CHARLOTTE IS IN LINE NOW FOR BIG FAIR

New Agricultural Society Plans for Big Exhibition To Be Held at St. Stephen September 28-30.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, Sept. 16.—After nearly a quarter of a century spent in the background so far as agriculture exhibitions are concerned Charlotte county is coming to the front again and will hold a show worth seeing Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

The new society was organized last spring and numbers about five hundred members. F. M. Murchie of St. Stetphen is president, Alvin B. Christie of Oak Hill and Peter H. McCallum of Elmsville, vice-presidents, Walter S. Stevens of St. Stephen secretary and Frank Littlefield of St. Stephen treasurer.

The society has purchased a lot of land on King street, adjoining the driving park, and has erected there an exhibition building 100 by 36 feet, two stories high, in which the annual fairs will be held. The lot is now being fenced in, and stalls erected for the housing of the live stock.

They have leased the driving park adjoining this and will run a series of events there, to include baseball, horse trotting, running races and athletic sports.

The horse races include the following events: Three minute class for members of the society, purse $75; three minute class, open, $150, 2.24 class, $200; slow race, $10; 2.30 class, $200; and 2.20 class $250. All purses will be paid at the wire and entries close Monday, Sept. 20. George H. Budd is secretary to the committee in charge of the races.

The premiums and purses offered in the general exhibits aggregate $4,500. Competition is open only to Charlotte county, but anybody anywhere can make exhibits and space has already been generously applied for, assuring a grand exhibition.

An entrance from the fair grounds to the trotting park has been constructed, so that one admission fee will admit to both.

Sir Wm Van Horne has assured the management of a large exhibit of his famous French Canadian and Dutch Belted cattle and Mr. Rrand of Waterville will be present with his two big oxen weighing 9800 pounds.

Special attractions will be provided for every day and the transportation companies are offering low rates for the occasion.

St. Stephen expects to welcome many visitors on the occasion of its first new agricultural fair.

BELGIAN SCIENTIST CONGRATULATES PEARY

What Herbert L. Bridgman Found in His Desk Upon Returning to New York—Regarded O. K. to Claim.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 16.—When Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, returned to his home in Brooklyn late tonight, from Sydney, N. S., he found unopened in his desk a number of cablegrams of congratulations to Commander Peary, among which was the following dated, Uccle, Belgium, September 8, and addressed to him in Mr. Bridgman's care:

"Peary: International Polar Commission addresses sincerest congratulations to their member."

Cagni, Nordenskjiold, Le Coinet."

Uccle is a suburb of Brussels and is the seat of the Royal Belgian Observatory, of which M. Le Cointe is the director. Captain Umberto Cagni, who was the Italian leader of the Duke of the Abruzzi's polar exhibition, is president of the International Polar Commission; Dr. Otta Nordenskjiold is its vice-president, and has led a Swedish expedition into the Antarctic; while M. Le Cointe is its secretary.

With the weight of these names behind it, the cablegram assumes scientific importance, Mr. Bridgman pointed out, of the first magnitude. It is the "O. K." he said, to the Peary claims of the highest qualified body of international experts in the world.

It was learned tonight that a meeting of the Peary Arctic Club will be held early next week to decide whether the club will launch a formal campaign in behalf of Peary's claims as sole discoverer of the pole. The plan which the club will be asked to pass upon embraces a publicity campaign including the use of advertising space in newspapers and a searching investigation of Cook's exploit in climbing Mount McKinley. Money may also be appropriated for the purpose of sending an expedition to Etah to take the testimony of Eskimo witnesses.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. Kerner of Fredericton is at the Royal.

Mrs. E. C. Elkin left last evening for Montreal to attend the old home week.

Lieut. Gov. Tweedie arrived in the city last evening.

Mr. James A. Belyea left for Montreal last evening.

Mr. A. P. Hazen left yesterday for Montreal to spend his vacation.

