

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE MEETING WEDNESDAY.

(Continued from Page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BOARDS

This has been conducted with vigor during the year, some of the secretaries have promptly responded to notices and letters, while many of them have been very slow, which has been the means of delaying the work, and it makes quite a rush as the annual meeting approaches. It is hoped, however, the secretaries will take notice and be more prompt the coming year.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND NOTICES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The subjects for discussion at the annual meeting were notified to all boards on August 10th, with notices of the date, place of meeting and railway arrangements for delegates, and also to the delegates from each board.

In conclusion, during the past year as usual everything has been done by me for the enlargement and advancement of the board, at the same time doing all possible to assist your worthy president, in which I do have the able assistance of M. G. DeWolfe, Esq., of Kentville, as also that of W. E. Anderson, Esq., corresponding secretary at St. John, N. B.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR.

The accounts for the year are all prepared, but as several boards will pay their per capita tax before the close of this day's meeting, they will be presented tomorrow for your approval and audit.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
CHARLES A. CREED,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The President's Address

President Fisher said:
I would like to add a word or two to what you have already heard from the Mayor of the City and the President of the St. John Board, to express the pleasure it gives me in coming with all our citizens to welcome to this city and meeting so representative a gathering of commercial, professional and industrial interests of these Maritime Provinces.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me in electing me as your President; and hope that the same kindly feeling which has prompted this, will also induce you to overlook my shortcomings.

Boards of Trades have been appointed the Business Men's Parliament; and while they have no power to enact laws or to put into effect such legislation as they may consider desirable, yet their influence in creating public opinion and directing attention to matters along lines of public interest is very considerable and is being more and more recognized.

The opportunity afforded by such a gathering to exchange ideas concerning the problems that face us all cannot fail but have a stimulating effect, not alone upon each individual present, but also upon the community in which he lives.

The list of subjects that we will be called upon to discuss cover a wide range of interesting and live topics and are such as to demand most careful consideration before decisions are reached in order that they may stand the test when fairly discussed by the public, in the press and before the legislative bodies to whom they will be submitted and who alone have the power to finally put them into effect.

The Secretary in his report dealt with the work accomplished during the past year. I will therefore not attempt to discuss it; but in passing wish to pay a tribute to the zeal and earnestness he has shown in following up the work and in keeping it before the public, in the press and before the legislative bodies to whom they will be submitted and who alone have the power to finally put them into effect.

My main concern now is with the present and the future. We are here to determine what can be done by mutual co-operation to improve conditions; to find the weak spots and suggest the remedies.

The turn of the East to share in the great progress of the West is a prospect, while somewhat delayed is surely coming; and as the West fills, attention will be drawn and capital invested to a greater degree in the development of the great natural resources of the section in which we live.

It behooves us to help this along by being alert to every opportunity; to keep our case well to the front; to prevent our advantages from being overlooked; and to hasten the time when through this development our population and wealth may be increased and our young men made to realize that there exists for them in the East as good an opportunity as in the West, and to work as good a prospect for the intelligent man who is willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and work as there is in any part of this broad Dominion.

The Governor General is just completing his tour of the Maritime Provinces and while here has given us many inspiring thoughts and has referred specially to the general prosperity and absence of poverty in evidence on every side.

Among other things he drew attention to the Dutch, a people who by their patient, untiring industry have overcome tremendous natural drawbacks.

This suggests two thoughts—First, that those individuals and countries succeed best who have many difficulties to encounter; and second, that our natural advantages are very great.

greater than perhaps we realize; and that while we have many difficulties to overcome, they are small in comparison with those that have been surmounted by others in the past.

The lumber and pulp industries have been very prosperous for some years and there is a much greater recognition of the increasing value of our forests, as well as a disposition through re-forestation, protection from fires and in many other ways, to preserve and increase their value as a source of future wealth.

A new feature in this trade is the fact that a considerable quantity of spruce lumber is now being shipped to the export demand, which has been the case in that province.

