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JOHN P. PATTERSON,
Manager.

The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1907.

FAITH HEALERS.

The members of a religious sect calling themselves Parahmites are under arrest in Zion City accused of torturing an aged invalid to death. Their victim was a woman long afflicted by rheumatism and paralysis. Believing her condition due to the presence of an evil spirit, the supernatural healers proceeded to exorcise the demon by first praying over the sick woman and then jerking and twisting her distorted and stiffened limbs until she died with agony, she died. Later it was discovered that the arms and legs had been broken by the treatment.

This shocking incident forces public attention again toward all those matters of healing which are contrary to accepted medical science. While a comparison between the methods of Christian Science healers, for instance, and the cruel practices of these ignorant fanatics may not be fair, the fact remains that the arguments advanced in support of one apply with equal force to the other. There is probably no room for both the Parahmites and the medical profession, and were absolutely sincere in their belief. It can soundly be contended that the patient being of adult years and sane mind, had the right to that method of treatment. The argument also holds that medical science is not infallible and that many die under doctors' hands, and in torture, too.

But it is certain that public opinion will not tolerate a repetition of this Zion City horror; and if the law is invoked to here, where is the law to stop—where is the line to be drawn? Admitted that what we call medical science is largely medical guess-work, that drugs often fail and the surgeon's knife often hastens death, still it is the sifting of centuries of study and experiment. It is accepted by the great majority as the best weapon of humanity to fight disease and death with. When a patient dies under skillful medical treatment, the majority accept the result as inevitable; when one dies under the hands of faith healers without medical care, the majority are filled with suspicion and are inclined to hold the healers responsible.

And a few more instances such as the one in Zion City will induce public opinion to insist that in all such cases the authorities must hold somebody responsible; must compel the attendance of a licensed medical practitioner at every serious illness, no matter what other treatment may be practised simultaneously. And, however unjust and unreasonable it may seem to the minority, the will of the majority must rule.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN POLITICS.

Mr. J. W. Curry, K. C., the Liberal candidate in East York, who began his campaign by a pledge that if any corruption was practised in his behalf he would, if elected, resign, has made the politicians gasp again by the astounding declaration that he proposes to play politics according to the Golden Rule. "We must learn to act towards the other fellow as we would that he should act to us," he says—"to practise the golden rule in politics and in public life. That's the way to make Ontario what we like to call a God's country."

The Rule is an old one, but its application to politics is something absolutely new—in this country at least. As soon as the practical politician catches the breath he lost in his amazement at the bare suggestion, his impulse will probably be to laugh at the wild absurdity of the thing. And yet, the way Mr. Curry puts it, it seems reasonable.

He begins by admitting that his opponent is "a gentleman without reproach." He proposes, he says, simply to place before the electors his own opinions concerning matters of public policy, and to ask completely unbiassed them and his opponent's opinions; if the electors think he is right he asks them to vote for him; if not, for the other man. "Vote anyway," he says. "Excuse me, your franchise. Don't stay home." Further he instructs his supporters: "See that every man gets the vote he is entitled to, and urge him only to cast it as his judgment directs. In the best interest of the Province, those of you who are Liberals know of a Conservative who should be on the voters' list and is not, put the name on. Let the verdict be rendered fairly and honestly; let every man have the vote he is entitled to."

The whole proposition is astounding, almost shockingly new. And yet, why play it not be feasible? Fair men should either fight with sportsmanlike fairness. The Golden Rule is nothing more than the regular practice of every square and decent sportsman. It simply prescribes fair play. Why should not fair play be applied to politics? The thing is worth considering.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

To develop the body as well as the mind of every Canadian school boy, to teach him the use of his muscles as well as his brain, to show him how to stand and walk and ride and shoot—that is the basis of the Militia Minister's scheme for the creation of an effective Canadian defense force, a scheme which when fully carried out will provide a continuous system of military training from the public schools to the highest university education. It is the plan of the militia department to co-operate with the provincial authorities in this effort by providing expert instruction to the teachers in provincial normal schools and allowing a federal grant to the teachers who make use of this instruction in the schools. As was announced in The Sun yesterday, Nova Scotia has already taken the matter up and is preparing to give effect to the policy in the near future. As outlined by the Halifax Chronicle, the outstanding feature and the foundation of the scheme is the proposed inauguration throughout the Dominion of a uniform system of physical training. The Swedish method in all probability, will be adopted and instruction therein will be given by competent teachers, to all children in the public schools up to the age of thirteen. To that end the Militia Department will provide facilities for the instruction of applicants for licenses. The Provincial Force will place teachers at the disposal of the Provincial authorities at the Normal School at Truro and at two or three other convenient places where intending teachers will have ample opportunity to acquire the required training and knowledge in a comparatively short time. The Department will also establish a gymnasium where teachers will be taught anatomy, and will thoroughly equipped theoretically and practically to impart knowledge of physical culture.

