

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10.30 a.m. in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, N. B., 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 line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances should be sent by post order or registered letter and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 1, 1903.

BAD CITIZENSHIP.

The Secretary of War for the United States, Mr. Root, but recently declined to make official protest to the government of Russia in regard to the massacre at Kishinev. He has been assailed for that decision, and yet diplomats the world over have since held that his position was sound enough, inasmuch as anything thus transpiring in a Russian province must be left to the Russian government and is no proper matter for even polite diplomatic recommendation by the United States, so long as the United States is not directly involved.

Moreover, Mr. Root doubtless considered the fact that, should he make official protest on behalf of the Jews of Kishinev, at the behest of certain frantic influences at home, he would be establishing a precedent which might be used for his immediate discomfort. There is, for instance, the case in the American eye.

With exceeding cruelty the people of Wilmington (Del.) set aside the law the other day by lynching a negro and giving an exhibition of the very worst features of mob violence. They said the court had been slow in passing judgment in this case, and they held that the judgment which would be passed was not likely to fit the crime. Yet it is true that what was done in Wilmington by the mob was unworthy of any enlightened community, and that the lynching and the horror attending it marked no sound judgment of the people but rather a paroxysm, which must be condemned, no matter how compelling were the circumstances urged in its justification.

In this particular case, when the black man was arrested, it was known that he had been a frequent offender in the line involved, and therefore should have been shut off from society and reduced to the ranks in which he belonged. He should have been performing hard labor in prison for the benefit of the state.

The Attorney General moved by a knowledge of the popular feeling obtaining, requested that a special session of the court be held in order to try the man speedily and so prove to an excited public that the law of the land would attend fittingly to the outrage. The judge refused to hold a special session, and the lynching followed. Because this lamentable episode followed the refusal of the judges to hold a special session of the court they have been held responsible in many quarters and by many critics for the horror which resulted. Yet it is true that to ask that any session of such a court be hurried forward in order to deal with a case of this kind, is to say that the law and the practice obtaining are inadequate, and it is also to admit the existence of a state of public feeling which is expected to produce violent and unreasonable action. For these very reasons, no doubt, the judge refused to act until such time as the case might come before them in the ordinary course of business.

There was, however, another excellent cause which apparently had much effect. One of the local ministers preached a sermon on the Sunday night following the arrest of the accused, taking for his subject "Should the Murderer be Lynched?" In that sermon he advocated lynching in case of the failure of justice. No matter what he intended to say, the unquestioned result of any such utterance from the pulpit, at such an hour, made for mob law. And just how the preacher can be satisfied with what followed is difficult to imagine. This man had a hand on the rope and assisted in applying the torch. He was rebuffed, in point of example, by the father of the victim in the case, who urged his fellow citizens to allow the law to take its course. Said this good American citizen: "Let us not try to atone for one crime, no matter how heinous, by committing another." A man who could be so wise a judge as to the conduct of the community under such circumstances takes rank at once as moved by an intelligence which when compared to that displayed by the clergyman in question must stamp the preacher as a man unfit for his high mission.

It is the judgment of the South, no doubt, that the negro in this case was deserving of even the awful punishment meted out to him. But really, however sound that judgment may be, it is an insult to the eye of going abroad, which views it as a law, that law should obtain. If it is in any sense unequal to the conditions in the

community on whose statute books it is written, it should be changed. If the community is at variance with the law it should take steps to have that law altered, but to say that the law provides no fit punishment for such a crime as is under consideration, and to say that the law will be too slow taking action in the case, is to cure one offence by committing another.

How unpleasant an impression has been created in the American mind by this occurrence at Wilmington is made clear in some measure by the following uncompromising language used by the New York Herald:

The mob gloating over the details of the negro's revolting confession, deliberately roasting him and struggling for pieces of his clothing or his body as souvenirs, were as savage or the primitive Fiji Islanders. To complete the job they should have not only roasted but eaten their prey. And this awful deed was not perpetrated and countenanced by the mere offshoots of the community. Among the thousands who assisted there must necessarily have been a vast number of presumably respectable citizens. What a commentary upon our boasted widely diffused education and superior refinement as a people! We should discourage "doodie" oratory while such scenes are possible in the very heart of our American civilization.

These are hard words, but they are true words, and it must be understood, first and last, that the law is the law. It may be amended from time to time in the legislature, but surely to amend it in the streets, with a rope and a torch, is ample confession and shocking confession, of bad citizenship.

RAILROAD PLANS.