This fact is suggestive as showing the possibilities in that connection, and the widening market for one of our principal products.

FRUIT FARMING.

It is attracting more attention each year and there seems no reason why it should not develop enormously, situated as well as we are to cater to the export demand.

If one might make a suggestion regarding this branch of industry, it would be a co-operative movement on the part of growers and shippers with a view to such a system of grading and packing as will ensure absolute confidence on the part of buyers.

In the American States of Oregon and Washington, co-operative apple growers' associations exist and have accomplished a great deal for their members in establishing a uniform standard of quality and as a result securing the very highest market prices.

The establishment of evaporating factories now under way at different points in the apple growing districts will help this very much by providing a market on the spot for the proper grades.

COLD STORAGE.

Another movement marking a distinct advance is the establishment of cold storage facilities at central shipping points, which will prove of great advantage in handling fruit, fish and other products specially susceptible to weather changes.

FISHING.

This industry, which employs many thousands of our population, is of great importance, as shown by the statement that the annual yield is valued at fourteen millions of dollars.

On the agenda paper several subjects under this heading appear, which will no doubt be so fully debated as to throw much new light on a topic of such deep interest.

MINING.

The coal industry of Nova Scotia has grown with great rapidity during the past few years, the output for the past season being in the vicinity of 6,000,000 tons.

Unfortunately labor and other troubles exist at present in some of the most important centres, which let us hope will soon be settled in such a way as to ensure prompt resumption of work and such an agreement for future relations as will be fair and equitable to all interests.

In New Brunswick the past year or two has seen considerable increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of coal produced; and it is said that prospects for future development are excellent.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canada, forming as it does a long and comparatively narrow strip of country, and the minimum of cheap and rapid transportation is one of the utmost importance.

With one complete line of railway from ocean to ocean, which, with rambling lines, makes a total of over ten thousand miles; and two other trunk lines in course of construction, the interior development is being well provided for.

To supplement his excellent work and to do as much as he can to improve the channels and improving the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, and these ports have captured far too large a percentage of our ocean traffic, it may be ever to become independent of them we must do as they have done.

It means much for the future of the country and no question is of greater importance. It is not a matter in which the Maritime Provinces alone are interested; the well being of the whole of Canada is involved.

Unless this work is done promptly, it will be impossible to capture the rapidly growing traffic of the North Atlantic and keep it within Canadian channels.

We are deeply interested in and immensely proud of the development and prosperity of the West and we feel that we are cheerfully contributed by heavy drafts upon our pockets and upon our population to its up-building, looking forward to the time when we would secure our share of the wonderful prosperity that its growth has

brought to the whole country.

As Sir John Home so well put the case a few years ago, when referring to the slow development of our ports, he said: "We have enlarged the hopper and not the spout."

It is not a new thing that we should continue to be dependent to so great an extent upon the ports of a foreign country. Therefore let us urge that the cause be removed. The case is strong and the matter important.

Do the people in Ontario, Quebec, and the western portions of the Dominion realize how necessary a link we are? Do they fully recognize that without the Provinces-by-the-Sea there would be no exit of produce for the farmers, masts or freight for six months of the year, excepting through the ports of another country? And that the tremendous development in the West, which is being looked forward to with much praise, would be impossible?

If not fully cognizant of the importance of the Maritime Provinces to the full development of the West, we should be making known what we have to offer, good results must follow.

Within the past year the several provincial governments, co-operating with the Salvation Army, have secured some very good citizens from among those who had drifted westward, and who were instrumental in bringing across the continent much of the surplus produce of the Dominion.

We have not been alone among the eastern provinces in feeling the drain and consequent scarcity of labor owing to this exodus. It is a fact that in Ontario, also, this became so serious that some years ago the government there, assisted by the Dominion Immigration Department, started a special colonization scheme, co-operating with the Salvation Army, having secured some very good citizens from among those who had drifted westward, and who were instrumental in bringing across the continent much of the surplus produce of the Dominion.

