

The Evening Times

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908. TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT.

WELL KNOWN FREDERICTON. MAN DIED THIS MORNING

Thomas W. Smith an Old Resident of the Capitol Passed Away in the Hospital--Preparations for Liberal Convention This Afternoon.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 19.—(Special).—Thomas W. Smith, an old resident of this city, who returned a few days ago from Oak Point, where he has been spending the summer, died at the Victoria hospital this morning after a brief illness from heart failure. He was eighty-one years of age, and leaves one daughter, Miss Minnie Smith, of this city, and two sons, Leabron and Alfred A., of San Francisco. Deceased was a native of Kings county, and several years residence in this city, he moved to Woodstock, where he carried on a business for a time. Upon returning to Fredericton he engaged in the dry goods and tailoring business, which he carried on successfully until the year 1880, when he sold out and removed to California. He returned to Fredericton ten years ago, and has since resided here. His wife, who was a sister of Dr. Atherton, died some years ago. Mr. Smith was at one time an active figure in civic politics, having represented Clifton Ward in the city council for several terms. He is survived by one brother, Benjamin Smith, of Jerusalem, Queens county, and five sisters, Mrs. Thomas Machum, Mrs. William Harrison, Mrs. Samuel Harrison, of

WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE WAS SEVENTY FIVE FEET IN THE AIR WHEN IT FELL TO THE GROUND

Report of Board of Inquiry Was Filed Yesterday and Says That Accident in Which Lieut. Selfridge Was Killed Was Unavoidable.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—Fort Myer, the scene of yesterday's aeroplane disaster, which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, of the signal corps, and serious injury to Orville Wright, presented a cheerful aspect today. The air of gloom that pervaded the scene of the accident has been dispelled by the report of the board of inquiry, which was filed yesterday. The report states that the accident was unavoidable. The Wright brothers were permitted to make their flight on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at Fort Myer, Va., at about 3:30 p. m. The Wright brothers, Taylor and Furness, took them to the hospital to-day, two of the broken parts of the aeroplane. They showed these to Mr. Wright, who said to Taylor: "The machine was already recovering its balance when it struck and I am sure if we had 25 feet further to go we would have landed on the slide without serious damage." Speaking for Mr. Wright, Mr. Taylor later said: "The accident was caused by an extraordinary vibration of one of the wires running from the main planes to the upper steel fitting of the rudder. This vibration was so great that it got in range of the propeller and was struck by the blade. This caused the blade to break. The other blade of the propeller flew around and, in turn, struck the same wire, breaking it. This made Mr. Wright lose control of his rudder entirely and the loss of both blades of the propeller caused the loss of the aeroplane. Shutting off the power to stop the remaining propeller, he tried to land on the slide, but the distance to the ground was not great enough to restore the equilibrium." Numerous telegrams of sympathy were received at the Fort Myer hospital today, but they were withheld from Mr. Wright.

ALL ATTENDANCE RECORDS SHOULD BE BROKEN TODAY

With Fine Weather and Added Attractions Great Exhibition Crowds are Expected This Afternoon--Result of Butter Competition.

This afternoon children will be admitted to the exhibition for ten cents. The smile that won't come off was again noticeable on the face of Manager Arnold and others directly interested in the exhibition when this morning dawned bright and clear. The management of the fair has indeed been lucky in having such a break of weather. The attendance today should put the figures of the 1908 fair considerably in the background. The announcement that the diving horses would give two performances again today, afternoon and evening, has awakened considerable interest, and a big crowd is looked for. The programme at the large amusement hall will be varied this afternoon, including the appearance of Bunt and Rudd, comedy talking and acrobatic act. The exhibits in the main building, the agricultural and carriage halls will remain intact until the closing hour. The pigs will also be in full swing and band concerts will be given afternoon and evening by the City Cornet Band. The judging in the butter making competition that has been carried on in the dairy hall during the past three days, was completed this morning. The result was as follows: Maritime Dairy Company, St. John, 1st; Mrs. B. Lester, Apohaqui, N. B., 2nd; J. Robinson, St. John, 3rd; Roseland Farm, Urbina, Hants Co., N. S., 4th. Considerable interest was taken in this competition, and there was a large attendance each day to watch the workers. It is quite evident that on outdoor feature in front of the grandstand, such as the diving horses, will have to be a feature in future exhibitions, as the receipts from the sale of tickets for the grandstand is far and away ahead of other years there is no doubt that this act had its effect on the attendance through the main gates.

ONCE A LAUNDRYMAN AN ENGINEER NOW

How a 50 Year Old Chinaman Succeeded in Solving the Problem of Success.