Miss Gilzean Reid of London, Eng., who has been visiting Miss Elise McLean, left for Montreal last evening, accompanied by Miss Marian Creelman, whose guest she will be.

Mr. S. A. M. Skinner has returned from a three weeks' visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Wr. W. B. Tennant left for Montreal last evening.

Miss Eileen Taylor, daughter of J. Gardiner Taylor returned to Montreal last evening after spending the summer in this city.

Mr. H. Lyman left for Montreal last evening.

Mrs. J. D. Hazen returned from Fredericton yesterday.

WILL REACH FINAL STAGE IN THE M'DOUGALL TRIAL TODAY

Case to Go To Jury At This Morning's Session—Evidence Concluded and Address By Defendant's Counsel Delivered Yesterday—Charged Political Animus Against Prosecution—Attorney-General Makes Spirited Reply—Will Finish His Address This Morning.

The MacDougall case was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock before His Honor Mr. Justice White. The morning session was largely devoted to putting papers in evidence. It was enlivened however by frequent tilts between opposing counsel. Mirissis, Charles M. Lingley, Officer Lucas, Roy M. McLean and K. J. MacRae gave evidence. In the afternoon J. M. Barnes and Detective Killen testified. After they concluded their evidence thet Crown closed their case. The defence offered no evidence. Mr. Ritchie moved to strike from the indictment the "knowingly counts," and after some argument the Crown consented to withdraw them.

Mr. Ritchie commenced his address to the jury at half past four and concluded at half past five. The feature of his address was the charge he made against Mr. Hazen that he instituted this prosecution because his government had been attacked by Free Speech. Mr. Hazen arose at half past five to deliver his address and spoke for a half an hour. In his opening remarks to the jury the Attorney General hotly resented Mr. Ritchie's insinuation that politics was the motive of this prosecution. He termed such remarks "as a base insinuation." He will conclude his address when the Court resumes this morning.

Morning Session.

At the opening of the case in the morning Mr. Ritchie called on the Attorney General to produce the petition in the Kay inquiry. The Attorney General said Mr. M. G. Teed had the paper.

George Mirissis, the first witness called was shown an envelope addressed "C. B. MacDougall, Editor Free Speech, Moncton, N. B., Box 336" and stated that he had had a number of envelopes printed at Lingley's Printing Office and thought that this was one of them.

Mr. Baxter offered the envelope in evidence, but it was objected to. He then offered the paper containing the libel against Mr. D. Mullin, K. C.

It was marked with the stamp of Mirissis's store, and Mr. Baxter asked the Court and the jury to compare the stamp with the one made by Mirissis and Aliotis on a piece of paper.

Should Call an Expert.

His Honor stated that in England, the custom was to call an expert in such cases, and Mr. Baxter cited an American authority in support of his argument.

Mr. Ritchie argued that the paper should not be admitted in evidence, but His Honor decided that it was admissible.

There was further argument with reference to other copies containing libels.

The Crown offered the issue of July 31st, containing a libel against Magistrate Kay and Dr. MacRae, and wished to offer the entire paper, subject to Mr. Ritchie's objection.

His Honor admitted the articles which were specially mentioned and will instruct the jury to take no notice of the other paragraphs.

The MacRae, Frink, Bullock, and Mullin libels were admitted.

Charles M. Lingley.

Charles M. Lingley was called. He stated that he had been given an order by Mirissis to print 2000 envelopes, similar to the one shown him by Mr. Baxter. He thought the impressions of the rubber stamp were the same.

Mirissis was then recalled but the defence had no questions to ask, and he was taken back to jail.

Night Detective Lucas was then called and gave much the same evidence as was given at the preliminary hearing He could not state positively he said, that the Sydney House was a house of ill-repute nor did not know personally any facts regarding Gertie McKeown.

