been in charge of the Station school for the past year has resigned her position, which is regretted by the people, as she has proved herself a very efficient teacher.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., July 7—Students are arriving for the Summer School of Science which opens tomorrow. The teachers are meeting tonight to complete the programme for the session. J. E. McLarty, of Guelph (Ont.), will give instruction on botany; H. H. Hagerman, of the Normal school, Fredericton, will deal with soil physics; J. A. Starrak, farm mechanics; Miss Jean Peacock, Sussex, rural domestic science; Professor H. G. Perry, Acadia College, will arrive tonight and will give instruction on animals. The course will cover four weeks and will be conducted largely along practical lines. Director Steeves is here and has supervision over the whole work.

A very large number are taking the Normal school entrance and matriculation examinations which are being conducted by N. P. Brown, B.A., in the Fisher Memorial school.

The company that has taken over the Connell Bros. foundry here started the plant under the management of James McKee, of St. John. Wallace Gibson, a prominent business man of the town, of the firm of Gibson & Ross, will have charge of the business end of the concern. The following gentlemen compose the new company: A. B. Connell, barrister; George Balmain, collector of customs; E. R. Teed, commercial traveller; Wallace Gibson, merchant; W. S. Sutton, manufacturer; James McKee, machinist; E. W. Mair, druggist; W. S. Skillen, merchant. W. S. Sutton was the assignee and wound up the affairs of the old company. It is understood that all the old hands will be given employment.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily turn to fatal diarrhoea or cholera infantum and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die within a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Don't wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them and that is the best evidence that there is no other medicine for children so good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Co., Brockville, Ont.

P. E. I. DRUGGIST ACQUITTED OF THREATENING SLEUTHS

Georgetown, P. E. I., July 7—The case of J. A. G. Ellis, druggist of Montague, charged with threatening Detectives Elrood and Valade of the Theil Agency, who were here last winter getting evidence in prohibition cases, was concluded in the Supreme court this afternoon. The chief witness was Elrod who swore that Ellis came to the hotel where the detectives were stopping and tried to intimidate them from giving evidence. He said Ellis said "I came here to fight; Valade may be a big man and carry a gun, but I can shoot too. If you fellows appear against me or any one on the island you will never get away from here alive. If you go out on the street you had better wear black caps so that people would not know you."

On cross-examination the detective said that while at Montague he posed as a fox man under name of Evans and got liquor from Ellis.

The defence claimed that Ellis made no serious threats, that Valade was also abusive and that Ellis did not know cases were pending against him.

The jury after a short deliberation, gave a verdict of not guilty. Ellis was brought to the court this morning from Georgetown jail where he was held for refusing to pay a prohibition fine.

P.E.I. WOMAN DROWNED IN SPITE OF HEROIC EFFORTS OF HUSBAND

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 6—Mrs. Harold Croucher, aged 21, a bride of one year, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Georgetown. She and her husband were at the end of a wharf when she slipped and fell overboard. Her husband leaped over after her and held her up for a few minutes, but she seized him about the neck and was taking him down when a man threw him a rope which he grasped and by means of it he was drawn to the wharf. He was a poor swimmer and was exhausted when rescued.

Mrs. Croucher's body was recovered after it had been in the water for ten minutes. Artificial respiration was tried for three hours but without avail.

In Cincinnati recently Benoit Martin, a native of Rustico, P. E. I., was out in a boat with four friends. They were riding the swells in the wake of a large steamer when the boat capsized. Martin being unable to swim was drowned.

Newcastle, July 8—Irvine Sobey, while out cutting pulp wood on his farm in Protectionville Monday afternoon, was struck on the head by a falling tree and rendered unconscious for a time. Recovering, he did not think a doctor necessary, but yesterday he took worse and Dr. Nicholson was summoned from Newcastle. Last night Mr. Sobey's condition was serious.

DANGEROUS TO PICK AT A SORE CORN

The razor or jack-knife way of paring and gouging out corns is but a temporary relief, and very often causes blood poisoning. To quickly relieve the pain and surely lift out the corn, apply Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the only sure remedy for sore foot lumps, warts, callouses, bunions and corns. Its name tells the story—Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, 25c. per bottle.

