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New Brunswick's independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
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Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
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No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUG. 17, 1910.

BRITISH SEA POWER

A notable contribution to the discussion of Britain's position as a sea power is made in an article in the Nineteenth Century and After, by Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Eardley-Wilmot. He was for many years superintendent of ordnance stores in connection with the British Admiralty. He wrotes of recent naval policy and progress, and while he criticizes some of the details of the concentration policy adopted under Sir John Fisher, he approves very heartily of the principal features of that policy.

Of the fleet as it stands today, Admiral Wilmot says: "There is scarcely a lame duck in it." He makes objection to the programme of construction during 1908-9, saying that two more vessels should have been built in that period, but he notes that this defect has been removed since by an accelerated programme, and he says the navy today is much more formidable than at any other time in the nation's history. He means by comparison with the fleets of all other first class powers.

This is expert testimony of a high order. The Fisher policy weeded out what Admiral Wilmot describes as the "lame ducks." The great fleet assembled in the Thames recently contained no vessel that was in existence at the time of the Queen's jubilee. This is a statement of the highest significance. It shows that, in spite of the statements of some politicians in Great Britain, that country within the last few years has performed marvels in the matter of creating a new and well ordered navy capable of defending Britain's far-flung and innumerable interests.

The price of security, if it be paid in sea power, is ruinously high; but Great Britain has proved that she is as willing and more able to pay it than any of her rivals. Some of them who have attempted to set a pace for her in this respect are today groaning under self-imposed burdens of debt for armaments none of which will ever be great enough to challenge British supremacy at sea.

If they learn the lesson well, the British expenditure, enormous though it be, will have been abundantly justified. Besides, under the circumstances, it was absolutely unavoidable.

WHEAT AND THE PREFERENCE

If Great Britain tomorrow were to embrace the doctrine of Imperial preference and place a duty upon all wheat brought from oversea, what would be the direct effect upon the wheat growers of the Dominion of Canada? There seems to be much misunderstanding on this point in some quarters, and in others not only a willingness but actually a desire to increase that misunderstanding. The London Standard, one of the militant tariff reform newspapers of Great Britain, has been discussing a memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon by the farmers of that district. In this memorial they expressed their disapproval of "any fiscal or preferential arrangement tending to enhance the cost of living to British artizans and laborers." The Standard, seeing in this language an open assault upon its pet doctrine, rushed to the rescue with the following:

"The proposals of Tariff Reformers to put a 2s. duty on foreign wheat could not, as all experience amply justifies us in believing, result in raising the cost of living. The supply of corn within the Empire is so abundant that the sole effect of the duty on foreign wheat would be to make the market less profitable to the farmers of the United States, Argentina, and Russia. The price obtained by the Canadian farmer might not be raised, but he would benefit from the larger demand for his wheat; and so long as his foreign competitors continue to export to the United Kingdom they would be compelled to pay the duty. That is, the price they would obtain for their corn, including the duty charges, would be the same as for similar Canadian corn without any duty."

It is just as well to have all this understood as we go along. Our western farmers have been told that the preference would increase the strength of the Empire because the Canadian farmer would secure a higher price and his loyalty would increase with his profit. But it appears from the Standard's statement that the preference would not add a penny to the price the Canadian grower would receive. All he would get out of it would be an "enlargement of his market," about which he would not care a button if the price remained merely the competitive one he has always enjoyed. And the Standard, of course, tells the British consumer that the proposed duty would not increase the price of wheat, or bread, to him because, of course, the foreigner would pay the duty. As the foreigner never has paid it in such circumstances, it is highly unlikely that he would do so under the conditions proposed.

The Standard's declaration will not affect opinion of this country, for the farmers of Canada, as the Hon. Sydney Fisher declared in very emphatic language a few years ago, are not pining for a few cents more on each bushel of their wheat if the increased price has to come out of the pockets of the working classes of the old country. It the electors of the United Kingdom decided for themselves—and it is their question, not ours—that they desired to experiment with the thin edge of the wedge of protection, Canada will accept any incidental advantage that it may derive from such a change in Britain's fiscal policy; but it is both untrue and absurd to represent Canada, or any of the outlying British dominions, as urging Great Britain to adopt protection for Imperial reasons and threatening to withdraw from the Empire unless such a system for the alleged distribution of Imperial pap is adopted. Of all the wheat growing countries of the Empire, Canada stands in the most favorable position with respect to its agricultural resources and its nearness to the great consuming markets of the world. If a preferential policy is good for Britain, in the opinion of Britain's people, Canada will be content with it; but, as Canada desires to retain its full fiscal liberty, it is anxious that the people of other portions of the Empire shall retain and exercise that same freedom with respect to their own tariffs. Any attempt at Imperial unification that does not take note of these conditions is unsound, misleading, and harmful.