The next step proposed is the teaching of elementary military drill to boys under thirteen years, and instruction in the art of rifle shooting, which at once is a capital sport and makes for physical and mental efficiency. The advantages of military drill from the physical point of view need not be emphasized. The Provincial authorities will deal with the matter of physical training, but, under the proposed scheme the Militia Department will give a bonus to teachers who give instructions in military drill. These instructions will be given to the boys in the Militia Reserve, so that the Department will be enabled to pay them the proposed bonus, which may be granted on the basis of the number of boys taught and which would supply the two meagre salaries of most teachers.

It is the purpose of the Department of Militia, with the co-operation of the provincial authorities, to perfect the cadet corps idea, already well developed in Charlottetown, in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. It is further proposed to deal with higher military education as a natural outgrowth of the scheme. The Department is supplying at its own expense professors for McGill's new department of military science, and is making arrangements with the Nova Scotia Technical College to have military science included in its curriculum. Arrangements have already been made with certain of the leading universities, including Dalhousie, Prince of Wales, Charlottetown, and the University of Toronto for the organization of engineering corps under the command of professors, and that there will be sufficient facilities for rifle drill and for the teaching of the higher military subjects, tactics and military law. Provision will be made for instruction in medicine, surgery and hygiene. The country will, therefore, ultimately have at its command throughout the Dominion corps of educated men with a knowledge of military science and skilled in the art of defense, constituting an asset of inestimable value and importance in our general defense scheme.

In approving this scheme it is not necessary to apologize for war as a method of settlement of international disputes. Considered in this light, it is not only unnecessary, a relic of the beast which mankind should have outgrown with other savagery and will eventually outgrow. But, unfortunately, war is an ever present possibility. Today Canada is trading on its outskirts. Should the reckless mob which animated the Vancouver mob obscure, even for a brief period, the graces of the government, war would be upon us. And other such emergencies will arise with more frequency the more Canada comes in touch with the world. Under such conditions common sense demands preparation, demands that Canada shall make herself fit as possible for the facing of any danger. We are a peace-loving people, but we have no desire ever to be otherwise and should be careful not to cultivate a spirit of belligerence in the boys to dread war as a plague; but we should also learn them how to face it and cope with it when it comes. That is the government's plan—not to give Canada a standing army, an dangerous weapon which she may be tempted to play with too recklessly, but to teach each Canadian how to bear himself in the face of danger, to give him the physical and the technical training to make him a useful citizen in time of peace and in time of war a first class fighting man.

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MANUFACTURERS AND THE PEOPLE.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is in session, and the wall of the infant industries of the Dominion is again heard in the land. There is a certain annual cry of distress a remarkable consistency. It is always the same old song. Variations occur, but they have to do almost entirely with the vocal and temperamental differences of the individual performers. Portly prosperity, with a fine regard for the dignity of a wealthy mendicant, demands in sonorous voice and with pompous insistence that governments humbly recognize and reward the sacrificial efforts of the men who have caused the unprecedented industrial development of recent years. Greedy mediocrity, with a taste for the pleasures of pillage, whines petulantly for more. Pugacious determination blusters and boasts of the powers of a class and threatens dire disaster to the authorities that fall into the hands of the hoodlums, in spite of individual variations, it is the same old song.

It is another evidence that very estimable individuals, when they become conscious of a class spirit, are not to be less slight of larger issues and confuse the advantages of their class with the good of society. The chief source of the Canadian manufacturers' complaint seems to be that the government is not paying more heed to the demands of the workmen than to their wants. The Whitney Government, with a very commendable desire to see the Ontario Factory Act rigidly enforced, passes by the companions and pets of employers and puts into office three workmen who are interested in the men to be protected. The Federal Government is not to provide skilled artisans; it fails to raise the tariff to suit the convenience and profit of these gentlemen of industry; in fact, it fails to pay sufficient attention when they speak. All of which is most horrible behavior, disastrous in its effect upon the country, exasperating to men accustomed to obedience, and deserving of the severest censure.