(From the Butte, Montana, Evening News.) Carrying a Theodolite with a notebook in the elastic pocket of his oriental jacket, a studious look in his eye and an air of enterprising industry, a Chinaman has been seen in the streets of Butte for the past few days. He is a 50-year-old man, who has been successful in solving the problem of success. He is a native of China, and has been in Montana for several years. He has been successful in solving the problem of success, and is now an engineer. He has been successful in solving the problem of success, and is now an engineer.

DEFENDANT ONLY FORTY DAYS OLD

Julia Cote Youngest on Record to Appear in Court--The Charge is Neglected Child.

Charm, Sept. 19.—The youngest defendant on record appeared before Judge Sears in the local court yesterday in the person of Julia Cote, only 40 days old. The girl was charged with being a neglected child, and appeared in court in the arms of a nurse. It was not the baby's fault that she was in court, but the mother's neglect. The mother had abandoned the child, and the court had to take charge of her. The girl is now in the care of the State Board of Charity.

NEW YORK STATE IS NOW THREATENED WITH VERY SERIOUS FOREST FIRES

The fires are principally located along the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers, and are threatening the timber lands of the State. The fires are very serious, and are threatening the timber lands of the State. The fires are very serious, and are threatening the timber lands of the State. The fires are very serious, and are threatening the timber lands of the State.

THE SIX DAYS BICYCLE RACE

Furious Sprinting Marked Last Night's Riding in the Madison Square Garden.

New York, Sept. 19.—A furious sprint by Moran, who was later relieved as pacemaker by Clark, resulted in the gaining of a lap by 6 of the 12 teams participating in the six days bicycle race in progress at Madison Square Garden. The Kramer-Bedell team, which, owing to being penalized, was one lap behind the other, regained it on six of the ten laps by keeping up with the leaders with last night's sprint but is still one lap behind the other five.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

From the Philadelphia Record. Girls look upon all young widows as hopeless flirts. An honest dollar isn't to be blamed for its tainted associates. Every time you break a record you are really making a new one. You can reach a man's heart through his stomach, but you must feed a woman's vanity. Sillicus—It doesn't cost anything to accept gratuitous advice. Quincy—No, not unless you act upon it. Nell—I am saving my money for a rainy day. Belle—Then I suppose you'll go off and buy silk stockings with it. "Time is money," quoted the Wise Mug. "The worst about most young people is that they don't begin to think seriously about marriage until after it has happened. Wig—Harduppe says he would go through fire and water for Miss Gotrox. Wag—"I don't doubt it. He would even go through her fortune for her."

AN EXCEPTION

He had a habit of unexpectedly bringing home guests to dinner, and his wife finally determined to put a stop to it. So when he called up the other afternoon and said he wanted to entertain a dinner, she said to him: "I'm tired of your habit of bringing home guests to dinner, and I've decided to put a stop to it. So when you call up again, I'll tell you that I'm not at home."

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY VERY SHORT OF TORPEDOES

Compared With Great Britain, Germany and Japan the United States Has Very Few Submarines. New York, Sept. 19.—A Tribune special from Newport, R. I., says: In accordance with figures that have leaked out here, there appears to be a shortage of torpedoes in the navy, especially those of Whitehead make, compared with those on hand in the navies of other countries. It is said that the United States has less than 500 submarine torpedoes, while Great Britain has ten thousand stored away, Germany and Japan are each said to have four thousand. The government supply has been increased one hundred during the year and will go up many more when the new torpedo factory here is started about the first of the year.

A MORNING CALL

"I'm busy to talk this morning, I'm busy as a bee; Can't stop for news nor gossip, Nor a word of cheer; Good-bye! See you round later, Say after dark to-night." "You didn't come for talking, You didn't come to stay? Wait while I change my blouse, Might you be come for bliss? What's that? You're going fishing? Down in old Bullhead Rock? All right! Plague take the farm! Wait till I get my pole! —Joe Cone, in The New York Sun.

BORDEN'S TOUR IN YORK COUNTY HAS PROVINCE OF ONTARIO A REAL LIVE GHOST

Programme for His Meetings as Far as They Have Been Arranged. Remarkable Story Told by Visitors From York County This Morning.