A MATTER OF TASTE

The Chinese government has purchased a guillotine and in some quarters this is cited as evidence that China is becoming a civilized country. The Chinese methods of execution—for several have been employed—have usually been regarded as exceedingly barbarous, but some of them were, perhaps, no more objectionable than the good British plan of hanging to which we adhere in this country.

Strangulation is thought by some to be a less horrible method of removal than decapitation, but it will be observed that this is from the viewpoint of the officials and the spectators, rather than from the standpoint of the unfortunate criminal. Inasmuch as an execution should not be regarded as a spectacle, but as a vindication of the law, it is just possible that Britain and Canada might learn something from the Chinese proposal to adopt "the Red Maiden."

Doubtless there are other ways of extinguishing human life which are more fitting than decapitation, and certainly there are many that are more scientific than strangulation, and once the white races adopt a sane and scientific view of such matters, there will be change and improvement.

It is probable that capital punishment will be done away with after a while, but it is likely to continue until civilization breeds and trains fewer men and women for the business of murder. Society tolerates and encourages conditions that are quite as certain to develop crime as certain other conditions are to develop smallpox, but it is amazed and horrified when the very results that are to be expected come to pass.

MR. BORDEN'S LATEST TOUR

Complaint is made by some of the newspapers because, when Mr. R. L. Borden spoke at a public meeting in Nova Scotia recently, he had a much smaller crowd than attended a circus held in the same town on the same day. This is a most unreasonable attitude, for when the facts are considered who would suppose that Mr. Borden, in the present state of public opinion, representing as he does a party which has no policy except a desire to get into office, could be expected to offer greater attractions for the public than even a one-horse circus? The circus was amusing, if not instructive, and unprejudiced persons will not very violently contend that Mr. Borden's performance was either.

There were many animals in the old time Conservative menagerie which were worth while looking at, even if the people who viewed them were not thoroughly convinced that they were valuable to the country. There was, for example, the great mastodon Protection, at which, in National Policy days, the inhabitants, of this country were accustomed to be amazed every year or so. That was the kind of Protection recently described by a Conservative manufacturer in Ontario as "as high as Haman's gallows." Mr. Borden has not placed this animal at the head of his circus parade of late years—not that it is not still an astonishing beast, but because in certain wide sections of Canada Mr. Borden has detected signs of hostility toward this particular exhibit.

Public Ownership was not featured in the old time Conservative circus programme, and when Mr. Borden introduced it a few years ago the people gave it more than a moment's attention because they thought the humdrum Conservative leader was at last going to introduce some elements of novelty. But, there again, Mr. Borden soon detected signs of uneasiness among the patrons of his show, and he retired Public Ownership to the back pasture along with High Protection. Other much advertised features of the old Conservative programme are no longer admitted to the main tent by Mr. Borden. He is compelled to fall back upon certain moth-eaten attractions of which the people of Canada have long since grown weary. Mr. W. F. Maclean of Toronto has tried vigorously on several occasions to brighten up the Borden show by the introduction of some ginger in the way of progressive politics, but the reactionary national leader has set his face sternly against both innovation and ambition, and gone his own drab way.

There was a plot afoot some months ago to take the whole show out of Mr. Borden's hands, and put in a new manager who knew the people and what they were thinking about. It was proposed by certain uneasy and disgruntled members of the Conservative party to bring about this change through a national convention, at which all the leaders and lieutenants were to be measured with an impartial yardstick and promoted or reduced to the ranks according to the results of that measurement. This revolutionary idea created intense alarm and indignation among the leaders and lieutenants, who realized that if they went into such an open meeting under the conditions then ruling, there would be a very pretty row followed by a complete exposure of the weaknesses and disabilities of their party. So they determined to head off the convention at all hazards. They did head it off, and they gave a hundred explanations for so doing, no one of which was believed because the public very fully realized that among the hundred the right one was not included. Conservative newspapers had already proclaimed to the country the real reason for postponing the convention—which was panic on the part of the leaders and lieutenants—and that true explanation was soon known and accepted in every part of the Dominion.