Prepared in advance to quarrel with whatever solution of the railroad situation the government may decide upon, the more rabid opponents of the administration have condemned almost every possible plan for the construction of a new transcontinental, and now that there is more definite talk of a government-built line from Quebec to Winnipeg—a public highway to the wheatfields—this plan in turn comes in for attack by those who wish to convince the public that the government can do nothing right.

One noticeable result of this attitude of the government's critics is that the administration has been pilloried for prospective railroad sins—both of omission and commission—which have no existence in fact and which have represented either the hopes or fears of the Conservatives. Even today the railroad question is to a great degree an open one and must remain so until public aid is given to some corporation or definitely withheld from all as far as another railroad to the Pacific is concerned.

When it was first announced that several companies would ask for charters, the Opposition press raised the cry that the government not only was committing itself to the Grand Trunk, but that the Grand Trunk would receive land and cash subsidies. This was asserted, not because the government had any such intention, but because the Opposition knew subsidies of land or money were opposed to the feeling of the country.

When it became clear that the administration was not committed to the Grand Trunk to the exclusion of a better plan, and would, moreover, decline to follow Conservative precedent and give away vast tracts of the public lands to any company, the Opposition newspapers began to object to the proposal—not an official one—to guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific. And today they are objecting to the proposal to build a public railroad highway to the wheat fields, fearing, apparently, that the administration will adopt a railway policy sound from the national standpoint and unsalable politically.

The government has made no definite announcement of its intention, although it doubtless is duly cognizant of the rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of a government road from Quebec to Winnipeg, which would be used by other lines and which would result in relieving congestion and removing any doubt regarding the danger of traffic being diverted to an American port, while at the same time permitting the government to retain a highly important measure of control of rates and traffic arrangements. The government has been investigating the whole question from every standpoint. When it is prepared to announce its plans they will, we are sure, be acceptable to the country. To condemn in advance the possible government road to Winnipeg is simply to follow out the old tactics of the Opposition. It is a species of attack which is likely to receive scant sympathy from the people. The latest advice from Ottawa are that no decision in regard to the Grand Trunk proposals has been reached by the government, but that a statement in this connection may be expected very soon.

"MORGAN BUT MORTAL."

A London newspaper, some months ago, raised something approaching a breeze in financial circles by warning the British investor to beware of Mr. J. P. Morgan and the enterprises with which he is identified. The London critic aimed not so much at Mr. Morgan, perhaps, as at the American spirit of inflation which it was held, he represented.

It is curious to find the Boston Herald now sounding a similar note. In commenting upon the recent return of Mr. Morgan to the United States it calls attention to the fact that his homecoming is "less in spirit than perhaps any return to his native land that the great financier has ever made."

This homecoming is contrasted with the confident attention commanded by certain views he advanced on the eve of going abroad, which views it were idle to say have been justified by the history of the financial world during

Mr. Morgan's absence. Let Mr. Morgan show if he can, demands the Herald, "that his skill as a conservator is quite equal to his ability as a promoter."

Right here it is to be remembered that Mr. Morgan has shown himself a conservator of power in the sense referred to. He came to the rescue of the market in the Wall street panic of twelve years ago and frequently since that time has been a steady influence when panic was afoot. His ascendancy as a promoter, it is true, has been such as to overshadow his performance in more conservative directions.

Today much that the Boston Herald says not only is in line with the London warning of last autumn, but is justified too by a comparison of the conditions ruling now and when Mr. Morgan sailed. The Herald speaks very plainly on this point:

He does not, indeed, find all of the industrial enterprises with which he has been identified in ruins. We believe none of the undertakings with which Morgan has been personally identified have yet gone into insolvency; but he will certainly find if he has not already, that a shock has been given to his business prestige which, in its intensity, is perhaps unjust, and hence unjustifiable, as was the excessively caustic estimate of his judgment and his resources were held two years ago.

At the time last referred to there was probably no living business man in fact, it may be doubted whether there ever was a business man—who had the reputation which Mr. Morgan possessed as a successful promoter of industrial enterprises. He seemed to see the touch of Midas, which turned into gold everything upon which he rested his hand and regular belief in his almost superhuman ability was doubtless one of the reasons why what he undertook succeeded, because nearly all were willing to accord to him whatever financial support he wanted. It has now been discovered that Mr. Morgan is mortal; that, keen as his business judgment may be, he is liable to make mistakes; that, such as should be the case, their fancy painted him to be, has caused an intense revision of feeling on the part of many who a short time ago would have followed Mr. Morgan's projects to the extreme limit of their financial capacity.