Toronto, Sept. 19 (Special).—R. L. Borden's programme for Ontario so far as arranged is as follows: Monday afternoon, Sept. 21, Pembroke; Tuesday night, Sept. 22, Peterborough; Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, Ingersoll; Monday evening, Sept. 23, Ingersoll; Wednesday, Sept. 24, Thessalon; Thursday, Sept. 25, Thessalon; Friday, Sept. 26, Thessalon; Saturday, Sept. 27, Thessalon; Sunday, Sept. 28, Thessalon. Borden's programme for Ontario so far as arranged is as follows: Monday afternoon, Sept. 21, Pembroke; Tuesday night, Sept. 22, Peterborough; Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, Ingersoll; Monday evening, Sept. 23, Ingersoll; Wednesday, Sept. 24, Thessalon; Thursday, Sept. 25, Thessalon; Friday, Sept. 26, Thessalon; Saturday, Sept. 27, Thessalon; Sunday, Sept. 28, Thessalon.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE

Booth-Tarkington says that in no state has the newspaper more "journalistic enterprise" than in his native Indiana. While stopping at a little Hoosier hotel, he was told of a man who had been persistently on the road leading to the station. Five farmers, who traverse that section of the thoroughfare late at night, at different times have corroborated the extraordinary statements made by each other. They declare that the apparition is in the habit of clatching the bridles of the horses as they cross the bridge over Bluff Lake, emerging from the darkness, and remaining state-steady. Every horse that passes the bridge becomes restless and excited, and it is only by the free use of the whip that many of the horses can be persuaded to approach the bridge. Some years ago an old man named Gibson disappeared from his home several yards from the bridge, presumably to seek the whereabouts of his cow, but since that time he has not been seen, and up to the present many of the farmers in the vicinity are thoroughly convinced that the ghost of Gibson is still haunting the bridge. The editor, the printer and the printer's devil, were all busy doing just to Mr. Booth-Tarkington with an incoherent paragraph when the novelist arrived. "I've lost a dog," Tarkington explained, after he had introduced himself, and he'd like to have you insert this ad. for me: "Fifty dollars reward for the return of a pointer dog answering to the name of Rex. Disappeared from the yard of the Mansion House on Monday night." "Why was he just going to press," the editor said, "but will be only too glad to hold the edition for you ad."

A NURSE'S CARELESSNESS THE CAUSE OF A TRAGEDY

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 18.—Carelessness of a nurse in having water contain arsenic, where it was accidentally used in taking medicine, has up to tonight caused three deaths among patients at the county hospital. A fourth death is expected and four other persons are seriously ill. ZEPPELIN WILL BUILD EIGHT AIRSHIPS A YEAR Friedrichshafen, Sept. 18.—Count Zeppelin has decided to erect an airship manufactory and turn out eight dirigible balloons annually. He intends to make his next flight in October. A COLONY WITHOUT CRIME. St. Helena, our little Napoleonic colony in mid-Atlantic, is a model community. Its governor, Colonel Gallwey, is also its judge, but in the latter capacity he has little or nothing to do. Its holds courts at stated times, but the only business is the presentation of peach poisons. Nevertheless, St. Helena has an inspector of Police, and as the withdrawal of the garrison, hitherto the chief consumer of local products, has adversely affected the finances, the St. Helena Guardian urges the abolition of this "unnecessary official who has practically nothing to do." His salary should go to a "much-wanted" assistant surgeon. There is only one surgeon in St. Helena, and if he became incapacitated the little community on the lonely Napoleonic rock would be in a perilous state. BUT THIS IS IN FRANCE. They have a drastic way of curing carelessness on the part of railway employees in France. A child of 9, Emile Remilly, travelling in a train with his parents, fell from the coach, the door of which had not been properly shut at the last station, St. Cyr, and lost both legs. The St. Cyr stationmaster has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the Western railway will have to pay \$3,000 damages as well as an annuity of \$1,200 to the boy. E. C. Laston, an Englishman, who has just issued a challenge to the world for the memory championship, although only a young man of 23 years, is a veritable walking encyclopedia, for he has memorized 40,000 dates of the principal events in the world's history since the creation.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

St. John, N. I., Sept. 19.—The Newfoundland legislature was dissolved yesterday and Monday, Sept. 2, was named as the date of the general elections. Premier Robert Bond will be the government leader during the campaign and opposition will be headed by Sir Edward Morris, who until last year was attorney general in the Bond cabinet. The elections occur just one week after the general elections in Canada. Courts are a great expense to New York city. The jurors alone last year cost \$413,168. The jury before the cost was \$321,232.

MOTHER'S ADVICE.

During a certain battle the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the men was extremely devoted to him, and following him everywhere. At length he remarked: "Well, my man, you have stuck by me well today." "Yes, sir," replied Pat. "Shure it was my mother said to me, says she, 'Just you stick to the colonel, Patrick, my boy, and you'll be all right. Them colonels never get hurted.'"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HIRAM ON POLITICS.

