POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FOSTER TRIES TO BALK INQUIRY

Protests Against Insurance Commission Prying Into His Affairs

COUNSEL'S THREATS

Wallace Nesbitt for ex-Finance Minister Declares That if Union Trust Company's Officials Are to Go on the Rack He Will Insist on Other Financial Institutions Being Inquired Into.

Toronto, Sept. 12—The investigation of the affairs of the Home Life was temporarily suspended before the insurance commission today by a sharp legal battle, a preliminary skirmish to the main action, which is expected to commence in connection with the I. O. F. investigation. The question was introduced by George F. Shepley, K. C., who referring to the proposed investigation, said Mr. Duvernet, representing a new element in Union Trust and Loan Company management, a majority of the stock having since the commission opened, been transferred by the Foresters to certain gentlemen, contended that the change made a difference and that the commission had not the power to inquire into the Union Trust Company's affairs generally, or those of subsidiary companies. Mr. Shepley asked for a ruling of the commission, contending that the affairs of subsidiary companies were a proper subject of inquiry inasmuch as the Foresters were holders of the capital stock and also had an interest, through their investments in those companies.

Mr. Foster Objects.

Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., on behalf of Hon. George E. Foster, M. P., who was also present, contended that under the commission, the commissioners only had power to inquire into the methods of life insurance companies, investment of their funds, payment for salaries, etc. The Union Trust Company had pursued the same policy with regard to the investments of Foresters as with other funds. Investments in electric development company's stock and certain street railway company's stocks, were all subject to inquiry, but that did not give the commission the right to inquire into the personnel and management of those companies.

Mr. Nesbitt intimated that if the Union Trust Company was to be inquired into, other trust companies would also be investigated, which would involve a change in personnel of the commission in order that there might be no invidious distinctions. It was known that throughout the country and on the floor of the house, a statement had been made that the private affairs of Hon. Geo. E. Foster would be inquired into by the commission.

Refuses to Produce Foster's Private Accounts.

Therefore, Mr. Nesbitt protested against the form of subpoena which required Mr. Foster to produce all his cheque books and accounts. As to any transaction between the I. O. F. and any subsidiary companies, either by way of borrowing or otherwise, the commission would be furnished with the fullest possible information as to security, but he entirely dissented from, and objected to the right of the commission to single out Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Dr. Montague or others who happened to be connected with these companies, or to single out companies themselves for inquiry into their affairs.

"We shall therefore," Mr. Nesbitt concluded, "respectfully decline to produce any such documents and papers as I have referred to, and shall regret if you should see fit to add something to the powers of the commission which I certainly fail to find there."

Judge McTavish pointed out that the commission not only had a right, but a duty was imposed upon it of tracing, if it could, the funds of insurance companies from the pockets of the policy holders to their ultimate destination. The commission was further charged with the duty of ascertaining whether any of those funds were missing or have been lost on the way; to inquire further as to the security that represents the funds; to ascertain, if possible, whether the funds would be forthcoming when the liability became payable by the company. Anything that contributed to a proper investigation of particular subjects that must be put at the service of the commission. The commission had avoided creating an impression that it was taking upon itself the duties of prosecution rather than of inquiry, and there would be no distinction made between any company or any individual.

IS BALD MOUNTAIN ABOUT TO ERUPT?

The action of Bald Mountain on the border of the Restigouche and Northumberland counties, not far from the border of Victoria county, is creating considerable interest amongst those who live in nearby districts. Some affirm that there is a simultaneous quaking of the earth. Harry McKenzie, who was in the city at the time of the exhibition, but who is now in Maine, stated that about two weeks ago a party of Americans on a hunting trip resolved to cut their names on the pine tree which crowns the summit of Bald Mountain. When the ascent had been half completed a rumbling in the ground claimed their attention and they decided that they were too tired to climb to the top of the mountain. John McDonald, who is in the city, as a representative of Quebec contractors, says that he has frequently heard rumblings on the mountain's side. It is, however, ages and ages since lava flowed down Bald Mountain.

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THE CZAR IS NO PUPPET

His Personal Influence Now Felt in Russia

He Suffers Not from Cowardice, But from Mediocrity--Changeable He Is, But Not So Weak and Wavering as Report Would Have it--The Freedom With Which He and His Acts Are Criticised an Ominous Sign.