RANK INJUSTICE OF FORESHORES BILL AS SHOWN BY DR. ALWARD

"Hidden Hand" Behind Conspiracy to Confiscate Rights of Private Owners "Still Undisclosed," Says Leading Lawyer in Able Article on Subject—Not One of Six Representatives of St. John City and County Raised Protest Against "Iniquitous Piece of Legislation."

Notwithstanding the lively disturbance over the discovery of the famous foreshores bill last spring, it appears that the people of this city and this province did not then fully understand the dangerous and confiscatory character of the proposed legislation. Additional facts are brought out and a much clearer light thrown upon the whole situation now by Dr. Silas Alward, K. C., D. C. L., in an article in the June number of the Canadian Law Times, the leading article of that issue, called The Foreshore. Dr. Alward goes fully into the historical and legal aspects of foreshores rights, and that portion of his paper should be of great interest to members of the bench and bar.

The layman will be interested in several other portions of the paper, in which Dr. Alward brings out clearly the responsibility of the premier, the attorney-general, and the St. John members of the legislature, in which he shows how false and impudent was the contention that this proposed legislation was copied from the Nova Scotia act, and in which he demonstrates that the purpose of the bill was and the effect of it would have been to rob owners of their rights without compensation, without chance of redress, and by the methods of the legislative highwayman.

Dr. Alward's paper is a most complete exposition of the whole case, and it leaves many questions to be answered, among them this one:

Why are the premier, the attorney-general, and the six members of the legislature from St. John city and county, still silent as to the origin, the purpose and the full responsibility for the foreshores act?

After Dr. Alward has dealt with the legal and historical aspect of the case he writes as follows:

Early in April last past, during the closing days of the New Brunswick legislature, this subject of the foreshore became a burning question in St. John. On April 4 there appeared an announcement in the morning papers that on the night previous the Hon. Mr. Flemming had introduced a bill respecting foreshores, which, on the ground of urgency, was received and passed its first and second readings. Being introduced by the premier as a government bill, publication was not necessary, nor reference to a standing committee of the house. Suspicion was at once aroused; nor was it allayed, on its publication, on Monday, April 6 following.

Its full text was as follows:

An Act Respecting Foreshores.

Be it enacted by the lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly as follows:

1. The lieutenant-governor in council may upon application therefor in writing to the minister of lands and mines,

(a) Give a grant from the crown to any person of the ungranted bed of any river or lake within the province, or any ungranted flat, beach or foreshore upon the coast of the province, or

(b) Enter into a lease with any person of any such bed, flat, beach or foreshore.

(2) Every such grant when issued shall vest absolutely the fee simple of the land conveyed thereby in the person receiving the same, subject to any control vested in the parliament of Canada in respect to the navigation of any lands covered with water embraced in such grant.

(3) Any lease made under this section shall be between the king represented by the minister of lands and mines and the person applying therefor, and shall before being issued be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council.

2. The price to be paid for grants of land capable of being granted under this chapter, and the rental, terms and conditions of leases of such land shall be fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council.

3. The lieutenant-governor in council shall, before making any such grant or lease, cause the ungranted bed of such river, lake, flat, beach or foreshore to be surveyed and the returns of each survey shall be taken to establish the boundary between the lands of any riparian proprietor and the lands to be granted or leased.

4. In case any flat, beach or foreshore is granted or leased for the purpose of reclamation, the lieutenant-governor in council shall impose such conditions as may be necessary to ensure reasonable access to some portion of the new water boundary by any riparian proprietor who shall, in the opinion of the lieutenant-governor in council have enjoyed useful access to the water boundary as it existed prior to such reclamation and such riparian proprietor shall not have any claim against such grantee or lessee for deprivation of such riparian proprietor of such access to the original water boundary.

On Saturday, the 4th of April, 1914, the editor of the Globe made enquiry of its correspondent at Fredericton, as to the purport of the bill and received the following reply, which was published in its edition of that evening:

"Fredericton, April 4. A bill introduced in the legislature Friday, and given its first and second readings, gives the right to the province to lease foreshores between high and low water mark along tidal waters. Provision is made in the bill for a reservation of the rights of riparian owners and the new act when passed will govern what has always been an open question as to the land between low and high waters along the St. John and other rivers used for rafting and other purposes."

Recorder Baxter says, 'that because of the granted rights of St. John in its own foreshore this bill could have no application to the harbor." The editor of the Globe remarked, "This, however, appears to be a matter about which there should be no doubt or uncertainty. St. John has some valuable foreshore rights, that should not be jeopardized."

