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S. J. McGOVERN, Bus. Mgr.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1905.

THE BRITISH FLEETS

With the British fleet making a demonstration in the Baltic and another taking part in the Anglo-French celebration at Portsmouth and still another in the Atlantic, there is ample room for speculation. In some quarters it is believed that one object of the demonstration in the Baltic was to secure the closing of the Baltic Sea against British fleets. In that case the British movements in the Baltic become a quiet question of the Baltic not to be closed. But it is more than improbable that the fleet would be disposed at the present time to enter upon any course of action that could only serve to entangle Russia more hopelessly. It is likely that the Kaiser has sought an alliance with Russia, Germany and Russia need one another. And more color is given to this view by the movements of the other British fleets. There is the naval display at Portsmouth as the visible manifestation of the Anglo-French entente in which both the participating nations are enthusiastically interested. "England," says the London Standard, "stands by France, France stands by England, because of no remaining ground of dispute, because neither wishes to lead the other into a common policy of aggression." And while the British government deprecates the idea that the intimacy between England and France is a menace to Germany, Germany not unnaturally regards it as a menace and seeks alliance with Russia. The visit of the British fleet to America indicates a closer association between Britain and the United States. The alliance of England, France and the United States on the one hand and of Germany and Russia on the other offers a plausible explanation of the movements now in progress. Such a grouping of the powers coupled with Japan's alliance with England would be a strong factor for the preservation of peace. France would be in a position to avert by conciliatory measures a possible collision between England and Russia, and England in her turn to alleviate Japanese irritation against France and prevent a conflict in Indo-China.

OUR MILITARY ABROAD

The Boston Transcript finds advantage in our plan of having the whole military system of the country under control of the federal authorities instead of having the regulars under the federal government and the militia under the various provinces. The reasons advanced are that this arrangement "prevents any danger of friction between the federal government and the provinces, and that it secures absolute uniformity in drill, discipline, equipment and organization; and, what is perhaps most important, it permits the location of different military units in accordance with the tastes of different sections of the people."

Another difference noted is that all our officers are appointed, while their lower officers are elected by vote of the rank and file. The fact that this appointment is conditional upon a course of study and training being taken, leads, they think, to the result that "few men of mere means and leisure can aspire to the higher ranks in the militia." They approve of the fact that military titles have not been so broad as civilian and commend the comment on the remarkable fact that "on a peace footing of one hundred thousand rank and file the military system of Canada does not include a single officer with the rank of general, while probably not a score of officers are given the rank of colonel."

And they conclude that the "strong point of the Canadian system is that more attention is given to the training of officers than to the drilling of men. This, on the other hand, is the weakness of our National Guard; in almost all the States the officers in command of company and even regimental units are men drawn from civilian life, given little or no special training save what may be had with their commands at the annual or biennial camps--consequently, amateur soldiers in every sense as a general rule."

THE BRITISH TARIFF COMMISSION

In a circular lately issued the British tariff commission discusses the tariff systems of Europe and America. No two of these systems are of identically the same character, for each has been gradually evolved by experience to secure the aims of the several states concerned and not to accord with any economic theories. The differences have further been brought about by the desire to correlate the tariff

system in each case with the public policy in other directions such as transport, navigation, labor, and in fact all the lines along which government touches upon industry and commerce.

At the present time the commission recommends ad valorem duties but does not wish this to be taken as in any degree bearing upon the question whether the duties it may ultimately recommend shall be ad valorem or specific. They have a special recommendation dealing with the iron, steel and cotton industries, which provides for the free admission of iron, raw cotton and all kinds of yarns and for graduated duties not exceeding ten per cent ad valorem on the various manufactured products.