Kenneth J. MacRae, a brother of Dr. A. W. MacRae, testified that he purchased a copy of Free Speech of the issue of July 31st from Mirissis on that day. Witness judged that from thet paragraph Dr. MacRae had been drinking and was a friend of Gertie McKeown's. Witness said that the Sydney House was a house of ill-fame.

Roy McLean testified that he had written a letter for Mirissis, asking that ten or twenty copies of the paper be sent down.

George N. Robinson, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was called upon to produce telegrams exchanged. Witness objected to doing this as the telegrams were of a confidential nature.

The telegrams were handed to His Honor, and were not read in court.

Adjournment was then made until the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Detective Patrick Killen was the first witness called by the Crown in the afternoon. Examined by the Attorney General, witness said he overheard a conversation the prisoner had with three young men on the train when witness was conveying MacDougall to St. John. One of the young men said "that damn Dutch Ervin wrote for Free Speech." This the prisoner denied. Prisoner also said that some member of the Sun staff was a correspondent.

Replying to further questions witness said he had been in the Sydney House, of which Mame Wade was the proprietor, in connection with his duty as a detective. A woman named Irene kept it prior to Mame Wade.

Witness considered it a house of ill-fame.

This was objected to and the objection was overruled.

Cross-Examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ritchie witness said he was in the Sydney House last Christmas. Irene was then running it.

Q.—Is ita road house? Do people drive out there?

Ans.—A road house can be construed into many meanings. That house is a house of ill-fame.

Q.—Is liquor sold there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You cannot give any evidence that it is a house of ill fame other than general reputation?

A.—Yes.

Speaking of the prisoner's journey to St. John witness said that Mr. Mullin boarded the train at Rothesay and wished to defend him.

Mr. Ritchie—This count relating to Mr. Mullin was put in the information so that Mr. Mullin would not defend the prisoner.

This was objected to and the objection was sustained.

Witness said that prisoner was driven to the train in the patrol wagon.

Re-examined by the Attorney General, witness said that the Sydney house bore the same reputation now as it did a number of years ago. The present proprietor was a woman of ill fame.

John M. Barnes Called.

John M. Barnes, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company here, was the next witness. He identified a number of telegrams sent by and to MacDougall.

These telegrams were received in evidence subject to objection.

Mr. Baxter asked for telegrams sent by MacDougall since he was arrested..

Mr. Mellish objected.

Mr. Sherren said it was small business.

Witness objected also.

His Honor overruled all objections.

Witness handed the telegrams to His Honor.

His Honor read the telegrams. Counsel held a private consultation and in the end the Crown did not press the point.

This closed the Crown's case.

Mr. Ritchie said the defence would offer no evidence.

Continuing, Mr. Ritchie moved to have certain counts counts where knowledge was the gist of the offence withdrawn.

He also moved to have the obscenity count withdrawn on the ground that on the face of it no obscene matter was disclosed. The gist of this offence, he said, was that it tended to corrupt morals, and was within the meaning of the statute. Another element entering into the case was that such obscene matter must be published knowingly. The onus was on the Crown to prove knowledge. They had not done this.

The Attorney General replied, and after a lengthy argument it was agreed not to press the counts objected to by Mr. Ritchie other than the Kay and obscenity counts, which the Attorney General submitted were questions for the jury.

His Honor these counts to be withdrawn and expressed grave doubts as to the obscenity count being proven sufficiently to go to the jury.

Mr. Ritchie asked for a reserve case on a number of objections raised during the trial.

His Honor granted the motion.

Mr. Ritchie's Address.

At 4.30 Mr. Ritchie commenced his address to the jury and spoke for one hour. In opening he said that much has been said about wasting time during the case , but he thought that the honors were even as perhaps the prosecution and the defence did waste some time. He thanked the Attorney General for his motion which allowed him (the speaker) to take part in the administration of justice in the Province of New Brunswick. He also thanked His Honor for acceding to Mr. Hazen's motion. He termed Mr. Hazen a man with a "courtly bearing, a man of eloquence and fairness," but said that never in his professional career did he see such bitterness indulged in by the representatives of the Crown in a criminal case.