An illuminating and fascinating insight into the czar's personality and policy is contained in an article written from Peterhof to the London Times by MacKenzie Wallace. This eminent authority on Russian affairs says the freedom with which the emperor is discussed is a new and ominous sign. He adds:

"The history of other monarchical states shows that even under a parliamentary regime, had his majesty granted an executive responsible to parliament instead of to himself he could have retained at least as much detachment as would have maintained his superior dignity and prestige and have made the throne the rallying point of all parties, the common oracle of warring social and political creeds. But he has elected instead to enter the political arena himself and issue imperial rescripts in answer to party manifestoes, and he is treated as a contestant in a war which threatens to be to a finish.

"As there is none to bear the full responsibility of his actions. The constitutional maxim that the king can do no wrong does not apply, and he and his deeds alike are the subject of such comment, criticism, aspersion, ridicule and condemnation as to fill with amazement one who after but a few years' absence returns to this country, which nominally at least, is still under autocratic sway.

"Exaggerations by many of his faults have led to exaggeration by some of the good qualities of the czar, but not even his stoutest apologist has ventured to suggest that he is a man of inflexible will. Indeed there is universal admission of such indecision of character as would be a misfortune in any ruler at any time and is a calamity in the czar of Russia now. Those who enjoy his intimacy, and even those who only casually meet him, speak enthusiastically of his great personal charm. This charm can be felt but not defined, but such instances as are cited to prove that it is possessed by Emperor Nicholas discover that he has a certain elevation and distinction of character without which there can be no charm.

"Too infrequently he discovers that information and advice which have been given him by a minister have led him into an unwise course of action, but he discriminates between error of judgment and breach of faith and continues his good will toward those who have led him astray if only their fidelity has been proved. So he upheld in their policy those who maintained that the consolidation of the empire demanded the unification of Finland which 'involved the suppression of the grand duchy's ancient rights, but when at last, eight months ago, the hard logic of facts compelled him to retrace his steps he said to his ministers, 'I have made a mistake,' and to his mother, who is reactionary sometimes, but was liberal toward inland, 'You were wiser than I.'

"Still more recently, when the efforts made by Prime Minister Stolypin to form a coalition cabinet failed on account of the refusal of the leaders of the October League to enter unless a sufficient number of their members to form a majority were admitted, the emperor even in the first flush of his disappointment defended the Octobrists from aspersions on their loyalty. 'They are honorable men,' he said. 'They have acted within their rights and as they believe to be for the good of the state.'

"Such a temper is admirable in any station of life, makes even mediocrity respectable and clothes it with some grace. But so paramount is the necessity at the present moment for a man of insight, initiative and force, such as Nicholas, alas, is not, and so useless is every other gift without these that one cannot wonder that what was said of the Russian intellectual by Checkoff is impatiently applied by many to the czar. He needs most of all force of character; we have enough of that winning shapelessness.

"Yet the czar is not quite as shapeless as he is sometimes made to appear. His evil reputation in that particular has been perhaps unduly enhanced by members of the Douma, who, having confidently attributed to him intentions which he never entertained, have afterward asserted that he had changed his mind and denounced him, not for their miscalculation, but for his feebleness and indecision. For example, when the Douma first met and the demand was raised for an executive responsible to a popular assembly the emperor recognized that in certain circumstances it would be expedient to advance that concession, and to those who sought to deter him by reminding him of his solemn oath to preserve the empire intact for his successor he replied with admirable sense that while such an act might weaken the apparent and direct it would increase the unseen and collateral power of the throne. But as no party had a clear majority in the Douma there was none which would have a claim even under a full constitutional government to be intrusted with the formation of a ministry and therefore while awaiting developments and allowing the Douma to find its feet he maintained the cabinet appointed by himself."

"Had the Constitutional Democrats united with the Octobrists and other sober social forces in the Douma a great advance in parliamentary government might have been achieved. But when the Centre seemed to have allied itself with the Left instead of with the Right the Czar decided upon a retrograde step and the Douma was dissolved. In that decision he never wavered during the week which elapsed until the rescript was finally issued, and while the decision itself was an irreparable mistake it was yet one which any man with the intelligence, probity and training of the Czar might have made. It was unalteringly carried through.

"Yet during those intervening days, according to reports of certain interested members of the Douma whose wish was father to the thought, Peterhof changed its mind many times every day. Thus are reputations made, and kings are apt to be fashioned into an image which rumor makes. By reason of this general exaggeration of his fundamental vice the Czar is not held personally responsible by the revolutionaries for many acts obnoxious to them which have been actually initiated by him. Whenever resolution and persistence are displayed some energetic minister is blamed, and when these slacken the change is attributed to the changeful Czar. Consequently, although one often hears contemptuous references to him, objurgations, shots and bombs are reserved for those by whom he is served.

