

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1908.

THE WATER SUPPLY

In discussing the test of the water supply for fire purposes made in Market Square last evening it may be well to recall what St. John set out to secure when the Common Council decided to proceed with the Loch Lomond extension. In his report to the water and sewerage board in Mayor White's time, Mr. F. A. Barbour said of the pressure for fire purposes:

"Where fire streams are taken directly from the hydrant, the pressure during the period of maximum draft should not fall below seventy pounds. Where engines are used, the hydrant pressure should not drop below ten pounds. The surface elevation of the city varies so greatly that in estimating the necessary pressure at the hydrant, some elevation must be assumed upon which to base the calculation. Accordingly, the surface of the ground at the corner of King and Canterbury streets has been taken as a standard, and the necessary pressure at Marsh Bridge has been figured on the amount which would be drawn at this point, will maintain a pressure of ten pounds at the hydrant. The same pressure will make possible a draft of seventeen streams on Market square, twelve streams on Charlotte street, and ten streams in the higher area between elevations 100 and 120."

"With this provision five or six streams can be drawn from the hydrants at any of these points with a pressure of from sixty to seventy pounds, making it possible in this way to obtain good direct fire service previous to the arrival of the engines."

The test last evening proved conclusively that the engineer had produced the results which he outlined in his report as desirable to give the city adequate protection from fire. The total volume of water thrown without engines last evening was greater than was ever thrown under the old system at any time when the engines were employed. In fact, until the new system was introduced no such volume of water for fire purposes could have been thrown by the engines, because, even had a sufficient number been used at any one time the supply available at the hydrants was not as great as that delivered last evening by gravity alone. The test establishes the fact that the pressure now available is the pressure that was promised. It was said by some critics who witnessed the demonstration that the hour was not fairly chosen—that it should have been made in the daytime when the maximum quantity of water is being used by industrial concerns and householders. It is a simple matter to repeat the test during the day, and the aldermen and the engineer are ready to have it done. The diminution of pressure that will be discovered has already been pretty accurately gauged, and it will not be material. It will be less than five pounds. The fact is that the city is using so much water—seven or eight million gallons—that the difference between night and day draft is not nearly so great, in comparison with the total volume, as would be supposed.

Contrary to a statement published yesterday by a contemporary, No. 2 main has been repeatedly subjected to an artificial pressure greater than any that would arise under normal conditions; that is to say, the older main has successfully withstood a pressure greater by twenty pounds than any which will arise again, greater than could be due to gravity alone. To recapitulate, we have the requisite fire pressure, and the older main has successfully withstood a test which should afford a reasonable guarantee against interruption of the supply. After long delay, which the citizens have endured with great patience, the time has now arrived for the reduction of the insurance rate. The city has a plentiful supply of pure water for all purposes on all levels. Presently it will have an insurance rate such as is justified by the adequate fire pressure now available in every portion of the city. With the distribution system the engineer has nothing to do. He has lived up to the statements made in his report, and it is well for the city that his original plan was not subjected to any material alteration.

ANOTHER

At the last general election the Liberals carried the Pudsey district in Yorkshire by a majority of 3,002. Mr. Whitley, who was elected on that occasion, resigned recently and on Saturday last a bye-election was held to fill the vacancy. The Liberal majority disappeared. Mr. James Oddy, the Unionist, was elected by a majority of 113—a change of 3,015 in favor of the tariff reformers. Mr. Oddy received 5,444 votes, Mr. Ogden, the Liberal, 5,331, and Mr. Benson, Laborite, 1,291. The Associated Press says the result is hailed as a great tariff reform victory. The London Morning Post shares this view, asserting that the election is realizing the importance of arming themselves against foreign competitors and

making preferential arrangements with British dominions overseas.