The Evening Globe, a highly respectable paper, and favorable to the government, in its issue of the 6th of April, contained the following editorial:

Kill This Bill.

"The foreshores bill, given two readings in the legislature on Friday evening and now only awaiting a final reading to make it law, is one of the most important measures introduced in the house this session, as a study of its provisions, published on another page, will show. Far from being a harmless measure, it is a direct menace to every property owner along the river, stream and tidal water front in the province. The bill directly challenges the authority of the private owner. It will enable the crown to give to any set of individuals control over the foreshores at Courtenay Bay. It may enable certain interests that last year were prevented from securing the Municipal Home now to get possession of the municipal rights to the foreshore, and so accomplish what was then sought. It may make it easier to certain sand and gravel companies, to acquire rights to take away valuable material from the bay shore. It may deprive every shore holder of the beach and bathing rights he now enjoys. It may cut off the rights of private property holders along the St. John river. In fact it seems to have been devised to make it easy for some parties to do things they are not now finding it easy to do. It is clearly a measure that should not be passed in its present form, and it may be doubted if it should be passed in any form. Certainly the legislature should do nothing so drastic as is proposed without giving all the interests a chance to be heard and without a full explanation of who wants this bill and why it is being promoted."

In the same issue, it was further remarked:

"The text of the bill published on another page, can leave no doubt of what its purpose is. Recorder Baxter, who was not in the house when the bill was rushed through two readings, told anxious enquirers that he knew nothing of the measure. Hon. Mr. Wilson and the attorney-general gave practically the same answer and this naturally aroused curiosity as to who had the bill prepared and why. The rights of St. John in the Municipal Home property are threatened, as are the rights of every property holder in the province owning property along a tidal shore. Strong delegations will go to Fredericton to oppose the bill, which is unlikely to be further pressed."

No Explanation or Excuse.

Such a storm of protest was aroused over the whole province, when on publication its mischievous purpose was made apparent, the premier ordered it to be withdrawn forthwith, without a word of explanation or excuse.

In an editorial of the 7th of April, the Globe further said:

"The provincial premier acted wisely in withdrawing the foreshores bill. He should go further and tell who suggested the bill. The attorney-general and Hon. Mr. Wilson have disclaimed knowledge of the measure. The recorder, who is supposed to have a particular eye on all legislation affecting St. John, also professed ignorance of this bill, which was introduced by the premier, rushed through two readings in one night and would undoubtedly have been enacted into law if Commissioner McLellan had not directed the attention of the Globe to it and so started the agitation which quickly resulted in so many disclaimers. The attempt to deprive property owners of their foreshores right is not by any means the first that has been made, but it is the first, so far as recalled, attempted under the present government and it is right that full responsibility for the intended wrong should be placed where it belongs. It is not enough that the bill has been withdrawn. Its author should be known. Further, the narrow margin by which a great wrong was averted, should impress on the government the importance of extreme care in the passage of legislation affecting private rights. Even on the grounds of urgency, government bills that infringe or threaten private interests should not be introduced and advanced without all parties having full opportunity to learn the provisions of the measure and its probable intent. It is unfortunate that in late years our legislative bodies have got far away from the good old practice of telling in the speech from the throne of the public measures to be introduced and passed."

In the Globe of April 8th appeared the following editorial: "Every public man has many enemies. The most dangerous are those, who, under the guise of friendship, seek to make him the agent of a public wrong. The foreshores bill made it clear that Premier Flemming has at least one such enemy. He should tell the public who inspired that bill."

Hidden Hand Undisclosed.

And here the matter rests for the present. The same mystery seems to surround it. The hidden hand apparently even to this day, remains undisclosed. Whence this unique specimen of attempted legislation came may be shrouded in doubt; but whither it was intended to go is no longer a debatable question.

Where title over the foreshore is vested in the dominion government, so careful is it in protecting the rights of private owners, it will grant a lease of the same, only to the riparian owner whose land abuts on that of the foreshore sought to be leased.

The Nova Scotia Act, relating to foreshores and the beds of rivers and lakes, is drawn with care and a just appreciation of public and private rights. One of its leading provisions read as follows: "No grant of a water front shall be isesued to any other person than the owner of the land on which such water front abuts, without the consent in writing of such owner."