"There are indeed plots against most sovereigns, and doubtless Nicholas runs more than ordinary risks. When he went in state to inaugurate the Douma he had been warned that an attempt would be made on his life, and General Trepoff gave full instructions before leaving Peterhof regarding the disposal of the heir to the throne in case neither his majesty nor General Trepoff returned, and even warned the telephone operator at the palace not to transmit any order that he might receive in General Trepoff's name, or even apparently in Trepoff's voice. To this day it is seriously believed in official quarters that a scheme was afoot at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg to seize the emperor and demand as his ransom that he grant universal amnesty and large agrarian reforms.

"There certaonly was a foolish plot to kidnap Count Witte when he was premier, and in these mad days there is no scheme too harebrained to be approved and essayed by some. But whatever irrepressible individuals may attempt, the fact that the Czar lives is proof that organized Terrorists have not decreed that he shall die. If M. von Plehve could not protect himself no one can protect anyone against whom their fiat has gone forth. They have thought the emperor une quantite negligeable, and as such he has been ignored; but who thus saves loses his life, and fear of this ignoble fate rather than ignoble fear of assassination, which is usually attributed to him, is the keenest misery which Nicholas knows. Sometimes it leads him to assert himself and break through the concentric rings of ministers, officials and retainers by which he is surrounded. But although he is equal in intelligence and superior in integrity to many of those who form his entourage, yet from lack of special knowledge or experience which they have acquired he is compelled to be guided, or misguided, by them.

"Again, mediocrity may be, but cowardice is not, a common vice of kings, and the Czar, like others in equal as well as lower station, is afflicted with the impossibility, not the craven fear, of being great. Sooner or later it will be discovered that the Czar is not a mere puppet whose strings who will may pull. Gradually the conviction is forcing itself upon his people that he counts for something, and even for much in home and foreign affairs, and in proportion as this is realized will his risks increase.

"Nicholas, knowing this, is calm. He sometimes mounts his automobile and escapes from those appointed to protect his august person, and did he not feel himself bound in honor to submit to the restrictions imposed by those who are responsible for his safety his capital would see him more frequently than it does. He openly, yet simply and sincerely proclaims his faith that he is in the hands of God. He believes also that the destinies of the empire are in divine care, and therefore even the wild revolution that seems to threaten his throne leaves him calm. He is blamed for his insensibility by some, praised for his faith by others, and called a fatalist by most. But by one who knows him well I heard him called a Karataef, and perhaps that was nearest the mark. Karataef is a character in Tolstoi's War and Peace, and of him a Russian critic has said that he accepts the inevitable, but is not a fatalist. He simply knows that there are natural calamities which it is impossible to resist, and that the miseries which befall him are the unavoidable consequences of a much greater event.

"The Czar will summon another Douma. He hopes it will prove more amenable than the last, and officialdom generally is of the same mind."

WOMAN RUNS OLD STYLE GRIST MILL

She Keeps the Mill Wheel Spinning All Summer and Far Into the Winter.

When Miss Lydia Landis, of Huff's Church, became the wife of Mahlin Reitnauer, of Bechtelsville (Pa.), eight years ago, she and her husband took charge of the Red Mill, of Bechtelsville, and the farm adjoining. The property at that time needed repairs, and the farm was run down, which meant that a great deal of work naturally fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Reitnauer.

"Oh, don't bother about the mill! If you will see to the farm work I will keep that mill in good trim and keep the water wheel spinning from morning to night," was the reply.

"What about the mill?" asked Reitnauer one evening, while the pair were enjoying their supper.

She not only said it but has kept her word, and ever since the Red Mill has been entirely in her hands during the busy summer season and half of the time during the cold winter days.

She rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the grinding of grain.

When the sturdy, broad shouldered Pennsylvania German farmers arrive at the mill they are met by Mrs. Reitnauer. She is strong and muscular, too, and when she swings out the long rope to hoist the heavy sacks of grain to one of the upper floors she is equal to the occasion, and with one short twist of the rope she hurls the burden through the open doorway with great ease. She loosens the rope and pulls the bag to the hopper, and with another turn of her arms the open end of the sack is thrust half way into the hopper, and the task is completed.

While she has everything conveniently arranged with pulleys, so that she need not shoulder the three bushel sacks, she, however, is able to do it, and has on occasions flung a 120-pound sack of chop across her shoulders and carried it to a farmer's wagon.

She has mastered her work in every respect. She even cuts the millstones, chipping from twenty to thirty little furrows to an inch, a task which many male millers have great difficulty in accomplishing.