These Unionist victories come with significant regularity. The shrinkage of the vote cast for administration candidates measures the strong swing of public opinion toward the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. The government newspapers characterized the first bye-election results as sporadic instances of faith in the preferential policy; but that which they said was sporadic seems to have become epidemic. Sir Gilbert Parker, who is now in Canada, predicts a general election in Britain within two years. Many say eighteen months. If we view recent election results in the light of the fact that tariff reform has been preached for but a short period as yet, those results will appear doubly significant. Where there was one effective advocate of tariff reform and preference twelve months ago there are a dozen today. It is fair to assume, therefore, that as the intelligent advocacy of the doctrine grows so rapidly in volume, and as the effect is already seen to be striking, the progress of the movement will be much more rapid during the months to elapse before Mr. Asquith shall appeal to the country and submit his troubled programme of policies to the verdict of the entire electorate.

The Premier inherited grave party difficulties and the flight of time is increasing them. Meantime his opponents gain in numbers and in unity of purpose. They have the ear of the country today. The bye-elections prove it. The loss of a few seats is nothing, in themselves, to Mr. Asquith. But as an indication of the temper in which he may expect to find the people at the general election, even so cool a general as the Premier must find the recent losses disturbing.

ROOSEVELT MORALIZES

Mr. Roosevelt cannot refrain from moralizing, even from preaching a little. It is much that he moralizes to some purpose. If he "re-discovered the Ten Commandments," as Tom Reed said, existing conditions certainly had proved that there was need of the re-discovery. For that matter, the sages of one age are very largely engaged in paraphrasing the wisdom of past ages, and, if we sometimes complain that they do not give their long-buried predecessors due credit, we must remember also that but for the resurrection of this hoary wisdom, more than half the world would miss it altogether.

Mr. Roosevelt's preaching is popular, and his congregation is large. Most of it is appreciative, the more so because he does not preach over their heads and because he is practical. At the moment, attention is drawn to a letter he has sent to Rudolph Spreckels, who is credited with organizing and financing in a great degree the fight against graft and kindred evils in San Francisco. In this letter the political preacher hits many a head, high and low, and registers many homely truths.

He says in part— "Now and then you and Mr. Heney and the others who are associated with you must feel downhearted when you see men guilty of crime and engaged in some cause or other succeeding in escaping punishment, and especially when you see men of wealth, of high business, and in a sense of high social standing, banded together against you."

"My dear Sir, I want you to feel that your experience is simply the experience of all of us who are engaged in this fight. There is no form of slander and wicked falsehood which will not as a matter of course be employed against all men engaged in such a struggle."

"Now, I do hope that you and your colleagues will treat all this bitterness with entire disregard. It is of small consequence to you, or to any of us who are engaged in this work, whether men think well or ill of us personally; but it is of great consequence that we should do the work without flinching, on the one hand, and on the other hand, without using our good-humored common sense, without becoming angered and irritated to a degree that will in any way cause us to lose our heads."

"It is just as bad to be ruled by a plutocracy as by a mob. It is profoundly un-American, and in a social sense, profoundly immoral, to stand for or against a given man, not because he is or is not a brave, upright, and able man, but because he does or does not belong to a labor union, or does or does not represent the big business interests. In their essence, down at the foundation of things, the ties that are all important are those which bind men together, whether they are good or bad, simply because they follow a particular business, have a given social standing, or belong to a particular occupation."

"You have heart-breaking difficulties with which to contend. You have to fight not only the banded powers of wealth, but you have to fight the selfishness and indifference of many good men, whose zealous support you had a right to feel that they would give you. Do not be discouraged; don't flinch. You are in a fight for plain decency, for plain democracy of the people, who believe in honesty and in fair dealing as between man and man. Do not become disheartened. Keep up the fight."

