

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1903.

JUNE 7, 1903.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 7, 1903.

ROOSEVELT TO THE CZAR

President Roosevelt tells the Czar the time to quit has come. This may not be news to Nicholas and the advice may not be welcome, but seemingly he asked through Count Cassini for counsel, and Mr. Roosevelt gave him the best he had. Count Cassini, who is of the bureaucrats, does not believe the president's view is sound, or says he does not, and there are doubtless others high in the Czar's council who are equally blind or stupid. For all that, the view of Mr. Roosevelt is the view of pretty nearly all the civilized world, and it is bound to obtain before very long.

Intimations and advice may be followed by hints of intervention. Unless a definite move towards peace is made very soon there will be another great battle in Manchuria. The slaughter and maiming of thousands more of the Russian army can serve no good purpose. Almost any people but the Russians would make peace in similar circumstances over the heads of their rulers if those rulers were unwilling. Even the Russians may come to that if civil counsel continues to prevail, if Cassini and others like him, continue to plunge the nation deeper into misery and humiliation.

Mr. Roosevelt's advice may be resented in St. Petersburg, or at least in official circles there; but it is good nevertheless, and if not taken now it must be taken some months from now. And then the bill will be bigger.

NEW LIGHT ON LAWSON

A few weeks ago Mr. Norman Haggood, editor of Collier's Weekly, wrote an article entitled "How Much of a Lie is Lawson?" The article repeated some of the harshest things that had been said about the author of "Frenzied Finance," assailed him personally, and charged that he was a stock-jobbing hypocrite. The writer admitted Mr. Lawson's ability, but accused him of much that is discreditable. Some readers of Collier's protested that his Haggood was unfair, and that his attack was dictated by the very interests upon which Lawson is professedly making war. This led Mr. Collier, the owner of the Weekly, to write Lawson, offering to print any reply he might care to make to the Haggood article. Lawson's reply was in characteristic vein, and in it he belittled Haggood's ability and charged him with mobbery and dishonesty. In the same issue the editor made some further remarks, and declared the incident closed. But the latest issue of Collier's is even more interesting than the others, containing as it does this remarkable telegram from Lawson to Haggood:

"Have just finished reading your reply, and with this, my rejoinder, I close the incident from my side, too. I am sorry to be obliged to your attack. Had I been bigger, more to my ideal of a man, I would have gassed it by. Had I been manlier, more to my ideal of a fighter, I would have cut my arm as to your motive. I am ashamed I wrote it, and I apologize to you, as I do not, and did not when I wrote it, believe it was your motive. All in all, I have parted myself more than you have. May I, too, offer a toast? Here's to you, may you live long and prosper; even though with honest intent you skin and pick the guts of all those whose hearts are beyond your reading, and whose motives are beyond the understanding of all but him who made man so imperfect. As he would always have an incentive to keep from rolling off this sunbaked, honey-laden ball."

The editor felt like shaking his opponent by the hand after this, and sent him a note expressing appreciation of his manliness. The following are extracts from a letter Lawson sent in reply:

"I received your note, and it completed my misery. I felt all along I had hit below the belt, not only the man, but the motive, but in the manner one where I stirred your work. You were all wrong in your article; I am not the chap you printed, and it made me so unhappy and 'baw' that I forgot and gassed—but, you were right in your subject—I am a liar. I lied when I said your work was second-hand opinion and quite unimportant. I not only consider it important, but so good that I never miss it, and this fact more than anything else made me feel your cuts. However, I can only say that what is your loss is the other fellow's gain. I'll never go off half-cocked again. Trusting you will find an opening somewhere in the future—and I leave lots of them in my wake—where you can fairly give me a lambasting. Believe me, yours, very regretfully, etc."

This, as Collier's says, shows that Lawson has many admirable qualities. But, says the Weekly, while his assaults upon the system have done much good, his attempt to fight the system in the stock market is an entirely different matter.

His appeals to the people to follow his advice, and thus help him to control the market, ask something which the public would be unwise to give. If he can smash the system by exorcising it, every disinterested person must say hurrah. If he induces thousands to hazard their savings on the ups and downs of a stock-jobbing scrimmage, so much the worse for the lengthened roll of victims."

All of which is interesting enough and goes to show that Lawson is the most adroit and successful advertiser of the day.