The critic goes on to say that in the United States they exhibit an incredulity in regard to matters financial as great as their credulity was two years ago. Formerly when there was an opportunity to "subscribe at par for stock selling at a high premium" it "was one of those corporate 'melons' which were from time to time cut, and which tended to immediately give an increased value to the shares which possess such rights. At the present time the announcement that a company is doing a highly profitable business needs more money and has to obtain this by the issuance of new shares is the signal for the prompt and rapid decline in the market value of the stock of the company."

This is cited as marking the transition in the public esteem of Mr. Morgan and his enterprises now and formerly. Conceding his great ability, the Herald asserts that the great financier has come to believe that he cannot fail and so has embarked in some cases wide departures from a "business in financing," which has resulted in the distinctly unsatisfactory condition of some of the enterprises with which he is associated. It remains to be seen, the Herald says, what Mr. Morgan can do to correct the situation he has created. The London prophecy of some months ago regarding the Morgan enterprises was that the conditions the existence of which now is asserted by the Herald would result. The Herald does not believe Mr. Morgan can recover his former position in the public confidence.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

In the following words was born the Dominion, and by them first took rank the day we celebrate.

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirty-first year of our reign, entitled "An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and the provinces shall form and be one Dominion under the name of 'Canada,' and it is hereby further enacted, that in each person shall be first summoned to the Senate as the person whose name shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union."

We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant, under our Royal Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

The persons so named were, for New Brunswick: Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmut, Abner Reid McClellan, Peter Mitchell.

But the "Fathers of Confederation"—so known—were the delegates who, in 1864, attended a conference from the then five separate provinces, held at Quebec in October of that year, to discuss and agree upon terms. Hon. George Brown, the Liberal leader, had offered to join the Conservatives, of whom Hon. John Macdonald was then leader, and Hon. George Cartier, in taking steps to bring about the union of the Provinces. Thirty-two men from the five colonies attended this conference, at which a rough draft of the new constitution was agreed to. New Brunswick's representatives on that occasion were Samuel L. Tilley, W. H. Stevens, J. M. Johnson, Peter Mitchell, E. B. Chandler, John H. Gray, Chas. Fisher. From Nova Scotia these were Charles Tupper, William A. Henry, Jonathan McCully, Robert B.

Dickey and G. Archibald, and from P. E. Island W. H. Pope, E. Palmer, A. A. Macdonald, G. Coles, T. H. Haviland, E. Winterton. From Newfoundland, F. B. J. Carter, Ambrose Shea.

Of the entire thirty-two so called Fathers of Confederation, there are now alive only five: Wm. McDougall, H. L. Langevin, Charles Tupper, R. B. Dickey and A. A. Macdonald. Sir William Howland, who was a member of the government in 1866, when several of its members went to London to see the Confederation, is now dead, and is regarded as one of the framers and founders of the Union. Sir William is in his ninety-third year. Sir Hector Langevin will be seventy-seven in August next. Senator Dickey is ninety-two. Senator A. A. Macdonald was seventy-four a few months ago. Mr. McDougall, who has been in poor health for several years, is eighty-one.

Dominion Day is celebrated on July 1, because the B. N. A. act passed on March 29, 1867, became effective by proclamation on July 1.

Our growth, our national confidence and our high faith in the future—the contrast between the first days and the present—need not be dwelt upon here. Surely it may be said fairly, and with thankfulness, of the Fathers of Confederation that "they builded" even "better than they knew."

THINK IT OVER

There has been a great deal of talk in this community within the last few days about the sanctity of the Sabbath and the rights of the laboring man. These are ever fit and proper subjects for discussion. There is some danger that they may not be presented to the public in their proper light. There is not now in this community, the slightest intention to oppress the man who works by the day. His position is understood. It is conceded that he may work or refuse to work—that he may even attempt to persuade other men not to work—under certain circumstances. It is understood, also, that at the present time he has no great cause for quarrel, and that his industry in the way of storing up trouble against a rainy day is a mistake.

The history of organized labor is not so long as it is interesting. In populous communities, where a strike involves thousands of men, the result in most instances has been to array class against class and, in the end, to promote no good cause. It must be understood at the outset, that no man can be compelled to labor for a wage which he can afford to despise. It has been few strikes in recent years which have been economically history as having advanced the wage of the man who works. The strike is a legitimate weapon. The fact to be deplored is that this weapon too often is used without legitimate excuse. The wage of the working man depends in the first instance upon the prosperity of the community in which he labors. He never has been able to increase the market price of the article he produces, but of price of the article, correct the unjust attitude of an employer of labor. But unless it be very clear that the community understand it is so and will give a telling support, any strike must be a mistake.

THE PREFERENCE.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the cable tells us, is now entirely committed to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, believing they would benefit the colonies and the Motherland, and that preferential treatment and protection for the home market are necessary for the success of that market. These are convincing reasons so far as they relate to British politics.