When she makes flour she is always very particular that the reel is in proper condition. She has mastered the needle part of the milling industry, and when the fine sieve like fabric that encloses the reel gets punctured she gets to work and closes it up in a very systematic manner.

She is very particular about the cleanliness of her establishment. Her floors, while not as clean as her own kitchen, are, however, as clean as the mill dust will allow them to be kept. She always has a broom handy, and the minute some substance falls upon the floor it is swept up and put in a particular cattle feed box.

Mrs. Reitnauer is thirty-three years old and is the picture of health. She is the daughter of a carpenter and was born on the farm where she learned to do outdoor work.

Dominion By-elections.

Ottawa, Sept. 12—(Special)—The by-election in North Renfrew takes place on October 9. As Renfrew fair is going on there on October 4 it was not possible to hold it on that date. East Elgin election will take place on October 4.

Stensland Starts for Home.

Tangier, Sept. 12—The steamer Prinz Adelbert left here today with Paul O. Stensland, president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, on board. He is in the custody of Chicago detectives.

RECORD CROWD AT SUSSEX FAIR

More People There Wednesday Than Ever Attended Sussex Exhibition in a Day

JUDGES AT WORK

The Awards in Many of the Classes—Fine Showing of Cattle, Say the Experts—Incidents of the Day.

Sussex, Sept. 12—Today's attendance at the exhibition breaks all records for any one day since exhibitions were inaugurated here. The largest portion of the crowd came from St. John, though Moncton sent a big delegation during the afternoon. The horse races, of course, were the drawing card.

Judging commenced this morning and by noon the following classes had been judged: Grain, roots, horticulture, fruit, poultry and dairy products. Miscellaneous classes and carriage manufactures. The results were as follows:

Poultry.

Class 24, Fowls.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Seth Jones, Sussex, 1st and 2nd.
White Plymouth Rocks—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.
Silver Wyandottes—Seth Jones, 1st.
White Wyandottes—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd; Walter McMonagle, 3rd and 4th.
Buff Wyandottes—Seth Jones, 1st; Frank Lansdown, 2nd; Walter McMonagle, 3rd.
White S. C. Leghorns—Seth Jones, Sussex, 1st and 2nd.
Brown S. C. Leghorns—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.
Black Minorcas—Orin Hayes, Sussex, 1st.
Buff Orpingtons—J. T. Barnes, Sussex, 1st.
Rhode Island Reds—Seth Jones, Sussex, 1st; Edmond Reardon, 2nd.
Bantams—E. deB. Bailey, Sussex, 1st.

Class 25, Chickens.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—H. T. Hayes, Sussex, 1st; Seth Jones, Sussex, 2nd and 3rd.
White Plymouth Rocks—Seth Jones, 1st.
White Wyandottes—Wm. Erb, Sussex, 1st; Seth Jones, 2nd and 3rd.
Buff Wyandottes—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.
White S. C. Leghorns—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.
Brown S. C. Leghorns—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.
Black Minorcas—Orin Hayes, Sussex, 1st.
Buff Orpingtons—J. T. Barnes, 1st.
Rhode Island Reds—Seth Jones, 1st and 2nd.

Class 26, Pen.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—H. T. Hayes, Sussex, 1st; Seth Jones, 2nd and 3rd; Frank Lansdowne, 4th.
White Wyandottes—Seth Jones, 1st.
Brown S. C. Leghorns—Seth Jones, 1st.

Class 27, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.

Pair ducks, Rouen—J. T. Barnes, 1st.

Class 28, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks of 1906.

Pair ducks, Rouen—J. T. Barnes, 1st.

Class 29, Market.

Best coupe for market—Frank Lansdowne, Sussex, 1st.

Roots.

