

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by
The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St.
John, a company incorporated by Act of the
Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
Advertisements of Wants For Sale, etc.,
one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths,
50 cents for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at
One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any
address in United States at Two Dollars a
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All remittances must be sent by post office
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The Telegraph Publishing Company,
Corporation, No. 100, Water Street,
St. John, N. B.

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graph, viz.:
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent
newspapers.
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

CABINET MAKING

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is receiving a great deal of advice from public and in private in regard to reorganizing and filling up the cabinet. The advice given him in public—and the newspapers from one end of the country to the other are filled with it—cannot do great harm and may do some good, for some of it is disinterested and represents a desire for clean, efficient, democratic government. The advice which the Premier is receiving in private may be more influential than the other. As to the nature of it the country may be able to judge to some extent after the appointments have been made. The task upon which the Premier is engaged is the more difficult because of the nature of the circumstances which have made it necessary. The Prime Minister's official family has frequently been weakened by the loss of valued members whose reputations were not impaired—who were called to other spheres of activities, who accepted offices, who were removed by death or who renounced some cardinal policy of the administration. The present cabinet situation spells out a different story. There are vacant chairs which the Premier and his remaining advisers cannot regard without considerable perturbation. No doubt Sir Wilfrid is being pressed to appoint as ministers men who can carry this or that constituency—or whose friends say they can—or this or that province. But the country, beyond doubt, hopes for the selection of men who have more solid gifts than success in securing votes or distributing patronage. It wants men who are known to be not only able but above suspicion, who are not only capable of wisely administering Federal departments but who will so administer them as to promote economic and progressive government, who will be absolutely independent of the corporations, the interests, and the grafters, who will work for the Dominion of Canada and not for a circle of friends who seek to profit through influence at court, who will regard the good of the country as a whole, forgetting provincial lines, creeds, and race, and who will have for their watchwords honesty, progress, unity and patriotism.

Sir Wilfrid has not hesitated on some occasions to take the grip with difficulties man-fashion. He has lost some colleagues of late through no fault of his own but rather through their determination to go the way of political suicide. It is unquestionably the view of the people generally that he could with advantage dispense with a few more of his lieutenants, thus making room for stouter and cleaner cabinet furniture. His course in these circumstances will command the thoughtful attention of all Canada. It will judge him by the advisers he selects. Recent developments have made courageous and straightforward action absolutely necessary. The country is waiting.

VISITING JOURNALISTS

A Toronto journal slyly warns the British newspaper men who are visiting Canada that they have had a chance to fortify their store of information. It tells of a dinner at which one of the representatives of a well known London journal asked the Canadian who sat beside him why the legislative buildings were situated in Toronto instead of in Montreal, expressing surprise when informed that Montreal was in another province. The story is somewhat discouraging, particularly if it comes to recall some of the statements written about the Dominion by one or two of our journalistic visitors of a few years ago. One of them dwelt at length upon the perils of inland navigation in Canada in the winter, and another placed Ottawa and Toronto on the St. Lawrence.

But these were exceptions. The pres-

ent hands of discoverers—for there are two parties of them—will be of immense service to the Empire, because, while they may make a few mistakes due to the great extent of our country, they will spread before millions of readers in the United Kingdom much accurate information which will be new there, which is greatly needed, and which will promote a proper understanding of the great Dominion. The people in the Old Country—not all, but a very great number—do not know much about Canada and Canadians, and therefore they misunderstand both the land and the people. Compared with twenty years ago the quick and constant interchange of news and views and the volume of business across the Atlantic show a tremendous development, and there is a much greater improvement in sight, due in some measure to our growth, the demands of expanding business, and to the increase in immigration and travel. The recognition that across the Atlantic and Canada lies the natural highway to the East is only now becoming general in England. This great natural advantage of situation, together with our riches in natural resources and our rapidly growing population, cannot well fall to the press who are now on tour. One playful Canadian observer expects to detect in them that "certain condescension toward foreigners" which offended a great American on his first journey to England many years ago, but if they had it when they landed they will lose it during their sweep through this land of magnificent distances. They are welcome and we shall hope that many of their fellows will come after them.

WHAT WILL THEY OFFER?