INSURANCE AND THE EQUITABLE ROW

The Insurance Press, of New York, published statistics showing the amount of life insurance in force in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Here are some of the figures:

St. John	\$33,400,000
Hamilton (Ont.)	22,000,000
Ottawa	24,000,000
Quebec	30,700,000
Toronto	123,000,000
Montreal	188,700,000
New York	2,463,700,000

Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston and St. Louis follow New York in the order given. These few figures are enough to show how great must be the interest in life insurance matters throughout this continent. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that in every town in the country the developments in the Equitable fight have been followed with attention and a measure of anxiety.

The Telegraph's New York correspondent tells this morning of the excitement attending the presentation of the Frick committee's report, of the attempt to discredit it in advance, and of its rejection by the directors after a stormy session. It is another amazing chapter of Equitable history. The directors decided to totally suppress this report of the investigators; but this they will be unable to do. It is not in the public interest that the report should be stifled. The warring forces of Hyde and Alexander, finding that the Frick committee had really used the probe and proposed to make public all sorts of interesting material, united against a common enemy, to defeat the investigation. It was asserted that Mr. Frick and the Harriman interests were plotting to get control of the Equitable for their own purposes, and that the report was a part of the plan. Already a revolution in the Equitable is in sight. Mr. Hyde is apparently to be forced out, and neither he nor Alexander will control the society hereafter.

As the Harriman interests were believed to have used Mr. Hyde, the Frick report, which in a sense is a Harriman report, and which charges waste, extravagance and questionable methods, is surprising in more ways than one. Only an exceedingly strong company could survive a succession of occurrences like those marking the recent history of the Equitable, but no doubt this one will not only survive but be stronger some day because of the present disturbance. The end of the fight is not in sight. Holders of insurance policies generally will hope the final adjustment will not be in the nature of a compromise with past methods, and that the whole agitation will make for sounder management in this and similar institutions.

THE ELIMINATION OF THE CZAR

Lord Lansdowne's words in regard to the extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will assist the world in measuring the mighty strides Japan has made since the beginning of the present war. Not only will both political parties in England be ready to continue the alliance, but both will seemingly be ready to give it a wide scope. An understanding with the United States, if that could be had in addition to the Japanese alliance, would make up the greatest possible influence for the peace of the world. In all quarters outside Russia, Japan's victory is regarded as won. The world wonders what is to happen in Russia. Formerly an alliance with the Czar was regarded as in many ways the greatest triumph diplomacy might win. But Russia without a fleet, and hopelessly handicapped in the race of naval construction, is decidedly a horse of another color. The Czar, as a highly prized ally, has been eliminated, temporarily at least.

And many questions of weight are discussing the probability that, not only as an ally but as a sovereign, the Czar may be eliminated. The Russian press, formerly muzzled and abject, displays a surprising amount of freedom as the empire's future becomes more and more threatening. The St. Petersburg newspapers, which a year ago published only the most guarded or most flattering statements about the Czar and his advisers, now demand the downfall of the bureaucrats. Following the naval battle, the Russ, for example, says: "Those guilty of Russia's disgrace should be overwhelmed with shame. Saba-topol struck the shackles from the serfs, and Port Arthur, Mukden, and Yeu Island should free Russia from the bureaucracy." The Grand Duke Michael's journal, the Slovo, in an inspired article, uses this plain language: "The bureaucracy has had its say, and has crowned its work of national shame and humiliation. From this moment a convocation of the people has become as necessary as the air we breathe. If the bureaucracy this time stands between the Emperor and the nation, let it beware." The Novoe Vremya demands the immediate calling of a popular assembly. "Delay," it says, "will be fatal; all Russia's intelligence and all her ability are needed to meet the advancing crisis." The New York Evening Post sees in

these articles and in Russian conditions today a clear indication that the better classes in Russia are ready not only to demand but to make a mighty change:

"The time has come to test the Czar's metal, and there is small reason to suppose he can ring true. His anonymous critic (in the National Review) whom we have already cited, notes Nicholas's predilection for the society of women, priests, charlatans, and children, and his shyness in the society of strong, honest men. 'That this statement is not made at random, the Czar's attitude towards successive advisers has shown. He could as little abide the humanitarian zeal of Mirsky as the rough common-sense of Witte. On that extraordinary Friday, March 3, which saw the promulgation of the reactionary manifesto and the Liberal receipt, he lent himself to the obsequies of the palace in the morning, only to be accompanied by the Ministers in the afternoon. His wavering personality deprives concessions of their graciousness, and makes anything like a consistent policy of reform from above apparently out of the question."