But it is the general system proposed by the commission that has special interest for us. This is as follows:
(1) A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries which admit British wares on fair terms;
(2) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for those of our colonies which give adequate preference to British manufacturers, and framed with a view to securing freer trade within the British Empire;

(3) A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

While the system proposed by the commission is not throughout precisely in accord with any of the systems adopted in other countries, these broad general features are the same as those foreshadowed for Canada by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech of this year as well as in that of a year ago. He spoke of a system which would involve "a maximum general tariff and a minimum general tariff, and the British preference below that as we have it today." "The maximum tariff," he went on to say, "would be applied to countries with a low tariff and countries which were disposed to trade with us. The British preference would be retained to the colonies of the Empire as it might be expedient to apply it to. That was the statement which he had made a year ago, and which, it was not too much to say, had been adopted by the house and the country. The government would revise the tariff, endeavouring to follow on the lines then indicated. Although they did not propose any extensive changes now, there were one or two items that they proposed to deal with at once. None of them was generally important though each was of much importance to the parties directly interested."

Here is the plain recognition of the fact that England wages a failing fight in trying to maintain absolute free trade in a protectionist world. When her neighbors are using legislation to augment their trade she cannot much longer, now that competition has grown keener, face them without defence. There are countries which maintain a practically insurmountable tariff-wall, behind which they take every privilege from England while giving nothing in return. Retaliation is the word for them. And that word is sounded in the tariff system suggested for England in the commission's circular. Reciprocity or retaliation is the cry. And here too is outlined the policy of preferential trade throughout the Empire that will surely develop as time goes on and hind the colonies to the mother country and to one another in the interests of commerce as they are now united in sympathies and traditions.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Whether or not peace results from the conference that began yesterday at the little town of Portsmouth between the accredited representatives of Russia and Japan, the occasion is impressive and interesting. These envoys have come from half round the world to meet in the pretty New Hampshire town of less than ten thousand population, there to discuss and arrange terms for the settlement of the greatest war since the French and Prussians devastated the beautiful Rhine provinces. Japan is the youngest nation to attain world significance, by overtaking in the last fifty years all the lessons that the civilized world has learned with toil in several centuries. Russia was the last before her to rise out of the misty darkness that life beyond the world of advancement and growth. For even till the time of Peter the Great the accounts were reckoned in the Russian treasury, Voltaire tells us, by means of balls moving upon wires. Italy, France and England had been civilized for centuries while the Russians were still barbarians.

And now from a corner marked by what were in some respects the greatest battles in the history of the world, these countries have sent their agents to far-off, quiet Portsmouth. And there in New England, among a people largely of English race--the race that more than any other stands for freedom--they will try, and let us hope with success, to make terms of peace in which both sides can subscribe.

In what surroundings could they meet that would be more suitable? The simple life of this little port where the shadows fall and the light shines down upon a happy people, as they go to and fro about their daily tasks, is near to the heart of peace. The blue, foam-crested waves are dancing in the bay, the green hills ring the sea sound, leaves flashing as the breezes toss them in the sun. Here is the very home of peace.

The great white-winged yachts of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club greeted the arrival of the Mayflower with gleaming sails wide spread and fluttering wings of pen-pennants. Steam yachts, big and little, gathered in the bay, freighted with welcoming crowds of men and women in the pride and beauty of life. But when the ceremonies are over, when the banquet and the pageant have ceased the memory of the cruel arbitrament of war comes back and the thought of what all this may mean to people in distant Russia and Japan. For Ivan Ivanovich in his native hamlet near Niini Novgorod shudders at

his toil to earn a bare subsistence for his wife and children. Portsmouth will perhaps settle, though he never heard of Portsmouth, the question whether or not he is to go to Siberia as a soldier and meet death in a cause about which he knows and cares nothing. For Yakhalala Kamshai in the pleasant life of Sado it may mean the glorious chance to fight, perhaps to die, for Nippon, his pride and his love.