Another section reads: "Nothing in this section shall authorize the granting or leasing of any fishing right or privilege in any river or fresh water lake of the province."

Under section 2 of the Nova Scotia Act, the grant vesting the fee simple of the land, conveyed thereby in the person receiving the same, is made subject to any control vested in the parliament of Canada in respect to the navigation of any lands covered with water embraced in such grant.

And still further in the Nova Scotia Act provision is made for the adjustment of rival claims for a lease of the same beach or flats.

Spelled Confiscation.

The lands of the riparian proprietors along the eastern side of Courtenay Bay are invaluable, being the centre of the great works in course of construction by Norton Griffiths & Co., where many millions are to be expended, and destined to be a great entrepot. Had this bill passed into enactment, these riparian proprietors would not have received any compensation for these rights, as is evidenced by a careful reading of the fourth section. This simply spells confiscation.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Eternal vigilance, likewise, is the price the people must needs pay to secure wise, wholesome and equitable laws. Of the six representatives sent from the city, and the city and county of St. John, to guard and protect our rights, not one, not even the president of the council, raised his voice in protest against the passage of this iniquitous bill. The premier, when presenting it, offered no explanation of its provisions; pleaded no mandate from the people for its enactment; failed to disclose the names of its promoters; nor did he give one single ground of urgency for its speedy passage through the house. Our public men cannot be too careful and vigilant in seeing that private and public rights are not jeopardized by unscrupulous promoters seeking by indirection to secure some personal advantage at the sacrifice of honesty and fair dealing.

GUTELIUS LOOKS OVER WOODSTOCK

I. C. R. General Manager Hears Why Town Should Be Divisional Point

Mayor Jones and Others Point Out Advantages of the Town for Valley Railway Purposes — Consideration Promised.

Woodstock, N. B., July 8—The question of the location of the divisional point of the St. John Valley Railway still remains unsettled. The prospects, however, of the government deciding to establish it in Woodstock, as a result of a meeting of the government, represented by Mr. Gutelius, general manager of government railways and members of the local board of trade and town council, held here this afternoon, are just as bright as they ever were, if not brighter.

Mr. Gutelius arrived in Woodstock today, coming by automobile from Fredericton. During the afternoon he went to Lakeville, accompanied by A. D. Holyoke, secretary of the board of trade; E. W. Jarvis, president, and other members. On his return a deputation waited on him in his private car, when Mayor Jones, B. Frank Smith, of East Florenceville; Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Holyoke and others set forth the advantages offered by the town of Woodstock for the establishment of the proposed divisional point and workshops of the St. John Valley Railway.

Mayor Jones contended that the town of Woodstock had strong special claims for the divisional point of the railway. He thought that the production of freight was great enough, the town was in a good geographical position, if such a point were of any value, and his worship argued that it was the centre of a large agricultural community. "The citizens are prepared to offer any reasonable inducement to the government which would be of weight, and, in fact, I am satisfied that the town would meet it more than half way."

That it was in the interests of the Intercolonial Railway to have good connections with the United States was the opinion expressed by B. Frank Smith. In advancing that argument, he declared that Woodstock surpassed any other point on the route of the St. John Valley Railway as a connecting link with the New England states.

In replying to the gentlemen who had spoken on behalf of Woodstock, Mr. Gutelius admitted that his visit to the town was entirely in connection with the divisional point of the Valley Railway. He said that nothing had yet been decided regarding its location. The matter was not a monetary consideration with the government and that in establishing a divisional point for the St. John Valley Railway it would endeavor to do so with the approval of the people along the route. He expressed himself as being very highly impressed with the beauties and advantages of the place, and promised, in making his recommendations to the government, to give Woodstock all due consideration.

MACDONALD COLLEGE WANTS A. S. McFARLANE OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Fredericton, July 6—A. S. McFarlane, of the Normal School staff, has received an offer of an appointment as professor of English at the school for Protestant English speaking teachers in connection with McDonald College at St. Anne De Bellevue, Quebec.

The salary which goes with the professorship is $2,000 with a house provided.

LATE JAMES LOWELL'S WISHES CARRIED OUT BY HIS EXECUTORS.