Mangell wurtzle, Globe—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; J. W. Patterson, 3rd.
Mangell wurtzell, Long—Orin Hayes, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd.
Sugar beets—Orin Hayes, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 6th; J. W. Patterson, 7th.
Turnips, Aberdeen—Wm. Buchanan, 1st and 3rd; McIntyre Bros., 2nd.
Turnips, any other variety—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd.
Carrots, Long white—Orin Hayes, 1st.
Carrots, Short White—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd.
Turnips, Sweets—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; Wm. Hannah, 2nd; C. E. Hazen, 3rd; McIntyre Bros., 4th; James McElroy, 5th.
Parsnips—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Percy O. Arnold, 2nd; Mary Bowser, 3rd.
Carrots, Long Red—Orin Hayes, 1st.
Carrots, short Red—Orin Hayes, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd; James McElroy, 6th and 7th; J. W. Patterson, 8th; H. T. Hayes, 9th; Percy Mills, 10th.
Potatoes, assortment—McIntyre Bros., 1st; W. T. Mosher, 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 3rd; J. W. Patterson, 4th.
Potatoes, Snow Flakes—H. T. Hayes, 1st; James McElroy, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd; Thos. E. Patterson, 4th.
Potatoes, any other variety—J. T. Barnes, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; Wm. Hannah, 3rd; J. E. McAuley, 4th and 5th.
Potatoes, Parkhurst Prize—W. J. Patterson, 1st.
Potatoes, Delaware—Charles Bowser, 1st; J. E. McAulay, 2nd; James McElroy, 3rd; J. W. Patterson, 4th; Percy Mills, 5th.
Potatoes, Early Harvest—McIntyre Bros., 1st; J. W. Patterson, 2nd; H. B. Parlee, 3rd.
Potatoes, Carmen No. 1—Albert Bunnell, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd.
Potatoes, Empire State—W. T. Mosher, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd; J. W. Patterson, 4th.
Potatoes, American Wonder—Charles Bowser, 1st; W. T. Mosher, 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 3rd; Thos. E. Patterson, 4th; J. W. Patterson, 6th.
Potatoes, Rose of the North—J. E. McAuley, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd; Thos. E. Patterson, 3rd; R. A. Patterson, 4th.
Potatoes, Green Mountain—Ralph Murray, 1st; H. B. Parlee, 2nd.
Potatoes, Early Rose—Wm. Hannah, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd; Ralph Murray, 3rd; James McElroy, 4th Thos. E. Patterson, 5th.
Potatoes, New Queen—Albert Bonnell, 1st and 2nd; H. T. Hayes, 3rd; McIntyre Bros., 4th.
Potatoes, Coppers—Chas. Bowser, 1st; R. A. Patterson, 2nd.

Grain.

Sheaf wheat, white—Chas. Bowser, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; McIntyre Bros., 3rd; Thos. E. Patterson, 4th; H. B. Parlee, 5th.
Sheaf wheat, red—Orin Hayes, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd.
Sheaf oats, white—H. N. Arnold, 1st; H. G. Goodliffe, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd; McIntyre Bros., 4th; J. E. McAuley, 5th; W. T. Mosher, 6th; W. J. Patterson, 7th; R. A. Patterson, 8th; Thos. E. Patterson, 9th; J. W. Patterson, 10th; C. W. J. Upham, 11th.
Sheaf oats, black—McIntyre Bros., 1st; W. T. Mosher, 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 3rd; R. A. Patterson, 4th.
Sheaf barley, six rowed—McIntyre Bros., 1st; C. W. J. Upham, 2nd.
Sheaf Barley, hulless—Orin Hayes, 1st.
Sheaf barley, beardless—Chas. Bowser, 1st.
Assortment of field grain—Orin Hayes, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd.
Oats, black—W. T. Mosher, 1st.
Barley, six rowed—C. W. J. Upham, 1st.
Barley, hulless—Orin Hayes, 1st.
Buckwheat, rough—H. N. Arnold, 1st and 2nd; Chas. Bowser, 3rd; J. E. McAuley, 4th; W. J. Patterson, 5th; R. A. Patterson, 6th.
Field peas—H. B. Parlee, 1st.
Beans, colored—Orin Hayes, 1st.
Three stocks corn—Wm. Hannah, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; Byron McLeod, 3rd; R. A. Patterson, 4th; J. W. Patterson, 5th.
Three stocks corn, flint—Byron McLeod, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd; J. W. Patterson, 3rd.
Six sunflower heads—H. T. Hayes, 1st.
Wheat, white, 1 bushel—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd.
Wheat, red—Orin Hayes, 1st; W. J. Patterson, 2nd.
Oats, white—Orin Hayes, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd; J. E. McAuley, 3rd; W. T. Mosher, 4th; W. J. Patterson, 5th; R. A. Patterson, 6th; J. W. Patterson, 7th; C. W. J. Upham, 8th.
Assortment of field roots—Orin Hayes, 1st; McIntyre Bros., 2nd.

Class 32, Horticulture.