"That the hope of Russia lies in the elimination of the Czar admits of little doubt. Constitutionalists of every shade in a capable regent, he probably has too much of the physical courage of the Romanoffs voluntarily to join les rois en exil. The vision of his own incapacity, however, might move him to abdicate, if it were wisely presented to him, and no time left for second thought. When he disappears, by his own will or an assassin's deed, he will be set down as a pathetic victim of a system he was too weak either to yield or renounce. No possible successor appears among his brothers or uncles, yet, since Russia is emphatically not ripe for republican institutions, a strong Minister in control might turn over to the Crown Prince a liberalized empire in tolerably good order. The present problem of those intellectuals who bear the brunt of the revolt, is to force the Czar to abdicate and find their strong man to force the best in the Russian peasantry is aroused."

Yet Count Cassini, a typical bureaucrat, talks of "fighting on," and "sees no reason why Russia should yield!" The bureaucrats are doomed in any case. The Czar will probably convolve a legislative body of some sort, in which case power will slip from him and the circle of intrigants whose creature he has become. As the Post says, a strong man is needed in the present situation, and not "a nervous invalid, unrooted to fatuity, guided by his personal fears and by the whisperings of a group of international adventurers, and even more sadly misled by spurious inclinations to play the strong man."

THE RIVER QUARREL

The fame of Mr. Pond the boom-wrecker is spreading. The noise of his exploits has reached the Brooklyn Eagle, which says in part:

"Treaty agreements provide that lumbering operations shall not be conducted on either bank (of the St. John River) in any way to impede navigation. The Canadians contend that their neighbors in Maine have violated the rule and there are threats of dynamite and repeating rifles. Actual bloodshed appears to have been narrowly averted yesterday and feeling still runs so high that a fatal explosion may occur at any moment. The affair is in itself insignificant; but it seems to have reached a point where the federal authorities on either side are evidently determined to remove it from the control of the hotheads who may at any moment have recourse to extremes. Neither at Washington nor at Ottawa would there exist an idea that the duty of adjustment may be safely left to the localities concerned or to the state and provincial governments directly interested in a settlement."

This is another way of saying that Senator Hale, of Maine, is right in proposing a special commission to deal with the matter. It is the duty of the authorities of New Brunswick and of Maine to prevent disorder and violence in the district where the obstructions are. For the rest, the government of this province is bringing a suit in the courts to authorize the removal of obstructions from the Canadian side of the river. With this side of the river Washington has nothing to do. Maine is in the same position. Further, the Dominion government would refer the general question of the obstructions to the International Waterways Commission, a body selected to look into several matters of the sort.

If the United States is not content with that, and insists upon another commission, perhaps it will suffice for New Brunswick—legal authority having been obtained to clear out half of the stream and keep it clear, and then to ask that Maine do as much in compliance with the Ashburton Treaty. While the lawyers are busy the matter of immediate importance is to keep the peace at and near Van Buren until the courts have dealt with the case to be presented.

LESSONS FROM THE BATTLE

Such detailed reports of the great naval battle as are at hand have been studied by military experts in several countries, and it is to be noted that they agree in the main upon the lessons to be drawn from the Japanese victory. As was to be expected, the battleship rather than the torpedo remains the important factor. The earlier reports gave much prominence to the damage done by the Japanese torpedo boats, but, although they did much, most of their work was accomplished after the 12-inch guns of Togo's battleships had so damaged the Russian vessels and so reduced or confused their crews that successful torpedo attack was possible. The Japanese admiral made good use of his mosquito craft, but he used them to finish the cripples made by his principal ships of the line.

The battle upon no well-founded theories of construction. While emphasizing the importance of heavily armored ships of immense offensive power it still further emphasized the importance of discipline, courage, aptitude for sea-fighting and devotion to the cause in hand. The

Russians had courage of a sort; but their commander was guilty of fatal errors of judgment. These gave the Japanese an immense advantage at the outset. The Japanese gunnery was wonderfully accurate, while that of the heavier fleet was wretched in the extreme. The Japanese thought only of sinking the enemy's ships. The Russians appear to have thought most about escaping to Vladivostok, whereas their only chance lay in sinking or disabling the Japanese vessels.