Massachusetts, warning up for the state campaign, is discussing with increasing attention the value of Canadian trade, devising ways and means to open our markets to the New England manufacturers. The Boston Herald and Mr. Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for governor, are growing quite enthusiastic about Canada. Says the Herald of yesterday, under the caption "Massachusetts' Interest":

"Mr. Whitney repeats the warning given by our Ottawa correspondent, that it is hard to regain trade once lost. 'Canada is about to enter on a career of development akin to the development of the United States during the last fifty years,' he says, 'but every day's delay in establishing reciprocity between Canada and the United States increases the risk of our losing Canadian trade.' And he truly declares that 'this is the greatest question now before the people of Massachusetts.'"

"If it is not ordinary business sense to seek the trade of the thriving millions three hundred miles to the north of us, instead of looking for less prosperous and reliable customers a thousand miles farther off? And is it not high time for Massachusetts to vote as she thinks and as her interests dictate on this question—to lead the way, as she has so often done on moral questions?"

The expressed fear of both the Herald and Mr. Whitney is that we shall succeed in improving our trade relations with the United Kingdom that this market will never be captured by the United States in the way the manufacturers of that country desire. The Herald urges the United States to make such overtures to Canada as will result in preventing us from further expanding our trade with England and the rest of the Empire. It will be interesting to see how this idea will succeed in New England, and how far it will influence the Republican party. There is no objection on this side of the line over reciprocity, and there is no present probability that the United States will offer terms sufficiently inviting to interest the people of the Dominion. In the making of trade treaties our American friends resemble the Dutch, who were famous for giving too little and asking too much.

WHOSE CANAL?

The Americans are digging the Panama canal, but whose ships will use it? Britain's chief ally, the reply of even American reviewers who are giving the matter their attention. The phase of the question receives a striking illustration in the action of the United States government in hiring a British naval reserve steamer to carry mail, passengers and freight between New York and Colon—a thoroughgoing British craft flying the flag of the royal naval reserve, with a royal coat-of-arms above the name Dunottar Castle on the stern, and officers and sailors walking the decks in the royal naval reserve uniform.

This steamer is a famous one. She carried General Buller to South Africa early in the war, and later she had two more effective passengers in Lord Roberts and General Kitchener. Her appearance in her new role causes American journals to comment freely upon the disappearance of the American merchant marine in contrast to the vast extent and continued expansion of British sea power, both military and commercial. The Dunottar Castle, observes one of the Lethbridge writers, "will carry out to the Lethbridge the United States mails, materials and supplies for the canal and such official and unofficial passengers as may chance to be going. Whenever she appears at either Colon or New York, she will be a reminder that we cannot get out to the American canal, which we are digging at such a huge cost of money, without hiring a steamship from abroad—and that when the canal is completed it may that few tons, our rivals in trade and possible enemies in war."

The American war department, it appears, searched far and wide for an American steamship, but could find none for the service, for "American ship owners are not very numerous, and the industry as a whole is undeniably feeble." The fact that the Dunottar Castle is a British

naval reserve ship stirs the Boston Transcript to these interesting reflections:

"The Dunottar Castle, by the way, is herself the product of a protected industry and a British industry at that. She belongs to the fleet of the Union Castle Line, which for many years has been receiving a generous subsidy from the British and colonial governments. This subsidy at the present time is \$300,000 a year. Ships in receipt of it must be built on designs approved by the British admiralty. So it happens that the Dunottar Castle, which the United States government has hired, is a British man-of-war masquerading as a merchantman. She is, however, a man-of-war for which the British admiralty has no present use—that is, she is fifteen years or more old and is, therefore, regarded as antiquated in the British service, though quite good enough to loan to Uncle Sam. In the Boer war the Dunottar Castle, as a British troop ship, had the distinction of carrying out to the Cape not only General Buller, who failed, but Lord Roberts and Kitchener, who succeeded."

"For three years or more the Dunottar Castle has been laid up for sale on the other side, but the price asked was so high that she has found no purchaser. Now she is hired out to the United States, but it is essential that the Dunottar be in all essentials remains a British ship. She is in charge of naval reserve officers and naval reserve crewmen, and the servants are to be shipped from among American citizens at the port of New York. There was a time when the episode like this would have stirred the country, but this we have grown used to seeing our flag whipped from the high seas, and there are those, though not of New England, who apparently enjoy the spectacle."