"The learned Attorney-General in opening," said Mr. Ritchie, "spoke in most bitter terms about the prisoner at the bar, before the prisoner was tried." Turning his attention to Mr. Baxter, the Attorney-General's associate in this case the learned counsel said that all through the case Mr. Baxter "had handed out samples of concentrated bitterness and sarcasm."

Mr. Ritchie defined the crown's duty in a criminal case. He claimed that the Crown had to find out the truth, not to prosecute. The Attorney-General's client was His Gracious Majesty the King, who wished all his subjects charged with the commission of a crime, to get a fair trial.

The speaker intimated that the bitterness exhibited by the representatives of the Crown was caused by an attacks made on the Government, of which the learned Attorney-General was the leader, and of which Mr. Baxter was a supporter, by this paper Free Speech.

Citizens Prejudiced.

Continuing Mr. Ritchie said that a large portion of the citizens of St. John was prejudiced against the prisoner at the bar. This was evidenced by the fact that many of those summoned to serve on the jury said that they were biased and could not give the prisoner a fair trial.

"The question is, first," he continued, "are these alleged libels—libels? This is a question for the jury" Secondly, "Was there a publication in St. John?" Dealing with the second question the speaker claimed that the Crown had not proven a publication in St. John. Certain counts, he said, had been eliminated by the Crown, so he would not bother the jury with any reference to them.

Mr. Ritchie then read the indictment and dealt with the libel against Dr. A. W. MacRae first. He claimed that the Crown has not proved that the Sydney house was a house of ill fame. They produced a witness who said he was there, but he swore under cross-examination that this place was not a house of ill fame. Dr. MacRae did not lay the information and from his conduct did not care what was said about him. If Dr. MacRae didn't care why should the jury care? Who laid the information? Lucas, the supervisor of morals did so at the instigation of the Attorney-General. He asked the jury for a verdict on this count on the ground that no harm had been done.

The learned counsel then took up the Bullock libel and termed it an "aftermath of an election campaign." The Mayor, he said, did not care about what they said, for he has not bothered his head over the matter. Again they had Lucas the informant. He claimed that this alleged libel was nothing more than fair comment. He (the speaker) ran two elections, was beaten and had a number of "election yarns" circulated about him. "But what they say about you during an election campaign," said Mr. Ritchie, "do not take seriously." He asked for a verdict on this count.

The Frink libel was next referred to. He used the same argument that Dr. Frink did not lay the information. He said that all this alleged libel contained was that Dr. Frink was the boldest of all asses, and did not mean that he was the boldest grafter.

The learned gentleman then took up the libel against Mr. D. Mullin, K. C. He claimed that this was "only a shaft aimed at the legal profession as a body; not at Mr. Mullin." The lawyers were the most abused men in a community. Mr. Mullin did not mind it as he was going to defend the accused, and——

Attorney-General Hazen—"I submit Your Honor that my learned friend has no right to say that. There is no evidence of that fact."

Mr. Ritchie—"If I am wrong His Lordship will deal with the matter at the proper time. Unless the learned Attorney-General allows me to continue my address unmolested I'll take my seat."

Mr. Ritchie continued claiming that this count was put in the information in orde to deprive the accused of the able services of that learned counsel, Mr. Mullin.

Cartoon Was a Joke.

Dealing with the Kay cartoon Mr. Ritchie said that a "magistrate is a kind of a judge." He thought that this cartoon was privileged as great men were being cartooned every day. "Wait until the learned Attorney-General is cartooned, I bet he will laugh," said Mr. Ritchie. The speaker claimed that the cartoon did not contained any filth, but the innuendoes did. He thought that the cartoon should be looked upon as a joke. The proper innuendo to take from that cartoon was that Mr. Kay was a stupid magistrate. He asked for a verdict on this count.