It would almost seem that the manufacturers long for a return of the good old days, when the government summoned them to adjust tariffs, and when their opinion was law in the land. But the days have come when the government recognizes its obligation to all the citizens and when workmen receive the attention justified by their number and importance. The aggressive captain of industry is doubtless indispensable to the prosperity of our country, but there is every indication that his unrestricted activity would not be in the public interest. Left to the pleasure of industrial leaders, to what proportion would the race difficulty grow in the West. With no check in the public interest, to what height would the tariff wall grow? Have Factory Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, acts providing for the arbitration of industrial disputes, for shorter hours of labor, for a living scale of wages, been passed because of, or in spite of, the attitude of industrial leaders?

So far as society is concerned, it is becoming more and more apparent that a government to be truly representative must consider itself the servant of all the people and, to the extent that their advantage demands, their guardian against the special demands of a powerful class. If industrial leaders in Canada feel that the government, instead of yielding due homage to their behests is presenting a determined front to their aggressions, they are sharing, not in a local but in a world-wide experience. It is a significant fact that at the present time their complaint is the complaint of their class in every civilized country in the world.

Moreover, the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association do not minister either to their own or the country's interest by a constant and irritating insistence upon their own distinctive rights. On their own confession they gain nothing save a reputation for foolish and ineffective grumblings and a narrow, selfish, popular conviction that any advantage to the working man is reluctantly granted and is maintained only by constant pressure. There is at the present time antagonism between the labor and labor, few will deny; but there are those who believe that the difference is not essential and who look for ultimate recognition of common interests. Such a day is postponed whenever either party to the dispute gives persistent and irritating utterance to prejudicial opinions and class demands. The average man does not care who occupies the position of factory inspector. He does not suppose that any successful and capable manufacturer is bankrupting the income of the country. He does want to know whether the man appointed insists upon and secures an impartial enforcement of the law, or matters not what institution, or what class inspires legislation; the only question that can fairly be asked relates to the essential justice and resultant advantage of legislation. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is composed of men who have played an important part in the development of the country, but they will minister to the selfish interests of their own class, and the dignity of their association when they cease the fault finding wall of class and overgrown industry and discuss public issues in their absolute relations.

"AFTER DEATH."

(Sir Edwin Arnold.)
He who died, I trust, is dead.
This to comfort faithful friends—
Faithful friends! I lie, I know,
Pale and white and cold as snow;
And ye say, "Allah's dead!"
Weeping at my funeral feast.
I can see your faces and your eyes,
I can see your faces and your eyes,
I am not that thing you think;
I am not that thing you think;
Cease your tears and let it lie;
It was mine, it is not I.

Sweet friends! what the women have
For its last bed in the grave
Is a tent which I am quitting.
Is a tent which I am quitting.
Is a tent which I am quitting.
Is a tent which I am quitting.
Is a tent which I am quitting.
Is a tent which I am quitting.

Like a hawk my soul hath passed.
Love the inmate, not the room;
The weaver, not the garb; the plume
Of the eagle, not the him.
Which kept him from the splendid
stars.
Loving friends, be wise, and dry
Straightaway every weeping eye.
What ye lift upon the bier
Is not worth a tear or a tear.
'Tis an empty sea-shell, one
Out of which the pearl is gone.
The shell is broken, it lies there;
The pearl, the all, the soul, is here.
'Tis an earthen jar whose lid
Allah sealed, the while it hid
That treasure of his treasury.
A mind which loved him; let it lie!
Let the shard be earth's once more.
Since the gold shines in his store!
Allah Mu'hi, Allah most good!
Now thy grace is understood.

Now the long, long darkness ends,
Yet ye wail, my foolish friends,
While the man whom ye call 'dead,'
In unbroken bliss is ended.
Lives, and loves you; lost, 'tis true,
By any light that shines for you;
But in light ye cannot see
Of unfulfilled felicity,
And enlarging Paradise.
Live the life that never dies.
Facewell, friends! Yet not farewell;
Where I am ye, too, shall dwell,
I am gone before your face.
A heart-beat's time, a gray ant's pace,
When ye come where I have stepped,
Ye will marvel why ye weep;
Ye will know, by true love taught,
That there is all, and there is naught.

Weep awhile, if ye are fain—
Sunning still must follow rain!
Only not a death, for death—
Now I see—is that first breath
Which our souls draw when we enter
Life, that is of all life centre.
Know ye Allah's law is love,
Viewed from Allah's throne above;
Be ye firm of trust, and come
Faithful to Allah's word, and come
'Tis Allah's law, Allah's law,
Mu'hi! Restore! Sovereign! Say!
He who died at Azan gave
This to those who made his grave.