"Well," said Mr. Hiram Hornbeam to the Times newspaper reporter this morning, "I see you are going to stir up the animals. These politicians are great fellows. I calculate about this time next week the post will be built in great shape. I'm glad the exhibition's overpoints in the province to the Times newspaper reporter, state that the atmosphere is charged with smoke in all directions, and that it is distinctly sulphurous in character. This is evidently not the smoke of forest fires, but of the political battle that is being waged from Blue Rock to Plaster Rock, and from Perce to Phoenix."

SMELLS OF SULPHUR.

Telegrams from Sussex, Fredericton, St. Stephen, Chatham, Woodstock and other exhibition's overpoints in the province to the Times newspaper reporter, state that the atmosphere is charged with smoke in all directions, and that it is distinctly sulphurous in character. This is evidently not the smoke of forest fires, but of the political battle that is being waged from Blue Rock to Plaster Rock, and from Perce to Phoenix.

NO HOPE THERE.

The rumor that Wan Lung and Wan Gandy will be converted into floating elevators is denied by the ferry committee. Until Aid. Scully gets the Navy Island bridge these craft will continue as auxiliaries to the Ludlow.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

Fashion Hint for Times Readers



Novelities in automobile veils appear in such rapid succession that it is quite difficult to keep track of these new ideas, much less purchase each and every one that makes its appearance. Quite the newest of these is one which is unusually becoming and decidedly practical. It is made in two pieces and in two weights of fabric. It is a yard and a half long, and the heavier weight is made to cover the hat and tie under the chin, while the lighter weight and that which is used as a face covering, draws snugly under the chin and ties at the back. Both veils are the same length and joined together a quarter of a yard each side of the centre.

SOMETHING NEW IN AUTOMOBILE VEILS.

The KING OF DIAMONDS

When Philip's almost lifeless body was flung over the cliff it rushed down through the summer air feet foremost. Then, in obedience to the law of gravity, it spun round until, at the moment of impact with the water, the head and shoulders plunged first into the waves. At that point the depth of the sea was sixty feet at the very base of the rock. At each half-tide, and especially in stormy weather, an irresistible current swept away all sand deposit, and shored off projecting masses of stone so effectively, that in the course of time, the overhanging cliff must be undermined and fall into the sea. High tide or low, there was always sufficient water to float a battleship, and the place was noted as a favorite rook for salmon, at that season preparing for annual visit to the distant streams of the moorland valleys. The lordly salmon is peculiar in his habits. Delighting at one period of the year, to roam through the ocean wilds, at another he seeks shallow reefs, in whose murmuring folds he scarce finds room to turn his portly frame. And the law protects him most jealous.

In the river he is guarded like a king, and when he clusters at its mouth, lastly making up his mind to try a change of water, as a monarch might visit Hamburg for a change of air, he can only be caught under certain severe restrictions. He must not be netted within so many yards of the seaward limit of the estuary; he may not be caught wholesale; the net must give maximum length of four hundred feet; they must not be set between 7 P. M. on a Friday and 7 P. M. on a Monday. Viewed in every aspect, the salmon is given exceptional chances of longevity. His price is high as his culinary reputation, and the obvious sequel to all these precautions is that certain nefarious persons known as poachers try every artifice to defeat the law and capture him. A favorite dodge is to run out a large quantity of nets in just such a tidesway as the foot of the cliff crowned by Grange House. None can spy the operations from the land, while those who watch seaward give many chances of escape from enterprising water bailiffs, who, moreover, can sometimes be made conveniently drunk. When Philip hurried into the placid sea his naked body shone white, like the plumage of some gigantic bird. Indeed, a man who was leisurely pulling a cobbler in a zigzag course—while two others paid out a net so that its sweeping curves might embarrass any wandering salmon who found himself within its meshes—marked the falling body in its instantaneous passage, and thought at first that some huge sea fowl had dived after its prey. But the loud splash startled the three men. Not so did a cormorant or a white-winged scull plunge to secure an untimely haddock. The net attendants straightened their backs; the oarsman stood up. The disturbance was so near, so unexpected, that it alarmed them. They looked aloft, thinking that a rock had fallen; they looked to the small eddy caused by Philip's disappearance to see if any sign would be given explanatory of an unusual occurrence.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'THE GREAT KIDNEY CURE'.