They are, of course, somewhat inadequate in as far as they relate to Canadian politics. The Colonies and the Motherland are cemented. We, in Canada, see a great deal in the Chamberlain proposition. But there is yet abundant time to pass upon it definitely.

We are assured and indeed convinced that we can look forward, Mr. Chamberlain means to promote the best interests of the Empire. Canada has displayed no misgiving spirit thus far in the matter of expressed loyalty or in the actual upholding of the Empire at a time when Colonial support weighed heavy in the scale. But we may well know more about Mr. Chamberlain's plans and we can deal with them more wisely when they have taken concrete form and have the sanction of the British people. We would know, for instance, how far pure trade considerations govern the new policy and what figure Canadian contribution to Imperial defense cuts in the programme. Canada leans far toward a generous encouragement of both—but she would know more before she makes any plans. And Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and the weighing of those proposals, will suffer no whit from longer consideration, either here or in Great Britain. We anxiously await a more definite stage of the Colonial Secretary's scheme. We do so the more comfortably knowing that it is Britain's move in this matter rather than ours. Our earnest determination to play a loyal part in the great British Empire has been proved, and signally.

Westfield Wedding.

A wedding took place at St. James' church, Westfield, on June 24, when Lady Low Nae, of Nerepis Station, was married to Miss Myrtle Lingley, daughter of Leander Lingley, of Westfield. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. B. Bellis, and the bride was given away by her brother. She was attended by Miss Emily Nae, sister of the groom, and Miss Grace Lingley, sister of the bride, who was flower girl. The groom was supported by his cousin, Philip Nae. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the young couple took the train for the station on a honeymoon trip.

Why You Should Wear Oak Hall Clothing.

We don't want you to come here if you can do better anywhere else. But we can't help asking you these questions: Think them over. Where else can you buy better styles? Better workmanship? Better materials? Does anyone take such infinite pains as we to satisfy you? Where else can you find the variety, a fair selection is as much due you as good clothes. The steadily increasing business which you are bringing here speaks right out for us.

Men's Suits, \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Boys' Clothing—Looking Ahead.

Every time we sell a suit or pair of trousers we look ahead. The profit on one sale doesn't amount to much. We look forward to the good that sale will do us. As a matter of fact a considerable part of our present business can be traced to young men who started with us as boys. Little prices and well-tailored clothing make a mighty strong combination.

Boys' Sailor Suits,

Sizes 3 to 10 Years.

Our stock of Sailor Suits is the largest and contains the best styles of any clothing stock in the city. It abounds with novelties that are exclusive with us. 75c to \$12.00.

Boys' Norfolk Suits,

Sizes 7 to 12 years.

In Tweeds, Cheviots and all the new weaves. \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.50.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits,

Sizes 7 to 12 years.

In Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, \$2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.00.

Send for our Sample Book. Mail orders are given prompt and careful attention.

Boys' Russian Suits,

Sizes 3 to 8 years.

In Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots, \$4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits.

Sizes 9 to 17 years.

In Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds and Cheviots, in all the new colorings and effects, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.

Knee Trousers,

What healthy boy doesn't wear out the trousers almost as fast as you can buy them! Strong, well made; all sizes, 3 to 17 years. 3 to 10 years, 50c to \$1.10; 11 to 17 years, 60c to \$1.50.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN.

MASONS CELEBRATE

AT WOODSTOCK.

Grand Master Trueman and Lodges

Parade and Attend Divine Service.

Woodstock, June 28—(Special)—Woodstock Lodge No. 11 F. & A. M. was the host for the grand celebration today in honor of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the order. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Brunswick held a special meeting at Woodstock for the purpose of holding divine service.

There was a goodly delegation of members from Fredericton and neighboring lodges. After lodge of McAdam came here in a special train this morning. The members gathered at the lodge room and at 2:30 the procession of members, 200 strong, and led by the 67th regiment band, paraded through the streets and presented a fine appearance.

The services were held in St. Luke's Episcopal church and an able sermon preached by Rev. A. W. Smithers, grand chaplain of New Brunswick. Grand Master Trueman, of St. John, was present, as well as several others of the grand officers.

MARITIME PROVINCE

PORT FAVORED.

Annual Meeting of N. S. Branch

Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Session at Halifax.

Halifax, June 26—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held here tonight. R. J. Young, secretary of the Canadian Association, made an interesting address, setting forth the work carried on in the past year by the association and urging Nova Scotia members to become more active and take a deeper interest in matters connected with it. Several resolutions were passed at tonight's meeting re the Canadian policy, one on the security of labor in Canada and another on the G. T. Pacific railway—that the eastern terminus of the road should be located in the maritime province.