When the New Brunswick Historical Society were negotiating with the late James Lowell of Fairville for permission to place on Caton's Island, owned by Mr. Lowell, a memorial or monument to mark the site of the first European settlement in New Brunswick established in 1611, on that island, by Captain Merveille and others of St. Malo, France, Mr. Lowell kindly volunteered to convey without consideration the land on which it was proposed to erect the monument and also sufficient land adjoining to permit visitors to approach the monument and also to enable the society to make repairs, etc.

Mr. Lowell's illness, which followed soon after, prevented his carrying out his generous intention. This having been brought to the attention of Mrs. Lowell and her co-executor and trustee Richard Stuart of Fairville, they have now carried out the wishes of Mr. Lowell and have gratuitously conveyed to the society the land in question—an act which is much appreciated by the members of this society.

$5,000 BLACK FOX LOOSE IN MONCTON.

Moncton, N. B., July 6—Boys chasing a $5,000 black fox through the streets of Moncton was one of the exciting scenes witnessed in the western part of the city today. Reynard had escaped from a local sales ranch and for time wandered about the streets unnoticed. The animal finally took refuge under a barn and the owner is still trying to coax it back into captivity.

FLEMMING WENT TO BORDER WITH BERRY; THE LATTER PAID

(Evening Times, Tuesday.)

The Standard this morning wants to know why it was, if Mr. Carvell did not know the whereabouts of A. R. Gould, that he had a man at Debec Junction to serve a subpoena. The answer is very simple. Mr. Carvell took no chances. He has had a man at Debec Junction and a man at Aroostook Junction with instructions to subpoena Mr. Gould if he should pass through either place. Mr. Gould passed through Debec. The subpoena was there waiting for him.

The Standard also endeavors to make it appear that Mr. Gould was delighted to receive service, and to assure the agent of Mr. Carvell, that he would gladly appear before the Royal Commision. As a matter of fact this is the second notice Mr. Gould received that he was wanted before the Royal Commission. When he received the first one, his remarks were very far from being of a character which would indicate joy and a yearning desire to appear before the Royal Commission.

There is another little matter relating to W. H. Berry which may as well be cleared up. At one of the sessions of the Royal Commission Mr. Carvell offered to tell George W. Fowler in whose company he last saw Mr. Berry at McAdam Junction. Mr. Fowler dropped the subject. The truth is that the gentleman who was with Mr. Berry at McAdam Junction on June 3 and was seen with him by Mr. Carvell was Premier Flemming. Mr. Berry and the premier journeyed together to the border, where Mr. Flemming laid a corner stone. That was on June 3. On June 4 Mr. Berry proceeded to the United States. He has since returned from Boston to Calais, but has refused to come back into the province, even though guaranteed safe conduct by the attorney-general at the request of Mr. Carvell. Why did he refuse?

It is further understood that Mr. Berry received his salary for the month of May, and received it on instructions from Premier Flemming, although the latter at the time was understood to have retired from the direction of the affairs of his department. Has Mr. Berry received his salary for June?

So much for Mr. Gould, Mr. Berry, Premier Flemming, and the Standard.

F. B. CARVELL SAW BERRY TO INDUCE HIM TO RETURN

Secured Guarantee of Safe Conduct for Missing Witness But He Still Refused to Come — A. R. Gould Subpoenaed Through Mr. Carvell's Efforts.

(Evening Times, Monday.)

The Standard this morning printed in large type on its first page the following:

Carvell "Cheek by Jowl" With Berry

St. Stephen, N. B., July 5—(Special)—Frank B. Carvell and John M. Stevens were guests of Willard H. Berry at the St. Croix hotel in Calais Saturday afternoon.

The Times this morning called up Mr. Carvell at his home in Woodstock. Mr. Carvell said:

"It is quite true that I saw Mr. Berry in Calais on Saturday. I went there at his request. I spent two hours with him, and presented every argument I could in an endeavor to persuade him to return to New Brunswick and give evidence before the Royal Commission. I asked him if he would return if he were guaranteed safe conduct in and out of the province. Accompanied by John M. Stevens I went to the attorney-general and secured from him a promise to give Mr. Berry safe conduct, and conveyed the message to Mr. Berry. He still refused, however, to come, and I am now inclined to believe that he will not come and that only the government can bring him. Mr. Berry came to Calais at the urgent request of Frank Todd, who has been endeavoring to get him to come back ever since he went away."