With the Conservative party in such a condition as it is, with its recent history fresh in mind of the great mass of the electors of this country, it surely is an absurd thing for anyone to complain, or to be surprised, because when Mr. Borden and the fifty cent circus invaded a Nova Scotia town on the same day a great majority of the sensible folk in that vicinity went to see the animals in the big tent rather than to hear the forlorn Conservative leader.

THE CANDLE MAKERS

Throughout Canada and the United Kingdom the great success of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the West is recognized. In the Dominion and all over the Empire, Sir Wilfrid's stature as a statesman commands increased attention. It is noteworthy that all through the comment upon his western tour there is constant reference to his tariff utterances; and, beyond question, his intimation that the tendency of tariff-making in this country must in future be downward rather than upward, has won a great measure of approval from the people of Canada, both East and West.

The Protectionists are repeating the same old reasons in support of their favorite nostrum, but protection today is precisely the same class legislation it was many years ago. Discussion of it often tends to recall that old story told of the candle makers of Paris. The story is, perhaps, all too familiar to most people to bear repetition, yet there is a constant temptation to repeat it because our protectionist acquaintances love it so little.

Well, the candle trade in Paris was deadly dull. People were using an excessive amount of daylight. Obviously, this was what ailed the candle trade. So, the candle makers, honest folk, petitioned the authorities, asking that the citizens of Paris be compelled to put on their shutters during six hours of daylight, in order that candles might be burned more extensively and the candle business correspondingly increased.

It will be instantly apparent that this scheme was just what the candle business needed, and, as it was only a moderate form of protection—not "adequate" protection by any means—the candle makers naturally expected that their request would be complied with at once. But, to their amazement, the wooden-headed authorities of the day declined to grant the petition, and went so far as to say that they believed the proposition to exclude sunlight for the purpose of introducing artificial light and booming the candle trade was economically unsound.

There are not so many candle makers in Canada today as there were once upon a time.

THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

We are coming now to the end of another summer, and presently we shall be told that it is impossible to complete this or that public work in St. John because the winter is upon us. Before many more days have passed the aldermen, and the board of trade, and business men generally would do well to ask for complete information as to the repairs to the concrete pipe through which the whole water supply of the city passes on its way from Loch Lomond to the Marsh Bridge.

When the insurance rates were reduced, the reduction was granted on a very clear understanding that three things should be done:

That this concrete pipe sould be made perfect, in order to reduce to a minimum the risk of an interrupted water supply.

That the single service—that is, the supply of the whole city by one single gravitation pressure—should be put in force and kept in force.

That the distribution system in the city should be greatly improved by the elimination of much old pipe to be replaced by new pipe of larger size, and that the number of hydrants should be increased and a more modern style of hydrant adopted, preferably three-way hydrants instead of the obsolete kind now chiefly in use here.

The last break in one of the water mains outside the city should serve to bring to public notice the condition of this whole problem of the city's security against fire. It will be at once clear upon examination that the Common Council has not kept faith with the citizens in this matter. Since the strength of the whole water supply system from Loch Lomond is the strength of its weakest link, the protection the city has must be of a highly doubtful character so long as the concrete pipe has not been placed in first class condition, and that condition proved by tests satisfactory to a hydraulic engineer of admitted standing. The need for an improved distribution system and for modern hydrants is also very plain, although it is not so urgent and vital a matter as the concrete pipe. Repairs to this pipe are now going on, but it is said the 30-inch tube is being patched from the outside instead of from the inside, and very good judges contend that the method that is being followed is not the right one and cannot make the job permanently trustworthy. The pressure of the water being outward there will be a constant tendency to displace the patches, whereas if the repairing were done from inside, the pressure would tend to keep the leaks plugged.