Much of this doctrine is of wide application, even beyond the borders of the United States. It will be a good day when this man writes in dealing with the evils he discusses. Then will democracy be triumphant.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Hon. Mr. Landry placed the matter squarely before the farmers of New Brunswick when he said, in addressing the opening hearing of the Agricultural Commission in Woodstock Tuesday, that the inquiry was intended to discover the maintenance of these most interested, the needs of agriculture in this province, and to evolve a progressive policy to meet the situation. He made it clear that if the commission's work is to bear fruit, the inquiry must have the co-operation and support of the agricultural interests in every county. The opening session was a most interesting one, and the proceedings should serve to stimulate interest in those communities which the commission is next to visit.

Many questions of vital importance were examined. The settlement of vacant farms, it was announced, is to be undertaken in a practical fashion. A list of these farms will be prepared, with particulars concerning each, and detailed information can thus be given to prospective settlers. The sheep industry elicited considerable discussion. Fifteen residents of any parish at present can, by petition, cause a dog tax to be introduced. What is necessary, however, is a provincial law applied to the agricultural sections. The commissioners, as they go about, should ascertain definitely whether or not the farmers generally favor a law drastic enough to protect every man's sheep from dogs or to guarantee him quick and ample compensation in case he suffers loss. A province so well adapted to sheep raising should not long hesitate between sheep and dogs. The production and storage of potatoes, the return from intelligent dairying, and the possible apple crop in New Brunswick were other subjects upon which new light was shed by the witnesses. The man who asked why we have to send away for most of the beef we eat received no satisfactory reply. The prices we pay for it should set the farmers—and the commissioners—to thinking. Another matter to which the commission should address itself at these meetings is that of farm labor. It is said year after year that farmers cannot secure competent help at reasonable cost, and therefore they are unable to bring more than a small percentage of their land to a high state of cultivation. The commission should find out approximately how many additional farm laborers New Brunswick needs, where they are needed most—and how much the farmers are willing to pay throughout the year.

The Woodstock meeting will be followed by several others in Carleton county, the second being arranged for Hartland today. The more important parts of the testimony heard will be recorded by a stenographer and a report covering the whole tour will be compiled some months hence. The farmers will thus have most to do with formulating the government's agricultural policy. The work is not expected to produce immediate results, but within a reasonable time it should give out the province. It is true that our farms do not produce anything like what they should. Any considerable increase would add greatly, and in the best possible way, to the prosperity of our people generally.

THE HARBOR'S REPUTATION

An editorial from the Toronto Globe on the harbor of St. John is reprinted in another column of the Telegraph. The Globe writer intends to speak well of the harbor and to give due credit to the courage and enterprise of its citizens who have backed their faith in the port by expending more than a million dollars in providing deep water berths and in making other improvements to meet the demands of Canadian traffic. The Globe appreciates rightly the importance of our geographical situation and believes the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific will mean a great deal for St. John.

But while the Globe's article is the work of a friend it leaves something to be desired. Those who examine it will not think this statement very satisfactory: "Its harbor is exceptionally safe for those who are acquainted with its peculiarities and have the courage to trust themselves to its changeable moods. The water is deep when the tide is in; when it is out vessels find a solid resting place on the bottom." This might give the impression that the harbor is unsafe for steamers and that deep water berths are lacking. The contrary will soon be true. The harbor is safe for all seasons. The fleet of large merchant steamers find water enough to clear the harbor in winter. The sailings last winter numbered almost one hundred, and there has been an extensive winter steamship business since 1896, in addition to the summer traffic; yet during those twelve years the big ships have come and gone without mishap. In itself is strong testimony as to the safety of the bay and the harbor as well. Merchant-shippers are ready to testify as to the ease and security with which this harbor can be reached at all seasons.