Squash, marrow—C. E. Hazen, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd.
Squash, Hubbard—H. N. Arnold, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; H. T. Hayes, 4th; C. E. Hazen, 5th; W. J. King, 6th.
Squash, other varieties—H. T. Hayes, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd.
Pumpkins—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; C. E. Hazen, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd; W. J. King, 4th; James McElroy, 5th; R. A. Patterson, 6th; Percy Mills, 7th.
Cucumbers—Percy O. Arnold, 1st; C. E. Hazen, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd; McIntyre Bros., 4th and 5th; R. A. Patterson, 6th.
Three cabbages, white large—C. E. Hazen, 1st; Frank Lansdowne, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd.
Three cabbage, white, small—H. N. Arnold, 1st; C. E. Hazen, 2nd; McIntyre Bros., 3rd; Frank Lansdowne, 4th.
Three cabbage, red—C. E. Hazen, 1st; R. A. Patterson, 2nd.
Tomatoes, ripe—C. E. Hazen, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; Percy Mills, 3rd.
Tomatoes, green—C. E. Hazen, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; J. H. King, 3rd; Frank Lansdowne, 4th; Percy Mills, 5th.
Onions, Danver, green—Chas. Bowser, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd; J. H. King, 4th; Percy Mills, 5th.
Onions, red, Weatherfield—H. T. Hayes, 1st; J. H. King, 2nd.
Three melons—H. N. Arnold, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd.
Corn, sweet—H. N. Arnold, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd.
Three cauliflowers—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Percy Arnold, 2nd; C. E. Hazen, 3rd.
Beets, long—H. T. Hayes, 1st; Orin Hayes, 2nd; R. A. Patterson, 3rd.
Beets, turnip—H. N. Arnold, 1st; S. J. Goodliffe, 2nd; H. T. Hayes, 3rd; Orin Hayes, 4th; McIntyre Bros., 5th; J. E. McAuley, 6th; W. J. Patterson, 7th.
Assortment—Orin Hayes, 1st.

Class 33, Fruit.

Apples, assortment—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Frank Lansdowne, 2nd.
Apples, wealthy—H. N. Arnold, 1st and 2nd; Albert Bonnell, 3rd.
Apples, Fameuse—H. N. Arnold, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd; Ralph Murray, 4th; W. J. Patterson, 5th.
Apples, Ben Davis—H. N. Arnold, 1st and 2nd; Albert Bonnell, 3rd; H. T. Hayes, 4th; Ralph Murray, 5th; W. J. Patterson, 6th; Thos. E. Patterson, 7th.
Apples, New Brunswick—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Percy O. Arnold, 2nd; H. N. Arnold, 3rd and 4th; Albert Bonnell, 5th; H. T. Hayes, 6th; Orin Hayes, 7th; Ralph Murray, 8th; W. T. Mosher, 9th; W. J. Patterson, 10th; Thos. C. Patterson, 11th; J. W. Patterson, 12th; H. B. Parlee, 13th; Daniel Tait, 14th.
Apples, Alexander—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Albert Bonnell, 2nd; H. T. Hayes, 3rd; Ralph Murray, 4th; W. J. Patterson, 5th; Thos. E. Patterson, 6th; J. W. Patterson, 7th.
Apples, Yellow Transparent—Albert Bonnell, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 3rd; R. A. Patterson, 4th.
Apples, Golden Russets—Albert Bonnell, 1st; H. T. Hayes, 2nd; W. J. Patterson, 3rd.
Apples, Mackintosh red—W. J. Patterson, 1st.
Apples, Stark—H. T. Hayes, 1st.
Apples, any other variety—H. N. Arnold, 1st; Albert Bonnell, 2nd; H. T. Hayes, 3rd and 4th; Ralph Murray, 5th; W. J. Patterson, 6th and 7th; R. A. Patterson, 8th; Thos. E. Patterson, 9th.
Plums, two quarts—R. A. Patterson, 1st.

Class 34, Dairy.

Butter, tub or crock—Mrs. E. Hall, 1st; J. H. King, 2nd.
Butter, rolls or print—Peter Cummins, 1st; Mrs. E. Hall, 2nd; J. H. King, 3rd.

Class 36, Carriage Makers.

Assortment of carriages, etc.—John A. Odell, 1st.

In the afternoon the judges commenced on the cattle, sheep, swine and horses and ladies' fancy work, art and manufactures. The judges pronounced the cattle as fine a lot of animals as seen at any maritime show. In fact the quality of exhibits this year is far superior to last and the number is in excess.

It is probable that the judges will have completed their work by tomorrow. During the afternoon Miss Warren, of Boston, formerly of Sussex, played a number of cornet solos, assisting the orchestra. The soloist delighted the large gathering.

KEPT WEDDING A SECRET FOR MONTHS

Daughter of John Law Married Last June; Known Only Now.