The Transcript, while arguing in support of a subsidy measure to promote shipbuilding in the United States, pays a fine tribute to the British merchant marine, and makes clear its conviction that the chief business of the great canal will be to accommodate British vessels.

TIGHT MONEY AND THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Money scarcity and rising rates for loans continue to excite discussion throughout the country and to cause speculation as to the business outlook. The theory that Canada is about to enter upon a series of "lean" years is vigorously assailed by the Monetary Times. This financial journal finds a text in "a pitiful story of the Dominion" published in the London Economist under an Ottawa date line. The Economist article contained the following:

"Last winter was a hard one for all the railways, partly because of cold and stormy weather, partly because of the glut of traffic. Earnings fell accordingly, but are now recovering. There may be a short crop in the West this year, the seed having been sown late, in addition to which low temperatures have prevailed since the end of the month of June. The inflated price of town lots and farm lands in the West has suffered, and as the banks in Winnipeg are taking in sail, money is scarce. Severe losses have been incurred by Ottawa and Toronto investors at Cobalt, where the mines are greatly over-capitalized. Crops in the older provinces look none too well, and there is a feeling abroad that we are nearing the end of the fat years."

The Times denies the existence of a general "feeling that Canada is nearing the end of the fat years." "When you pay undue attention to a hedgehog," it proceeds, "it rolls up and becomes an impenetrable ball. In a similar way, the enterprising have been paying marked attention to capital. Capital, like the hedgehog, has become cautious. We are certainly experiencing a lull. It requires no deep knowledge of economics to observe that the country is paying the cost of rapid development. 'Nearing the end of fat years' is a sorry phrase. The country is taking its breath for another commercial year. If there really exists abroad the feeling which this particular Ottawa writer intimates, a radical change in foreign opinion must have occurred in the past few months."

Nevertheless there is much reason to believe that the money market is going to make the country cautious for some time to come. The banks, in taking advantage of the money situation, in sending large sums to great cities in the United States for call loans—in turning an honest penny, in short—have helped to produce a feeling of uncertainty and hesitation which, while it may not be justified by the financial and commercial condition of the Dominion, may not easily or soon be allayed. In the time the driving force of the country's prosperity will reassert itself and produce renewed confidence and buoyancy. Meantime the tendency to button up pockets seems likely to persist.

A STORM CENTRE

The pot boils in Morocco and contemplation of it stirs the capitals of Europe—potably Paris, London, Madrid and Berlin. France can scarcely hesitate to attempt now, alone or in company, the policy to which she was committed before the German Emperor's frown caused her to throw overboard Delcasse, her able foreign minister, and assent to the reference of Moroccan trouble to the uneasy conference at Algiers. The Moors have supplied excuse enough to spur France to radical action. The massacre of Europeans at Casablanca should mean that as Morocco cannot protect foreigners their own governments must do so, even if a punitive expedition representing several pavane prove necessary. It may be surmised that should this course be taken, or should France and Spain act jointly, Morocco will join the long line of unruly countries which have lost the number of their messengers through loss of respect of civilized usages.

Casablanca, of which we are hearing so much just now, is one of the eight coast towns for which the Algerians agreement established a foreign-offered police force of 2,000 men. This force has not yet been organized, although the Swiss inspector-general, who is in supreme command, was reported to have arrived in Morocco months ago. At Casablanca it was provided that the commanding officers should be French and Spanish, and this fact would relieve France from any suspicion that she was feathering her own nest in adopting radical measures—a suspicion which would agitate Berlin should the French become active in some quarter where the Algerians agreement contemplated no French interference. Italy and Spain, hearing of murdered subjects, are eye upon the fate of Kaid McLean. And the Kaiser would doubtless co-operate with a readiness born of a desire both to show his flag in a storm centre and to be in at the finish when there might be spoils to divide or over-zealous neighbors to restrain.

In urging immediate intervention, the New York Herald points out that the Moroccan question is anything but local: "Europe cannot wash its hands of Morocco. To do so would be to provide the Mohammedan populations in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and India with an example that, if followed, would mean the overthrow of European domination in those countries. In the interests of Europe, to say nothing of the interests of civilization, order must be brought out of the chaos now existing in Morocco, and France, as the power most closely connected and best equipped with means for prompt action, is the one to take the task in hand. Any further hesitation would be criminal."

So the eyes of the world shift from the Hague to the desert, to the captains and the shouting.