This year they expect a large increase over last year; and as we have as much to offer as Ontario, why should we not take a leaf out of their book? There are many thousands among the sturdy, industrious people of Northern Europe whose conditions of life are hard and who would be glad to come to these provinces and make a home for themselves. If the present effort were made to show them that the opportunities are and to give them such encouragement as they need to induce them to come; and when here, to get them started on the right lines.

THE QUESTION OF BETTER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BRITAIN, IRELAND AND CANADA is a matter of great moment to those on both shores, appears on the agenda and will with the above be discussed in due course.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Is not what we would expect or what the opportunities demand. We are not producing nearly enough for our own needs. We are every year bringing in quantities of oats, beans, bacon, poultry, beef, onions, cheese, butter, lard, &c.; whereas we should not only be producing all we need for home consumption, but we should have a large surplus for export for which we are so admirably situated.

A glance at the list of Canadian exports or a visit during the winter to the export warehouses in Halifax and St. John will serve to show the vast quantities of these goods being exported by Ontario and Quebec.

Why is it that our farmers are so little alive to the opportunities and the right at their doors, as well as to the great market abroad for our surplus products, which geographically we are in such an unequalled position to cater to?

The center of Maritime Province that is today producing a surplus of food products is P. E. I., mainly owing to the fact that farming there is carried on on a more scientific basis, and that what could not be done in the other provinces has been done in the Maritime.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the Counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, in New Brunswick, and the County of Miramichi, in New Brunswick, where last year several hundred thousand dollars were paid out for milk and cream by one concern alone whose further extension is solely a matter of increased capital.

A great deal more might be said to emphasize the need and the opportunities, but this is not necessary as the facts are patent to us all.

It would seem that a more aggressive agriculture gradually remedy this and by infusing more life into the farmers through agricultural societies and farmers' institutions.

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Another reference in passing might also be made to the development in the dairy industry in the County of Miramichi, where last year several hundred thousand dollars were paid out for milk and cream by one concern alone whose further extension is solely a matter of increased capital.

Much is said and written deploring the loss of the young people to the cities because of their apparently greater attractions. With the spread of that practical education referred to elsewhere, and the interest aroused in farming pursuits in consequence, as well as the better financial returns which will follow, life on the farm will be much more attractive.

At the present time there are more than one hundred manufacturing firms in these provinces are shipping goods to western points and the number of these is constantly growing. Ten years ago the number of our manufacturers doing business outside the limits of the Maritime Provinces could almost be counted on one's fingers.

It means effort and the expenditure of labor and capital to obtain a foothold there; but when we consider the prospect, it is not worth while? What is the prospect? The present population of Canada is estimated at six millions if round numbers.

The immigration of this year will exceed that of any previous year, we suppose that this rate will increase. At all events, we are safe in figuring that during the next ten years it will at least average that number; that is, one hundred thousand yearly, and we will have a total population in Canada, ten years hence of not less than ten millions.

It is estimated that every immigrant worth to the country does not less than a hundred dollars, which if correct means an increase in our national wealth from immigration alone, of three hundred millions yearly.

own resources? How can we better our condition by doing so? It is gratifying to note that the Dominion Immigration authorities have at last awakened to the need, and at the present time have a staff collecting illustrations which will be used in the advertising matter to be distributed abroad in the future.

If this is done and the local government officials are offering inducements and in making known what we have to offer, good results must follow.

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It is estimated that every immigrant worth to the country does not less than a hundred dollars, which if correct means an increase in our national wealth from immigration alone, of three hundred millions yearly.

"Think what this vast accession to our population and wealth means in increased demand for every conceivable class of goods, especially when it is remembered that practically all this new population is made up of adult workers who require everything from the ground up.

It is not therefore well worth our determining to secure a share of the trade in manufactured goods that this growing market will afford?"

