

ALBERT SCOURGED BY FIRE TWENTY-THREE BUILDINGS BURNED

Blaze Started in Factory and was
Aided by Gale

LITTLE COULD BE
DONE TO CHECK IT

List of the Buildings Which Suffered—Loss \$35,000 to \$40,000 and Insurance Believed to be Light—E. H. Fairweather to Go to Albert Tomorrow.

Albert, N. B., July 9.—A disastrous fire swept the town of Albert, New Brunswick, on Friday afternoon, destroying some twenty-three houses and involving a loss of between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

The fire was first discovered in the building occupied by the Brewster Carriage Company and spread up both sides of Water street as far as the Baptist church. The church was saved.

In the opposite direction the conflagration was not checked until it reached the residence of L. V. McNulty.

The following is a partial list of the premises destroyed:

Brewster Carriage Factory.
John Bailey's shoe store.
W. W. Jones' residence and stable.
W. A. Trueman's law office.
C. McNulty's dwelling and millinery store.
Sample room and stables of the Royal Hotel owned by A. C. Peck, including a general store and warehouse.
Chas. McNulty's blacksmith shop.
T. B. Calhoun's basket factory.
The stable and sample rooms of the Commercial Hotel, also the warehouse and upper story occupied by Miles Gilbert.
Calhoun's buildings, including the tailor's shop of W. I. Whyte and the residence of Mrs. W. C. Phipps, Mrs. Calhoun and Chas. Urquhart in the upper part.

A building owned by Chas. McNulty, George V. Prescott's block store, The Globe Hotel.
H. Ely's photographic studio.
G. C. Prescott's store.

The residence of L. V. McNulty was saved but the barn was destroyed.

The lack of proper fire fighting appliances and an adequate water supply was greatly felt. As soon as the alarm was raised water was brought from the neighboring brooks and the river by teams and by means of ladders was poured on the burning buildings. The flames, however, were fanned by a strong wind and a gale at the time and very little effective force could for some time be offered to stem the course of the fire.

The fire was finally under control about 6 p. m., but continued smoldering and breaking out again until Saturday morning. No lives were lost but several minor burns were inflicted.

The more fortunate of the townspeople have thrown their houses open to those families who are suffering by the conflagration and everything possible is being done for their comfort.

The people of Albert endeavored some time ago to obtain legislation to supply the town with a water system but were refused on the score of the heavy expense. There was consequently no fire engine available and it was only by the united efforts of the community that an even greater loss was not sustained.

It is understood that the Norwich Union, Commercial Union, the Sun and the Queen fire insurance companies are among the St. John offices holding risks in Albert, but owing to the difficulty of securing details on account of Sunday intervening the amounts cannot be ascertained. It is, however, believed the insurance is small. Edgar H. Fairweather will leave for Albert tomorrow.

St. Martins Notes.
St. Martins, July 10.—The train of Saturday, which had been delayed at St. John, was well patronized. Among the passengers were Cudlip Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and a bride, returning from Sussex, where they had been on a short bridal trip. They will reside in St. Martins.

John Bailey, of St. John, spent the Sabbath here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. White.

Miss Desbie Hughes, Miss Annie Bailey and Master Arthur Bailey will spend a few weeks here with relatives.

Miss McNally, of Fredericton, spent Sabbath at the home of Councillor C. F. Black.

Mrs. C. D. Dykeman, of Upper Jemseg, and Mrs. G. Colwell, of St. John, spent the Sabbath here with friends.

Miss Bertha Cronk, who is taking a course in a Boston hospital in professional nursing, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cronk.

Miss Bertha Floyd, of Providence (R. I.), is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dunlop, of Fairview.

"WHEN I PUT OUT TO SEA"

Pathetic Document Penned on Verge of Eternity

A Message Left by the Late Geo. R. Batson, as He Committed His Soul to His Maker—Thoughts Which Stirred Campobello Man Just Before He Ended Life.

The St. Croix Courier publishes the following and it will interest friends of the late Geo. R. Batson, of Campobello, in St. John.

