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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 3, 1904.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Japanese assault upon the fortified Russian position at Liao Yang is properly described as a great battle. These actions are notable by reason of the enormous forces occupied, though it can hardly be said that these huge bodies of men were really engaged in the fighting line. We have the statement that the Japanese front around the Russian position extended over nine miles, which is doubtless true, and that the number concentrated at Liao Yang was not less than 250,000. The Russian corps within the semicircle, holding a fortified and selected interior position, are said to include 150,000 to 200,000. This force, with the advantage of position, should be superior to the attacking armies. During the first day's fighting at Liao Yang, which has been reported with some clearness, Kuropatkin seems to have made full use of the advantages. It is stated that on two occasions when some of his columns were about to be turned he suddenly brought forward reserves, and outnumbered and outflanked the enemy. This shows the value of the inside position, and of a strong cavalry force. The Japanese are virtually without mounted troops.

But in spite of the great number of troops supposed to have been engaged on Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding the fanatical fury of the assaults, and the reported great strength of both sides, the fighting was far less deadly than in historical battles between smaller armies. The accounts tell of 3,000 Russians, and perhaps a larger number of Japanese, killed and wounded in one terrible day's fighting. It is comfortable to know that such fierce conflicts can occur under modern conditions with such a moderate record of casualties.

If we turn back to the Franco-German war of 1870 we find that at Worth, where McMahon with some 45,000 men faced the much larger army of the Crown Prince, the former lost 6,000 and the victorious attacking party nearly double that number in killed and wounded. At Gravelotte, where the number of troops engaged more nearly approached that at Liao Yang, 178,000 Germans attacked 140,000 French in position. The loss of the victorious Germans was 500 killed outright and three times as many wounded. The French loss was supposed to be somewhat less. These are Muller's figures, but a table of war statistics makes the number engaged 396,000 and the losses 62,000, which probably includes prisoners. At Sedan, where about 120,000 French were surprised and surrounded by more than double their number, they fought until 3,000 were killed and 14,000 wounded, the enemy losing half that number. If we go back a little farther to the short war between Germany and Austria we are told that at Sadowa, Austria lost 4,190 killed and 11,900 wounded, while the Prussians acknowledged a loss of 11,000.

Compared with this slaughter the fighting in Manchuria does not appear to be so deadly as some of the accounts would indicate. Two per cent. of the troops engaged is a small per-

centage compared with 31 per cent. at Borodino, 23 per cent. at Waterloo and 10 to 12 per cent. in the battles of Sadowa and Gravelotte.

But that is so much the better. If the business can be done with a smaller loss war is by so much deprived of its terrors.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

The general election campaign in progress in Newfoundland presents confusing features. Sir Robert Bond, the leader of the government, has been opposed in the house by a small body under Mr. Morine. The latter gentleman, who is the ablest of the public men of Newfoundland, and was the leading mind of the Winter government, has resigned his party command owing to the professional demand upon him as the solicitor for the Read company. He has, however, retained his seat in the house and is a candidate for re-election at Bonaville. Mr. Goodridge, a former premier, has accepted the opposition leadership, and Mr. Morrison, who recently resigned from the bench, is acting with him. Meanwhile Sir William Whiteway, who was for many years and on more than one occasion prime minister of the colony, has returned to political life after a considerable period of retirement. This aged statesman—he is in his seventy-seventh year—had Sir Robert Bond as junior associate when he was last in office. But Sir William declares that he is moved to return to public life by the offences and errors of the Bond government. His manifesto, issued a week ago, is practically an announcement that Sir William appears as the leader of a proposed reform party. It is an invitation to all who approve his platform and have confidence in his sincerity to join in the effort to depose the Bond government. Sir William strongly condemns the sale of the Newfoundland railway to the Read company by the former government, and still more strongly denounces the subsequent contract made with Read by the Bond government. He proposes an advanced educational policy, the establishment of local councils for the maintenance of highways and other works, a scheme of fishermen's life insurance, better protection of forests, and provision for the cold storage of fish. Sir William Whiteway has always been in favor of union with Canada, and was once a delegate to Ottawa on a confederation mission. But like all other public men in the colony, he declares that confederation is not now an issue.