WU TING-FANG
The news that this famous Chinaman will return to this country as China's minister has been received with delight throughout the country, as he is very popular.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

MONCTON, Sept. 26.—General Booth was a visitor to the railway today. He arrived this morning from Halifax and remained the guest of Premier Robinson during the day. This morning at eight o'clock he addressed a meeting which filled the Opera House. The General was escorted by the Citizens' band and greeted by round after round of cheers as he entered the hall. He was met by a large number of people, and a few words of informal conversation followed. The General was in fine form, and in spite of the labors of the previous days spoke over an hour on the subject of Success of the Salvation Army. He carried the audience of over a thousand with him through the years which followed the first introduction of the Army as a power resulting on his own conviction that such work was the work of his life. He announced that there was no danger of the work falling through after his death. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will announce the life of the "new general." This, he said, had all been arranged, and although he did not wish to die as long as he could possibly live, the public need have no fear of the work suffering with his demise. After the applause following the general's last words died away, Hon. J. F. Sweetser proposed a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically carried.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Sept. 26.—This town is considerably proud of its new water system, which is under control, furnishing an abundance of water of crystalline purity equaling any diamond. This evening the system was given a grand test to ascertain its efficiency for fire protection purposes. A gauge attached to a hydrant on Water street showed 120 pounds pressure. Then eight streams were opened from four hydrants and the gauge showed pressure of 100 pounds.

While these streams were all open one was turned towards the flag pole on the Windsor Hotel and the water went to the top of the pole, a height of about 120 feet.

With a deluge stream throwing from a two-inch nozzle the gauge on an adjoining hydrant registered a pressure of 100 pounds.

All this was accomplished by gravity from the reservoir and without the aid of the pumps. Under the former water system the highest hydrant pressure obtained was 40 pounds. An employee of the paper mill at Woodland was brought to Chipman Memorial Hospital this morning with an arm that had been so badly mangled in some machinery that amputation was necessary. Since Saturday last three other patients from Woodland have been admitted to the hospital.

One had a leg amputated, one had a bullet extracted from his leg and the other is a typhoid fever case. At the afternoon session of the Charlottetown teachers' institute the enrollment reached one hundred and fifteen.

After routine business Captain B. R. Armstrong, of St. John, outlined a proposed plan of amnesties for teachers offered to the government of the province by the Amnity Company of Canada. After some discussion a motion was unanimously adopted to the effect that the institute place on record its belief in the principle of pension for teachers, expressed its appreciation of the government's efforts in that direction and hoped that the government would continue its consideration of the scheme.

Chief Superintendent Inch intimated that the government would probably submit to a commission the determination of the best method to secure the desired end.

A paper prepared by Miss Margaret Kerr of Boxborough on school gardens was well received and drew forth considerable commendation. The paper was read and a fervent tribute to the enterprise and progressiveness of the trustees in the Boxborough district. Rev. H. B. Boyd, of Weymouth, and Ven. Archdeacon Newnam of St. Stephen, on invitation, addressed the institute.

This evening the members of the institute are being entertained by the St. Stephen teachers in the Methodist vestry, where a musical and literary programme is to be rendered and refreshments served.

FRIDERICTON, Sept. 26.—Copies of the report prepared by the sub-committee appointed by the board of trustees of Victoria Hospital to examine into the charges made by Dr. Atherton, against the matron, have been handed to Miss McCallum and to Dr. Atherton. It is understood that the committee has made a very thorough investigation and the report favors Dr. Atherton about as much as it does the matron.

Dr. Atherton expressed himself this morning as being altogether dissatisfied with the outcome of the affair, and will insist upon his resignation from the medical staff being accepted. Miss McCallum on the other hand is not wholly pleased. The committee has characterized her conduct as being somewhat indiscreet, but do not think the circumstances warrant them in recommending her removal. The committee, it is said, have acted in a thoroughly impartial manner, and it is hoped that the trouble will yet right itself.