And what does it mean for official Russia, for Mr. Witte? In Russia harvests have been bad, famine more and more a possibility. At the time when the last Russian State loan was floated only half a million francs, about one hundred thousand dollars, was subscribed in St. Petersburg. Aside from riots connected with the enforcement of conscription, aside from insubordination in army and navy, forests, houses and factories have systematically been burned; in other words war has been called to the aid of the oppressed people. Disaffection has spread rapidly in the last ten years among all sorts and conditions of people. Mr. Witte's aim for Russia is, to encourage its industrial development. To secure that end, as well as to deal efficiently with the serious internal conditions now prevailing, he desires to get rid of foreign complications. This is one of the signs that point toward peace.

Now the utmost demands Japan might make are a large indemnity, say a billion dollars, the abandonment of all claims on Manchuria, the surrender of Vladivostok and Sakhalin and the giving up of the inter-war vessels. At some time or other since the movement for peace began, Russian officials have denied the possibility of accepting any of these points, except the abandonment of a part of Manchuria. But they must concede something. If the bluff were not so very big one might be more impressed.

Another sign that makes for the view that peace will be the result of the conference and that Russia is prepared to pay a large indemnity is the fact that the great banks of Europe have recently been accumulating large amounts of gold. The following table of their gold holdings makes interesting reading in this connection:

	1903	1904	June '05
Bank of France	447,832	432,357	
Bank of England	137,167	137,167	
Bank of Germany	133,242	236,236	
Bank of Austria	383,454	488,488	
Bank of Russia	20,28	28,28	

The large increase of the last six months in the amount of gold held by these banks was no doubt made in order to meet the requirements of Russia, and that not for war but to secure peace. The gold holdings of a large number of smaller banks nearly all show a falling-off.

Japan will doubtless get an indemnity, though perhaps not as much as a billion dollars. That Russia will withdraw entirely from Manchuria would seem to go without saying, for, when the war broke out they were preparing for that step and sought only a guarantee for the maintenance and support of the railway to Port Arthur. Russian influence and prestige are broken in Korea which will naturally fall under the influence of Japan. The island of Sakhalin is marked for the Japanese. It inevitably goes with the commission's circular. Such terms would seem to be reasonable at the present time, indeed they would show moderation on the part of Japan. And the fear of what further war might lead to for Russia at home even more, much more, than in the field, will have no little weight in the balance. Perhaps the dread of severer terms at the end of a more protracted struggle will not enter much into consideration; though the Russians can hardly believe now that they have to make peace with all that they have to make out of the war; while Japan is not without grounds for the hope that the disaffection in Russia would make it possible for her to force her enemy to the wall.

The laying of the new cable for the Commercial Cable Company from Waterville, Ireland, to Canoe (N. S.), and from that point to Newfoundland has been begun, another bond between the new world and the old. The cablegram has not yet taken the place of cablegrams. The old way is probably as yet the best. It cannot be too much said that it is the old way.

The city council yesterday took up the question of the proposed increase in the salary of the chief of police. After some discussion the matter was left over until all the members should be present. There is no doubt that the council will decide to make the chief's salary what it ought to be in view of the importance of the office in a city of St. John's size and wealth, and will reject the proposition to make the increase conditional upon the right of appointment being vested in them by the Legislature.

THE WATER WORKS

The situation at the water works presents unexpected difficulties of a rather serious nature. We do not anticipate that these are at all insurmountable. What has to be done is the necessity of excavating through rock for a greater distance than could have been anticipated has made the work of the contractors slower and more expensive. But they state their readiness and willingness to procure more men and more machinery and to carry the work to a successful conclusion even if, as one of them said, "it takes the last dollar they have."

Engineer Harbour and the contractors are ready to act upon his advice along the line just mentioned. But what complicates the problem is the statement now made by Superintendent Murdoch that water is not at once drawn from Lake L'Amir into the Little River reservoir within a week, that coupled with the further fact that if water is taken from Lake L'Amir along the sluice to the reservoir it will damage the work already done by the contractors and render further work very difficult. A committee consisting of Superintendent Murdoch, Engineer Harbour and Director Cushing has been appointed with power to act in the matter. No doubt they will take what ever steps are necessary.