As the circumstances attending the tragic death of Geo. R. Batson at Campobello become known, the feeling of regret extends.

He was a man of generous, kindly nature and in the days of his prosperity his charity was large.

Something of the man's true character can be gleaned from the following pathetic document penned by himself just before he went to face his Maker, and found near him after his soul had taken its departure: My Dying Wish, Request and Orders.

1st. Let my funeral be as simple as possible.

2nd. No shroud, no grave clothes; and remember that flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.

3rd. I want no hearse. Let me be carried to the grave.

4th. I want my sister Martha to take charge of the house until my family arrives.

5th. Leave the interior of the house intact, everything as it is.

6th. Shed no idle tears; the flowers will bloom just the same; forget my faults.

7th. I had good qualities, remember them to my wife and children. They are due here soon. I can be a burden to no one longer. God in Heaven bless and comfort them; and I pray, and I have prayed, He may forgive my many sins. I can stand this strain no longer. May God have mercy on my soul.

(Signed) GEO. R. BATSON.
June 24, 1905.

CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN IN ANNUAL SESSION

Pleasant River, N. S., July 7.—The 25th annual meeting of the Congregational Women's Board of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at Pleasant River, N. S., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The prayer meeting, led by Mrs. C. H. Dearborn, was well attended.

At 9:45 the business session commenced, the president, Mrs. C. Moore, Kewick Ridge, in the chair, and after the roll call of delegates, reports on the work of the year were read and adopted.

The report of the secretary, Miss Trueman, and the treasurer, Mrs. F. Robertson, were read and adopted.

Miss Mary Mitchell, superintendent of Mission Boards, reported on the year's work in her department.

The president's annual message, "Our Plain Duty," was most excellent address and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to her.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. C. Moore, Kewick Ridge (N. S.); secretary, Miss Ida Barker, Sheffield (N. B.); treasurer, Mrs. F. Robertson, St. John (N. B.); and vice-presidents, Mrs. J. M. Cox, Truro (N. S.); and Mrs. W. E. Brown, St. John (N. B.); superintendent of mission boards, Miss M. Mitchell, Kewick Ridge (N. B.).

At 3:30 o'clock Miss Lora Fuller conducted a very interesting paper by Miss M. Mitchell on "Opportunities" was read by Miss Fuller.

An item of interest to all was the reading of letters from one of the missionaries at Porto, Brazil—Mrs. McEwen—who told of the life and work in that far off station.

The plan of work committee submitted the following report: We would like this year to recommend an advance on what has been done in former years. Knowing that stagnation means death to any good work and to remain at the same figures year after year will never stimulate progress.

Therefore we recommended: 1st. That we pledge \$300 to our home work.

2nd. That we pledge \$275 to our African work.

The evening session was again attended by a large number who greatly enjoyed the proceedings.

Mrs. W. S. Pritchard led the praise service at 7:45 and Mrs. S. Hendry read a paper on home missions.

A trio of ministerial brethren, Revs. Cox, Ball, and Anthony, sang "The Ninety and Nine," a very pleasing manner.

Rev. J. K. Unsworth, of Hamilton (Ont.), gave an address on foreign missions, the subject of which was "Heralds." The speaker gave story after story of the bravery of those who thought it little to give up their lives for the advancement of Christ's cause, all being listened to with marked attention by those present.

It is seldom the cause of missions is presented to an audience in a manner so full of life and earnestness as it was laid before us by Mr. Unsworth.

The meeting closed by singing "Greenland's Joy Mountains" and the benediction by Rev. W. S. Pritchard.

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THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL INCENDIARY

Anna May Corbett Confesses to Firing Benefactor's Buildings

Was Responsible for the Recent Destructive Fire on the Outskirts—Declares She Burned a Neighbor's House at Five Islands Where She Formerly Lived.

Amherst, July 10.—(Special)—Readers of The Telegraph will remember the account of a destructive fire that occurred on June 15th last, when the barns, stable and slaughter house of Augustus Bradshaw with thirteen head of fat cattle and other valuable contents were destroyed. At the time Mr. Bradshaw suspected the fire was the work of an incendiary, but the suspicion was kept very quiet in order that the guilty party might be discovered.