Westfield Wedding.

A wedding took place at St. James' church, Westfield, on June 24, when Lady Low Nae, of Nerepis Station, was married to Miss Myrtle Lingley, daughter of Leander Lingley, of Westfield. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. B. Bellis, and the bride was given away by her brother. She was attended by Miss Emily Nae, sister of the groom, and Miss Grace Lingley, sister of the bride, who was flower girl. The groom was supported by his cousin, Philip Nae. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the young couple took the train for the station on a honeymoon trip.

SWEET CORN CROP.

Prospect for Maine Canners Not Very Bright.

Bangor, Me., June 25—Drought and frosts have combined greatly to reduce the crop of sweet corn for packing purposes in Maine this year, the yield in some sections being estimated at only twenty-five to forty per cent. of the average, while the highest estimate for the most favored sections is eighty per cent. In Cumberland county the crop will be almost a complete failure, and in Androscoggin county conditions are not much better. In Western Penobscot, which may be taken as a fair average for Central Maine, a yield of seventy-five to eighty per cent. is expected, and on that basis the factory at Dexter will pack about 450,000 cans, those at Newport, Foxcroft, Cornish and Pittsfield in proportion. The prospect for the canning industry generally is poor, nearly all canning crops having been badly damaged by frosts and drought. While the quantity is small, the quality of most vegetables will, it is thought, be excellent.

NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS AND EXHAUSTED.

Not sick enough to say so, but you are out of your wits, and your nerves are unstrung. You are nervous, and you are low. You would take a dozen doses of any medicine, but you would not get any benefit. You would like to sleep, but you cannot. You would like to eat, but you cannot. You would like to work, but you cannot. You would like to live, but you cannot. You would like to be well, but you cannot. You would like to be happy, but you cannot. You would like to be strong, but you cannot. You would like to be healthy, but you cannot. You would like to be content, but you cannot. You would like to be at peace, but you cannot. You would like to be at ease, but you cannot. You would like to be at rest, but you cannot. You would like to be at home, but you cannot. You would like to be in the world, but you cannot. You would like to be in the future, but you cannot. You would like to be in the past, but you cannot. You would like to be in the present, but you cannot. You would like to be in the world, but you cannot. You would like to be in the future, but you cannot. You would like to be in the past, but you cannot. You would like to be in the present, but you cannot.

Quebec's cantilever bridge, now under

construction across the St. Lawrence river, will have one span of 1,800 feet. The longest span now in use is one of 1,710 feet in the fifth of Forth bridge, Scotland.

Robert Campbell, Thos. Driscoll, James

Kelly and James Baxter have returned from a successful fishing trip to New River. A pleasure of the outing was the good accommodation at Mrs. Giles' boarding house.

60,000 LOBSTERS

CAUGHT IN ONE DAY.

Fox Farm to Be Established at Glace Bay—James Ross' Yacht Arrives.

Glouce Bay, June 26—(Special)—Preparations are being made for the conducting of a fox farm within the town. S. E. Landry, of Port Morien, is the promoter of the organization and he has a strong company of local men associated with him. The company have secured a suitable location.

The Cape Breton lobster fishery this year has been the best for many years. It. E. Baker, who is the most successful lobster packer in Canada, is said to have taken 60,000 lobsters in one day this year.

The yacht Gunwilda arrived from the Mediterranean today. Her owner, James Ross, president of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, is expected to join her here.

\$51,200,000 FOR PORTS.

France Proposes Big Outlay—\$30,000,000 to Be Spent on Canals.

London, June 25—The Times' Paris correspondent says that the public works scheme voted by the senate involves the expenditure of \$51,200,000 for the improvement of ten French ports and the construction of new canals and the deepening of old canals and connections therewith. Five million eight hundred thousand dollars is to be spent improving the Garonne-Orient canal and other waterways in the south of France. New canals to be constructed will cost \$20,000,000, and the works will be completed in seven or eight years. They are considered necessary to meet the growing competition of the Italian ports.

Robert Campbell, Thos. Driscoll, James

Kelly and James Baxter have returned from a successful fishing trip to New River. A pleasure of the outing was the good accommodation at Mrs. Giles' boarding house.

LEEMING'S SPAIN LINIMENT

CURE
Lame Horses,
Cuts, Sprains,
Rheumatism, Hard
Swellings, Etc.

Large Bottles, 50 Cents
at all Dealers

The Bann Co. Ltd.
Proprietors
WOODSTOCK, N.B.