who have been visiting friends in Moncton, have returned home.  
Miss G. Moly Reid, who has been very ill for some time, died Sunday morning.  
Mrs. Frances Hearn, teacher, is attending the Provincial Institute at Charlottetown.

**J. E. BIGELOW SELLS OUT TRURO BUSINESS**  
Truro, N. S., July 2 (Special)—J. E. Bigelow, of Bigelow & Co., Halifax, has sold his residence in Queen street to Robert Brownlie. The reported price is \$3,000. He has also sold out the Bigelow & Hood arched water factory business in Truro to J. L. Peppard, son of Dr. J. L. Peppard, of Great Village.  
J. J. Porter will be associated in business with Hon. H. A. McKewen, occupying the office vacated by Francis Kerr.

**HOPEWELL CAPE NEWS**  
Outbreak of Diphtheria at Lower Cape—Stevardson Dislocates Hip—Big Shipments of Lumber.  
Hopewell Cape, July 2—W. B. Dickson has just finished loading the steamship Hibberia with lumber for Manchester, England. This makes over 10,000,000 feet of lumber that Mr. Dickson has shipped this year to the English market. He has also exported about 2,000,000 feet of boards and deals, and a quantity of laths to the United States. The shipment of lumber from this port has been unusually active this season.  
Joseph, a young son of George Hawkes, of Lower Cape, is seriously ill with diphtheria. The house is quarantined and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease.  
David Gaudy, of Harvey, who is working as a stevedore on a vessel in the river, had the misfortune to get struck by a sling load of deals here, and his hip dislocated. Dr. Marven, of Hillsboro, is in attendance on these cases.  
Mrs. James Pyle and Mrs. Perrin Tingey, two of our most respected citizens, died a few days ago. Both had been ill for many months and both were well advanced in years.  
Mr. Brown, principal of our school, has gone to Corn Hill, Kings county, to spend the summer vacation with his parents. Mr. Bradcomb has been re-elected to the fall term.  
Mrs. Barton and her son, William, of St. John, are spending a few days here guests at Fowles' Hotel.  
Charles Thomas Pyle, Mrs. Pyle and two sons have been spending most of the time ashore while the captain's boat was being loaded with lumber. This is the captain's native village.  
**Kent County Happenings.**  
Harcourt, July 2—Mr. and Mrs. Osburn Spencer, of St. John, are visiting the former's mother and sister here.  
Mrs. Nan Hutchinson, of Boston, visited Mrs. L. J. Wathen on the 29th ult., en route to her old home in Hexton.  
J. Wilson Jough, of Nova Scotia, is here for a few days visiting his parents.  
William White, of Salem, a former resident of Kent Junction, came to Harcourt Saturday to renew old acquaintances. He is visiting at Mrs. Wellwood's.  
Glenister Allen, of Campbellton, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dunn.  
Mrs. Hepburn, who has been visiting her uncle, W. G. Thurburn, returned to Charlottetown Saturday, accompanied by Miss Ruth Thurburn.  
Mrs. David J. Buckley, of Rogersville, spent Saturday here with her sister, Mrs. Wm. F. Buckley.  
Mrs. J. Walter Howard is visiting her parents in Campbellton.  
Mrs. James Belmer, of Moncton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Chastel.  
Miss Clara M. Cail spent Sunday in West Branch.  
Mrs. Pine, of Salem (Mass.), is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Keswick.  
Miss Annie Barron, of Moncton, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Buckley.  
Mrs. Fred W. Cail, of Boston, has returned home.  
Mrs. Edward Warren and Miss Beatrice, of Kent Junction, spent Sunday here with the former's niece, Mrs. E. O. Baxter.  
Miss Augusta Campbell, of Boston, accompanied by her nephew, Master Fred Gilman, is visiting her aunt, Miss Anne Campbell.