It now appears, from the confession of a thirteen-year-old girl, who made her home with Mr. Ackery, Bradshaw's former man, that she not only set fire to the barn, but on several occasions attempted to burn the house of the Ackerys, and has since coming to Amherst, been treated with the greatest kindness.

The incendiary habit seems to be a mania with her. She says that some time ago she set fire to a neighbor's house at Five Islands. She is at present under strict surveillance at Mr. Ackery's, awaiting the decision as to what action will be taken.

SUSSEX MASONS MARCH TO CHURCH

Sussex, July 10.—Zion Lodge, F. and A. M., made their annual visit to Trinity church last evening in honor of St. John's day. Owing to the rain of last Sunday the march was postponed till last evening. The lodge turned out in full regalia, with a few visiting brethren present.

Rev. Scoville Neale, chaplain of the lodge, preached a very appropriate sermon, which was listened to with much interest, especially by the Masons. The choir had prepared special and select music, which was appreciated very much by all. Mrs. Heene, of Toronto, sang a beautiful solo.

The town of Sussex, which has been pointed red for the last two weeks, is again left alone in its quietness. All the warriors, with the exception of a few stragglers, which were left behind to look after stores and clean up the grounds, left on Saturday.

The special trains were a little behind their schedule time in getting away. This was due to the soldiers overleaping themselves on a Sunday morning. The double trains were fatigued from their severe engagement of the day before. But everything passed off quietly, and as the trains pulled out, the bands played and the warriors sang that old familiar song, Auld Lang Syne.

ROUTE OF G. T. P. KNOWN SOON

It is expected that in about ten days the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through this province will be definitely known.

It is believed also that the engineers have found a feasible route to bring the line through Chipman.

Senator King and Geo. McAvity, who have accepted the position of commissioners of the Central Railway, have been called for tenders for improvements recommended in the report of Gilmour Brown, C. E., who recently went over the road and made a thorough inspection. It is understood, although all of the report has not yet been given out, that the improvements will include bridges at Norton, Codys, the Washademoak, and also considerable new trestle work. Mr. Brown found that the road bed has been greatly improved, and that the rails are in excellent condition—that the new portion of the line is quite the equal of the I. C. R.

The tenders for the work are called to close on 25th inst.

THE FIRST REGULAR SERVICE ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER

Interesting Tales of Pioneer Settlers in New Brunswick, Nehemiah Beckwith, Hugh Quinton, and John Jones—James Quinton the First Baby Born of English Parents in the City.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

Not a little information has already been given in the preceding chapters of this history concerning the first English settlers on the River St. John, and the Nehemiah Beckwith, who lived chiefly at Lorne in Connecticut. Two brothers, Samuel and John, emigrated from that place to Nova Scotia in 1760, in consequence of the inducements offered by Governor Lawrence to New Englanders to occupy the lands vacated by the Acadians. A fleet of 22 vessels from Connecticut, carrying 1,000 men, sailed from New Haven on the 4th day of June, and the settlers landed near the town of Cornwallis. Nehemiah Beckwith was born at Lorne, February 29, 1756, and was the seventh, and youngest, child of Samuel Beckwith by his wife Miriam, who was a daughter of Richard Martin. At the time of his arrival in "blue land" he was little more than four years old. The exact date of his arrival at Marguerville is uncertain, but it was probably not long before the 16th December, 1780, when—as we learn from old Sunbury County records—he purchased half of lot No. 78 in Upper Marguerville from Joseph Dunphy for \$200. Nehemiah Beckwith is described in the deed of conveyance as "late of Cornwallis but now of Marguerville, Trader." Mr. Beckwith was quite an enterprising man in the early days of New Brunswick. He was the first to attempt the establishment of a regular communication by water between St. John and Fredericton, and for that purpose built in August, 1784, a scow or tow-boat to ply between Parrtown and St. John. A little later he built at Marguerville (or Gilbert's Island) a ship called the Lord Sheffield, which he sold on the stocks in May, 1789, to Genl. Benedict Arnold. In consequence of sharp practices the part of Arnold he was financially ruined. However, in a few years he succeeded in extricating himself from his difficulties and again became an enterprising and useful citizen. At the first general election in this province Mr. Beckwith and James Simonds were candidates for the County of Sunbury, their opponent being Capt. Richard Vanderburg and William Hubbard. The election was conducted after the old fashioned style of open voting, and lasted several days, during which the poll was held in succession at the principal centres. After a sharp party contest between the old inhabitants and the loyalists, the former were outvoted and Beckwith consequently defeated. This election helped to intensify the ill-will and jealousy already existing between the "old" and "new" inhabitants. Mr. Beckwith married Miss Julia Le Bign and had several children, as being centrally situated he met his death by drowning in 1815. His son, the late John A. Beckwith, born in Fredericton, December 18th, 1810, filled many high offices. He was for a time mayor of Fredericton, chairman of the provincial Board of Agriculture, a director of the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway, and a member of the House of Assembly. His son Harry Beckwith was for several years mayor of Fredericton; another son, Charles W., was for years city clerk, and a third, Adolphus G., filled for some time the position of chief engineer of the provincial public works department. A daughter, James Quinton, was born to him at Fredericton, and she is the mother of J. Douglas Hazen, M. P. P.