Referring briefly to the industrial growth around us, it is only necessary to mention one or two examples of what is possible. Amherst, where we met last year and where is seen the result of the work of a few progressive spirits, and again in the van this year in being the first section to carry into effect Edison's scheme of producing electric power at the pit mouth and transmitting it by wire direct to the factory.

The Sydney, where two of the greatest iron and steel industries in Canada have been developed in the past ten years.

These might be enlarged upon or other given, but are sufficient as examples of what can be done.

It is surely very clear that in this, as in the exploitation of all our opportunities, we have to count upon the help of the people, and that it only needs men with the requisite knowledge and possessed of the right parts to take hold and secure results.

For this the money should be easily available. We know from experience that when some well spoken gentleman from a safe distance appears with an alluring promise of high returns and waves his magic wand, the worthiness is not lacking.

If some of this surplus wealth which during the past has been lost in experiments of this kind, had been invested at home, the results both to the country and to the individual would have been much better.

GENERAL INSOLVENCY LAW

that will apply to the whole Dominion, Section 14 of the proposed protection of insolvent estates. This is becoming more urgent as trade between the different sections of the country develops. The present law is inadequate. The merchant wants no uncertainty as to his rights and at present there is owing to the variety of laws in existence in the different provinces.

TO SUM IT UP.

how shall we secure that measure of progress and prosperity which should be ours? First, through the development of our rich natural resources; viz: agriculture in all its branches; mining, lumbering, fishing.

Second, through the development of our manufacturing industries.

Third, through being on the highway of the all-the-world-around traffic, and by having the sea and the position as to the Atlantic on Canadian territory for six months in the year.

Where in the whole of Canada, or elsewhere, can be found a pleasanter and healthier people, more real comfort and fewer drawbacks, than in the Maritime Provinces, with communities as well as men, so with communities.

Let us therefore strike a more hopeful note. Let us more fully realize the advantages we possess.

Let us abandon any inclination towards pessimism and with that courage and faith and common sense, co-operate in securing our share of the progress and prosperity with which this country is being so abundantly blessed.

Vote of Thanks.

G. M. Campbell said the president had touched in a most suggestive way on a great number of matters, and moved that the thanks of the board be extended to Mr. Fisher for his excellent address.

Dr. DeWolfe seconded the motion. A. M. Bell, the first vice-president, then conveyed the thanks of the members of the board to the meeting.

"I have a confession to make," said President Fisher, as he rose to acknowledge the compliment.

"Now is the time to make it," said Father Burke, who was sitting in front of him.

The president's confession it seemed that he had hoped to avoid reading the address at all.

All Red Line Resolution.

The "All Red Line" project was the first matter taken up. The following resolution was moved by G. M. Campbell, of Halifax, and seconded by M. G. DeWolfe, of Kentville:

"This convention of the Maritime Boards of Trade, believing that fast high class mail, passenger and express freight services between the British possessions would be of immense material and political advantage to Canada, and all parts of the Empire, and having heard the report of the Government to take all possible steps to hasten the inauguration of the scheme."

This resolution was from the Halifax Board of Trade, A. M. Bell, of Halifax, and George Robertson spoke in favor of it.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

THIS MAN WAS A WOMAN

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—An individual who apparently was a young Englishman, secured employment in an Ottawa dry goods store last winter and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach.

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it. Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



Where all else fails
USE
Kendall's Spavin Cure

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bony Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinaries have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scorch or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.

BENTON, Mass. Sept. 6.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure many times—and it never failed me once."
JOHN MCKENNA.

Write for colored book "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5.