THE ELECTIONS

There is little reason to believe that the Federal elections will be brought on this year although there has been considerable talk about such a possibility. In reality it does not make much difference when the elections come, but it is important that the people have fair warning of an appeal to the country in order that it may not be necessary to vote upon ill-digested issues. It is a party custom to shout about the necessity for saving the country and often not the party generally so much as the party machine which has much cause for hope or fear.

If the electors have sufficient warning of an election, and if the issues are fairly and thoroughly presented to them, they may fall into the good habit of voting for their best interests and those of the country rather than for the mere interests of professional politicians. The country and the parties would be the better for the whole lot of salvation, doubtless, but the voters who impartially regard the good of the Dominion as a whole, and who give the issues broad and honest consideration on their merits, will be likely to choose representatives to their own liking rather than the volunteer candidates who want to save the country in their own fashion, and incidentally to repay themselves at their own rating for doing so.

The red-fire and enthusiasm of party demonstrations, even the fighting spirit which bids some men vote first and examine the candidate and the issue afterwards, should not serve to carry into the Dominion as a whole, and to be unit in Parliament. It would be unfair to judge every constituency by its representative before he has been exposed to the temptations of public life; but if he has been tried and found to yield to the fascination of the evils of politics the constituency which re-elects him will surely deserve the scorn of more thoughtful communities.

It is a time of big transactions in Canada. The people are making money, and they do not readily give to public questions the thought and attention which our demand. At such a time the need for a full and fair presentation of political news is very great. When the electors are supplied with facts rather than party fiction they will be much less likely to follow blindly the advice of leaders great or small whose aim is party or personal success rather than good government. It is lack of information which makes it possible for graft, sectionalism, opportunism and allied evils to obtain a serious hold in Canada. Publicity in these days of growth is the friend of honesty. Honesty is the corner stone of sound government and enduring national accomplishment.

The country has forgiven many public men whom it knew to be guilty, but its leniency has not been justified by events. Too often the men who were excused, and others of like character, jumped to the conclusion that the public was deceived, and acted on that assumption. The result bids fair to be a reaction and a demand that men in public life must be above suspicion or make way for others. This year or next, the elections should find the people ready to cast a thoughtful vote. Such a vote would improve the tone of public life so materially that even the doubtful elements in politics would take the hint.

"JOURNALISTIC SPECULATIONS"

Under this caption the Globe on Saturday discussed with evident solicitude the editorial control of The Telegraph, and the virtues of Mr. S. D. Scott, and the ethics of journalism. The Globe's manner, in this brilliant article, was at times pontifical, and at times priggish; but even the mannerisms were not sufficient wholly to conceal the sweet character of the writer's motive. It was to be seen clearly enough that the Globe's ill expressed desire was to add somewhat to the sunshine of the community by a cheery word about its neighbors. We will take the will for the deed.

The Globe's outspoken tribute to Mr. Scott does that sterling newspaper man no more than justice. It comes with all

the more grace from the Globe because of the fact that Mr. Scott, when he edited the Sun, found it necessary more than once to denounce with some severity the annexationist propaganda carried on, sometimes tentatively and at others with considerable effrontery, in this Loyalist city. One hopes that in mentally reviewing Mr. Scott's many admirable attributes the Globe did not overlook his readiness to rebuke anything like a sneaking tendency to discredit British connection.

So much for the Globe's "journalistic speculations." This word may, perhaps, be added with propriety—that the Globe is not in a position to speak either for Liberals or Conservatives. As for the "rumors" which it says are afloat, the Globe might readily have ascertained their value, or rather lack of it, by inquiry had its object been to print the truth.

THE WINTER PORT

The annual dispute over the choice of steamship berths is beginning early this year. The steamship companies are preparing to handle here next winter a record breaking traffic, and each line is naturally seeking such wharf accommodation as will permit of rapid transhipment of freight. If the men who are responsible for harbor development had lived up to the various declarations they have made there would be ample terminal and wharf facilities before next November, and the steamship companies would not have to engage in the annual wrangle. The C. P. R. brings the freight, and it has its own steamers to load. It is not strange that the other steamship lines do not care to take second place.