Continuing the speaker said that the thing which lay at the foundation of a criminal libel charge was that such libel was likely to be the means of a breach of the peace being committed." This had not been done. He did not think that any harm had been done by the publication of these alleged libels. "Mr. Baxter with his little magnifying glass had picked out the worst items in Free Speech."

He merely referred to the alleged obscene count and said that the Court would deal with that at the proper time. In conclusion he claimed that this was not a case for criminal prosecution, but a civil case. He asked the jury not to be swayed by the eloquence of the Attorney-General, but to deliver a verdict in the interests of justice—not guilty.

Before taking his seat Mr. Ritchie said that if some of the jurors believed the prisoner innocent, others that he was guilty, it was the duty of each to hold to his individual opinion and not be swayed by the opinion of his neighbor.

Mr. Ritchie sat down at half past five.

Attorney-General's Address.

The Attorney-General arose at that hour and spoke for thirty minutes, when the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Hazen will continue his address. He intimated that he would speak for one hour more.

The Attorney-General opened his speech by saying that although he had been Attorney-General for about a year and a half, yet during that brief period he had prosecuted a large number of criminal cases in this province, and in every one he had not been able to satisfy the opposing counsel. He severely criticized Mr. Ritchie in introducing politics in this case. Mr. Ritchie, he said, was unwarranted and unjustified when he accused him (the speaker) of injecting bitterness into the case. He knew his duty as Attorney-General just as well as his learned friend did This was a serious case, and in opening the case he spoke in a serious vein.

After defining a crown officer's duty he arranged Mr. Ritchie for saying that this was a political prosecution. A meaner or baser insinuation he said, was never before made against a crown officer. "I can say," said Mr. Hazen, "that I never bought or saw a copy of Free Speech until citizens of both political faiths showed me vile paragraphs attacking their characters, and asked me if something could not be done to stop it."

In The Wrong Town.

The speaker claimed that Mr. Ritchie made that base insinuation for a purpose, as this jury was composed of gentlemen of both political parties. "However," he continued, "my learned friend has come to the wrong town to make such a vile insinuation."

The Attorney-General then commented on the failure of the defence to put in a plea of justification. Referring to the MacRae libel, he said that Mr. MacRae was a reputable citizen. This libel was liable to create serious trouble in the MacRae household. It accused Mr. MacRae of being a frequenter of a house of ill fame. He then reviewed the evidence of K. J. MacRae and Detective Killen, which he claimed proved conclusively that the Sydney house was a house of ill repute. It did not matter in the eyes of the law whether Dr. MacRae was injured or not, the fact that it was a criminal libel was sufficient to warrant this prosecution. He said that this phase ran through the other libels.

Referring to the libel on the Mayor, the Attorney-General said that the last election which His Worship ran was fourteen months prior to the publication of this libel, so it was not a fair comment. What had Free Speech, which was edited in Moncton and printed in Newcastle to do with a civic election in St. John. They sneered at Mayor Bullock because he was a religious man, and then they called it fair comment. It was a malicious libel in order to sell that vile rag, Free Speech.

The Frink libel was then taken up. Mr. Ritchie, he said, misconstrued this when he termed Ald. Frink a bold ass. What was meant was that Ald. Frink was a bold grafter.

Referring to the libel on Mr. Mullin, the Attorney-General said that there was a not a scintilla of evidence to support Mr. Ritchie's dream that Mr. Mullin offered to defend MacDougall. It was a serious reflection on a man's professional career to insinuate that he was a fleecer.

Mr. Hazen then took up the Kay cartoon, and as it was nearly six o'clock he only briefly touched on that count. He will resume when the court meets this morning at ten o'clock, and his address will likely be concluded at eleven, when His Honor will charge the jury.

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

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Everywhere recognized as the largest and best equipped school of music in the world. Its complete organization, its imposing Conservatory building and splendid equipment, and the new residence building offer exceptional facilities to students. Every department under special masters. The reciprocal relations established with Harvard University afford pupils special advantages for literary study.