After giving just recognition to the public-spirited citizens who have proved their faith in the past, the Globe says: "The community has flourished under conditions well calculated to develop a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise. With a great railway system seeking admission to its waters from some means of enabling it to reach safely navigable water will be found, and then the old city of a century and a quarter will have a chance to make one more start under unprecedentedly favorable conditions." One might almost think the Globe had forgotten that the C. P. R. has its Atlantic terminus here and that the L. C. R. comes to St. John as well. St. John made its "new start" many years ago. There is no doubt about the future of the port. The G. T. P. can find ample space here for terminal facilities including both yard room and deep water piers, and the cost will not be great in comparison with the advantages it will secure. There is no trouble at all about reaching "safely navigable water." It is true that the Dominion government is only now undertaking some improvements in the harbor channel which should have been made years ago. The lack of harbor space has been greatly exaggerated. The fact that the port is nearer the West than other Maritime Province harbors, that it gives the short rail haul which counts for so much in transportation, makes it the natural eastern terminus for the G. T. P. There will be no difficulty about the harbor facilities unless the G. T. P. should happen to expect that this enterprising city is going to pay the bill. The transcontinental will do that as a simple matter of business when the time comes, and it will find the investment good.

THE AMERICAN RADICALS

There are interesting echoes of the Taft nomination. The Boston Herald makes the significant comment that while Taft was nominated at Chicago, the enthusiasm of the convention, the prolonged cheering, was not over Taft, but was elicited by mention of Roosevelt and La Follette and the radical policies with which they are identified. This is noteworthy as indicating the strength of radicalism among Republicans, and it is thought by some to justify the assumption that since radical policies are desired, and since Taft does not represent them, Bryan may develop an unexpectedly large support among the masses of Americans. The Herald says, in part:

"The press throughout the country finds in the great demonstrations of last Wednesday and Thursday at the Chicago convention proof of the growing radicalism among Republicans of the far and middle West; finds, indeed, instruction for delegates, candidates and for the people who look beyond the speeches and the votes and the real significance of the gathering. Last Wednesday, when Senator Lodge declared that 'President Roosevelt is the most abused and also the most popular man in the country,' the thousands of spectators stood and cheered for forty-seven minutes, yelling

Four, four, four years more, Four years more for Roosevelt!"

"On Thursday the name of Senator La Follette was cheered for more than twenty minutes, and the applause stopped only after a Roosevelt demonstration was sprung against it and Chairman Lodge had made vigorous use of his gavel. The delegates in the convention were not stampeded on either occasion. Only sixty-three delegates in the convention voted for the nomination of Senator La Follette. Only three votes were for President Roosevelt. But the significance of the votes was as nothing compared with the message of the cheers. The crowds applauded the names of men. But they were really applauding the principles and the policies which these men represent. They were applauding the radicalism of the day. The delegates took but little part in either of these demonstrations, but those who controlled the convention evidently appreciated the full significance of the demonstration."

"Even the ever-ready plurality by which the nomination of Secretary Taft was effected on the first ballot is not sufficient answer to these cheers. The unofficial action of the galleries was a popular demonstration. The official action of the delegates was the registration of the purpose of a political machine."

The Republicans, the Herald thinks, are waking up to the fact that Taft may not have a walkover.

GROVER CLEVELAND

When Grover Cleveland launched his Venetian message he made a mistake and a sensation. The effect at home was to produce intense excitement for a few days. Thereafter, the sober second thought of the country decided that the President was wrong, even if he were only bluffing. In Britain, anger and laughter were mingled. The solid sense of Lord Salisbury did much to restore public calm. Both countries thus had time to think, and before many hours had passed it was seen that the message was to go into history as a flash in the pan. Mr. Cleveland had no sense of humor. Had it been otherwise the message would have been less bellicose and more closely reasoned. There was one man who saw far into the situation the moment the message came over the wires—Lafan, who now controls the New York Sun, Dana's newspaper. The message was printed in the evening edition, under headlines of ominous length and blackness; but between the headlines and the message itself, Lafan caused a little line in italics to be inserted. It was in French. Translated it read simply: "Grover's off to the war." The thunder of the British press was rolling about Cleveland's head at that time, but it was said afterward that he thought little of the cannonade from Fleet street in comparison with the line in italics which stamped his message as stage thunder.