MONCTON, Sept. 26.—A very serious accident occurred between four and five o'clock this afternoon in Humphrey's Woolen Mills. Gordon Cummings, the twelve year old son of Albert Cummings, of Humphreys, who is employed at the mill, was caught in the machinery and before he could be extricated the leg was badly broken at the ankle and the thigh also broken. The lad was removed to the hospital and it was found that the ankle was so badly broken that the foot may have to be amputated.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Sept. 26.—A horrible tale of cruelty comes from the little town of Bonaventure. The victim of the cruelty is a German lad, and his oppressors are Captain K. S. Kristiansen, of the Norwegian bark Agat, and the first mate of the same vessel. The Agat arrived at Bonaventure on the first of September and, having loaded on the 8th, the head stevedore, Gallagher, being the first to notice the cruelty, which he did nearly as soon as they commenced loading, and one morning he found the boy tied to a ring bolt. The whole story seems almost impossible to believe as it is so horribly revolting in its nature. One time a cat was tied to the boy, after he had been bound hand and feet, and another time he was dipped into the sea, until he was nearly drowned, and besides being made to suffer from these things he was compelled to go for days without food. The stories kept coming in shore until finally the local authorities wired the facts of the case to the German consul at Montreal, who wired back to have the captain and mate placed under arrest. Upon a warrant being sworn out by the boy the officers proceeded to the bark to make the arrests, but the mate, by the aid of

the crew, frightened the officers away. They succeeded, however, in locating and arresting the captain, who was on the ship and after having a talk with the mate gave himself up to the law.

The prisoners have employed W. Albert Mott as their counsel, while W. Hall Kelly is looking after the interests of the boy.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., N. B., Sept. 24.—The farmers of this place are making good progress in the harvesting of their crops, which they say will be a little above the average.

Ernest Ordard, who has been spending the summer with his brother here, left yesterday, accompanied by his family, for Maine, U. S. A., where he will reside in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Orchard and child, who have been visiting friends here, left for St. John yesterday.

Miss Louie Kelly of Portland, Me., formerly of this place, is visiting at her old home here.

Miss Wilhelmina Barnes of McDonagh Point, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Wright, of this place.

Charles Babcock, of Halifax, N. S., is visiting friends here.

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HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., Sept. 26.—Albert Newcombe and Sears Steeves of Memel, who were working on the Hill marsh yesterday, had a very narrow escape from being run over by the Salisbury and Harvey train last evening. The men had just finished work at dark, and started for home in the road. The train was on the track, which runs across the marsh. They had gone about half the distance to the crossing, where they were to leave the track, when they looked behind and found the train rushing towards them only a few rods away. The railway ditches would prevent driving of the track, so the men had nothing to do but jump from the ditches, which they did, the horse running on, fortunately increasing its speed when the engine whistled for the crossing, and finally darting off the track at the crossing in the nick of time.

CAMPBELLTON, Sept. 26.—One of the biggest lumber deals in the history of the North Shore counties of New Brunswick was consummated the other day, when Sumner & Co. sold their entire property in Gloucester county to American capitalists. The property sold included a large sawmill at Bathurst, a general store, at the same place, and extensive lumber areas throughout the country. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of \$350,000. On Aug. 1st the company took over the lumber lands, and they will take over the mill and store on Dec. 1st. The company will carry on the business on a larger scale than heretofore. At present they have 30 men in the woods. The machinery of the mill will be changed so as to cut American standards instead of British. The new company will find the market for its output in the United States. It is their intention to build a branch line from the L. G. R. to the mill. All shipments will be made by rail.

A large amount of lumber will be held over this season. The operators on the Restigouche, with the exception of the Shives Company, will not cut more than half of the usual amount. The price of lumber is away down in both the English and American markets. Such was the information conveyed to your correspondent today by a man prominent in the lumber industry of this country. He went on to say that the market price has dropped off at least \$4 a thousand since spring.

The reason for this is that the market is overstocked. There is more lumber for sale in England today than there has been for years, and the English dealers are aware of the fact that the large quantities are held here. The worst of it is prices will not remain stationary even at the present low prices. Two or three cargoes that were sent from St. John and ports in Nova Scotia are now stored at the ports to which they were sent, the owners being unable to get a price for them. There is no general depression in Great Britain, but the lumber trade is overdone. When Russia was at war with Japan she shipped no lumber, but since then she has been making up for lost time. This is one reason why Great Britain is overstocked. The Shives Company recently changed their market, and are shipping more to South America and Australia. The Richards Company, however, which ships exclusively to Great Britain, will hold over from five to seven million feet. Several small operators who cut from the three million feet will not operate at

all this winter. Notwithstanding the wages are very high, ranging from \$25 to \$35 a month. A number of our men are to be sent to the States, where wages for cutting are still higher.