Owing to the practical training of students in our Normal Department, graduates are much in demand as teachers and musicians.

The privilege of lectures, concerts and recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice and appearing before audiences, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student. A number of free violin scholarships available for 1909.

GRAND OPERA SCHOOL

This school gives a practical training for Grand Opera in regular professional rehearsals. The conductors are managers and repetiteurs are of the staff of the Boston Opera House. Through this Opera School young Americans will have the opportunity to obtain a debut in the Boston Opera House when they demonstrate sufficient ability. Office open for registration September 8th.

For particulars and year book, address

RALPH L. FLANDERS, Manager

BARTLETT WAS MADE TO TURN BACK BY PEARY

Continued From Page 1.

make sure that I really had obtained the British record. Then, with two Eskimos, one sledge and eighteen dogs, I turned my face south and started on the homeward journey, sad at heart that it was not my fortune to be able to go on with the commander. But I was in his hands, to go when and where he directed.

Trip Uneventful.

"The return trip to Cape Columbia was uneventful. Two dogs were killed and thrown to the rest of the pack. When the whole party had reassembled we found the Roosevelt in good condition and averaged six knots on the trip south."

Captain Bartlett made the interesting statement that one of his soundings well on towards the Pole disclosed a depth of 2,000 fathoms without bottom. At another point, 1,200 fathoms were let down and bottom was not reached. In still another, mud from the sea floor was brought up at 1,000 fathoms and will be subjected to miscroscopic examination.

Asked at what point farthest north he had seen the Bible, Captain Bartlett said that there may have been a copy on the Roosevelt, but divine service was not held on board. No missionaries were met among the North Greenland tribes, who, he said, have never been Christianiezd and never heard of a Bible.

Professor Donald B. McMillan, whose feet were badly frost-bitten and who reluctantly consented to be sent back to winter quarters is now well and strong. Professor McMillan says that there are wonderful trout lakes in the north and musk oxen in thousands. According to the natives they had shot musk oxen throughout the winter, showing that they do not migrate. McMillan gathered specimens of bird life in greater variety and number than previous Arctic expeditions. Not less than 25 different varieties of birds were seen north of the 82nd parallel. He has already prepared many specimens, among which are eggs of a variety never before found.

Young Foxes.

There are two young foxes on the Roosevelt, which is filled with stuffed birds, heads, horns and other trophies, One of the Eskimo dogs, which went to the pole with Peary is being taken to the United States for breeding purposes.

George Borup, the official photographer of the expedition, has a thousand negatives.

The Canadian Government steamer Tyrian arrived here this morning from Sydney. Captain Dickson, of the Tyrian in behalf of his Government, congratulated Commander Peary on his reaching the pole and extended to him an invitation to return to Sydney on the Tyrian as the guest of the Dominion Government.

Commander Peary thanked the Canadian officer for his Government's good wishes, and regretted his inability to accept the invitation, since he had decided to return on the Roosevelt following his invariable custom of bringing his own ship into port. The Roosevelt is being painted, and it is thought that she will be ready to start tomorrow for Sydney.

The Roosevelt reached Battle Harbor with only ten tons of coal in her bunkers. Sixty tons have been taken on here. From the time of leaving Sydney in 1908, until reaching here about nine tons, or nearly six thousand loaves of bread were baked and eaten on the Roosevelt.

Chief Engineer Wardwell, to whom Commander Peary has given praise for keeping the machinery up to a high state of efficiency, says that he intends to settle in his old home at Bucksport, Me. The crew of the steamer will be paid off in New York. The steamer Strathcona has arrived here with Dr. Grenfell, the noted Labrador physician, on board and flags are flying in honor of Peary.