It is well nigh impossible to understand how so much delay in matters of this kind, the importance of which it would be impossible to exaggerate, has been tolerated by the business men in the Common Council, in the Board of Trade, and throughout the city generally. The facts in the case have been brought officially to the attention of the authorities again and again at intervals during the last two years, but while this action may have momentarily disturbed the equanimity of the aldermen, one postponement has followed another, with the result that little has been done, and certainly no progress has been made which, today, could by any stretch of imagination, be termed satisfactory.

The fact that the aldermen have displayed carelessness and ineptitude in these matters is of itself of little importance, but when we come to estimate the risk to the city due to sheer neglect in civic official circles, the question takes on a somewhat sinister aspect.

It is the fashion at City Hall to assume, in regard to all criticisms and to all outside suggestion, a purely defensive attitude, and to challenge all and sundry to come to the front and prefer specific charges against individuals. As a matter of fact such an attitude is absurd, and, again, as a matter of fact, the very condition of the city's water supply system today constitutes a heavy indictment against every member of the Common Council.

The citizens have paid high for reasonable security, but though the price is paid the desired margin of safety has not been secured. Not a dollar of the great sum invested in the Loch Lomond extension can be said to have been well spent until the weak link in the chain has been perfected to the satisfaction of some authority of unquestioned standing.

RATEPAYERS AND ALDERMEN

Inspector Carleton is still convinced that the city has not been well treated in the matter of Main street paving. The curious thing is that most of the aldermen are acting as counsel for the paving company, instead of for Mr. Carleton, whose sole desire is to protect the taxpayers. What the average alderman seems incapable of getting into his head is that it is not the business of his constituents, but his own business, as their representative, to take up matters of this sort and probe them to the bottom.

When the council passed a resolution authorizing a certain form of investigation a week ago, many taxpayers were foolish enough to assume that the resolution meant something. But it seems that the resolution only left the matter of investigation in such an uncertain state that it would require a Philadelphia lawyer, rather than one from the West Side, to tell whether the recorder, the city engineer, the common clerk, or the ex-inspector of paving is the person who should carry out the mandate of the city fathers. During that week of inaction the Hassam paving has been going down as rapidly as possible. Thus the public is bound to get the impression that there never was at City Hall any intention to make any sort of really useful investigation.

Of course, at bottom, it is not the paving contract alone that demands investigation, but the whole conduct of the spending departments of the city; and since the aldermen have decided, as a majority of them have, to stand pat, it will be necessary for the citizens if they ever get along to it, to take measures to reform the Council from outside. Meantime if Mr. Carleton's position is compared with that of the aldermen, it is the ex-inspector who will have reason to be ashamed of himself.

A FAIR PROPOSAL

A contemporary suggests that it would be well if the authorities were to publish the names and addresses of sentimental women who make it a practice to send flowers and sympathetic letters to imprisoned murderers. The idea is highly commendable. We have had, even in the Maritime Provinces, such exhibition of sickly sentimentality, and it seems to be a rule of very general application that the more horrible the crime committed the greater is the number of loving sympathizers brought to light.

Publicity of the healthful sort would be an excellent cure for morbid tendencies of the kind referred to. Maiden ladies and women with husbands and children may think it well to indulge such fancies as are indicated by the bouquets and maudlin letters showered on assassins, but if it were possible to publish their names and addresses, and possibly their photographs and a short sketch of the murderer in the case, it is highly probable that a check would be administered to a practice which reflects seriously upon the intelligence and sanity of what is fortunately a small proportion of the population.

One of the worst features of that sort of thing is the encouragement it gives to criminals. Many criminals are insane in some degree at least, and most of them are exceedingly anxious to pose as popular heroes and to secure the greatest possible degree of notoriety. Indeed it has been known that men who were physically and morally cowardly to a degree have been so sustained by the notoriety gained through sensational crime that they have even faced death with some approach to decent fortitude. When it is remembered that the action of the maudlin women often sharpens the criminal's appetite for some enjoyment of the lime light, the proposal to print the names and addresses, and perhaps the photographs also, of such misguided females, will be seen to be one deserving of encouragement.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Nothing has been done to give effect to the Council's resolution of a week ago deciding to test the Main street pavement. The resolution was a useless one, but the public will see in the studied inaction following its adoption a desire in City Hall circles to persist in doing nothing, probably in the hope that the agitation over the paving matter and the condition of the board of works will blow over. Those men in the Council—few though there are—who favored a real investigation of the civic departments represented a strong current of public opinion. The aldermanic majority, blindly following reactionary leadership, have smothered the investigation; but the taxpayers have had their lesson. They have again been forced to realize what it means to have the principal civic machinery in the hands of the same old ring. Co-operation by a few strong men in the Council, and courageous action, would break that ring in a day—but the courage and the public spirit are lacking.