Another Pioneer, Hugh Quinton.

Hugh Quinton, who was one of the pioneers who came to St. John in 1762 with Captain Francis Peabody, was born in Cheshire, New Hampshire, in 1741. Being severely injured, while only a lad in his teens, in one of his father's wars, he was sent to the military hospital at Crown Point in the French war. His wife, Elizabeth Christie of Londonderry, New Hampshire, was born in the same year as her husband. They were married at the age of twenty and came to St. John a year later. According to the late John Quinton (who was Hugh Quinton's grandson and derived much of his information directly from his grandmother's lips) Hugh and his wife Elizabeth arrived in St. John on the 28th August, 1762, and on their arrival found shelter at the Old Fort Frederic barracks in Carleton where, on the night of the day of their arrival, their first child James Quinton was born; to him therefore appertains the honor of being the first child of English speaking parents born at St. John. Not long afterwards Hugh Quinton went up the river to Marguerville, of which township he was one of the first settlers. He was a man of legal education and was an "Innholder," from which it is evident he furnished entertainment to travellers, or kept a "tavern." In those days the keeper of a tavern was usually quite an important personage. Many of the first religious services at Marguerville were held at the centrally situated and commodious house of Hugh Quinton, who was one of the majority of the settlers. He was himself a member of the Congregational Church. In 1774 he sold his lot of land opposite Middle Island, and removed to Manawagoshish in the township of Conway where, as we learn from an enumeration of the year 1780, he owned a large tract of land, and he lived with his family, comprising ten persons in all, in a small log house, his stock of domestic animals including 2 horses, 4 oxen and bulls, 5 cows, 6 young cattle, 13 sheep and 5 swine. In common with the majority of the settlers he was a member of the "rebels." He was one of the "rebel committee," formed at Marguerville in May, 1776, and accompanied Colonel Jonathan Eddy in his quixotic expedition against the Indians. He was one of the first to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, and he was one of the first to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, and he was one of the first to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

At the peace in 1783 he drew a lot in Parrtown, at the corner of Charlotte and Princess streets, (where the residence of the late Dr. John Berry was) and he lived there until his death in 1835. He was the ancestor of all of the name who are now resident in the province.

An Invasion of the St. John

The invasion of the late Hon. Thomas R. Jones and many others of the name in the province, claims a little notice at our hands. His grandfather came to America from Wales about the year 1700, accompanied by his family. They landed at Newburyport, settling, a little later, at Amesbury. This immigrant ancestor met his death at the hands of the Indians. John Jones, who came to St. John, was the youngest of his father's children. He learned the ship-carpenter's trade, and came to St. John with William Hazen in 1775 as a master workman to build ships for the firm of Hazen, Simonds and White. The first time he was burned by a party of marauders from Machias. Mr. Jones' employers paid him his daily wages for some time, in order to retain his services, under the impression that the Revolution was not yet begun, and that they would be able to return to work as usual.