Hon. John A. Morrissy, chief commissioner of public works, is calling for tenders for rebuilding Ellis bridge over the North Becaquimec River in Carleton county, and also for the Mangrem bridge over the main Becaquimec in the same county. The tenders in both cases will close September 30.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—At a business meeting of the Bloor Street Baptist Church held last night a resolution was passed disapproving of the proposed Baptist Union of Canada, as outlined by the committee of twenty. A further resolution was passed recommending resuscitation of the Dominion convention, the meeting of which was held in Winnipeg in the summer of 1900.

SEPARATION PAPERS IN RETURN FOR FLOWERS

John J. Brodey Says His Wife Served Separation Papers On Him in Return for a Gift of Flowers.

New York, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Lillian E. Bradley, wife of John J. Bradley, of the contracting firm of William Bradley & Son., of 1836 Park avenue, asked Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday to grant her $100 a week alimony and $1,500 counsel fee pending her suit for separation on the ground of cruelty. The court reserved decision.

Bradley, in opposing his wife's plea, said that the papers in the separation suit were served on him when he went to see his wife at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, where she was spending the summer. He said he reached there on their fifth wedding anniversary on September 6, and carried a lot of flowers which he gave her. She handed him the papers in return for the flowers, he said.

Bradley declares that the trouble is due partly to his wife's friendship for Mrs. Norman Selby, wife of Kid McCoy, and because she didn't want to move away from 383 Central Park West, where they have lived since they were married.

Bradley said that his wife met Mrs. McCoy at Paul Smith's a year ago, and became so friendly with her that she hung Mrs. Selby's picture on the wall. He said that this angered him so much that he tore up the picture. Mrs. Bradley says that on this occasion he struck her.

The husband said that he decided to move away from the Central Park West house because the rents were too high, but Mrs. Bradley declares that he bought $50,000 worth of stock and bonds the last summer and has an income of $15,000 a year.

English Mail.

The English mails, by the S. S. Empress of Ireland, via Rimouski, are due here at 10.40 o'clock this morning on the Maritime Express.

St. John, Boston & Cuba S. S. Co.

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"S. S. KARENA"

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Centrally located, large new sample rooms, private baths, electric lights and bells, hot water heating throughout.
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The best $1.00 a day Hotel in New Brunswick. Some of our best rooms $1.50 per day. Electric lights and steam heat throughout.
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70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B.
Clifton House Building.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—At Armstrong's Corner, Queens County, farm owned by the late Robert Corbett, consisting of 200 acres, 140 under cultivation, balance well wooded. For particulars apply to R. A. CORBETT, 274 Douglas Avenue, St. John N. B. 6in.

FOR SALE—Two Lots on Douglas Avenue. Price $250 each. One lot on Murray street. Price $150.
'Phone 1813-31. J. W. MORRISON, Real Estate Agent and Architect, 85 1-2 Prince William street.

FOR SALE—One large oak refrigerator, built by Quinn, of Portland, Me., 13 ft. long, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. deep, with space for ice in centre. Can be delivered latter part of June. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Royal Hotel.

WANTED

WANTED—By married woman with one child a warm comfortable room for the winter months. Address D, C/o Standard.

Wanted—Boys to learn trade. Apply Hevenor, Cor. Smythe and Nelson Sts. tf

Wanted—A partner with capital to go into one of the best established retail business chances in St. John. Address "Business" care of Standard.

WANTED—Four energetic young men of good appearance to put a good thing before the public in this city. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E., C/o Standard.

LOST

Lost—A roll of money between King Street near Germain and South Wharf. Liberal reward if returned to The Standard Office.

TO LET

TO LET—Furnished rooms for Men in Y. M. C. A. Building. All conveniences. May be seen any time. Apply the Secretary.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

REAL TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS in any quantity from 1-2c each. DOMINION STATIONERY CO. 78 Prince William street.

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NEW DOMESTIC, New Home and other Sewing Machines, Genuine Needles and Oil, all kinds. Sewing Machines and Phonographs Repaired. I have no agents; buy from me and save $10. William Crawford, 105 Princess street, opposite White Store.

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