* * *

The Moncton Times evidently has been deriving some inspiration from the St. John Standard, and is now disposed to make misleading and foolish remarks about the St. John suburban service over the Intercolonial. But people who patronize the trains, and officials who operate them, know that there is very general satisfaction, and that the service is the best ever given by the People's Railway.

* * *

The photograph of one of the Hazen road policy bridges which is reproduced on a news page this morning tells the story. The scene pictured is one with which those who use the country roads are becoming very familiar. From every county, from nearly every parish, there is heard complaint about the Hazen roads. The day of settlement is coming. The facts condemn the local government. It promised much, but its failure has been flat and notorious.

ST. JOHN MEN DID GREAT SHOOTING

Sergt. Archibald Led Them All --Won Several Cups and Much Money--Other Riflemen Who Did Good Work.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 12—Today's shooting on the range was undoubtedly the best that has been done since the opening of the meet. Sergeant Archibald, the pride

Sergt. I. F. Archibald, 3rd. R. C. A.

of the St. John team, again carried off all the honors, winning the grand aggregate, the McAvity cup, extra series B, the gold watch donated by Lieut. Smith, of the Carleton county team, and also the Robertson championship.

The first match on the day's programme was the McAvity match. This was shot at the 800 and 900 ranges, the prize being a cup presented by Lieut.-Col. McAvity and $105 in cash added by the association. In this match Sergeant Archibald again showed his heels to the other competitors, winning with the handsome score of 66. Lieut. S. W. Smith, of the 67th, was second with a score of 64, and Sergeant Freeze, of the 74th, captured third place with 64 points. Sergeant Sullivan, of the O. S. C., won fourth money with a score of 63. The individual scores in this match were as follows:

McAvity Cup.

Sergt. I. F. Archibald, 3rd R C. A., cup and $10	33	33	66
Lieut. S. W. Smith, 67th Regt, $8	33	31	64
Sergt. D. D. Freeze, 74th, $6	33	31	64
Sergt. J. G. Sullivan, O. S. C., $5	31	32	63
Sergt. R. Tracy, 67th, $5	34	29	63
A. N. Vince, Woodstock, $4	29	33	62
L. A. Langstroth, St. J. R. A., $4	32	30	62
J. B. Powers, Grand Falls, $4	34	28	62
Capt. H. E. D. Golding, 74th, $3	32	29	61
D. Conley, St. John R. A., $3	32	29	61
Lieut. L. O. Bentley, 93rd, $2	33	28	61
C. A. Estey, Grand Falls, $2	27	32	59
Jas. Donnelly, St. John R. A., $2	30	29	59
Corp. O. Dick, 3rd R. C. A., $2	32	27	59
Lieut. G. O. Maggs, Sussex, $2	33	26	59
L. P. Clark, 67th, $2	34	25	59
Major R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars, $2	29	29	58
C. Coleman, Fredericton, $2	31	27	58
W. A. Crandlemire, 67th, $2	31	27	58
Capt. J. Manning, R. O., $2	33	25	58
F. A. Duston, St. Stephen, $2	34	24	58
Sergt. D. L. Campbell, 74th, $2	34	24	58
Major G. S. Kinnear, 8th Hussars, $2	30	27	57
C. R. Jardine, M. R. A., $2	31	26	57
Lieut. A. B. Maggs, 74th, $2	31	26	57
J. L. White, Grand Falls, $2	31	26	57
E. B. Hagarty, M. R. A., $2	28	28	56
Geo. Price, Grand Falls, $2	29	27	56
H. Crandlemire, 67th, $2	30	26	56
F. H. Price, Grand Falls, $2	27	28	55

Tyros.

