POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

For Investment $3000

CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

5 per cent. BONDS due 1 April, 1925.

Assessed Valuation, ... $12,007,143
Net Bonded Debt only..... 756,611

Price to yield $4.40 per cent.

Port Arthur, the terminal of the Canadian Northern R'y, on the Great Lakes, is quite a manufacturing centre. It owns its own Street Railway, Electric Light and Telephone Systems which, after paying all expenses, have surplus sufficient to pay the annual interest on the entire bonded debt of the city. The tax rate is only 18 mills.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS, BANKERS. St. John, N.B

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CITY AS PARTNER OF METROPOLITAN

Co-operative Plan Suggested as Basis for Reorganization.

Feasibility Considered Doubtful, Although Committee Will Work Hard for Partnership Agreement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—As a basis for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, now in the hands of receivers, it has been suggested to a bondholders' committee that a partnership arrangement be made between the city and the corporation. It is proposed that the plan in operation in Chicago be used as a model.

More than one hundred corporations, including insurance companies, hold bonds of the defunct company, which amount to about $12,000,000. Refunding bonds amount to $16,000,000 more, all of which are represented in the committees which are trying to rehabilitate the company. A Boston firm which is an expert in reviving rundown railroads is at work on the plan. John W. Castles, President of the Union Trust Company, is chairman of the bondholders' committee. He is at present in Europe, and it is understood that he will take up the plant of a partnership arrangement as soon as he returns.

As arranged in Chicago, the city gets fifty-five per cent. of the net receipts and forty-five per cent. goes to the company. Advantages of the partnership are that the investors have greater protection, traffic regulation is better enforced and better service given. It is regarded as doubtful, however, whether the city officials would ever consider a plan to invest the public money in the railroad system for the purpose of putting it in good condition and protecting the bondholders.

The sale will be made after a full appraisal of the property by the Public Service Commission, and this appraisal would be the basis of the partnership if the plan were considered. The public sale of the property will probably not be held for two years, or longer, as the receivers are now tied up in several court proceedings.

C. P. R. AGAIN STARTS IN TO BREAK RECORDS

MONTREAL, Aug. 27—For the first time since the days of the financial stringency the C. P. R. weekly earnings have beaten all records. The traffic returns for the third week in August show a fair margin over those of the corresponding week not only of last year, but of 1907. It is quite expected when the calculations for the month are completed this will prove the biggest August in the history of the company.

The estimated gross earnings for the week ending August 21st were $1,555,000, an increase of $199,000 over the gross earnings of the same week last year which amounted to $1,356,000 and of $9,000 over those of 1907, which amounted to $1,546,000. This is not likely to be an isolated experience now as a heavy crop movement is a certainty and the western coal traffic too is likely to be big.

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS.

The increase in the earnings of the Canadian Northern for the week ending August 21st was smaller than for some little time.

The total gross earnings for the week were $175,100, as against $163,500 in the corresponding week last year, an increase of $12,600.

From July 1st to date the gross earnings have been $1,397,000, as compared with $1,233,000 in the similar period last year, a gain of $164,000.

WANT TO BUY AIRSHIP STOCK?

Since the interest began in the navigation of the air, the following aerial companies have been incorporated in England:

	Date of Registration.	Capital.
B. H. B. Patents,	Feb., '08, ...	£ 2,000
Weiss Aeroplant Syn.,	June '08,	3,000
Aeroway Syndicate,	Oct., '08, ..	3,500
Aeroplane,	Nov., '08, ...	100
Aero Motors,	Nov., '08, ...	100,000
Aeroplane Co. Co.,	Nov., '08, ..	5,000
British Aeroplane S.,	Dec., '08,	5,000
Clarke's Flying Co.,	Dec., '08, ..	1,500
Aviation,	Jan., '09, ...	100
Philaerian,	Feb., '09, ...	10,000
London Aeroplane Co.,	Mar., '09,	2,000
Aero Pioneers,	Mar., '09, ...	2,000
S. P. E. A. N.,	Mar., '09, ...	35,000
Airships,	Mar., '09, ...	2,000
Aviators' Finance,	April, '09, ..	300
Dunlop Aeroplanes,	May, '09, ..	100
Donovan Aerop'ne Co.,	May, '09,	2,000
Duthiel and Boyd,	May, '09, ..	50,000
British National Air,	June, '09,	105,000
Spencer Syndicate,	June, '09, ..	1,000
Aeronautical Syn.,	June, '09, ..	2,500
Handley Page,	June, '09, ...	10,000
Lester-Best Airships,	June, '09,	12,000
Planes,	June, '09, ...	10,000

In addition, there have been registered, without commercial intentions, apparently, the Aerial League of the British Empire, the Aeroplane Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Women's Aerial League of the British Empire.