JAPAN'S OFFER TO RUSSIA

We publish this morning the terms offered to Russia by Japan at the peace conference at Portsmouth. They comprise the reimbursement of all money spent on the war by Japan--the specific sum to be settled later--the cession to Japan of the island of Sakhalin, the cession to Japan of all Russian leases in Liaoting peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, the evacuation of Manchuria, the cession to China of all privileges formerly conceded, the recognition by Russia of the "open door," the cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Harbin--the main line to Vladivostok to remain in the hands

of the Russians--the recognition of the Japanese protectorate of Korea, the cession to Japan of fishing rights on all the littoral from Vladivostok to Bering Sea, the relinquishment by Japan of the interwar Russian ships, and the limitation of the naval strength of Russia in eastern waters. Japan has shown good judgment in the manner of bringing forward her claims, as well as in the claims themselves. The limitation to be set upon the naval strength of Russia in the east will perhaps be the hardest for Russian authorities to accept. With the exception of this along the coast, the Russians could not for one moment have imagined they would get off any easier. They have been playing the deadly game of war and they have been utterly beaten at every turn. They will in the end accede to these terms in all essentials.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

England's lead into Khaki has been extensively followed. Now the French army adopts it for uniform.

Recent experience of the ways of the sea must have made Mr. Witte appreciate the poet's cry, "Down, down, thou climbing sorrow, thy element's below."

The grounding of the West Indian steamer Oruro in the harbor yesterday morning was not a very serious matter. She floated off easily with the next tide and will proceed to Halifax as usual.

It will be interesting to see whether the United States government will be as rigorous and thorough-going in clearing New Orleans of yellow fever as it was in the case of Havana. May the same success attend its efforts.

President Roosevelt seems to have managed the preliminary formalities with admirable tact and to have made an impression by his toast drunk in silence to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and people of Japan and Russia. It was a graceful and kindly act in the direction of conciliation.

President Schurman of Cornell, the P. I. boy who has been chased with President Eliot, of Harvard, as standing at the head of education in the United States, has received new honors lately. He has been appointed a life member of the American Academy in Rome, which was founded for the encouragement of the fine arts.

Berlin officialdom looks for an unyielding temper on both sides as the first main-tenable. It is in accordance with the rules of the game. One doesn't give up much that is dear without at least murmuring at some length. And probably the further conclusion that the result will be peace is a happy guess.

The Chinese at Yokohama too have boycotted America. They refused to handle freight on the Pacific mail steamer Manchu for Hong Kong. They organized a strike for Aug. 6, last year, Germany threatened a tariff war against the United States. And the Dallas News expresses a suspicion that German influence may have roused China from her past quiescence and foresees trouble for the protectionist policy that enables the manufacturer to sell cheaply abroad and high at home.

When the Russian envoy, Mr. Witte, got out of the train at Back Bay station, Boston, he embraced the conductor and kissed him on the forehead. The conductor must have been rather startled. If one thing more than another could make a man of the undermanned English feel that he was in a foreign land, it would be the custom of men kissing one another that prevails in continental Europe. Max O'Rell said that after some years of residence in England the sight of it made him feel distinctly uncomfortable.

Canada's banking system has long been generally acknowledged the best in the world. The Boston Transcript has praised our military system as superior in important respects to that of the United States. The British tariff commission has recommended a tariff which in its general principles follows the Canadian system. And now the Equitable Life trustees have come to Canada for the nearest approach to their view of an ideal system of life insurance organization. Without being ordinarily elated we have some reason for mild satisfaction. Things are going our way.