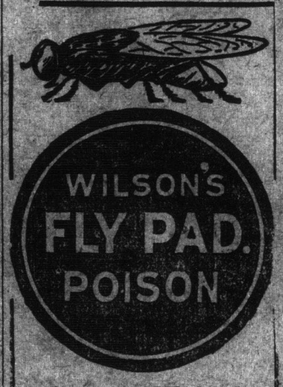
If, therefore, Mr. Carvell was "cheek by jowl" with Mr. Berry, it was in an effort to secure the presence of the most important witness in the timber lease inquiry.

It may be added that at the instance of Mr. Carvell, and not of the provincial government or Mr. Flemming, A. R. Gould of the Valley railway was served with a subpoena at Debec Junction on Saturday. Mr. Gould promised to be on hand when the commission meets again on July 13.

Regarding the absence of James H. Corbett, another witness, the Chatham World, Conservative, says:

"James H. Corbett, a Valley Railway contractor, who, Mr. Carvell alleges, paid $10,000 to Mr. Flemming, is absenting himself from the inquiry. His continued absence will be accepted by the public as proof of the charge."

There is true economy in having all the conveniences like polishing mops and dusters, vacuum cleaner or the latest gas range. Anything that saves time and labor will make the work go much more quickly and easily.



KILLS THEM ALL!

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.

GOULD CONFERS WITH FLEMMING

Valley Road President May Throw Up Contract if Route is Not Arranged to Suit Him.

Woodstock, N. B., July 7—A. R. Gould arrived here today and had a hurried consultation with Premier Flemming, before proceeding north. It is rumored that he has refused to build the railway, via Greenfield, as decided by the government. He insisted on the Royalton route and as a result of his attitude the whole contract may be given to Kennedy & McDonald and Gould will step down and out.

While here Mr. Gould expressed himself very strongly over the serving of the subpoena at Debec Friday. He was evidently much nettled over the affair. An important announcement in reference to the Centreville-Andover section is expected in a few days.

COL. SAM REPLIES TO ORANGE CRITICS

Ottawa, July 7—Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes gave out for publication this afternoon a characteristic effusion addressed to the Orangemen of Canada, in which he seeks to defend himself against the attacks which have been made upon him both by Orangemen and Catholics in connection with the parade of the 65th regiment of Montreal carrying rifles in the Corpus Christie procession of last month.

During the last two or three weeks the colonel has been subjected to a severe cross-fire both from Ontario and Quebec, because, in the first place, he made the regulation designed to prevent the regiment from carrying out its time-honored custom of carrying rifles and presenting arms to the host at the annual religious procession, and because, in the second place, he allowed or connived at the breaking of that regulation by the regiment.

In his letter the colonel starts with a boost for the Orangemen as being unsurpassed by any other organization in the world, but he laments the fact that there are a few fanatics among them whose wrath he is prepared to calmly face. He points out that he has lived to be endorsed and justified by every sensible man in the Orange order. Then he proceeds to "explain" the 65th regiment episode. He maintains that his departmental regulation prohibited only the carrying of government rifles at a religious function, and he declares that the rifles carried were not government rifles.

As a matter of fact the militia order referred to passed on April 6 last did not specify government rifles, but declared that no rifles should be carried, and that arms should not be presented in any case.

After the objections began to pour in from Quebec a memorandum was sent out declaring that the rifles should not be government rifles. This was evidently with a view to getting around the political difficulty created by the original order which his associates in the cabinet from Quebec would not let him enforce.

When the regiment marched in the Corpus Christi procession they carried rifles. It was stated by the militia department that these rifles were not government rifles and Col. Hughes repeats that assertion in his letter.

What happened was, that through the agency of a Conservative hardware man in Montreal a stock of obsolete Lee-Enfield rifles were given to the regiment on the Sunday in question in place of the Ross rifles in their armory. It has been charged, and it has not been denied either by Col. Hughes or by the department, that the Lee-Enfield rifles were temporarily loaned from ordnance stores with the knowledge and consent of Col. Hughes. In view of all the circumstances the colonel's belated "defence" is hardly convincing.

Harcourt Concert.

Harcourt, N. B., July 6—A splendid concert was held in the hall on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. The following contributed very acceptably to the programme: Rev. E. J. Kerr, recitations; Mrs. Kerr, song; the Misses Dunn, piano duet; violin solo and song, Miss Salmier; song, Miss Jean Wathan; recitation, Leo. Baxter; song, Master Jim Best; ice cream was sold at the close of the concert. The proceeds will be devoted to repairing the Presbyterian church.