HEAD OF STEEL TRUST DINED AT SHEFFIELD

Honored by Chamber of Commerce—Spoke on International Trade Relations.

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Aug. 26—The Chamber of Commerce tonight gave a dinner in honor of Judge Elbert H. Garry, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Garry spoke on the subject of the interdependence of trade conditions in England and the United States. He said that recent movements had showed a decided advance in trade in the United States especially in iron and steel and he therefore thought that England had good reason to be hopeful with regard to the immediate future. He had no objection to free trade, he declared, provided all countries adopted it, but it is not fair that an industry should be protected in one country and not in another. He believed in reciprocate relations between all the countries.

FINANCIAL BRIEFS.

The theory that the Rothschilds have doubled their fortune in the past 18 years is probably well founded.

For the last 200 years or so the London house of Rothschild has been closely identified with the history of England.

While the Peninsular War was raging, Wellington was greatly hampered for the want of ready money. The Government was not unwilling to let him have money, but the difficulty of transporting the specie from England to Spain was regarded as almost insuperable.

Nathan Rothschild came forward and offered to transport the money, taking all risks, for an annual subsidy. He made a fortune on this transaction.

From first to last the Rothschilds are supposed to have lent £160,000,000 to various Governments, but after successfully helping the country through the railway panic, a new era for the Rothschilds set in.

The Government decided that, instead of borrowing huge sums from the Rothschilds, they would apply direct to the nation, and thus save commission.

After this the Rothschilds turned their attention to various commercial undertakings, including railways, mining and banking, but they were still ready to open their purse strings to the Government in an emergency.

The Stock Exchange has been known to close for a horse race, but London's idea of closing because the Stock Exchange waiters wanted an annual feast seems unique.

The properties around Gow Ganda and Miller Lake have begun to look up. Some rich discoveries have been made in the last two months.

A powerful organization has been brought into being in Sidney, Australia, which must have an important influence on the Australian wool market. A wool selling brokers' association, including all the leading wool firms in Sydney, has been formed to work in agreement with similar bodies in Brisbane and Melbourne for the welfare of the wool trade. Its chief object will be to accelerate or limit offerings so as to minimize or prevent sudden drops in prices.

The man who wants the earth would probably have to have a receiver appointed were his desire gratified.

If you would have a thing well done do it yourself or tip the performer.

Having brain fag is the penalty foolish persons have to pay for acting as if they had no brains.

J. R. Gilliland, formerly terminal agent for the C. P. R. at West St. John, but now superintendent of terminals at Montreal, and superintendent of the Montreal-Smith's Falls division, returned to Montreal yesterday, taking with him his wife and family, who have been summering at West St. John.

PRINTER IDENTIFIES BRUCE MACDOUGALL

(Continued from Page 8.)

C. Bruce McDougall was brought into the courtroom at eleven o'clock this morning when the examination into the charges of defamatory libel which have been brought against him were resumed.

A. J. B. Mellish, of Charlottetown, who has been engaged to act with J. C. Sherren, of Moncton, in the defence of the prisoner, appeared in court for the first time.

When the case came up Mr. Mellish drew his attention to the fact that comment had been made in the newspapers in both the news and editorial columns, which might prejudice the case if it were sent up to a higher court, and mentioned that this matter had received attention in the county court.

His Honor replied that publishing the evidence was permissible, but until the case was decided any comment was liable to bring the writer under the law.

Chas. M. Lingley was called as a witness, but he was not present and there was some delay before other witnesses could be summoned.

Wm. J. McNeill, of Newcastle, N. B., was finally secured and placed on the witness stand by the prosecution. Mr. McNeill stated that he wished to make a formal objection to giving evidence in order to protect himself from having the evidence used against him.