The Blood is the Life

Owing to faulty actions of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health. The headache and loss of vitality, the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint, Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. They cure kidney and liver complaint for all time. No medicine relieves so promptly, nothing in the world of medicine cures more thoroughly. For each blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, the proper treatment is Dr. Hamilton's Pills--the main line to Vladivostok to remain in the hands

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Ontario flours have gone down again, this time 30 cents a barrel on all brands. One dealer told The Telegraph as an explanation of this that in Ontario the farmers have 25,000,000 bushels of wheat safely housed as against 8,000,000 bushels last year. The fresh fish market today will be but poorly supplied. Salmon is almost done and halibut is out. There is no change in the prices of dry or pickled fish.

In the grocery market currants and cheese have gone up but cornmeal and wheat are off. Beef is down. Pork, eggs and butter are little changed but berries and seasonal goods are cheaper. The following were the principal wholesale quotations yesterday:

COUNTRY MARKET.	
Beef, western	0.08 to 0.09
Beef, country	0.08 to 0.09
Butter, cream	0.08 to 0.09
Lamb, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
New Potatoes, per bush.	0.75 to 0.80
Cabbage, per bush.	0.20 to 0.25
String beans, per bush.	0.40 to 0.50
Green peas, per bush.	0.25 to 0.30
New carrots, per doz.	0.50 to 0.55
Beans, per bush.	0.25 to 0.30
Cauliflowers	0.50 to 0.60
Squash, per lb.	0.02 to 0.03
Eggs (case), per doz.	0.12 to 0.13
Eggs (country), per doz.	0.10 to 0.11
Tub butter	0.12 to 0.13
Roll butter	0.10 to 0.11
Calfskins, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Powls, per pair	0.70 to 0.75
Rhubarb, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Strawberries, per crate	0.10 to 0.15
Cultivated raspberries	0.10 to 0.15
Blueberries	0.05 to 0.06

FRUITS, ETC.	
New walnuts	0.10 to 0.11
Greenish walnuts	0.10 to 0.11
Marble walnuts	0.10 to 0.11
Almonds	0.10 to 0.11
California prunes	0.10 to 0.11
Pilgrims	0.10 to 0.11
Truants	0.10 to 0.11
Peanuts	0.10 to 0.11
New figs, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
New dates, per lb.	0.10 to 0.11
Malaga London layers	1.50 to 2.00
Malaga clusters	2.00 to 2.50
Malaga black baskets	2.50 to 3.00
Malaga confectioners' dish	2.50 to 3.00
Raisins, Val. layers	0.05 to 0.06
Lemons, Messina, per box	6.00 to 7.00
Lemons, per doz.	0.50 to 0.60
Cocoas, per doz.	0.50 to 0.60
New Valen. oranges	7.00 to 8.00
Valencia oranges, per case	7.00 to 8.00
New apples, per barrel	4.00 to 5.00

GROCERIES.	
Currents, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Dried apples, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Evap. apples, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Cheese, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Rice, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Cream of tartar, pure	0.05 to 0.06
Salt, per lb.	0.05 to 0.06
Molasses	0.05 to 0.06
Port Rio	0.05 to 0.06
Barbados	0.05 to 0.06
Liverpool, per sack	0.05 to 0.06
Beans (Canadian h. p.)	1.50 to 2.00
Beans, per sack	1.50 to 2.00
Split peas	1.50 to 2.00
Pot barley	1.50 to 2.00

FLOUR, ETC.	
Outmeal, roller	5.50 to 6.00
Granulated cornmeal	4.50 to 5.00
Standard oatmeal	4.50 to 5.00
Manitoba high grade	6.15 to 6.25
Manitoba low grade	5.50 to 5.60
Ontario medium patent	6.15 to 6.25

SUGAR.	
Standard granulated	5.05 to 5.15
Australian granulated	4.85 to 4.95
White yellow	4.85 to 4.95
No. 1 yellow	4.85 to 4.95
Pulverized	6.00 to 6.10