PULPWOOD EXPORT FROM CANADA IS SHOWING DECREASE

Shrinkage in 1913 in Exports But Amount of Pulp Imported More Than Doubled

NEW BRUNSWICK GAINS

Production of Manufactured Product Increased in This Province Although British Columbia Displaces New Brunswick in Relative Standing of Provinces — Spruce Largely Used and Poplar the Most Expensive Wood.

Statistics of the pulpwood consumption during 1913, compiled by the forestry branch of the department of the interior show that the forty-eight active firms in the dominion consumed in their mills a total of 1,109,034 cords of pulpwood valued at the mill at $7,243,368. A total of 1,035,030 cords of unmanufactured pulpwood valued at $7,070,571 was exported to the United States bringing the total production up to 2,144,064 cords, valued at $14,313,939. The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing trade in the various provinces, value, etc.:—

	Active Firms	Cords	Total Value	Average Value Cord
Canada ..	48	1,109,034	$7,243,368	$6.53
Quebec ..	26	629,934	4,107,689	6.52
Ontario ..	12	321,244	2,297,389	7.15
British Columbia .	2	84,173	401,218	4.77
New Brunswick ...	4	53,191	342,243	6.44
Nova Scotia	4	20,562	94,829	4.61

The total quantity showed an increase of 28.1 per cent. over that of 1912, and average price of raw pulpwood at the mill increased by 51 cents a cord, making an increase of 38.9 per cent. in the total value of the material used in the industry. Quebec and Ontario still led the other provinces in 1913, but the feature of the returns so far as New Brunswick is concerned was that the province was in 1913 displaced from third place by British Columbia. There was an increase in each of the provinces except Nova Scotia, where the closing of four mills caused a decrease of 21.4 per cent. The increase in New Brunswick was 2.1 per cent. British Columbia showed an advance of 140 per cent.

The following table shows the kind of woods used and the values:—

	Cords	Total Value	Average Value Cord
Total	1,109,034	$7,243,368	$6.53
Spruce	734,858	5,104,221	6.76
Balsam Fir....	283,292	1,806,911	6.38
Hemlock	47,360	201,480	4.25
Jack Pine	19,383	101,675	5.25
Poplar	4,141	29,081	7.02

The report of wood-pulp from Canada decreased from 1912 to 1913 by 22.4 per cent. in spite of an increase of 35.2 per cent. in the quantity manufactured. This would seem to indicate increased activity in the domestic manufacture of paper. Decreases are to be noted in the exports of pulp to the United States, Great Britain and China. New Zealand did not import Canadian pulp in 1913. The only increase reported was in the export of chemical pulp to Japan. The United States still takes about two-thirds of our pulp, of which about 70 per cent. is ground wood. Great Britain takes a little less than a third of the total and her importations are almost entirely ground good or mechanical pulp.

More Wood-Pulp Imported.

The imports of wood-pulp into Canada in 1913 were valued at $356,862.00 as compared to $172,797.00 for 1912. This is an increase of over 100 per cent., the imports from the United States having more than tripled during 1913. The importation from Great Britain more than doubled and those from Germany increased by over half those in 1912. The importations of wood-pulp from Sweden decreased by 42.8 per cent. Pulp was imported from Norway and Switzerland in 1913, but not in the previous year. No pulp was imported from Austria Hungary in 1913. The United States in 1913 supplied over four-fifths of the total (85.1 per cent.) as compared to over a half in 1912.

The Dugal Charges.

(Moncton Transcript.)

The St. John Globe is very angry with the lumbermen, who went on the stand and told the truth about the extortion practiced upon them, but it has nothing to say in condemnation of the government, for being, through its members, actively or passively interested in these negotiations. The Globe editorially says:

"THE CROWN LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK CANNOT BE LEFT IN THE POSSESSION OF THOSE CONCERNED IN THE TRANSACTIONS LAID BARE IN CONFESSIONS BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION. They must be restored to the people to be resold on terms that will give to the people the full value of their heritage. Bargains negotiated as these were should not be regarded as either legal or morally binding, and the best interest of the province demands that they be cancelled."