Again and again the aldermen have given assurance that everything would be all right on the West Side this year; yet today there is great uncertainty and some probability that the closing of the St. Lawrence will find St. John three months or more behind the demands of the business offering. In a week or two we may expect to hear that the little city and the famous "orange peel" machine are to be ordered into service in an attempt to rush to completion work that should have been done a month ago.

Dredgers, wharf builders and warehouse contractors are at odds, and there is no director of public works to straighten matters out and keep them going along the right lines. The Mayor has no authority, and the board of works is not in any sense a reliable or business-like body. The conditions make for delay and poor service. If the public may rely upon several of the reports in circulation it is about time that a public meeting of representative business men was called to inquire into the whole winter port situation.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Corea is misguided enough to kill some Japanese soldiers. The error is natural but costly.

Socialists are talking of Haywood as a presidential candidate. The greater jury might find him guilty of impertinence.

Cabinet making at Fredericton, as at Ottawa, goes slowly. Probably Fredericton is waiting to see what Ottawa does.

One or two stray shots from country newspapers at The Telegraph and The Times suggest that the grafters have a few advocates left.

Earl Grey's message to the Ottawa old boys has the right ring. It unites faith and patriotism, and it will awaken each euro wherever it is read.

Rev. Mr. Chappell was asked his opinion of the Japanese as immigrants. He said he could see no reason why they should not be very desirable. Their government undertakes the work of inspecting all those who desire to settle in foreign countries and no man who is in any way defective physically is supposed to leave Japan, an effort being also made to bar from departure such as are morally unfit.

With regard to the dealings of Japan in Korea, Rev. Mr. Chappell said there is a difference of opinion even among the missionaries. Some in the Hermit Kingdom are bitterly opposed to Japan in the matter. They allege that much property has been taken from the Koreans by force and nothing is done towards restitution. On the other hand, Mr. Chappell says, the Japanese have frequently urged all who know of such cases to bring them to his notice and they will be severely punished. He believes that this has been done, although he could not cite any case from personal knowledge.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

NARROWLY AVERTED

Big C. P. R. Pile Driver at Union Street Within an Ace of Falling Into Slip Saturday Afternoon.

But for the presence of mind of the pilot of the huge pile driver, at work at Union Street, Carleton, between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a number of laborers employed by R. Roberts' Sons, might have been crushed out of all recognition.

The pile driver had lifted three pieces of spiling, and in raising another load the heavy piece caught in the pile of logs. The crane continued to hoist, and so great was the strain that the wheels on the far side of the car on which the heavy machine stands were lifted clear from the track. The gap between the wheels and the rail was widening every moment, and the pile driver was almost overbalanced when the danger was seen by the pilot. He shouted "Let her go," and the engine at once loosened the winch. The big machine slowly regained its position on the rails and the danger was over.

It is believed by those who saw the situation that in another minute it would have been too late, and that the machine, overbalanced, would have plunged into the depths, with terrible consequences to the six men working there.

FIREMAN MCKINNEY'S DEATH

Woodstock, Aug. 3.—The impact into the death of Charles McKinney, the fireman who was electrocuted on July 31, was held last evening by Coroner W. W. Hay and a jury. A verdict to the effect that the fatality was accidental was rendered. It was recommended that the town furnish firemen with rubber gloves.

Farmers Lose by Hallettton.

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 2.—The farmers of this vicinity lost thousands of dollars worth of produce during a hail storm late today, the heaviest experienced in many years.

FORMER ST. JOHN CLERGYMAN IS HERE FROM JAPAN

Rev. Benjamin Chappell Talks of the People and Conditions.

Rev. Benjamin Chappell, B. A., B. D., a former pastor of Carmarthen street, Queen square and Portland Methodist churches of this city, preached at both services in Centenary to good sized congregations Sunday. He has for the last eighteen years been connected with the educational work of the Episcopal Methodist church of the United States in Tokyo, Japan.

This mission has both an academy and college in the capital. In the first there are 300 pupils, with 100 in the college. For some years he has had full charge of the whole work.

To a Japanese reporter Sunday Mr. Chappell said that there are very few foreigners in Tokyo in comparison with Yokohama and Kobe, the great commercial centres of the empire.

An opinion has been formed in the United States and perhaps to a greater or less extent in Canada, he said, that the Japanese are treacherous and not to be trusted. This, he said, is hardly just. There are three classes in Japan, the samurai or warrior class, the merchants and the farmers. The samurai have a code of honor which obliges them to deal justly with one another and with strangers and if one breaks it he is expected to commit suicide at once. The result is that no more honorable class of men is to be found.