Until yesterday, Grover Cleveland was the only living ex-president of the United States. From time to time American publicists ask: What shall we do with our only living ex-president? There is no satisfactory reply. Mr. Cleveland could find no employment that seemed to fit. His acceptance of office as an insurance trustee was very generally misconstrued, chiefly because it happened in an hour when the public looked askance at insurance. Mr. Cleveland was a strong man, and history will rank him fairly high among American presidents. Washington and Lincoln are in a class by themselves. Mr. Roosevelt is still in harness and is not to be measured with accuracy yet, because his public work is not finished. If one compares Cleveland with any occupant of the White House other than those named he seems a formidable figure. His early political associations were not promising. As sheriff of Erie County he was not the sort of man who seemed likely to grow to national stature. But as mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York he began to display the courage, tenacity of purpose, and broad public spirit which caught the attention of the country. A Democrat, he could carry New York by a tremendous majority was a logical presidential candidate. Cleveland seized upon the larger issues of the hour, and his rather ponderous utterances were impressive to a public which believed him honest and brave. Thus he became the first Democratic president after the Civil War. He was defeated in 1888, and elected again in 1892. Had he been younger and desired it, he would have had his party's nomination in 1904, when it went to Judge Parker.

He did much for civil service reform, and was a ready and thoroughgoing friend of public order. When the rioters in Chicago proved too formidable for the city and state authorities, and when the governor of Illinois trifled with the situation, the President hurried Federal troops into the disturbed city. Some of his advisers told him the act would mean political ruin, but the President knew what medicine the Chicago symptoms called for, and the

first session of the Agricultural Commission will be held this evening in Woodstock, and other meetings in Carleton county will follow. That fine agricultural district should give the commissioners much practical and valuable information. It is hoped that the farmers generally will give earnest attention to the inquiry and co-operate with the commission to as great an extent as possible. The announcement that Mr. Timmerman is to represent the C. P. R. at these meetings is a welcome one.

Not Needed.

Young Minister (searching for mirror)—"Have you a glass here?" Beadle—"Na, na, sir. We dinna need a glass; we jist tak' a look oot o' th' bonny."—The Tatler.

result was the immediate vindication of the law. Mr. Cleveland believed it wise and just to put down violence first and settle the other questions later on. A weaker man would have held his hand and a serious convulsion would have followed, accompanied in all probability by much bloodshed and prolonged turbulence. Mr. Cleveland had few qualities that appealed to the imagination. His pulse was slow, but his common sense in most instances was great. The Democratic party today has no man of his stature, and he will loom the larger because of the party leaders who survive him. They are not impressive.

MUNICIPAL GAS SUPPLY

St. John, which has a lighting monopoly on its hands and a Common Council which is not anxious to look horns with the monopolists, may find instruction, if not comfort, in the facts about a Liverpool suburb which has less than 30,000 people, which owns its own gas plant, and which has just reduced the price of gas from thirty cents to twenty-eight cents per thousand cubic feet. In St. John the price is nearly two dollars a thousand, and even the paid agents of the company would hesitate to tell consumers that the gas they burn is good. The account here following is from the Toronto World, which quotes extensively from the London Municipal Journal:

"The running of public service and utilities is a business enterprise. In the case of the larger companies no more sound and profitable undertaking can be imagined than the supply of gas, of transportation, of electric light and power. On the basis of a strictly legitimate capitalization and with an expert management entrusted with sufficient responsibility failure is inconceivable. For proof of this it is only necessary to look at Toronto itself where it is evident, even to the most cursory observation, that on the basis of actual cost of construction and the cost of both gas and street transportation would be much less than it is. For the true principle on which a public service should be conducted is that of charging the lowest rates and fares compatible with efficient service, proper conditions of employment and the necessary payments to the sinking and other funds."