It will be noticed that all virtuous proclivities on our St. John contemporary's part, are monopolized by its indignation at those, who "laid bare in confessions" the story of the reprehensible transactions. It has not one word of condemnation in the paragraph for Mr. Berry, for Mr. Teed, or for Premier Flemming, who told Mr. Brankley that whatever Mr. Berry said was right, and who then introduced Mr. Flemming's personal friend, Mr. Teed, to Mr. Brankley, who afterwards handed over to Mr. Teed tens of thousands of dollars, collected by Mr. Berry. Nor has it one word of praise for Mr. Dugal, and those assisting him who discovered that which our contemporary condemns. The Globe's virtue would rank higher in public opinion if it included all parties to the transaction instead of those, who were victimized.

ST. JOHN MAN SEES AND HEARS DRILL OF CARSON'S ARMY

Recently Returned Visitor Speaks of Warlike Preparations in Ulster

FEARFULLY IN EARNEST

Business Man Here Greatly Impressed With Danger Ahead in North of Ireland—Linen Factory Turned Into Drill Shed and Rifle Butts—Business at a Standstill—"God Save King Carson," Familiar Cry.

Wednesday, July 8.

"The sharp crack of rifle shots rang out suddenly in the great room as the guard flung the door open, and I involuntarily retreated several steps before the unexpected realism of the preparations. Then I heard curt, businesslike orders and again the rifles snapped and the crack of bullets sounded against the targets and the echo rattled and rang in the building. It was gripping, fearful, almost tragic and it was very, very real and strange and soul stirring."

Thus a resident of this city spoke yesterday of his recent visit to a factory in Belfast where Ulster volunteers were drilling, and he said that when he had seen the men and their methods all doubt of the seriousness of the home rule question was dispelled from his mind and he realized, it was forced upon him, he put it, by the grim, compelling manner of the men, by the sound of shots, the clash of arms, that war, real bloody war, was being prepared for and that these workmen, stolid, matter-of-fact, obedient and studious in the work of arms, were engaged in a business in which they had put their time and energy with particular whole-heartedness.

A courtyard and several buildings of a great linen factory had been set aside for use of the Ulster volunteers in drill, and the St. John man was shown through the "camp" by a friend who was one of the officers of the Unionist army.

In order to gain admittance two guards had to be passed and great secrecy and watchfulness was evident on every side in the grim work of sharpening the tremendous scythe of death, in forming and welding the war machine that may yet rend a nation, he says, with terrible and farreaching disastrous results.

Rifle Squad in Action.

The visitor was shown the rifle squad in action in one room, firing at targets; the bayonet squad drilling in another, and the raw recruits being trained in marching in a large courtyard.

This business of preparing for war is being carried on in numerous factories and estates in the north of Ireland, he said, and the volunteers have huge supplies of arms and ammunition on hand. A striking feature of the source of supply, he pointed out, is the fact that some of the ammunition was procured from the British army quarters and was handed out by soldiers who may eventually have to face in war guns which they had in their charge.

An indemnity fund of £1,250,000 has been subscribed, he was told, for the purpose of taking care of volunteers who lose their jobs or receive injury or are otherwise incapacitated during drill, and this fund, with other money which is being subscribed, will be used as a pension fund, in case of war.

Street car conductors in Belfast wear the badge of the Ulster volunteers and people in general are out and out for the work of anti-home rule preparedness.

While to the casual observer the north of Ireland is suffering no ill effects from the military movement, business men assured the traveler that trade was practically at a standstill and that, with the exception of shipbuilding, operations were far below normal activity. Imports were almost a negligable quantity in the current of affairs.

He was told of how easily the police and British soldiers were fooled by the ex-army officers who engineered the landing of supplies, and he saw for himself that rich and poor labored together in the ranks for the cause that they have placed first in their thought and action.

Serious in Preparation.

He added: "When one saw the earnestness of it all it made one shiver. These men, many of whom worked hard from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, spend their hours of pastime willingly and gladly in preparing for war, in learning the business of killing.

"A great appetite has been created, a hunger is growing for action—what the ultimate end will be no one knows. It is a stupendous task to drill an army of raw recruits and this has been done. Already the dogs of war are tugging at the chains. Will they obey the command of expediency if what they have been led to believe will occur does not come to pass? God save King Carson is frequently heard in the streets of Belfast, and the strange cry has a peculiar, significant ring."

The south is also drilling, he remarked, but the same seriousness does not enter into the movement as the people there believe that home rule will be passed and enforced by the British government.