Witness stated that he had for the past two years been mechanical foreman and manager of the Newcastle Advocate, a weekly newspaper. From 4 Nov., 1907, to 1 May, 1909, he managed the paper for H. B. and Chas. W. Anslow, and until Aug. 2 for the Advocate Publishing Co., Ltd. On the latter date T. H. Whelan was elected president and manager and the witness was elected secretary. During this time witness had looked after the mechanical department and had also looked after some of the business of the paper.

He had done business with C. B. McDougall by letter.

Q.—Have you ever met him personally?

A.—I guess so.

Q.—Is not that the man sitting there?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you the slightest doubt about it?

After some fencing the witness said he had none. He had talked with McDougall both in Moncton and Newcastle. He first met the prisoner last fall on the station platform in Moncton. Could not remember if there was an appointment, but he intended to go and see him. No one sent him, whether he had any word he could not tell.

Here the magistrate warned the witness regarding the solemnity of his oath and the necessity of answering carefully.

"Remember," he said, "you are in a witness box and not a dentist's chair, and it should not be necessary to have the information extracted from you."

Witness said that he went to Moncton on other business, and not by previous appointment with Mr. McDougall. He inquired for McDougall because of a letter he had previously received and someone pointed out the prisoner to him. Regarding the conference witness said nothing much took place. Pressed by the magistrate, who seized the opportunity to tell a funny story, witness said that he introduced himself and they made a date to meet at the Brunswick Hotel. They met and went for a walk, when they discussed printing a paper, Free Speech. The advocate at that time printing Free Speech, having done so since 25th July, 1908.

The first arrangements were made by three of them, but witness named the price. H. H. Stewart and H. J. Anslow were the others.

The conference in Moncton was with regard to making Free Speech an eight page paper. The price they had been charging for the four page papers was $30 for each issue of about 2,500 copies. McDougall said they would let the matter drop for a while.

There were also further conferences at Moncton. At their next meeting McDougall gave witness some money. He generally received his remittances from McDougall in loose money, in an unregistered envelope. He occasionally received a Canadian express order. They had no trouble about finances. At one time McDougall owed him $15 for about a couple of weeks. The number of copies printed rose at one time to 7,000.

Mr. Mellish here objected to the line of examination, saying that the object in calling the witness was to show whether he had published the paper at the time the alleged crime was committed and to show the connection of the prisoner with the paper.

Mr. Baxter stated that he wished to prove the publication of every copy.

His honor ruled that as the prosecution might find something in other issues than the ones already specified that would make their case stronger, and as this is but a preliminary examination he felt inclined to allow the greatest latitude.

Continuing, witness said that when the price was raised he arranged the matter with C. Bruce McDougall by letter. He addressed the letter to a post office box the number of which he found in the paper.

Matter for publication was sent to him in envelopes addressed sometimes by typewriter and sometimes by hand. Sometimes the handwriting agreed with that of letters signed by McDougall.

Witness said that it was his custom to destroy the copy after the paper was printed. Most of the copy was typewritten, but some of it was written by hand. He never saw copy in the same writing as specimens shown here, and had never seen any St. John correspondence in handwriting.

He remembered seeing the name of only one correspondent, that of a person in Campbellton. He could not tell the name as the paper had been destroyed.

Mr. Mellish protested against the admission of the name.

His honor did not see that the use of the name affected the guilt of the prisoner, but it was his feeling that if anything could be submitted here that might lay the foundation for prosecution in every other county in the province he might be disposed to admit it. (Applause). When he came to making a decision he would eliminate all the matter to which objection was taken. His honor then threatened to clear the court if there was any further demonstration.

Witness, continuing, said the first name was Hehbert. The last name was crossed out, but it might have been Rowe, Ross or Rice. He believed that no matter was published except what came in letters from McDougall. The prisoner had visited him at Newcastle twice within the last three months.

Witness then admitted that on one occasion McDougall brought with him some copy for publication. He could not say in what issue this appeared.