"These observations have been suggested by a world's record just made by the Town of Widnes, an incorporated borough near Liverpool with a population of over 25,000, in the way of gas supply. Widnes made a profit of \$20,000 out of its gas undertaking last year, and says The London Municipal Journal, owing to cheaper coal for gas, the profit is expected to be increased by \$15,000 at the end of the current year. Acting on this estimate the town council has decided to reduce the net price of gas to ordinary consumers from 30 cents to 25 cents per thousand cubic feet, the charge to consumers of over 5,000,000 cubic feet to 24 cents and for motive power to 20 cents. Consumers who use slot machines will get an additional six feet of gas for their 2 cents, making 30 cubic feet in all. These are very remarkable figures for coal gas and testify to very excellent management. Widnes is a striking example of what can be done for the public by competent municipal authorities that follow the rule of conducting their services, not to make profits in aid of rates, but in the interest of the consumers. And the point is that business efficiency can do the same thing for any municipality. An expert general manager with nothing to consider but the public interest is in an infinitely better position to secure successful results than he ever can be as the servant of a private corporation."

THE TAX BILLS

Report has it that the assessors this year will get out of the old grove and make a determined effort to lessen the inequalities which have marked the tax levy during recent years. The effort to give St. John a modern assessment system unfortunately failed, and the assessors are handicapped by a poor law and a formidable array of bad precedents; but they can make an immense improvement if they will display a little courage and originality. It is still a fact that under the present system much guiding knowledge about taxable property and income will necessarily escape the assessors, but if they apply the common rules of equity to the situation in the light of the facts they can obtain there will be a great change for the better. The board of public works for the year will be expected to be no longer content to accept what is by last year's figures well known to be incorrect. The burden cannot be equitably distributed under the present system, but many of the more obvious errors of past years should easily be avoided. To make that much improvement it is merely necessary to exercise common sense and honest judgment and ignore a whole lot of considerations which in the past have led one man to be overtaxed while his neighbor escaped with perhaps half of his legitimate contribution to the civic treasury. The assessors are not looking for votes. They should indulge in the luxury of independence.

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From the Bingville Clarion

We regret to announce that Miss Maud Ellerton, contralto soloist at the Methodist church, will not be able to sing tomorrow. She has a sore foot. Not many contraltos have a voice that low.

REFRIGERATORS

Now is the time to buy. We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the best known materials for that purpose. The best have provision chambers lined with white enamel. See them while the stock is complete.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

CLOSING AT RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, June 23.—The closing exercises of the Grammar school were held this afternoon, to permit the principal of the school, L. R. Hetherington, to leave tomorrow morning for Fredericton to attend the institute.

The school room was well filled with interested friends. Commencing at 2 o'clock, the following programme was well carried out: Chorus, by the pupils of the Grammar school; Reading, "Canadian Born," by Helen McMill; Solo, "Don't Be In A Hurry To Go," by Lizzie Irving; Debate, "Has the Sword or Pen Contributed Most to Our Present Civilization," Solo, by Robert Irving; Reading of the Class Prophecy, by Thomas Flanagan; Presentation of Prizes; Solo, by Flora Atkinson, "Better Late Than Never"; Chorus by the school, "Where the Sugar Maple Grows," by the King. The debate was quite a feature. Those speaking on the side of the pen, were Thomas Flanagan, Harvey Ramsay and Robert Irving, those on the side of the sword were Robert Fraser, Fred Mundle and Rusk Woods. The debate resulted in a decision for the pen. The summing up and closing speech by Thomas Flanagan were especially good, showing much depth of thought on one so young in years. The prizes as contributed and won were as follows:

Four valuable book prizes for VIII and IX Grade French, presented by Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, donated by Rev. J. J. McLaughlin. 1st prize, Eynone Legere; 2nd, Agnes Flanagan; 3rd, Margaret Halloran; 4th, Marguerite Murray. \$5 for X and XI Grade French, donated by Senator Pascal Poirer, and presented by Rev. F. W. M. Bacon, won by Miss Flora Atkinson. A book prize for best general standing in school, presented by R. W. Beers, secretary of trustees, was won by Miss Margaret Murray. A medal for best work in history, donated by E. O. Halsehead, Ontario, was won by Miss Grace Wathen, and presented by the principal, L. R. Hetherington. A set of Macaulay's History of England, for best work in geography, donated by H. A. Allison, of Calgary, in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Allison, was won by Thomas Flanagan. Whittier's Poems, for highest standing in Grade IX, donated by M. R. Benn, was won by Miss Margaret Halloran and presented by F. S. Sayre. Book Prize for Grade IX, Algebra, donated by Mrs. E. O. Halsehead, was won by Robert Stewart. Book prize, donated by Mrs. E. O. Halsehead, for highest standing in Arithmetic, was won by Miss Agnes Flanagan. Prizes for spelling were won by Miss Agnes Flanagan and Miss Eva Mundle. Presentations were made by R. H. Davis, Bower, attorney-general of British Columbia, for the best student will be awarded later when the papers are looked over.

At a school meeting on Saturday, the sum of \$1250 for next year's school expense was voted. R. W. Beers, retiring trustee, was re-elected. The resignation of J. A. Edmund, teacher of the advanced department was accepted and J. A. Starak, of Bass River, was appointed. He has graduated only this year and is highly recommended by the chief superintendent.

The Harbor of St. John.

(Toronto Globe.) Some recent announcements indicate that there is impending a greatly improved outlook for the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick. St. John occupies a unique position among the seaports of America, and it has had an equally unique history. It stands at the mouth of a great river which is very much affected by the famous tides of Bay of Fundy. Its harbor is exceptionally safe for those who are acquainted with its peculiarities and have the courage to trust themselves to its changeable moods. The water is deep when the tide is in; when it is out vessels find a solid resting place on the bottom. The facilities of the present harbor have been greatly improved since Confederation, but with the coming advent of the National Transcontinental Railway there is need for considerable expansion, for which fortunately there is also room.

To the east of the St. John River mouth, and separated from it by a rocky promontory, lies a sheet of water known as Courtney Bay. If the water were permanently deep it would be an ideal harbor, as it is free from the periodical struggle between the incoming tide and the outgoing stream. At present, however, it is practically useless for the purposes of a harbor, being accessible only for light vessels at high tide. As the Grand Trunk Pacific is planning to run a branch to St. John from the main line of the National Transcontinental, and as the company cannot easily find in the old harbor the accommodation it needs, it is looking to Courtney Bay for relief. A movement has been started to have the bottom of that inlet tested by borings for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of deepening it to an extent to make it adequate to the demands of the new traffic.

St. John has never been without public-spirited citizens who have risen superior to the somewhat difficult hydrographic conditions imposed on the city by nature, and it is not likely that she will fail to find some of them now. The community has flourished under conditions well calculated to develop a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise. With a great railway system seeking admission to the waterfront some means of enabling it to reach safely navigable water will be found, and then the old city of a century and a quarter will have a chance to make one more new start under unprecedentedly favorable conditions.

Three Striking Features of the

"New Century" Washing Machine. Bearings are easy running. Strong Spring. Reverse motion, and easily do half the work. Stand is strong and rigid, and makes it a "new" machine. Price \$9.95—delivered station in Ontario or Write for free Circular. Cassell Mfg. Co.

RECOVERED. Newcastle, June 23.—Parker Mason, the little boy that was drowned on May 4, was found in the water yesterday by 3 men working at Ritchie's boom. The funeral took place last night, Rev. S. J. MacArthur conducting the services. A large number followed the body to the grave. The annual convention of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association will be held in Normal School Assembly Hall, Fredericton, Friday evening, June 26. The funeral of little Jack Alcott, aged 6, took place yesterday. Deceased died of croup.