The merchant Rev. Mr. Chappell describes as a totally different man. He is cunning and unscrupulous and will make a contract with a foreigner and break it without compunction if he thinks it to his advantage. It is the behavior of this class, Mr. Chappell said, which has brought so much reproach upon Japan.

The farmers are a simple hearted race, very kindly disposed towards strangers but superstitious and as a rule ignorant. The prevailing religions of Japan are Shintism and Buddhism. In the cities and towns it is to be found the philosophic Buddhism but in the country the religion is degraded by all kinds of superstitions.

Since the introduction of the Christian religion, Rev. Mr. Chappell said, there is no doubt that the Japanese nation as a whole has improved in morals. The two most besetting sins are lying and lust. The natives under the samurai do not look upon lying as at all serious, indeed, very little of it is to be found. The women of Japan are pure, the charge of lust being entirely with the men. This arises from the institution of concubinage. All Japanese have one legal wife and as many others as they can support. This system, he thinks, however, is on the wane and after the death of the present emperor will probably cease.

Rev. Mr. Chappell left Japan last November. At that time he said the first mutterings of the trouble with the United States were heard. He imagined that at the bottom it was caused by the desire on the part of the Japanese to be recognized by the western nations as their equals. This was the more likely because they had always looked upon the United States as their trusted friend.

When he was leaving Tokyo the teachers in the college held a meeting to bid him farewell. At this one of those present said, "You will see many peoples and we want you to tell them that we have not the big head because we won the war with Russia but that we are trying to make ourselves their equals." They are trying to do this, he said, along educational lines and their advance in this particular has been very rapid. The government has founded excellent schools and so great is the desire of the people for enlightenment that Japan has the largest percentage of school attendance in the world, more than 90 per cent of the children being present at the sessions.

Rev. Mr. Chappell was asked his opinion of the Japanese as immigrants. He said he could see no reason why they should not be very desirable. Their government undertakes the work of inspecting all those who desire to settle in foreign countries and no man who is in any way defective physically is supposed to leave Japan, an effort being also made to bar from departure such as are morally unfit.

With regard to the dealings of Japan in Korea, Rev. Mr. Chappell said there is a difference of opinion even among the missionaries. Some in the Hermit Kingdom are bitterly opposed to Japan in the matter. They allege that much property has been taken from the Koreans by force and nothing is done towards restitution. On the other hand, Mr. Chappell says, the Japanese have frequently urged all who know of such cases to bring them to his notice and they will be severely punished. He believes that this has been done, although he could not cite any case from personal knowledge.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—(Special)—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that the Quebec & New Brunswick Railway will apply at the next session of parliament for a renewal of their charter and also for power to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at a point in the valley of the St. Francis River in the province of Quebec.

CHILD OF SEVEN DROWNED IN GAPE BRETON

North Sydney, N. S., Aug. 4.—(Special)—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jenson, aged about seven years, was drowned in Mill Creek, Little Bras D'Or, yesterday morning. Nobody seems to know how the accident occurred, but it is thought that the little fellow was playing in the water and got beyond his depth. Boys wading on the shore saw the body floating and notified a man who waded out and recovered it.

Teacher—"Freddy, you must not laugh out loud like that in the school room."
Freddy—"I didn't mean to do it. I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."

SHORT LOBSTERS COST HIM DEARLY

Here's a Man Fined \$1,255 for Violation of Law.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—One of the heaviest fines ever known in this state for violation of the short lobster law, was imposed today when Ellis Wilbur, of Little Compton, was fined \$1,255.

The seizure was made today, Wilbur is said to have had 231 lobsters which were under the legal length.

KILLED SHUNTING CARS ON I. C. R.

Edward Allen Run Over in Westchester Yard, N. S.

Truro, N. S., Aug. 2.—(Special)—Edward Allen, aged twenty-three years, of Halifax, son of the late Edward Allen, at one time mechanical foreman at I. C. R. roundhouse, Truro, was instantly killed last night at Westchester station. He was firm on a special light rail train and the accident took place while shunting cars in Westchester yard.

The engine was drawing a number of cars coupled to the pilot on which Allen was standing and in making a running shunt he supposed Allen was thrown off the pilot in front of the running cars. An inquest is being held by Dr. Porter, of Truro.