D. W. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U. S. A.

SQUAW DID NOT WANT TO PROSECUTE

Colonel Dibblee Likely to Recover from His Injuries—Quebec Politicians to Speak

ERL GREY AND PARTY AT HILLSBORO—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ADVICE

Visit to MacDonald Consolidated School at Hillsboro—Governor General's Advice

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Aug. 20.—This morning before Magistrate Dibblee, in the police court, James Deveau, half-breed, of Andover, appeared to answer the charge of indecent assault preferred by Elizabeth Paine, one of the squaws on the reservation near town. The defendant was represented by E. K. Connell, while the informant appeared with a whole retinue of neighbors, as the head of which was Polichis, the Indian doctor. The latter, it seems, counseled a settlement and announced to the court that the lady would be willing to accept \$10 and drop proceedings. His Honor received the suggestion with scorn, and pretty plainly told the parties interested that he would permit nothing of a blackmailing nature. After considerable parley the squaw agreed to drop the case upon the accused agreeing to pay the costs, amounting to \$4. The magistrate gave the accused some good advice and sent him on his way rejoicing.

PREMIER ROBINSON, SURVEYOR GENERAL Sweeney and Solicitor General Jones went up to Grand Falls today to attend the big two days' picnic to be held there today. The Hon. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lablache and Senator Costigan, as well as the federal and local members for that constituency, are also to be in attendance, and some prominent Quebec politicians are likely to speak also.

Colonel Dibblee, who was so severely injured last night, is resting quite easily this evening, and the doctors hold out strong hopes for recovery.

NEWS FROM FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 20.—About fifty farm laborers left on this evening's train for the northwest. The party was composed of young men from different sections of the country and from the North Shore, the latter reaching here by the I. C. R. at noon.

Today was the last day for paying taxes in order to get the discount. It is estimated that about \$5,000 was paid into the city treasurer's hands during the day. At the same time it is stated that many of the heaviest ratepayers failed to take advantage of the discount.

Dr. Walter C. Murray of Dalhousie University is visiting in the city.

A large number of tourists reached the city today and the hotels this evening are well filled.

The yacht Amorel and Windward reached here this evening and are anchored opposite the boat house. They left St. John on Saturday night and experienced some heavy weather on the way up. They expect to return on Thursday.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The Manufacturers' Association has sent a communique to the Secretary of State endorsing the campaign of the commercial travellers and bank clerks to have Thanksgiving fixed for Monday instead of Thursday as customary. The matter is probably to be considered by the government at its next meeting.

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee when it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well often waking for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night, and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee, but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drunk coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it."

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting sick from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief."

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

"The opinion of the meeting was in favor of having the candidate on the opposition ticket, and the following committee was appointed to meet September 2 and choose a representative candidate: Andrew Arsenau, John B. LeBlanc, Francis Lavoie, G. Poirer, Rogersville; Roman Savoy, Louis P. Robichaud, A. V. Savoy, Neguee; J. Babin, Peter Archer, Chatham; J. D. Paulin, S. Blancheard, Newcastle; Chas. McFarrell, Nelson; Arnold Savoy, Esquimaux.

LOVE AND HATS.

Love once more, perhaps this time you may succeed in being loved back again.

Enemies are only useful as long as you are rising. Once at the top you must do away with them by making them your friends.—Epigrams of Queen Elizabeth (Carman Sylvia).

Friday last Frank Symonds, of Symonds' hotel, Clark's wharf, was planning on the building when it collapsed, bringing Mr. Symonds down to the ground, thirty feet below. There was nothing to break the bystanders' thoughts, yet Mr. Symonds certainly killed, yet himself up a good deal bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Doyle, deputy U. S. consul at St. John, Thursday for Bridgeport in his home, where he will go to work, after which he will go to New York for Colombo, Cayman on his duties as assistant U. S. Consul Croyer, formerly.

Provincial News

ST. MARTINS.

MARTINS, N. B., Aug. 14.—The local society of the Presbyterian held their annual picnic Wednesday afternoon at Nugent's Pond, standing about a mile from the town. A very enjoyable time was spent. A number were present.

Donald Stewart of Mowood, spent a short time here this morning.

H. V. Davis of Hamilton, N.Y., up the pulp of the Baptist Sunday, the 18th instant.

JACKSONVILLE.

Wierstead of Woodstock, is going to large town meetings in the Baptist Church here, during the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. P. P.