Mr. Baxter then produced a copy of Free Speech dated 21 August, and witness identified it as the last copy he had printed. He received the copy for it by mail in the usual manner. Several articles which were pointed out to him he said were in typewriting. Other matter was in handwriting. He could not say which method was used in copy relating to trial of the agent of Free Speech at St. John.

The witness in course of the examination, admitted that another issue was being printed this week.

The copy dated 21st August was offered in evidence by Mr. Baxter, but on objection that it was dated after date of the information, he withheld it temporarily.

Witness then told of a conversation over the telephone with some one whom he believed to be McDougall last Thursday, the 19th. Witness had not received instructions recently from the prisoner to destroy any correspondence but a man called for some of it last Sunday night. He said his name was McDougall and he had heard him called Bismark. He had seen this man before in Moncton but had never met him.

Reverting to the last issue printed last night witness said that 4,000 copies were issued and the copy would be destroyed this morning.

The issue of 7,000 was in July. According to the original arrangement he was paid one cent a copy for all 2,500, and later agreed on three-quarters of a cent for all over 5,000.

CHARLES M. LINGLEY.

Mr. Baxter asked that Mr. McNeill be allowed to stand down while Chas. M. Lingley was called.

The latter sworn, said that on 22 June he printed 2,000 envelopes with the address C. G. McDougall, Moncton, for Merisses, the Greek boot black. He identified one of the envelopes which was addressed: "C. B. McDougall, Editor Free Speech, Moncton, N. B., Box 336." The envelope was offered in evidence.

Mr. Lingley was bound over to appear at the next session of the Circuit Court.

McNeill recalled, was questioned by Mr. Baxter as to whether he had a copy of this week's issue with him, and finally admitted that he had one and reluctantly produced it.

Witness had never seen W. C. Loggie or known anything of him in connection with the paper except that Mr. McDougall had mentioned him as one of his assistants. He had heard that he was now across the line.

While the copy was being examined Mr. Mellish asked Mr. Baxter if their was anything in it about him. Mr. Baxter remarked that anyone who could survive the St. John Telegraph need not fear Free Speech.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Mellish as to whether the prisoner had not warned him against publishing in the paper anything that did not come direct from him as he was afraid that parties in St. John and other places might try to get some in.

Witness remembered the conversation perfectly and said so.

At this point Mr. Baxter asked the counsel for the defense if they were not making a change in their tactics and remarked that when the case came up last Mr. Sherren said regarding the prisoner, "There are three C. B. McDougall's in Moncton and you have the wrong man. He wanted to know if they were admitting that the prisoner was the right one.

Counsel for the defence did not reply directly, saying that as yet no defense had been offered.

In reply to Mr. Baxter, Mr. McNeill said that all the papers he printed were sent to C. Bruce MacDougall at Moncton.

This concluded his evidence and the court adjourned until 2.30 this afternoon when the hearing was resumed.

LETTERS, SUPPOSED TO BE FROM MERRISSES, TELL OF MONEY PAID CORRESPOND'TS

(Continued from page one.)

bad and warned him that he might get into trouble if he kept on selling it.

Merrisses claimed that he made $80 per month from selling Free Speech.

During the examination of witness Mr. Mullin objected to the Postmaster's method of answering questions, all of which objections were over-ruled.

Under cross examination Mr. Sears said that he believed he was doing Merrisses a friendly turn in warning him; also that he believed it was every citizen's duty to assist in stopping the circulation of Free Speech.

Q.—Are you a law officer?

The Attorney General—Yes. A justice of the peace.

Ans.—No.

This concluded the Crown's case and at the request of Mr. Mullin the court adjourned for ten minutes to allow the prisoner to consult Mr. Mullin.

Mr. Mullin then outlined the case for the defence to the jury. He said that the defendant would be called on his own behalf. It was incumbent upon the Crown to prove a guilty mind. "Knowingly" is the gist of the offence and the Crown has not proved guilty knowledge.

Mr. Mullin termed Free Speech a filthy, vile sheet.

Merisses was then sworn, and had to be assisted to the witness box. Mr. Mullin informed the court that he had been ill for two days.

Examined by Mr. Mullin, witness gave his age as twenty-one.

Q.—Have you been well?

Ans.—No.

A.—Where were you from?

Ans.—Athens, Greece.

Q.—How long have you been out in this country?