H. M. Smith, M. R. A., $2	28	26	54
Lieut. C. G. McLaughlin, 67th, $2	28	26	54
R. A. C. Brown, St. John R. A., $2	27	26	53
G. W. Colpitts, M. R. A., $2	31	22	53
G. W. Merritt, Marysville, $2	31	22	53

This was followed by the Extra Series B. match. In this match F. D. Connolly and Sergt. Jas. Sullivan both made possibles, with seven other provincial men—S. J. Burlock, Pte. L. P. Clarke, 74th; Lieut. A. B. Maggs, 74th; James B. Powers, Lieut. S. W. Smith, 67th; P. R. Semple, and Frank Tomkins.

Capt. A. O. Smith, R. O., of St. John, and W. R. Campbell, Moncton R. A., made 24. Lieut. L. O. Bentley, 93rd; Sergt. D. D. Freeze, 74th; Mr. McIntosh and Rev. J. J. Pinkerton are lower, with 24; and lower than these again is J. L. White. Then comes Wm. Bulman, Pte. W. A. Crandlemire and Major J. S. Frost, 32nd Regt., all with 24 points, but with bulls eyes near the first instead of near the last. Sergt. I. F. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A., and Lieut. R. I. Freeze, 8th Hussars, also made 24.

Those with 23 are: F. H. Price, of Grand Falls; Pte. H. Crandlemire, 67th Regt.; Sergt. R. Tracey, 67th Regt.; Sergt. L. Campbell, 74th Regt.; A. Langstroth, City Club, and Major O. W. Wetmore, 74th Regt. All others are out of the prize lists.

Grand Aggregate.

After these matches were shot the Grand Aggregate winners, that is, those who had the highest scores in all the matches, were announced, and Sergeant Archibald also won this event with a total score of 389. The prize for this was a D. R. A. medal and $10. Another St. John man, Sergeant J. Sullivan, of the O. S. C., clinched second position, for which he was recompensed to the extent of a silver medal and the sum of $8. The individual scores were as follows:

Sergt I. F. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A., D. R. A. medal and $10		389
Sgt. J. G. Sullivan, O. S. C., silver medal and	8	382
Capt. W. E. Forbes, silver medal and	7	378
Lieut. S. W. Smith, 67th	5	376
Lieut. A. B. Maggs, 74th	5	374
F. H. Price, Grand Falls	5	373
W. A. Crandlemire, Mt. P. R. A.	5	372
C. A. Estey, Grand Falls	5	371
Sgt. D. D. Freeze, 74th	5	371
L P. Clark, 67th	5	369
Lieut. D. R. Chandler, 74th	5	368
A. N. Vince, Woodstock	5	367
Lieut. L. O. Bentley, 93rd	5	367
Maj. G. H. Kinnear, 8th Hussars	5	365
J. B. Powers, Gd. Falls	5	362

Counted Out.

Corp. O. Dick, 3rd R. C. A.	362
J. L. White, Grand Falls	362
James Donnelly, St. John R. A.	360
E. B. Hagarty, M. R. A.	359

Tie for Twentieth Place.

Dr. L. A. Langstroth, St. John R. A.	357
C. Coleman, Fredericton	357
Sergt. L. Campbell, 74th	357

Pugsley Cup.

This finished the shooting for the morning. The Pugsley match was called a little after 1 o'clock. The prize for this match was a cup presented by Hon. William Pugsley and $110 in cash. Each competitor was allowed ten shots at 900 yards in this match. A great surprise was in store for those who expected to see some of the old-timers win, for O. S. Wilcox, a tyro from Moncton, shot his way into first place with a score of 45, defeating his nearest competitor, R. A. C. Brown, of St. John, by three points. This was practically the only match of the day that Sergeant Archibald did not win, the best he could do in this event being ninth place with 41 points. Major Frost, of St. John, finished in fourth place with 42 points to his credit. The individual scores in this match were as follows:

Pugsley Match.