"How's Your Stomach?"

is the way people in China say "Good Morning." The greeting of almost every nation is an inquiry after health. The Chinese have the root of the matter. A strong stomach is the foundation. Look after this organ and the general health cares for itself. Man is so constituted it cannot be otherwise. It is the mission of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

to keep the stomach well, the liver active and the bowels regular. They dispel sickness and create health. Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness or constipation cannot exist when Beecham's Pills are used according to directions. For over 50 years they have cured disordered stomachs, and are now a world-famous remedy. They merit your confidence. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

METHODIST CHURCH AND PURITY OF ELECTIONS

A Plan of Campaign Proposed for the Coming Federal Contest

The Methodist Church of Canada is taking up the question of purifying the elections. This idea is the result of a meeting of the Reform Board of the church, the plan being to adopt methods used with such success in Westmoreland county, in the New Brunswick elections. A joint committee is to be formed, and this end Dr. Chown is anxious to hear from Canadian clubs and other organizations desiring a greater purity in Canada. The following plan has been suggested to be submitted for the consideration of the joint committee. The formation of a central council of the Political Purity League, consisting of representatives of each party of the several churches, and of such other organizations as these choose to add to their number. The education of the electorate, in the duties of citizenship by sermons, pamphlets and newspaper articles, as well as the holding of a convention which shall appoint executives and a central council to organize in the different constituencies, and make known to the public what constitutes corrupt acts. Father Francis Cocca, an Italian priest, was arrested at Rutland, Vermont, as accessory after the fact to the murder of a Sicilian.

LOUIS COSTE PREDICTS A GREAT FUTURE FOR ST. JOHN

Dominion Government Public Works Engineer Says This is the Best Place for the Freight Business—Here to Advise With Dr. Pugsley.

Louis Coste, engineer of the public works department, Ottawa, who is at the Royal, in an interview last night gave his opinion, after study of development of the harbors of Canada that on the Atlantic coast, St. John is the best port at which freight can be handled and he predicts a great future for St. John. "I am here under orders of the minister of public works," he said, "to advise with him as to how the harbor of St. John can be enlarged and made one of the safe and most commodious ports on the Atlantic coast. For years I have been greatly interested in the development of all the harbors of Canada—on the Georgian Bay, the Great Trunk Pacific Railway, the Atlantic coast. The result of my studies in this matter has led me to form the opinion that it is not possible at any one point, either on the Georgian Bay or on the St. Lawrence, or on the Atlantic coast, to create a large harbor which would have a monopoly of the trade, so that at the west end of the Great Lakes, Fort William and Port Arthur will inevitably share the immense traffic which will be brought them by our three great railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway. "At the east end of the lake, Tiffin or Midland, Victoria, Collingwood, Parry Sound, Goderich, Key Inlet, Sarnia will each take a portion of this traffic. On the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, will come into play; and on the Atlantic coast, St. John, Halifax, Sydney and other smaller harbors will also play an important role in the transportation problem, principally during the winter. "It is evident, however, that the harbor having the better geographical position, and thereby an advantage over the others in point of distance, will, if properly equipped, take the most prominent part, and in this connection I have no hesitation to say that as far as Atlantic ports are concerned I am satisfied that St. John is the best port at which freight can be handled, and a curve of many yards beneath the sea, he bobbed up, the instant the fisherman saw that it was a man, an amazingly naked man, who had thus dropped from the sky. They were amazed, very frightened indeed, but they readily heaved at the drag boat. Even at this final stage of his adventure he incurred a terrible risk. Unable to help himself in the least degree, and swallowing salt water rapidly now, he rolled away inertly as the net rose under the energetic efforts of his rescuers. There was grave danger that he should drop back into the depths, and then he must sink like a stone. Wearing their heavy sea boots none of the fishermen, though each was an expert swimmer, dared to jump into the water. But the captain, being a person of resource, and reasoning rapidly that no more enthusiastic salmon baillif in England would pursue him in such manner, grabbed a bookbend and caught Philip with it beneath the arm. He only used the slight force needed to support him until another could grasp him. Then they lifted the half-drowned man on board, turned him on his face to permit the water to flow out of his lungs, and, instantly reversing him, began to raise his clothes and press them against his sides alternately. Soon he breathed again, but he remained unconscious, and a red-stained circulation caused blood to flow freely from the back of his head. Of course the men were voicing their surprise throughout this unparalleled experience. "Where is he?" "Where did he come from?" "Nobbut a loony wad has jumped off you crew." "He's necked as when he was born." At last one of them noticed his broken scalp. He pointed out the wound to his companions. "That was never dean by fallin' in 't' water," he said. They agreed. The thing was mysteriously serious. Philip's youth, his stature, his delicate skin, the texture of his hands, the cleanliness of his teeth and nails, were quick tokens to the fisherman that something quite beyond the common run of seaside accidents had taken place. The captain, a man of much intelligence, hit on an explanation. "He was swimmin' doon 't' cliff after 't' birds," he cried. "Mebbe t'ofatrin' 'em. I've heard o' sike doin's." "Man alive," cried one of his mates, "he wouldn't strip 'e 't' skin for that job." This was unanswerable. Not one gave a thought to the invisible Grange House. They held a hasty consultation. One man doffed his jersey for Philip's benefit, and then they hastily covered him with oilskin coat and overalls. (To be continued.)