One result of the battle will be a greater expenditure for target practice by all nations which deem it necessary to have effective fleets. The same lesson was drawn from the Spanish-American war. Spain knew little of target practice, less of discipline, and very little about the proper care of ships of war, particularly as regards the engine room. Russia now stands convicted of the same slovenly methods and the same fatuous ignorance of the enemy's power and skill.

The Russian plan, the world is now informed, is to build another navy, to complete within fifteen years 'two or three times as many ships as have been lost in the present war. Money will do that, if the patient people will produce it. But even if these ships be built they will not necessarily mean the restoration of Russian power. In the recent battle Russia did not lack ships, but the qualities which make them formidable. The construction of a new navy, difficult as it will be, is easy compared with the task of manning them with gunners equal to the Japanese. That cannot be done in fifteen years, or in thirty.

The official tone at St. Petersburg is warlike. That is to be expected. The Russians—the bureaucrats—do not dare openly admit that they have shot their bolt. They are probably getting ready to make the best bargain they can with Japan. Their delay is likely to involve more slaughter in Manchuria—but Russian lives are cheap.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE

The statement that the British government will not deal with the question of an Imperial fiscal policy until after the next general election is now amplified, and it is explained that if Mr. Balfour is sustained when he goes to the country, a special Colonial conference, to deal with the preference, will be summoned. But whatever the British government does, the preference is likely to be discussed at the conference to be held next year, and we may expect that what is said on the fiscal question then by Colonial representatives will provide ammunition for one party or the other when the British elections are brought on.

Those attending next year's conference—apparently—will be unable to deal in any thing more than generalities. They will not know definitely what Great Britain wants or is prepared to do, even though they may hear Mr. Chamberlain's ideas on these points. They will be expecting the British government's defeat to follow soon after the conference, and they will suspect that such defeat will postpone for some time if it does not defeat the plan Mr. Chamberlain is working for.

It is, in fact, unlikely that there will be any special conference on the fiscal question as affecting the Empire, for some years at least. Until the people of Great Britain have passed upon the Chamberlain plan, the Colonies, however much they may sympathize with the general principle of that plan, will be in no position to deal definitely with it. The recent British bye-elections would indicate that in England the people have little favor for any sort of protection.

MAINE AND THE RIVER

The Washington refusal to refer the St. John River question to the International Waterways Commission is now said to be due to the opinion of the attorney-general of the United States, who says the scope of this commission's work does not include waters other than the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. That is not the Ottawa view; and the difference of opinion may prevent the commission from reporting upon an important matter that may lead to continued friction. The Bangor Commercial, which discusses the river controversy with becoming moderation, holds that the international character of the stream has impaired its usefulness, for:

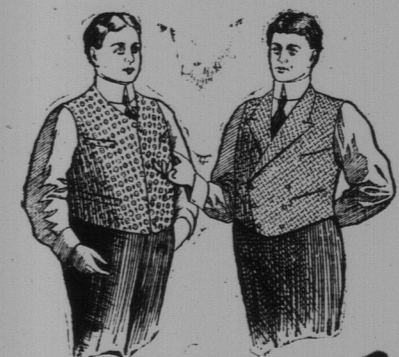
"The consent of the two nations must be obtained in case of proposed improvements or control of its waters, which is likely to be a matter of long standing between the opposing interests; can be harmonious and the two nations brought to agree on the proposed plans for development. This has been true in regard to the River St. John. We have the statement from lumbermen interested in sending logs down that river that in some years the entire drive has been hung up for two or three months, above Fort Kent, on account of low water, when it has paralyzed all business interests on the river for the time being. Had it not been a treaty river lumbermen would have united to have erected dams, controlled the storage of water and used the same when needed to send the drives to the mills. Being a boundary river no such action could be had, while business and internal improvement suffered in consequence."

But the fact that it is a boundary river did not prevent one or more companies from building piers and booms which obstruct navigation, and these companies, while operating on the Canadian side, did not consider it necessary to secure the permission of the Canadian authorities.

SUMMER VESTS---Washable

The indications are that the Washable Vest will be more in demand this coming season than ever before and we have provided a stock to meet the requirements of all tastes. The prevailing style will be the Single Breasted, High Cut without Collar, although the Double Breasted with Long Lapels will be a close second.