A PEOPLE'S RAILWAY.

A change of government following the next Dominion election will not prevent the completion of a new transcontinental railway system. The construction by the people of Canada of another railway across the continent is the policy of both parties. As leader of the next government, Mr. Borden will cause the work of construction to go forward. There will not be much loss of time.

But Mr. Borden's government will not pay seven-eighths of the cost of 3,000 miles of railway and then hand over the whole property to a group of promoters who have carefully avoided the expenditure of a cent of their own money. He does not propose that the country shall pay for the railway, and that the Grand Trunk, Senator Cox and Premier Parent shall own and operate it. The transcontinental railway, built under the Borden regime and paid for by the people of Canada, will belong to the people of Canada.

If the liberal conservatives win the coming elections the people of Canada will say what rates shall be charged for freight on this railway. It will be for the people to say whether Canadians shall be driven from the service of the road to make room for foreigners. They will determine whether the railway is to be worked to Portland or to a Canadian port as a winter terminus. There will be no appointing of a commissioner and appealing to an alien law in order to get a chance for the employment of competent Canadians. It will not be necessary to go to law to make the railway management forward goods by Canadian routes. There will be no begging Mr. Hays as a personal favor not to take all the traffic to Portland. The Borden programme will make the new transcontinental the people's road, and not the promoters' road. It will belong to the shareholders who pay for the road, and not to those who pay for the elections.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

In selecting Miss Stockton to take the superintendence of the system of kindergarten teaching for the republic of Chili the government of that state has paid a high tribute to a New Brunswick lady. Miss Stockton has been in the country only four years and has had to acquire a working knowledge of the Spanish language since she went. Chili is by far the most enlightened and progressive of the South American republics. It maintains a stable government, and a good national credit. The educational system begins with free public schools and leads up to two universities, of which the one controlled by the state gives courses in law, medicine, letters, science and the fine arts. The state maintains normal schools, a conservatory of music, schools of arts and trades, a school for the deaf and for

the blind. It may be assumed that with a system so highly organized the educational authorities know what they want and that they do not choose a superintendent without having satisfied themselves of her capacity.

A FAITHLESS COMPANY.

Before the Intercolonial-Grand Trunk arbitration now being held in Montreal, testimony is being brought to prove that the Grand Trunk has deliberately violated its agreement made with the government in 1893. Traffic manager Tiffin swore yesterday that, notwithstanding its promise and its protests, the Grand Trunk had been consistently diverting traffic from the I. C. R.

The company which thus shows the value of its pledges is the one to whose unsecured assurance the government has entrusted the future of St. John and all other Canadian ports on the Atlantic coast, which hope to share in the traffic of the new transcontinental railway. The only surety we have that any of the traffic will come in this direction is the unsupported declaration of this company that nothing will be done prejudicial to Canadian ports. There is nothing in the contract to bind them to live up to this declaration; there is no provision for any penalty should they again fully go the way that profits them best, regardless of pledges. The government has repeatedly refused to insert any such binding clauses in spite of the protests of the opposition and in spite of recent proofs of the worthlessness of the company's word.—Star.

MEMORIALS TO STATESMEN.

A monument is likely to be erected to the late Hon. Peter Mitchell. The people of Newcastle are moving in the matter and the memorial will be placed in the shire town of Northumberland, where was his home. This tribute to the memory of a distinguished statesman, who had an important share in the history of the province before confederation, and who was one of the organizers and first rulers of the Dominion of Canada, is in every way fitting. In self-governing countries political strife rages round the leading public men. Their lot is cast in the midst of controversial issues and while most of them are so happy as to be personally on good terms with their neighbors of both parties, their political comradeships are in a narrower circle. They do not expect support and approval from those who disapprove of their policy and have no confidence in their associates, even though such neighbors meet them cordially and are personally attached to them. But there comes a time when the public services of a man who has accomplished an important work, or has had a large share in shaping the destiny of his country, are recognized by all classes and parties. He does not always live to see it, but where he does he has the experience to know that such recognition does not involve the acceptance of all his doctrines or the endorsement of all his methods. Mr. Mitchell was the sort of man to make strenuous supporters and strenuous opponents. He was not born for a calm political atmosphere. He received in his day a fair measure of praise and blame from each political party. But the time has come when all New Brunswickers, and especially those of his own county, can do honor to his public services, to his capacity and energy and when they may join in giving permanent form to their appreciation.