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BIG SHOW AT NICKEL The Nickel will wind up a notable week of visitation with big matinees for the schoolchildren and children from outside of town and in the evening a special attraction programme. The first five days have been marked with enormous crowds of people who were in town to attend the exhibition and all are taking back with them excellent impressions of the Nickel's day of entertaining. The big feature to-day is the fairy fantasy "Bobby White in Wonderland," or the story of a lad who was carried to a strange land by toy balloons. The Humano Co. will make their farewell appearance in the farce, "Wanted a Maid," and several other local pictures—comedies, dramas, etc.—will conclude a programme over fifty minutes long, two new songs and the best music in town.

MARRYING MARY A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the performance of Marrying Mary at the Opera House last night. The principals in the "Three Men in a Boat" song were compelled to respond to ten encores. The fun was as usual clean and highly appreciated, especially the breakfast table scene and the automobile courtship. The picture—comedies, dramas, etc.—will conclude a programme over fifty minutes long, two new songs and the best music in town.

AT THE PRINCESS A special matinee for women and children will be given at the Princess today. The new show is spoken of as the best and many enjoyed the performance yesterday. Four new pictures received yesterday proved hits. The Courageous Flower Girl is a dramatic picture with strong situations. The Stone Breaker is interesting in every detail. Mother's Darling is a beautiful story for the lover of funny picture.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS Three successful councils of the Salvation Army were held yesterday in the citadel, Charlotte street, each addressed by Commissioner Coombs, who arrived yesterday from Newfoundland. Today there will be two more councils one in the morning for the officers and local officers, the other in the evening for officers and soldiers, at which the commissioner will speak. There is expected to be a record attendance at the commissioner's lecture in the Opera House at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. He will speak on "A Modern Crusade." Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of those who attend, but it would be advisable to get early in order to secure a good seat.

Mount Everest, of the Himalayas, is the highest mountain peak in the world, being over 29,000 feet high. The 18,000,000 packets representing one year's output of "Salida" Tea, would, if placed end to end, produce a pyramid 5,600 feet in height, or 100 times higher than the highest mountain in the world. Can you grasp the magnitude of the demand for "Salida" Tea?

Advertisement for X-RAY Stove Polish, featuring an illustration of a stove and the text 'X-RAY Stove Polish' and 'The Shine That Lasts Longest'.

Your Last Chance to Procure a Free Admission Ticket to St. John's Grand Exhibition.

Not alone the 25c. or 15c. you save on your purchase, but the high quality of Merchandise, has been making this special free offer so valuably important. Bright fresh stocks at remarkably low prices, and with every \$3.00 worth of goods you buy, a free ticket for adults admission to St. John's Exhibition; or with every \$2.00 purchase a Children's admission. No postponement, the last day of the Exhibition is the last chance for Free Tickets at

C. B. RIDGEON Corner Main and Bridge Streets, North End

Closing Sale

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we are now offering the whole stock, without reserve, at prices below cost.

Stock consists of Sterling Silver Plated Goods, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Opera and Field Glasses, Leather Goods, Books and Stationery and a variety of Fancy and Sporting Goods too numerous to mention. An early call will ensure bargains.

31 King Street FLOODS CO., LTD. St. John, N.B.

A MISSIONARY WHO DOES THINGS

The Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham has Labored in the Far Pacific for More Than Fifty Years—Translations of the Scriptures for the Use of the Natives—A Gilbertese Dictionary.

The Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, the noted missionary of long service in the Gilbert Islands, is now in this country for a brief stay. He will attend the meeting of the Congregationalist Mission Board in Brooklyn next month. In the current issue of the Congregationalist there appears an account of the work of this missionary, which is really worth doing—look at that Bingham. These words were spoken four years ago by Professor Thayer, of Harvard, concerning the Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, who at that time was living with his only son, then curator of South American history and literature in Harvard University. The son is now at Yale and last August was appointed by Secretary Root, one of five delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Chile next Christmas. The father's dignified bearing and refined, scholarly face gave the impression of one who has always moved among men of letters, and his accomplished work as an entertainer, college president and professor, as well as showing hospitality, force and naked savages on a remote island in the Pacific. Yet practically throughout his life he has been devoted to the service of the Gilbertese. Mrs. Bingham, who died in 1904, was a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. With her labor love of neatness and order, it must have been no small trial to come in contact with the chattering and dirty natives on these islands. Fancy her sensations when a group of them would squat on the matting of their tiny huts, and upon the floor of their huts, and upon the floor of their well-oiled bodies! Their clothing was the veriest fig-leaf arrangement made of pandanus leaf. Hiram Bingham was born in Honolulu, August 18, 1831, his parents being pioneer missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. An intelligent tourist asked not long ago if any trace could be found on these islands of the gospel seed-sowing by those early missionaries. The astonished reply was, "Do you find any trace of the gospel in the city of Boston?" Three years after his graduation from Yale in 1853 he was married, and the young couple took passage almost immediately on the first Morning Star for the Gilbert Islands. The group lies nearly on the equator, where the mercury never drops below 78. Their house, 216½, received the significant name of Happy Home. Their food was almost as meagre as John the Baptist's, consisting of fish, coconuts, and pandanus fruit. Once a year the Morning Star brought other supplies, but her most precious cargo was the mail bag. "It was pretty hard," said Dr. Bingham, "to have our first mail appropriated by the natives, who thought it was some kind of new food. As we visited their huts, we found fragments of letters which we purchased with a fish hook, or some trifle equally dear to the savage heart, either hopelessly mutilated or lost." "There in the tropics, the only white man on the island, and amid uncivilized surroundings, he began to 'do something.' At his ordination his father said to him: 'Make yourself master of their language.' Translate and publish the Scriptures." How little the son dreamed of the toil and sacrifice involved in carrying out that commission! The difficulties were stupendous. The climate was enervating, his eyesight poor, and after a few years he was compelled by ill-health to remove to Honolulu. But encouraged by his wife, who was a fine linguist, he entered upon the task of actually making a language. He had to collect his own vocabulary and construct his own grammar. This achievement has not been paralleled since John Eliot prepared his Bible for the Indians. Some ludicrous mistakes occurred in trying to find a Gilbertese equivalent for prayer. The word used meant 'to practice incantation,' precisely what they were expected not to do! At length, in the summer of 1873, they sailed with glad hearts back to Apiaing, taking with

them the New Testament in the native tongue. Before leaving there was a congratulatory gathering at their home in Honolulu at which the King was present. Ten years later Mrs. Bingham said to her husband, "I want you to translate the Old Testament before you go home to Heaven." How could a man nearly fifty years old undertake such a task? The translation must be made from the Hebrew, which he had neglected for twenty-five years, having given his whole attention to Gilbertese, Hawaiian and Greek. The examination of the Hebrew points would be most trying to the weak eyes. But under the inspiration of his wife's words, backed by the wish of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, he took his old Hebrew grammar from the shelf and buckled down to hard study. On his fifty-second birthday he was ready to begin translation. When about half through a visitor brought him a copy of the Revision of 1881. "This was an immense help," said he, "and gave me new courage." Then followed an illness of five months, but nothing could quench his dutiful zeal. With the help of a native amanuensis, and obedience to his physician's restrictions of "no letter writing, no visiting, not much talking or walking, but much lying down," he resumed translation, sometimes on the bed, sometimes at a table. His health steadily improved, his eyesight grew stronger. "Then," he exclaimed, "with buoyant hope and increased courage I entered upon the home stretch."

One morning in the spring of 1886, after an absence of nearly thirty years from the United States, he and his wife, with a small group of friends, stood in the Bible House in New York, watching the last page of Revelation being put into type. A proof was taken and Dr. Bingham read the words aloud in Gilbertese, his voice trembling with emotion. The little company adjourned to the big pressroom, the type was placed in form, the wheels revolved and the last page of the first Bible in Gilbertese was printed. A prayer of thanksgiving and the singing of the Doxology followed. How impressive the simple, unassuming ceremony! Booming of cannon, music, oratory, banners and flags almost accompany the launching of a hatship or the opening of a new canal. Yet conquest of material forces sinks into insignificance in comparison with the victory of a faith which lifts a race from barbarism to the level of civilized human beings.