During this waiting period Jones was not entirely idle—at least he found time to marry a New England girl, Mary Hilderick by name, who was visiting at the home of her brother-in-law Samuel Peabody. The marriage ceremony was performed by George Bay, Esquire, a neighboring justice of the peace. The ravages of the Yankee privateers that infested the shores of the Bay of Fundy obliged Mr. Jones and nearly all his neighbors of the Township of Conway to move to the place where they were now living. Mr. Jones' wife was kept to sew for the British landed eventually at Manawagoshish Cove near the house of Samuel Peabody and were guided by Messrs. Jones, Peabody and others through the woods to the place where the enemy were camped on the west side of the river near the falls. The Americans were apprised of their coming and had ambushed themselves—some of them climbing into trees. Major Studholme sent out flanking parties, which fired upon the enemy from either side, killing eight of their number, who were buried in one grave near the spot where they fell; the rest fled terror-stricken with all possible speed to Machias. John Jones at first went up the river to Jemess Point, which was then covered with white oak trees. John became a privateer, and he was one of the first to become a privateer, removed to the head of Long Reach and settled at the place called "Coy's Mistake" on Kemble Manor, where he had a property of 400 acres of land. It would be quite impossible in this chapter to trace the history of the Jones family, but it is worth noting that a curious circumstance connected with this mail, namely, that letters from Halifax to St. John were first carried to Fredericton, as the headquarters of the province, and then returned to St. John. This involved a delay of about a week in delivery. Naturally the benefits of such a system did not strike the citizens of the commercial metropolis at all favorably, and the consequence was for the better. The house of John Jones, at the head of Long Reach, was a favorite stopping place for travellers in early times, and the reputation of the family for hospitality was proverbial. The loyalist settlers at Kingston during the summer of 1783 met with much kindness from the Jones family while they were living in their canvas tents and busily engaged in the construction of log houses and in making preparations for the ensuing winter.

Apohaqui Items.

Apohaqui, July 10.—There has been very great heat for the last three days, but Sunday was very hot, more than ninety in the shade below 2 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Copp went to Fredericton Thursday. Mr. Copp being a delegate to the High Court of Foresters which met there.

Misses May Foster, Leona Tingley and Ella Stuart have returned from Hillsboro where they have been visiting examination papers for Normal School entrance were sent to St. John by Mr. Foster.

Miss Grace Hick, of Point Wolfe, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Copp.

Riverside Notes.

Riverside, Albert county, July 9.—Mrs. Fred Payne, of Amherst, returned to her home on Friday, Mrs. Abner Payne accompanied her, having announced a short visit.

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The report of Gilmour Brown, C. E., on the Central Railway, was considered yesterday by the Premier, Tweedie, Attorney-General Pugsley and Commissioners King and McAvity. As the matter is of special importance and it is regarded as essential that the necessary improvements should be made and the liabilities discharged by the amount made available by the legislature at the last session, it was considered of desirable to look into it very carefully before coming to a conclusion as to what action should be taken.

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PARLIAMENT TO MEET EARLIER IN FUTURE

(Continued from page 1.)

brought down earlier, but the government was waiting for a reply from the imperial authorities concerning Halifax and Esquimaux and had decided to delay until that reply was given. It had not been received yet, but the government had concluded that it must now go ahead and vote the money for these defences as though it had been given.

There was some reason for the delay in the public works items because the minister had to go before his constituency in the middle of the session.

Laurier Willing for Earlier Sessions.

Sir Wilfrid agreed that it would be well to expedite the business of the session and was glad to find the opposition in its present frame of mind. Personally he favored an early start and a short session.

He endorsed the proposition for meeting in November. That might not be possible this year as there would not be time for the changing of the fiscal year, and there was an important tariff commission which it would be desirable should prepare its report for the next session. Therefore he proposed that the next session should begin early in January, and the next as well as all following should start in November or December.