	Points.
O. S. Wilcox, M. R. A., $10	45
R. A. C. Brown, $8	42
Maj. G. S. Kinnear, 8th Hussars, $6	42
Maj. G. S. Frost, 62nd, $5	42
S. J. Burlock, P. R. A.	41
E. B. Hagarty, M. R. A., $4	41
J. P. Powers, Grand Falls, $4	41
D. D. R. Chandler, 74th, $4	41
Sgt. I. S. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A.	41
Capt. W. E. Forbes, 13th, $3	40
Sergt. R. Tracey, 67th	39
Capt. E. A. Smith, R. O.	39
G. Price, Grand Falls	39
D. D. O. Bentley, 93rd	38
D. A. Langstroth, St. J. R. A.	38
A. R. Boss, M. R. A.	38
Capt. J. Manning, R. O.	38
G. D. Dixon, Grand Falls	38
D. B. R. Clark, 67th	37
C. A. Estey, Grand Falls	37
D. A. B. Maggs, 74th	37
C. A. Kirkpatrick, Grand Falls	37
S. A. Bellmore, Blackville	37
G. E. Fletcher, St. J. R. A.	36
H. Crandelmire, 67th	36
Capt. H. E. D. Golding, 74th	35
E. A. Vince, Woodstock	35
Sergt. D. D. Freeze, 74th	35
F. Manning, St. J. R. A.	35
N. J. Morrison, St. J. R. A.	34

Tyros.

H. W. Jonah, M. R. A.	34
G. N. Merritt, Marysville	36
J. S. Knox, Sussex	33
Rev. J. J. Pinkerton, M. R. A.	32
Corp. O. Dick, 3rd R. C. A.	33

Other Matches.

Then followed the shoot for the two medals which were presented by Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada. The contest for the medals was very exciting, Sergeant Archibald again "bringin' home the bacon," but not without a hard tussle. Sergt. Archibald tied with F. H. Price, of Grand Falls, with a score of 45. In the shoot off, the St. John man snowed the Grand Falls man under, the score being 23 to 18.

And then came the grand finals, the contest for the Robertson championship. The prizes for this were $50 donated by James F. Robertson and $25 donated by the association. Sergeant Archibald could not resist the temptation to add the fifty to his bank roll, and again romped home a winner with a total of 141 points. J. P. Powers, of Grand Falls, gave him quite a run for his money, however, finishing second with 139.

After the match was over, the St. John enthusiasts lifted Archibald on their shoulders and carried him to the bungalow. Col. Humphrey, D. O. C., Col. McLean and an exceptionally large number of the fair sex were present. The Sussex Band was in attendance. The presentation of prizes was a very interesting one. Col. McLean acted as chairman, and among those to make presentations were: Mrs. H. Perley, Mrs. J. S. Frost, Mrs. H. H. McLean, Col. Humphrey, Col. McLean, Major Frost, Major Wetmore, Captain Forbes, Lt. A. E. Barton and others.

Col. McLean, in complimenting Sergeant Archibald on his excellent showing, said that he hoped to see him on next year's Canadian Bisley team. Tea was passed during the presentation and a very enjoyable time was spent by all present.

Most of the riflemen left for their homes on the trains tonight, but a few will remain over until the morning. This year's meet is considered by several of the old stagers to have been one of the most successful held in years. The scores in all the matches were exceedingly good, considering the conditions. Sergeant Archibald won in all about $110 in cash, two cups, several handsome medals, and he also carried off the elegant gold watch donated by Lieut. S. W. Smith, of the 67th. He is about the largest prize winner that has attended the P. R. A. meets in some time.

St. JOHN, N.B. SEPT. 5 TO 15

DOMINION EXHIBITION

EASTERN CANADAS GREATEST FAIR

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Poultry, Pet Stock, Bees.
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"Musical Ride," R. C. Dragoons.
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Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

SHINING PROMISES

Don't tell me now, my Willie boy, of dazzling things you mean to do; for threats of that sort but annoy a sage whose years are not a few. I've noticed, in the passing years that those who seek the higher ways get down and work like brindle steers, and leave the talking graft for jays. I do not care a red for schemes, unless you work and watch and weep; I do not give a whoop for dreams, unless you have them in your sleep. You Willie boys make golden plans, and all your plans to you seem good; but I will bet my pile on Hans who gets his saw and cuts the wood. You Willie boys are throwing fits o'er fortunes that will come to pass; but I admire the curves of Fritz, whose safety scythe is cutting grass. You Willie boys are scheming how to keep your fingers white and nice; but I have marked the sweat-stained brow of Hiram, who puts up the ice. Oh, Willie, if you'd really nail some honey in this busy hive, quit dreaming—get to work like Hail Columbia, and you'll arrive!

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WALT MASON.