Some eight years ago the project of erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Leonard Tilley or establishing some other form of memorial to that eminent man was undertaken. An organization was effected, and subscriptions received. The movement was suspended at the time for some reason and has not been revived. The treasurer, Mr. George Robertson, has a certain amount deposited to the credit of the fund. It does not need to be said that Sir Leonard Tilley was one of the fathers of confederation, that he held cabinet second only to that of the leader; that during a considerable period he was the leading public man in this province; that he served two terms as lieutenant governor, and that he enjoyed the love and respect of all who knew him. During the whole of his political life he represented St. John at Fredericton and Ottawa. He lived here when his official position did not compel him to reside elsewhere, and here he died. St. John should have some memorial of this favorite son, and there seems to be no reason why the movement begun so well in 1896 should not be resumed and carried to a conclusion. Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Mitchell were comrades and fellow workers at an important period of the history of the country, and it would not be out of place if they should be contemporaries in the honor paid them by the province which they served.

Harvey Smith, Mariner Smith and Percy Russell, three strapping young men of this village, left today for the Northwest, to remain for the harvesting, and if things are to their liking may locate there.

The schooner E. Merriam sailed yesterday for Boston with plaster for the New England Adamant Co.

Miss L. M. Clark of St. John is visiting at the home of Mrs. West.

revolt, and the chartered company which controlled the country was under a cloud. In the circumstances he showed great capacity and resource, succeeding first in restoring order and afterward in establishing good feeling with the native chiefs. Lord Grey was one of that far seeing group of statesmen explorers to whom the empire is indebted for the possession of the immense area of Central South Africa. Like his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, he is an ardent but conservative imperialist, but there is no danger that he will impose his views upon the people of Canada.

ATHOL.

ATHOL, Aug. 28.—Willie Reid is home for the holidays, having been attending Pictou Academy, where he led his class, taking B with an aggregate of 87. He intends taking a college course.

Letters have been received from Rev. and Mrs. Scott announcing their safe arrival in Illinois, where they are stopping en route to visit their daughter, Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. H. C. Lawrence has gone to Sydney to remain a while with her sister, Mrs. Moore. Mrs. McKay is the daughter of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Dodd. Miss Bertha Cameron spent several weeks with Mrs. Boss. Mrs. Dimock of Parrsboro was also Mrs. Boss' guest. The Misses Flora and Jean Fung, who have been home for a week or two, spent Sunday with friends in Collingwood. J. L. Hunter and John W. Fields and Miss Emma Scott spent last Sunday at the former's home. Mrs. Emily Welch is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Gilroy. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have removed to the place here recently purchased from Luther Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will retain their home with them, having a life lease.

Fred McCobe is building a fine house near the church and hall, which improves the looks of the school hill. Mrs. Darr, Boston, is spending a month at the home of her uncle, Rev. D. McKee. David Mills of Massachusetts is visiting his son, Alec Mills, at Athol.

Mr. D. J. Smith, who has been here last year in Little Falls, is teaching here this year. Miss Lavers, Parrsboro, is teaching in Southampton. Miss Essie Sproul in South Brook, Miss F. G. G. P. 78th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The Borden match was 7 shots at 500 yards without aids, verifiers, or the other things. A protest was entered against the score of Capt. Stuart of B. C. because the painted lines on his rifle were not rubbed off. The match committee, however, allowed the score, believing he acted through ignorance of the rules.

Cup, medalion and \$19. Corp. John D. 6th D. C. R. O. 35; \$19, Major Moore, 20th, 35; \$15, Pte. Snider, 8th R. E. 34; \$13, Sergt. Harmon, 1st C. A. 34; \$13, Sergt. Mitchell, 13th R. 34; \$10, Pte. Elmitt, 43rd, 34; \$9, Pte. Leack, 20, 34; \$8.50, Capt. J. D. Stuart, 6th D. C. R. O. 34.