Another proposal for the shortening of the session was the revising of the order of the house which had not been touched since 1878. With an earlier meeting of the house revision of the rules and business ready when the house did meet, there was no reason why parliament should not get through its work in four months.

Sir Frederick Borden proceeded to show the growing interest that was being taken in Canada in military matters. He said that the duty of the militia was to aid the civil power in maintaining peace and order, and the country against an invasion from without. Canada, he was glad to say, was a position to do both through its militia system. The Swiss militia army was sufficient for its needs and in a like way the Canadian militia would be sufficient for the protection of Canada.

Militia Sufficient to Defend Canada.

The minister showed that in 1885 the militia, under the sole control of the dominion government, put down the North-west rebellion. The Fenian invasion was repelled by the Canadian militia.

What, he asked, was necessary to make the militia efficient? He answered that by saying that the first was sound administration, and the next sufficient money to permit of being carried out. The peace establishment should contain all the elements necessary to take its place to make an effective force in the time of war.

Sir Frederick proceeded to show that Canada had now taken the last step for the assumption of the responsibility on the part of Canada of everything for the defence of the country by taking over Halifax and Esquimaux garrisons from the imperial authorities. He then went into the correspondence which took place between both governments—that is the dominion and the imperial in regard to this matter.

Sir Frederick held that Canada ought not to consent to any arrangements with Britain that would lessen the control of the dominion over its militia force or make any payment over which the dominion parliament would not have control.

Mr. Foster did not see that the minister should have objected to the suggestion from Mr. Broderick to establish a militia force raised in Canada and liable to be sent abroad, since the dominion would have entire control.

Sir Frederick said that neither then nor now or at any time was there any power under the law to send any part of the militia for service abroad. That had to be done voluntarily. For his own part he thought it was undesirable to have any special corps or militia, as ex-Fenian Barton, of Australia would have said, for service abroad.

In regard to the statement that the de-

Peace Footing Should Be 60,000

The military members of the militia council in a memorandum presented to parliament by Sir Frederick Borden, expressed the opinion that to provide for a first line of defence 100,000 strong, the peace footing of the Canadian militia should be maintained up to at least 60,000.

The memorandum speaks of the desirability of raising mounted corps in the eastern townships of Quebec and in New Brunswick for the protection of these frontiers. At least 2,300 officers and men will be required to man the forts at Halifax and Esquimaux. Aside from this service the work of Canada's permanent militia will be to instruct the militia in military duties.

The militia council is impressed with organizing in connection with the Canadian militia already provided. Another task must be raised in the early future is what is known as a pay corps.

All the militia estimates were passed.

Salisbury Happenings.

Salisbury, N. B., July 10.—The home of J. Wallace Taylor was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Thursday, July 6. The contracting parties were Miss Lulu M. Taylor and Noble E. Sharpe, one of our popular merchants. A large number of guests from Albert, Kings and Westmorland counties were present.

The bride received many beautiful and useful presents. The Rev. A. A. Allaby officiated, while other clergymen present were Rev. E. C. Corey, of Pettoicade, Rev. Isaac Howie and Rev. W. H. Perry, of Salisbury.

It being a beautiful day, the wedding was out on the lawn. The many friends of the happy young couple wish them every happiness.

Dr. J. A. MacNaughton, of Moncton, was in town a few days last week.

Mrs. S. A. Holstead, of Bellevue (Fla.), arrived Thursday and will spend a few weeks in Salisbury, the guest of her brother, H. C. Barnes.

Mrs. Darling, of Boston, arrived Thursday and will be for a few weeks the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wm. MacNaughton.

Miss Mabel Sherwood, of Hillsboro, was in Salisbury Thursday.

Mrs. H. Lavigne, of Boston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. A. Wright.

Mrs. Clancy Steves, of this place; A. Spencer, of P. E. Island, and A. L. Stewart, of Hillsboro, spent a few days, recently, very pleasantly on a camping and fishing expedition on the Duncan brook.