No. 110—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Black Stripes.....	\$1.25
No. 1200—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured.....	1.25
No. 1300—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Pique.....	1.50
No. 260—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Blue Spot.....	1.50
No. 25—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Duck with Black Stripes.....	1.50
No. 40—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Black Stripes.....	1.75
No. 240—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Pique with White Spot.....	1.75
No. 435—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Figured with Blue Spot.....	1.75
No. 470—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Light Tan Basket Weave Material.....	1.75



Summer Vests—Washable

No. 425—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Tan Duck with Fanny Blue Stripes.....	1.75
No. 100—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Silk Finished Fanny Weave with Small Black Spot.....	2.00
No. 395—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Dark Tan Basket Weave with White Spot.....	2.00
No. 595—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fine White Pique with Black Figure.....	2.00
No. 75—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Dark Grey with White Figure.....	2.00
No. 2187—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Light Tan with Dark Blue Spot.....	2.00
No. 495—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, White Silk finished Basket Weave with Black Fleck.....	2.75
No. 505—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fanny White Silk Mixture with Black Check.....	3.00
No. 570—Men's S. B. Washable Vest, Fanny White Silk Mixture with Grey Black and White Spot.....	3.50

Samples on Request.

The above is a copy of page nine of our Spring Catalogue. It is a book of fifty-two pages and every page is just as interesting as this one. If you have not got a copy send for one at once.

GREATER OAK HALL KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN SCOVIL BROS. & CO. BRANCH STORE 703 MAIN STREET, NORTH END

The Commercial admits that "the terms of the treaty regarding the rights to free navigation on the St. John by both parties at issue are very explicit." As they are explicit, the proper course is that now being pursued by this province, which is asking the courts for authority to remove the obstructions complained of. That doing, if driving dams and other reservoirs are necessary to regulate the summer flow of the river, there will be no reason why Maine and New Brunswick should not agree to build them and so prevent the annual damage done by the stranding of the drives.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Togo's battle signal from the Mikasa is said to have been: "The destiny of our empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." It is Nelson's famous signal, in effect.

A London despatch gives the terms Japan was willing to accept three months ago, and compares them with what she wants now. The bill is growing fast. And it may not be an easy one to collect.

The U. N. B. athletes are to be congratulated upon their victory over their lively foemen as the Acadia team. The latter, by the way, had the assistance of a New Brunswicker, and he was their minstrel.

Mr. Bonaparte, who is to be United States secretary of the navy, is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, who was a brother of Napoleon and King of West-Jahia. The new secretary was born in Baltimore.

"And so," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "from a struggle for which more than half the civilized world deemed unequal, Japan emerges, finally and indisputably, as one of the greatest of modern Powers. She will be able to dictate her own terms of peace." Once again the Empire of the Czar will have to retire within itself and work out, let it be hoped with more intelligence and steadfastness than before, the problem of internal reorganization. The reaching out after ice-free ports for a non-existent commerce and the grasping of vast territories to be added to a domain in whose existing area there are huge unexploited spaces and enormous untouched resources have preponderantly been brought to an end. If that fact is not recognized at St. Petersburg, it is a tragedy.

burg so much the worse of the brainless and heartless clique that rule there in the name and by the consent of the Czar."

Admiral Nebogatoff, it is reported, will not give a parole. Remembering Stoesse's court martial, and having heard that some of his countrymen would have him shot for cowardice, he may feel that there are worse places than Japan.

Togo's visit to Rojstrensky in the Sacho hospital is a subject for dramatists and poets. Togo's remarks about the wonderful courage of the Russians may have eased the hurts of the wounded Russian admiral. The visitor being a generous foe did not add that their courage was exceeded only by their incapacity.

SUPREME COURT APPEAL DOCKET

(Continued from page 1.)

In the committee room the press or public were not to be admitted. This evening the mayor was anxious to have the meeting held in the council chamber but the aldermen preferred the committee room, and a deadlock ensued. There were seven aldermen present but Ald. Mitchell was the only one who sided with his worship. The others refused to enter the council chamber and the mayor after waiting about fifteen minutes declared the meeting off.

The situation is certainly a most interesting one and the outcome will be awaited with considerable interest. A majority of the aldermen contend that it is not in the interest of the city to have all committee meetings open to the press and public. The mayor contends that he was not present when the resolution excluding the public was passed, otherwise he would have objected to it.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning a sneak thief entered the residence of Mrs. Fred P. Colter on King street and made off with a purse containing a sum of money belonging to Mrs. Colter.