Maritime winners were: \$5, Capt. Forbes, 73, 34; \$4, Lt. Vroom, 89th, 34; \$4, Capt. G. O. R. 34; \$4, G. M. Whyte, 69, 32; \$4, Gunner Cook, 1st C. A. 62.

Following were Tyro prizes of \$4 each: O. J. Kilham, Truro R. A. 32; Sergt. Barlow, 69th, 31; Corp. Messervy, 1st C. A. 31.

Ross match, 500 yards, shots unlimited, but confined to 2 minutes at 1,000 yards, ten shots at 500 range. The principal winners were: \$20, Lt. J. C. Forbes, 73, 32; \$15, Pte. G. Bennett, 62nd, 32; Private Macintosh, 43rd, 31; Sergt. Russell, G. G. F. 310; Sergt. Pugh, R. C. G. A. 310; Lt. Bout, 6th, 310; Sergt. Moore, 57th, 310; Capt. J. G. Hutchison, 48th, 310; Capt. Richardson, 5th C. A. 310; Corp. Ellis, G. G. F. 309.

The above will constitute next year's Bisleys team except Willoughby, who is ineligible by reason of the fact that he is not a member of the Canadian militia. The next in order are: Corp. Brayshaw, 5th C. A. 309; Capt. Smith, 69th, 309; Private Armstrong, 10th R. G. 309; Lt. Cunningham, 6th, 309; Sergt. Simpson, 10th R. G. 307.

Maritime province winners of \$4 included Major Flowers, P. C. A. 304; O. Bigelow, Moncton, 82; Capt. Carter, 63rd, 36; \$4, Capt. Black, 73th, 36; Tyro prizes of \$4 each: Capt. Charlton, 69th, 35; Sergt. Crooks, 1st C. A. 35; Capt. Shaw, 63rd, 35; Sgt. Stephens, 34; Pte. Gates, 69th, 33.

Borden team prizes, 6 officers or men: \$48, 6th D. C. R. O. 36; 190, Royal Grenadiers; 2nd team, 190; 3rd team, 187.

James Bird, jr., has purchased Ralph Harrison's farm, and the latter has bought out Alex. Mill's, who will later remove to the states.

Levi and Guilford Brown have gone for a health and pleasure trip to Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Pugsley have been enjoying a visit from their brother, Mr. and Mrs. Trites of Lowell, Mass., whom they have not seen for ten years. They have also been visiting other members of their family in Moncton and their mother, Mrs. Trites, in Hillsboro.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, Aug. 31.—The examination of Hiram Beechin and Edward Cole of Hopewell Cape, who were arrested some time ago on a charge of burning barn belonging to John Christopher, was finished today before Justice W. O. Wright, Beechin being sent up for trial and Cole discharged. Beechin, who is a deaf mute, has asked for a speedy trial.

Harvey Smith, Mariner Smith and Percy Russell, three strapping young men of this village, left today for the Northwest, to remain for the harvesting, and if things are to their liking may locate there.

The schooner E. Merriam sailed yesterday for Boston with plaster for the New England Adamant Co.

Miss L. M. Clark of St. John is visiting at the home of Mrs. West.

Bisley Team For Next Year.

Some Excellent Shooting at D. R. A. Matches—Austrian Marksman Leads in the Aggregate—

Maritime Prize Winners.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—The riflemen were again favored with fine weather. Two matches were shot, the Harold L. Borden and the Ross.

The following team Gillespie declared this morning: Gillespie challenged cup match, open to members of the Canadian forces, is awarded to the team making the highest aggregate in the Bankers' Walker, Macdougall and Dominion matches. The cup with the first cash prize of \$30 was won by the 6th D. C. O. R. 12th. The winning team were Corp. W. Miller, Capt. W. H. Forest, Lt. H. J. Ferris, Lt. T. Cunningham, Col. Sergt. Moscorp, Capt. J. Duff-Stewart, \$10 prize, 5th Regt. C. A. 1,352. Next in order, G. G. F. 1,447; 10th Royal Grenadiers, 1,345; 12th Regt., 1,230; Tyro Bankers' shooting were Q. O. Rifles, 43rd; 48th Highlanders, 10th; R. G.'s second team 1st Regt. C. A. 90th. The lowest score was about 168.