Ans.—Four years.

A.—When you came out here could you speak English?

Ans.—No.

Witness admitted that he handled Free Speech from June 4th to July 31st.

Witness repeated the conversation he had with Lucas on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Greek's store on the night of July 31st. Witness contradicted Lucas with regard to the warning Lucas says he gave him about the immoral or obscene character of the paper.

Witness—I swear ten times the paper I know not was bad. I don't know about "moral." I said him, "What is moral." I thought he said "murder."

Q.—Did Lucas ever warn you that you would be arrested if you continued selling Free Speech.

Ans.—No.

Witness denied that he ever had any conversation with Officer Hughes.

Q.—Did you ever get legal advice.

Ans.—Only from the boys.

His Honor—The postmaster gave you advice.

Witness said that he askedd one policeman why he was not warned that he was violating the law. The accused said that he told the boys that he was willing to "go" by the rules of the city.

Witness denied that he ever wrote to Moncton to have Officer Marshall's or James O'Brien's names cut out. Witness denied that he ever acted in the capacity of correspondent for Free Speech.

Referring to the evidence given by Walter Golding, witness said that when he showed the paragraph about Mr. Golding to him, Golding replied, 'Oh, that was written by the other chap in the business." Witness said that he received many anonymous paragraphs with the request to forward to Free Speech.

Q.—What did you do with them?

Ans.—I got someone read and when found who is it I tore them up. Merisses denied he ever told Walter Golding that he sent news up to Moncton.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with this paragraph about Mr. Golding?

Ans.—No.

Q.—You heard the evidence of Dunlop. Did you meet him on Union street and say, "If you have a spite against any one let me know and I will roast him."

Merisses (emphatically,—I did not say that. He scare he lose his job.

His honor—You may not be able to speak English but you can draw inferences.

Q.—Did you ask Dunlop who the new man was at the Nickel?

Ans.—No. He a liar.

His honor—What?

Witness—No, not true.

Witness said that he did not threaten to roast any one in Free Speech.

Mr. Mullin produced the Golding receipt and asked witness to explain the matter.

Witness said he would dictate it to someone and then made a copy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hazen.

Q.—Who was the person who wrote this bill?

Ans.—I don't remember.

Witness denied that he could read and write Greek.

Q.—Who is this man Roy?

Ans.—An insurance man.

Q.—What insurance office?

Ans.—I don't know.

Q.—Would you know his last name if you heard it?

Ans.—No.

Q.—What profit would you make on Free Speech?

Ans.—One cent to newsboys; two from store.

Witness admitted that he got Mr. Chas. M. Lingley, a printer, to print envelopes, marked C. B. McDougall, Editor Free Speech, Moncton, N. B., Box 336.

Q.—Then you were not telling the truth when you said these envelopes would be sent from Moncton.

Ans.—Yes.

Q.—Who wrote letters besides Roy and McNultie?

Ans.—I don't know the names.

Mr. Hazen produced a letter written on behalf of Merrisses. The letter was written on the accused's letter head.

Witness admitted the letter head but claimed he could not read it.

Mr. Hazen read the letter under Mr. Mullin's objection.

The letter was a surprise. After speaking about the number of papers he sold and the money he was remitting, the surprise came when the Attorney General read: "I deduct $8 to pay the correspondent. I have no news but will send it later."

Witness (in a loud voice)—No, I never said it. Let me see it. Let me see it.

Mr. Hazen read another letter dated July 7, 1909, in which he says I deduct $3 for correspondence; also $7 for a cartoon act which Merrisses sent to McDougall. This letter was written on Merrisses' letter head and signed "George Merrisses."

The cut was a cartoon of Mayor and Sheriff Willett of Moncton.

Witness denied that he ever said anything about correspondence in his letters.

The two letters were written by different persons.

Witness could not remember who wrote the last mentioned letter.

A third letter, dated Aug. 17, '09. This letter was written to Macdougall and signed by "George." This letter and one of the others were both in the same handwriting. This last letter was a warning to Macdougall of his arrest and that he heard Baxter and Macrae were going to make trouble. It also thanked Macdougall for the encouragement.

Mr. Hazen—Where are the replies from Macdougall.

Ans.—In my store.