EXAMINATION RESULTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Names of Those Who Passed University Matriculation and High School Leaving.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 2.—The results of the recent university matriculation and high school leaving examinations were announced this morning and show that Miss Isabel F. H. Thomas, daughter of A. Duncan Thomas, leads the province. Miss Thomas' school work has been marked by brilliancy since she was in the primary grades.

This is also the sixth time in the last seven years that a Fredericton High school student has led the province in these examinations.

There were 114 candidates taking the matriculation examinations and six taking the high school leaving examinations. Of those for matriculation, 107 took the subjects required for entrance on the arts course of the university and of these ten passed in the first division, fifty in the second, twenty in the third, twenty-three in the third conditionally and four failed.

Of the seven candidates who took the subjects required for engineering, two passed in the second division and five in the third.

Of the six candidates for leaving, one passed in the second division, two in the third, two in the third conditionally and one failed.

The following are the candidates for matriculation and junior leaving who passed in the first and second divisions, arranged in the order of the highest averages:

First Division.

Isabel F. A. Thomas, Fredericton Grammar School.
Harry D. Macaulay, St. John High School.
Wm. H. Hoyt, St. John High School.
Edith D. Wallace, St. John High School.
Olive Allen Wilson, New Westminster (B. C.).
Amy Napier, St. John High School.
Muriel Howard, St. John High School.
Wm. H. Irving, Moncton Grammar School.
Margaret McE. Wilson, New Westminster (B. C.).
C. Carley Steves, Fredericton Grammar School.

Second Division.

Jessie A. Ken, St. John High School.
Ella V. Pooley, St. John High School.
S. Leon Price, Sussex Grammar School.
Marie Emery, St. John High School.
Mary E. Everett, Fredericton Grammar School.
James Carnwath, Riverside Grammar School.
Roy A. Davidson, St. John High School.
J. Edward Haining, Fredericton Grammar School.
Gladys M. Waters, St. John High School.
George H. McNeil, Florenceville Consolidated School.
Helen Grace Kirk, Sussex Grammar School.
Mary L. Corbett, Fredericton Grammar School.
Pearl M. Greg, Fredericton Grammar School.
Douglas James Barclay, New Westminster (B. C.).
Margaret M. Peterson, St. John High School.
Stephen H. Irving, Moncton Grammar School.
Frances F. Fotheringham, St. John High School.
H. Lester Smith, St. John High School.
Edith M. Magee, St. John High School.
Ella M. Mackay, Moncton Grammar School.
Gwendoline McAdam, Fredericton Grammar School.
Ralph B. Clark, St. Stephen High School.
William H. Brittain, St. John High School.
Mary L. Starratt, Campbellton Grammar School.
Walter K. Willis, St. John High School.
Joseph Sweeney, St. Vincent's Convent.
Muriel Eliza Mack, New Westminster (B. C.).
Harry W. White, St. John High School.
Katherine Higgins, St. Vincent's Convent.
Grace E. Allingham, St. John High School.
Gyrlis Woodstock Grammar School.
Ann M. Nelson, St. John High School.
Gertrude Russell, Chatham Grammar School.
Margaret M. Gleason, St. Stephen High School.
Bessie E. Kilburn, Andover Grammar School.
Margaret Kennedy, St. Vincent's Convent.
Grace D. O'Neill, St. Vincent's Convent.
Hayward C. Kingsford, Fredericton Grammar School.
Reginald M. McLean, Woodstock Grammar School.
Chester A. M. Earle, St. John High School.
Ernest L. Gunter, St. John High School.
Margaret Mitchell, St. Vincent's Convent.
Boyd D. Earle, St. John High School.
Charles S. MacLean, Campbellton School.
Wm. A. Ross, St. John High School.
Alice Burnside, Moncton Grammar School.
Donald Edward Murphy, New Westminster (B. C.).
Walter C. Lawson, St. Stephen High School.
Harold B. Murray, Moncton Grammar School.

Engineering Candidates—Second Division.

Clyde Robinson, Riverside Grammar School.
Charles G. McQuiggin, Moncton Grammar School.

Leaving Candidates—Second Division.

Robert J. Rush, Fredericton Grammar School.

The names of those who passed in divisions one and two are given.