The Kirkpatrick match, comprising the highest aggregate score in the Walker and Dominion matches for the Kirkpatrick cup and \$30, was won by British Columbia, team 728. The team was as follows: Capt. J. Duff-Stewart, W. H. Hart McHarg, Lt. G. A. Boulton, Sergt. J. Moscorp, Corp. A. Brashaw, Lt. H. C. Chamberlain, Price, G. G. F. 78th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The Caron cup and \$20, for tyro teams making the highest aggregate score at 500 and 600 yards in the Tyro Bankers' Macdougall and Dominion matches, was won by the 10th Royal Grens, 544; second prize, \$10, 43rd D. C. O. R., 541. Next in order was 1st Regt., 535; Queen's Own Rifles, 535.

The Borden match was 7 shots at 500 yards without aids, verifiers, or the other things. A protest was entered against the score of Capt. Stuart of B. C. because the painted lines on his rifle were not rubbed off. The match committee, however, allowed the score, believing he acted through ignorance of the rules.

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Laurier will return to Ottawa from Bale Chaleurs Sept. 13th. Private Perry of Vancouver, winner of the King's prize at Bisleys, paid a visit to Rockville today. He was well received.

The customs revenue for the Dominion for the month of August was \$3,860,897, being \$46,870 less than for the same period last year.

The post office department has decided to issue no more letter cards, as for some time past there has been practically no demand for them.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—This has been one of the greatest shooting days in connection with the D. R. A. Scores were very high. The Columbia team again covered themselves with glory. The top man in Bisleys aggregate is an Australian rifleman, Willoughby, on his way home from Bisleys.

The first stage of the Governor General's match consisted of shots each at King's ranges; possible 105. The first 150 will compete in the second stage tomorrow.

Capt. Forrest, Sixth Rifles, was top scorer, his total being 102; next Capt. Hutchison, 48th, 101; Private Willoughby, Australia, 101; Sergt. Thompson, 12th, 101; Capt. Rennie, C. C. R. 101; Sergt. Kelley, 10th, 100; Corp. McInnes, 30th, 100; Private D. Eacott, 48th, 100; Pte. Bennett, 43rd, 99; Lt. Cunningham, 6th, 99.

Principal scorers among maritime province men were as follows: Sergt. Travers, 1st C. A. 97; Corp. Messervy, 1st C. A. 95; Pte. Bigelow, Moncton, 95; Private Haystead, 63rd, 95; Lieut. Sutherland, 78th, 94.

There were no money prizes at this stage, except 22 prizes of \$4 each to Tyros, which included Sergt. Travers, 1st C. A. 97; Corp. Messervy, 1st C. A. 95; Pte. Bigelow, Moncton, 95; Private Haystead, 63rd, 95; Lieut. Sutherland, 78th, 94.

Transvaal cup and medal, awarded to the competitors who had served in South Africa, the highest score in first stage of Governor General's, was won by Private W. A. Smith, G. G. F. 97, with a score of 97. London Merchants' cup, shot for by eight members of any provincial association, 10 rounds each at 800 and 900 yards, cup and \$80, was won by Ontario Rifle Association, 724; B. C. Association, 680; 689; Quebec Association, \$40, 688. Next in order, Nova Scotia, 678; P. E. Island, 667; New Brunswick, 638; Manitoba, 631.

Bisleys aggregate, consisting of highest scores in Bankers', Walker, Macdougall, Dominion, and first stage of Governor General's, for N. R. A. silver medal and \$20, Private W. G. Willoughby, Australia, 101; D. R. H. silver medal and \$18, Capt. W. H. Forrest, 6th Rifles, Vancouver, 101; D. R. A. bronze medal and \$15; Lieut. Kelly, 10th, 101; 101; Corp. Jones, 82nd, 10