John Law, of 106 Exmouth street, was a surprised man Wednesday, when he was shown a copy of Monday's Boston Post which announced the marriage of his daughter, Miss Annie M. Law away back in June to Victor M. Hall, of Boston. Mr. Law in speaking of the matter said he knew his daughter had been engaged to Mr. Hall for some years, but had no idea they had quietly been married without saying anything about it. "My son, Edward, who is home from Boston," he added, "told me on Sunday Annie was married, but I thought he was joking. Have I any objection? Oh no, only it came as a bit of a surprise. I had a letter from my daughter only last Friday to say she was coming home for a few days, but she never said anything about having a husband. I expect she didn't want any fuss made, that's about the truth of it."

The affair is given some prominence in the Boston Post and pictures of the happy couple are published with the following account of an interview with the interested parties.

Hello, 'Sunny,' I want to congratulate you upon your marriage to Miss Law." The speaker was a well-dressed man with silk hat and frock coat, and the addressed Victor M. Hall, the genial starter at the Harvard square station of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Mr. Hall looked up with a startled look on his face as if he had received a shock, but was taken so much by surprise that he was not prepared to make a denial of the fact that in June he and Miss Annie M. Law, the head of the Harvard square store of the Cambridge Baking Company, had gone to Manchester (N. H.) to be made one.

Both of the parties are well known in Cambridge, Hall having been connected with the Boston Elevated Railway Company in Cambridge for a quarter of a century, during the most of which time he has stood in Harvard square distributing transfers, while Miss Law, for nearly fifteen years, has been at the head of the baking company's store.

So genial is Mr. Hall, and so pleasant a face does he wear as he bids every man, woman and child a cheerful "good-day," that people who have occasion to pass through the square daily have nick-named him "Sunny," a name that has stayed with him for many years.

The news of the marriage leaked out but recently in a very roundabout way. It finally reached the ears of the Boston Post reporter and he investigated with success in turning up a very humorous state of affairs.

Mr. Hall has for several years paid attention to Miss Law, who lives at 53 Holyoke street, Cambridge.

They were subjected to much bantering on the part of their relatives but took it all good naturedly.

Miss Law said: "Don't you worry; some fine day we will get married and there won't be any rice or old shoes either."

Hall said to several of his relatives: "Well, everything will come out right in time, but the invitations will be limited, you rest assured of that."

Neither of the parties was willing yesterday to make any statement as to the exact date of the marriage, but reluctantly admitted it was true.

It appears that the two slipped off very quietly one day in June and took a trip to New Hampshire. While they were in Manchester they stopped just long enough to visit the city clerk and a parson and returned home without their families knowing that they had been out of town.

Kings County Probate Court.

Hampton, Kings Co., Sept. 12—At the probate court of Kings county this afternoon, letters of administration were granted to Henry Nase, Westfield, on the estate of his son, the late Ludlow C. Nase, of Westfield, deceased. The value of the estate was sworn at $25 real and $850 personal property. There was a policy of insurance in the Independent Order of Foresters for $1,000, half of which has been paid to the widow, Margaret Nase, and the petitioner, Henry Nase. Mr. W. H. Trueman, proctor. The petitioner with Fred C. Nase and Abraham Lingley, were appointed bondsmen.

"Oh, George, wouldn't it be lovely to make people think we are already married."

"All right; when we get out you carry the bag and umbrella."—Translated for Tales from Le Rire.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT METHODIST CONFERENCE

Maritime Provinces Are Well Represented

Rev. Albert T. Moore Elected Secretary on Second Ballot--St. John Sends Two Lay Delegates and Several Ministers.

Montreal, Sept. 12—The opening day of the seventh general Methodist conference was taken up with the election of a secretary and reading of the address of the general superintendent, Dr. A. Carman (printed on another page of this issue). The election of the secretary required two ballots. Rev. T. Albert Moore, now associate secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, was the choice of the conference.

The voting showed an attendance of some 230 odd. On the first ballot there were 228 and on the second 226 votes cast.

On the first ballot Rev. Mr. Moore obtained 104, while Rev. J. S. Ross, of Oakville, and a former secretary, received 25, and Rev. James Allen, of Toronto, 12. The rest were scattered.

On the second ballot Mr. Moore received 206, and the remaining 20 were scattered.

There were in all some nine or ten names mentioned on the balloting papers, among them being, in addition to those already mentioned, Rev. W. R. Young, of Montreal; Rev. J. J. Redditt, Toronto; Rev. W. G. Clarke, Stirling (Ont.); Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Colborne (Ont.); Rev. F. B. Stacey, Roland (Man.); Rev. George Kerby, Calgary (Alb.), and Rev. George Steel, the retiring secretary.