A young man named John Thibault was arrested by Constable Hawthorne this afternoon on a charge of committing an assault upon Frank Desnoire, secretary of the Association directors have arranged for a grand three days' racing during the big maritime exhibition. There will be two races each day, all open to trotters and pacers, and \$300 purses are offered in each class, making a total of \$1,800. The dates and classes are: Friday, Sept. 22, 2.40 and 2.25 classes; Saturday, 2.34, 2.19 and 2.28 classes; Monday, 25th, free-for-all and 2.35 class.

Harold Partridge, of the Bank of British North America, has gone to New York to spend his vacation.

Word has been received here of the serious illness from pneumonia of Mrs. Osborne Rainsford, at Grand Falls. Her son,

Bedell, is en route home from the west, and her daughters, Miss Annie Rainsford and Mrs. Mark North, are coming home from Boston.

W. S. Hooper has returned from a trip through Nova Scotia in the interests of the maritime exhibition here in September. Mr. Hooper reports that Nova Scotia is going to give the big maritime show here even more support than it did in 1903.

One of the largest salmon caught along the St. John river so far has been captured by Wm. Kendall, a colored man living at Queensbury. The fish weighed twenty-four and a half pounds. Over on the Miramichi it is reported that salmon are very scarce. The Tatum (Ire.) Herald announces the marriage on June 1 of John J. Mellon, L.L.B., eldest son of John J. Mellon, of Northumberland Road, Dublin, and Miss Helen Emma (Mabel) Bodkin, elder daughter of John J. Bodkin, Fern Hill, this city, formerly of Killooney, County Galway (Ire.) Miss Bodkin's visit to the old country followed the death of her mother and her engagement was announced some time ago. They will reside here.

Reports from the Miramichi during the last few days make a very gloomy aspect in the lumber trade for the season, after what was expected earlier in the year. On the Northwest Miramichi the drives are all out. Messrs. Lynch and Welch have got the corporation drives, amounting to about 14,000,000 feet, down as far as Blackville, but on the northwest it is different. There has not been a stick of new lumber got into the booms on the Northwest Miramichi this year, and it is not at all likely that there will be any got in there. The drives are all hung up, and the nearest new lumber is said to be about thirty miles from the booms. The amounts that the different operators have hung up are: Ritchie, 12,000,000; Lynch, 8,000,000; Hutchinson, 4,000,000; Sullivan, 6,000,000; Burchill, 2,000,000; St. John, 2,000,000; other operators, jobbers, 1,000,000; total, 30,000,000.

Some men who were up river for W. J. Noble on his drive for the Cushing company have arrived here. The drive, consisting of about 12,000,000, is hung up about fifteen miles above Seven Islands, and about forty men are waiting to see if there will come heavy rain so that the lumber can be brought out for market this season.

Hard Times.

First Tramp—"Not much doin', pard." Second Tramp—"Notin' doin' at all. Things is awful. I ain't had a job for six months." First Tramp—"That's rocky. What's yer law?" Second Tramp—"Me? I peddle Christmas trees. What's yours?" First Tramp—"I sells sawnwooders at presidential inaugurations."—Washington Post.

Johns—"Yo' ain't no heavywight, now I tell yo' dat!" "Nastie"—"Is dat so? Well, Ah ain't head' no visitors in de City Tourist. Cuba ask whah you lives at, nothah!"—Cleveland Leader.

Trees which grow on the northern side of a hill make more durable timber than those which grow on the southern side.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—no one says—the standard the world over. In future Page Fences will be painted WHITE, which is an added protection against rust, in addition to the galvanizing. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, 25

FOR SALE BY—C. M. Sutherland, Red Rapids, N. B.; S. P. Waite, Andover, N. B.; C. F. Merrill, Grand Falls; Chas. P. Ward, McKee's Mill, N. B.; A. A. Duff, Scotch Settlement, N. B.; Alpheus LeBlanc, Mount Carmel, N. B.; Robert Beers, Fords Mills, N. B.; J. C. Wray, Harcourt, N. B.; Pierre Daigle, Aldouane, N. B.; A. H. Bourque, Rossignol, N. B.; S. W. Briggs, Lake Stream, N. B.