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 25.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Christie Jackson to the number of fifty or more gathered at their pleasant home in Mayfield Monday evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The house was beautifully trimmed with flowers and foliage, the bride and groom of a quarter of a century ago standing beneath a floral bower to receive their guests. Many of the toilettes worn by the ladies were very beautiful. Valuable tokens of the regard of their friends were received by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the husband's gift to his wife being a valuable diamond ring.

Joseph R. McClure is able to drive about town after his recent severe attack of illness.

Mr. M. Maguire has purchased the Quinton property at the Lodge, four miles below town, and is having the house on the property removed so as to face the river and remodelled into a beautiful summer home. Mr. Maguire has also purchased the Charles Bartlett farm at Waweg, which contains a valuable area of timber land.

Thomas G. Irvine, brister, of Denver, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Irvine, in St. Stephen. He is one of our bright young men who has made good in the American west.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Young and family have closed their summer residence here and returned to Brookline, Mass., for the winter. Their steam pleasure yacht Mantilis has been hauled up at Calais.

Frank A. Duston has severed his connection with the St. Stephen's Bank and has accepted a position at the College at Cambridge.

Mrs. Jas. G. Stevens is visiting Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Tweedie in Chatham.

Misses Esther and Marion Black will leave here tomorrow for the south, where the former is to become matron of a hospital and the latter a nurse in training in the same institution.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Delmstadt, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. McK. Delmstadt, to Cecil Killam of Vancouver, B. C., formerly of Yarmouth.

Miss Winifred Maloney of St. Andrew has been a recent guest of the Misses Bonness.

A supper is to be held at the home of Michael Reid at Leaville next Thursday in aid of the Baptist church. The Trinity church on Sunday next the annual collection in aid of Chipman Memorial Hospital will be taken. Verne Love will render a bass solo at the evening service.

MASTERS BAY, N. S., Sept. 23.—The service in Trinity Church yesterday morning changed, happily, to be of threefold interest, viz.: The harvest festival, the Foresters' annual service, and a baptism.

The ladies of the congregation had decorated the pretty little church with a profusion of flowers, fruit and vegetables. The floral display was especially beautiful, appropriate to the harvest festival, and rendered by the choir. Afterward the choicest of the flowers were sent to the sick of the neighborhood, and the remainder distributed among the children of the Sunday school. The vegetables were a gift to the rector, the Rev. J. R. Martin, from William Brown.

Court "West Wind," of the I. O. F., assembled in their hall, and after prayer by the rector, formed into rank and file and marched, in full regalia, to the church. The Rev. Mr. Martin, in his forcible and telling way presided from the words, "Brethren ye are brethren," and the members of the court, assisted by the choir, sang, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." After the service they again formed into marching order and returned to the hall.

The third point of interest in the service was the baptism of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McGowan's infant son, whom they named Arthur Gordon.

SONG.

If love were but a little thing—
Strange love, which, more than all,
One might not such devotion bring,
Early to serve and late.

If love were but a passing breath—
Sweet love, which, as God knows, is
One might not make of life and death
A pillow for love's feet.

—Florence Earle Coates, in Harper's Bazar.



AMERICAN WOMAN WINS IN BEAUTY CONTEST IN EUROPE
Franziska, in Bohemia, famous for its mineral baths, has just held a fashionable beauty competition, which was won by first prize by the contestant, Mrs. Burton, a professional beauty was awarded. It is interesting to the United States that one of her fair daughters was adjudged the fairest there.

NEW IMMIGRATION

Premier Robinson, together with other members of the cabinet, was at the B. Speaking to a Sun reporter, the Premier outlined the policy of the government in relation to immigration and the industries in the province. He said that the government had decided to promote matters under the care of an official would also look after the establishment of industries in the province.

Mr. Robinson referred to the fact that the government had prepared a proposed bill to the government to encourage immigration, and also those in the province who had decided to promote matters under the care of an official would also look after the establishment of industries in the province.

The province itself was to encourage immigration and that couple should have machinery of aid. In the opinion of Mr. Robinson, will bring about much of New Brunswick territory. Already the government had several vessels to Canada. Some of

MILLIONAIRE CHRISTIAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The report that Mr. Frank Seaman had refused to accept of the title of millionaire was today and he had left his home in New York. He had denied a report that he had accepted the title of millionaire.

Mr. Seaman, when in New York, refused to accept of the title of millionaire. He had denied a report that he had accepted the title of millionaire.