The letters were put in evidence subject to Mr. Mullin's objection.

Merrisses contradicted both officers Crawford and Hughes' evidence, also the evidence of Walter Golding and James Dunlop, witness emphatically denied.

Afterwards witness when shown the cartoon of Mayor Willett, denied that it was the one he paid for.

Q.—Did you not tell James O'Brien that you had got legal advice to the effect that you could shoot anyone who would interfere with in selling Free Speech.

Ans.—No.

Q.—Did you tell him that you had a revolver in your cash register?

Ans.—No.

Mr. Mullin called Thomas Kickham and John Donnelly, who were not in court. Mr. Mullin consented to having the evidence of Thomas Kickham read, which was done.

At this juncture Donnelly came into court and after Mr. Kickham's evidence was read John Donnolley was sworn.

Witness said he resided on Moore street and was a clerk in Caple's cigar store, Main street. He said he knew Merisses in a business way.

Q.—Did you ever write any letters for him?

Ans.—Yes, about last February. I told them I would write all the letters for them. I wrote the last letters for them last month.

Witness—I would make out their returns and do all their business.

Witness denied that he wrote any letters to Free Speech or to C. B. Macdougall. He was shown the letters sent to Macdougall, but said he knew nothing about them.

The Attorney General called James O'Brien in rebuttal.

Mr. O'Brien said he knew Merrisses well and had conversation with the prisoner about Free Speech.

Mr. Mullin—I object to this evidence. The statute provides that the time and place of the alleged conversation must be called to the attention of witness. This was not done and I submit Mr. O'Brien is thereby precluded from giving evidence.

This matter will be discussed when the court meets at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

ARGUMENT IN THE GRAND FALLS MATTER

Mr. Powell Reviews the History of the Land

Telling of the Legislation Affecting It—A Squabble Over the Admission of a Plan.

The hearing before Commissioner Winslow in reference to the amount of the bond to be furnished by the new Grand Falls Power Company, represented by Mr. Powell to the government for the lands appropriated by the company for the land proprietors at Grand Falls was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Powell, in opening the argument, said the most expeditious course would be to go briefly into the history of the legislation as it effects the Grand Falls Power Company, Limited. He read from the Consolidated Statutes to the effect that the legislature granted to the Grand Falls Power Co. al lthe lands within two miles of the Falls, subject to the rights of existing leases, also with the rights of storage in the river above the Falls, franchise for the erection of a dam.

In the eyes of the government at the time, and the people who got the lease, there was this idea that the leases granted only extended to the lands and not to water rights.

On May 1, 1835, the province leased to John Caldwell a tract of land at Grand Falls of about 76 acres on the south side of the river. This tract included the lands afterwards leased to Hayes.

Colwell, after he got the lease, built a canal for operating a saw mill, which canal cut off a piece of land which formed an island:

Mr. Powell offered a copy of this plan of the island attached to the Hayes' lease in evidence.

Mr. Taylor—"The copy is not certified, and you cannot offer it in evidence."

Mr. Powell—"Bosh! This is not a law court. The commissioner can go up and look for it if he likes.

The plan here is made from the original in the Crown Lands Department, and I will send it up and have it certified if you insist.

Mr. McLean—"I will allow it if Mr. Powell has examined it."

Mr. Powell—"I have examined it. It's only quibble anyway."

Mr. Taylor—"It is no quibble. It is very material. There is no proof that that is the copy attached to the lease."

Mr. McLean—We will withdraw our objection with the understanding that we will meet in Fredericton and examine the plan in the surveyor general's office."

Mr. Powell—As I said this lease to John Colwell was subject to a right of the crown to take it and later the government took a certain portion of it from Colwell.

Mr. Taylor—I am under the impression that Atty. Gen. Peters said the land couldn't be taken by the government.

Mr. Powell—I have proof that the government did take it.

The provincial legislator in 1845 authorized a conveyance by letters patent of its land on the south side of the Grand Falls to officials of the ordnance department, and subsequently in persuance of this act a grant was made to the said department.

Mr. Powell read the description of the deed showing that the government completed denuded itself of the ownership of these lands to the ordnance department.