CANNED GOODS.	
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:	
Plum-Salmon, Hump-back brand	\$4.25 to \$4.50
Colts \$4.50 to \$4.75; Borden's \$4.25 to \$4.50	
Other kinds of fish are: Finnan haddock, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Borden's \$3.75 to \$4.00	
Spiced halibut, \$3.25; lobsters, \$3.00 to \$3.25; corn, \$2.75 to \$3.00	
24, 27; lunch tongue, \$3.00 to \$3.25; pig's feet, \$2.75 to \$3.00	
Fruit-Pears, 24, \$1.75; peaches, 24, \$1.50; peaches, 36, \$2.50; pine apple, sliced, \$2.25; fine apple, graded, \$1.50; Singapore pine apple, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Lombard plums, \$1.00 to \$1.10; apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75; raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.60; strawberries, \$1.50 to \$1.60	
Vegetables--Corn, per dozen, \$1.20 to \$1.25; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.25; pumpkins, \$1.00 to \$1.10; string beans, \$1.00 to \$1.10; baked beans, \$1.00	

PROVISIONS.	
American corn pork	18.00 to 19.00
White corn pork	18.00 to 19.00
Pork, domestic	17.50 to 18.50
Canadian salt beef	14.00 to 15.00
Am. salt beef	14.00 to 15.00
Lard, pure	0.01 to 0.02

FISH.	
Large dry cod	5.00 to 6.00
Small cod	4.00 to 5.00
Finan haddock	3.50 to 4.00
Corn herring, 10 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00
Corn herring, 20 lbs.	4.00 to 4.50
Cod, fresh	0.05 to 0.06
Salmon	0.05 to 0.06
Haddock	0.05 to 0.06
Blotters	0.05 to 0.06

GRAIN, ETC.	
Middling ear lot	22.00 to 23.00
Middling small lot	21.00 to 22.00
Barley, car lot	19.50 to 20.50
Feed (car lot)	19.50 to 20.50
Pressed hay (car lot)	12.50 to 13.50
Cottonseed meal	23.50 to 24.50
Cornmeal	3.50 to 4.00

OLDS.	
Pratt's Austral.	0.00 to 0.01
White Rose and Chas.	0.00 to 0.01
High grade Sarnia and Arc.	0.00 to 0.01
Light	0.00 to 0.01

Amey's Yarns Ugly
Uglier than the names they are. Why not remove the names? Putnam's War and Corn Eaters. All that is necessary. Fifty years ago the name of Putnam's was a name to be feared.

Close Saturday at 1 o'clock. St. John, N. B., Aug. 12, 1905.

WHY WE SELL SO MUCH CLOTHING.

We have been able to give better values than other stores, because we buy direct from the manufacturers, and by getting cash we save the salary of book-keeper and collector and have no "bad debts," and by getting cash can turn the money over 10 times a year instead of twice, and making a profit on every turn.

NOW we are selling SUITS worth \$5.00 to \$14.00 for \$3.95, \$5, \$6, \$8 and \$10.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 201 Union Street

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

For Killing Potato Bugs And Preventing Rust.

Is now becoming generally used. It is THE BEST as well as THE CHEAPEST. Every farmer should have the recipe, which is as follows:

6 pounds Blue Vitriol, 4 pounds Unslacked Lime, 4 ounces Paris Green, 30 Imperial gallons of Water, to be thoroughly mixed and used freely.

We can quote very low prices on Blue Vitriol and Paris Green

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Fredericton, Aug. 9--(Special)--The following provincial appointments are gazetted:

Queens-R. W. McLellan, to be judge of probate pro hac vice in reference to the estate of Robert Hetherington, deceased.

York-Linden L. Lewis, to be a justice of the peace; John B. Hawthorne to be provincial constable.

The capital stock of the Times Printing Company is increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

The following new companies have been incorporated:

William Lemont, James M. Lemont, L. A. Wilnot Lemont, and W. Brunswick Lemont, of Fredericton, and Fanny S. Johnson, of Toronto, as Lemont & Sons, Limited, with capital stock of \$25,000.

Arthur I. Trueman, Thomas F. Waito, George F. White, Frederick A. Peters,