Mount Allison University, of Sackville (N. B.), is well represented at the conference. Those representing the university are: Dr. David Allison, president of the university; Dr. B. C. Borden, principal of the Ladies' College; Dr. W. W. Andrews, dean of the faculty of applied arts, and Prof. F. W. Hunton, professor of mathematics.

Following are the delegates from the maritime province conferences:

New Brunswick and P. E. Island ministers—William Dobson, Charlottetown (P. E. I.); Chas. H. Paisley, Sackville; Howard Sprague, St. John (N. B.); Thos. Marshall, St. John (N. B.); George Steel, Bedeque (P. E. I.); Wm. Harrison, Cornwall (P. E. I.); Edwin Evans, D. D., Hampton (N. B.); Jabez H. Rogers, D. D., Sussex (N. B.); Jas. Crisp, St. John, North (N. B.)

Laymen—Henry Smith, Charlottetown (P. E. I.); Dr. J. R. Inch, Fredericton (N. B.); Dr. Allison, Sackville (N. B.); W. D. Baskin, St. John West (N. B.); J. M. Fripp, Woodstock (N. B.); J. Hunter White, St. John (N. B.); Alfred Rowley, Marysville (N. B.); H. T. Pickering, Stanley Bridge (P. E. I.)

Nova Scotia ministers—W. H. Heartz, Yarmouth; Benj. Hills, Mill Village, Queens county; David Hickey, Port Hawkesbury (N. S.); D. W. Johnson, M. A., Windsor, Hants county; B. C. Borden, Sackville (N. B.); John Craig, Aylesford, Kings county; G. F. Johnson, B. A., Burlington, Hants county (N. S.) Prof. W. W. Andrews, Sackville (N. B.); S. F. Huestis, Halifax (N. S.); William Brown, Lawrencetown, Annapolis county.

Laymen—S. A. Chesley, Lunenburg; W. B. MacCoy, Halifax; Chas. Smith, Amherst; W. P. Moffat, North Sydney; M. McLellan, Truro; E. R. Gillmore, Sydney Mines; W. S. Whitman, Hantsport; R. B. Bakin, Windsor.

"FAIR WAGES" MAN HERE FROM OTTAWA

Department of Labor Official Talks of What Is Being Done.

Victor Du Breuil, one of the fair wages officers of the Department of Labor, Ottawa, is in the city attending the meetings of the National Trades and Labor Congress. He is reporting the deliberations of that body for the Labor Gazette.

Mr. Du Breuil thinks that since its organization, the department has done much for the working men of Canada, both as regards remuneration and hours of labor.

In every contract of a public nature there is inserted a fair wage schedule, which is obligatory on the contractor. This scale is not fixed with reference to any union rates, but is really a fair minimum. At first there was some trouble with these scales but at the present time, Mr. Du Breuil says, contractors are generally paying more than the obligatory rate.

Great improvements, he continued, have been made in the system under which the uniforms for the various departments are manufactured. At one time it was a common practice for the contractor to sublet a good part of the work. These subcontracts were for the most part taken by women and families, whose only dependence was work of the kind. They almost always had to hire a sewing machine from the firm for which a rental of 50 cents a week was charged, and the most that could be earned under this system of work was about $2 a week.

The conditions under which these people labored, he said, were intolerably bad. At one time when the department was making inquiries into the matter, they found a family living in two rooms making uniforms for the militia. One of the rooms was a combination of kitchen, workroom and nursery. On a bed in this miserable nursery were two children very sick with diphtheria. They had been sick for some time, but nothing had been said either to the public health officer or to their employer as, had their work been taken away from them, they were afraid of actual starvation.

Now all this is changed as any one who contracts for uniforms, cannot sublet any of the work; it must all be done on his own premises. He is also obliged to pay good wages to his employes.

Mr. Du Breuil will leave here on Friday for Moncton and Bridgewater where public works are now being carried on. He will return here from Bridgewater, and on his way to Ottawa will visit Tracadie and other points in Quebec.

Another Chance to Get Medals.

Ottawa, Sept. 12—It has been decided to extend the time in which applications may be made for the Canadian general service medal issued for service in the Fenian Raid in 1866 and 1867, and the Red River Expedition in 1870. The time for putting in claims closed in January, 1904. Since then so many applications have been received it has been decided to extend for a year from July, 1906, the time for filing claims.

HOW COULD HE KNOW.

Lady (entering kitchen and noting policeman)—So you are the brother of my cook. Are you an only brother?

Officer—I hope so, madame.—Translated for Tales from Meggendorfer Blatter.

BOTH EVENTS I