On the 19th of April, 1860, the ordnance department retransferred the lands on the south bank of the river to the legislature. No portion of the lands on the north bank of the river was disposed to the ordnance department. In 1894 the government leased James Hayes a lot on the south side of the river including a small island just in front of the said land and just above Grand Falls at an annual rental of $200 per year, which lease contained no provision for renewal of the lease. On 27 of April, 1904, the government leased the land on the north bank to Edward Jack and Edward Armstrong, the present owners.

The common law of England is that where description of the land conveyed in a deed is bounded by a non-navigable river, the bed of the river to the middle of the river is vested in the riparian owner.

One of the questions to be determined in this case is when the description of lands conveyed by a deed is bounded by high water mark of a non-navigable river whether the river bed to the middle of the river under these conditions vests in the riparian owner.

Mr. Powell contends that it does not, and was so arguing when the commission adjourned for lunch.

The case will be resumed at 2.30 this afternoon.

Appropriate Wedding Gifts

In Rich Cut Glass

Fine China — and — Silver Ware

Inspection of our display invited

O. H. WARWICK CO. LTD.,
78 TO 82 KING ST.

FOR TODAY—Choice Peaches, 50c; Choice Pears, 30c; Sweet Apples, 15c.; Plums, 10c and 15c., Oranges, 25c, 30c., 40c and 45c.; Bananas 12c. and 15c.; and a fresh line of Moir's and Ganong's Candies.

STANLEY D. CARR, 7 Waterloo St.

FIRE INSURANCE

Absolute security for the least money

E. L. JARVIS,
81 Prince William Street.

TO LET

From Sept. 15th, flat in central locality — double parlors, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath room, modern plumbing, electric light. Apply to the The Saint John Real Estate Co., Ltd., Canada Life Building. L. P. D. Tilley, solicitor.

LOCAL NEWS.

A good thing. Rub it in. Bentley's Liniment.

Today, good Bananas 10c, per dozen; Lemon Chews, 12c. per pound at Phillips, Union Street.

See McPartland, the Tailor, for custom pants, $4.50. Our specialties, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. 72 Princess Street, Clifton House. Phone 1618-11.

The base ball match in the city championship series between the Marathons and St. Peters will be played on the Victoria grounds tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. A victory for the Marathons means the championship. The St. Peter's, however, are determined to break the Greeks' winning streak.

The funeral of the late Charles H. McGaw took place this afternoon at one o'clock from his residence, 23 Murray street. The body was taken on the steamer Hampstead to Whitehead, at 1.30. Rev. R. P. McKim conducted the service.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels.

TAKEN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When you consider that seventy-eighth of the pupils taken from the public schools within the past year have been trained and placed in positions worth three hundred to six hundred dollars a year you will realize the very important part that the Currie Business University Employment Bueau plays in commercial development and the advancement of ambitious young men and women.

The above only relates to pupils taken from the public schools last year and does not refer to the scores of positions and advancement handled by the Currie Public Service offices which represent the higher value of the Currie Public Service offices which represent the higher value of the Currie Scholarship over that of any other commerical school.

PERSONAL

J. F. Driscoll, general agent of the Eastern Steamship Company at Portland, and C. Riddle, agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at the same place, reached the city on the Governor Cobb last evening and returned home this morning. They had a delightful trip on the boat. This was Mr. Riddle's first trip to St. John and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the city. He hopes to return and spend a few days at a later date.

Mrs. Frank Killam, of Yarmouth, is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Deinstadt, 109 Hazen street.

LeBaron Thompson, travelling freight agent of the Eastern Steamship Company, has returned from a trpi to Campbellton and other points on the North Shore.

Miss Mae Connolly was a passenger on the steamer Calvin Austin this morning. She made an enjoyable visit to Medford and other points in Massachusetts.

John A. Barry reached the city on the Boston Express today.

Cecil E. R. Strange is spending his vacation in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and other Upper Canadian cities.

Chief of Police George Rideout, of Moncton, reached the city on the Maritime Express this morning.

Miss Mabel Graham, of Montreal, came in on the Atlantic Express at noon on a visit to friends here.

Miss M. Lordly, of Montreal, has returned home after a pleasant visit to her mother, Mrs. A. Lordly, Spring street.