His latest literary effort has been the preparation of a Gilbertese dictionary. When ready for publication he loaned the precious manuscript to an Englishman who returned it by a careless messenger and it was lost beyond recovery. There is no record of what Dr. Bingham said, but we are sure he showed the same superb self-control manifested by Sir Isaac Newton when his pet dog chewed up papers covered with difficult astronomical calculations, representing years of toil. "O Diamond, Diamond," he exclaimed, "thou little knowest what mischief thou hast wrought!" Like Carlyle, after an ignorant servant girl had kindled the fire with the manuscript of his French Revolution, Dr. Bingham quietly began the work over again. It has taken him ten years, and the monumental task is just completed. So far as known he is the only man who has reduced the language to writing, translated the whole Bible into that language, and supervised the printing of the volume. He has supplied other means of education and Christian culture by preparing this dictionary, hymn-books, and miscellaneous literature. He has suffered from repeated

illnesses, due to a tropical climate and lack of nourishing food. Once he was so weak that he was carried on a litter on board the Morning Star, on which there was a cow, whose milk was the means of saving his life. When asked if long periods of isolation from his fellowmen was not the chief trial in his missionary career, he answered: "That twenty-seven years between two of my three furloughs was a pretty long stretch. But, after all, my greatest trial has been in seeing some of the native converts lapse from the faith. 'Typical character is apt to have a slim foundation of ethics. You know people there will lie,' he added sadly. Visitors to the Gilbert Islands today listen skeptically to stories of their former savage conditions and the danger to life, which best travelers in earlier times. It is a safe place now, because this modest, scholarly servant of Christ, and his devoted wife counted not their lives dear, but gave them unreservedly to those degraded heathens. Scholars all over the world recognize the magnitude of their service to humanity. Professor Edward C. Moore, of Harvard, said recently, 'I am endorsing Professor Thayer's earlier estimate of Dr. Bingham as a man who has done something which will live in the annals of the world. I seem struck dumb in his presence.'"

Advertisement for Old Coughs, featuring the text 'Old Coughs' and 'Keep in close touch with your family doctor. No medicine ever made that could take his place. Trust him at all times.'

Old coughs, desperate coughs, rasping coughs, extremely perilous coughs, coughs that shake the whole body. It takes a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine, to master such coughs. A great many people rely on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Help for Weak Backs

Few old people are entirely free from kidney trouble. That is why so many men and women of 40 and 50 and over, suffer with backaches, sharp twinges in the back and legs, Rheumatism and Sciatica, bladder troubles, scalding urine and frequent passages at night.

Gin Pills mean a healthy, hearty old age. Gin Pills keep the kidneys well and strong. Even when there are no severe pains or dizzy spells, three or four Gin Pills a day will keep the kidneys flushed and free from accumulations and in perfect order so that they can perform their work of filtering the impurities from the blood, and thereby keep up the vigor and vitality of youth.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 12.

"I have suffered from sick kidneys for about five years and had got very little relief from various medicines I had taken, until I tried Gin Pills which gave me instant relief. I cannot speak too highly of them and will recommend them to my friends."

Mrs. M. LAWRENCE.

Don't make the mistake of neglecting your kidneys. Pains in the back and limbs are not "signs of old age." They are signs of kidney trouble. Get Gin Pills to-day and see how quickly you improve. Gin Pills are guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box or—6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

We have such unbounded faith in the curative qualities of Gin Pills that we will let you test them free. Mention this paper and we will send you a sample box free of charge.

Dept. U The National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, TORONTO.
Formerly made by The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

WHBT GENERAL WOLFE'S RELATIVE SAW WHILE VISITING IN CANADA

Mr. George Wolfe Was Not Very Favorably Impressed With What he Saw of Quebec During Tercentenary Time.

The Yorkshire Herald publishes an interview with Mr. George Wolfe, of Acomb Priory, York, and County Kildare, Ireland, who, at the invitation of the Dominion Government, attended the Quebec Tercentenary. In part, the article is as follows:

Naturally, Mr. Wolfe paid particular attention to the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm in 1759 and Levis triumphed over Murray six months later. These precious Plains, sacred to French and English alike, appear to have been a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground.

"They are in a most deplorable condition. There are no trees, no grass, no flowers, no shrubs, no anything. Really, the look of the place is disgraceful. A great deal has been encroached on, many houses have been built, and there are big market gardens. Very little remains. One of the objects in view in organizing the pageant was to raise money to buy out those people who have acquired rights over the plains in one way and another, and turn the place into a park."

"The famous Plains of Abraham look like a piece of waste land."

"Exactly so. Like a city, building plot, not fit for the market."

"And what about the monuments?"

"Mr. Wolfe picked up a picture of a very much better monument than the one now standing. It is a beautiful piece of work. Champlain was the founder of Quebec, you know, and the celebrations were held in honor of the Champlain centenary. You see they had to be careful of French susceptibilities. They were in honor of the French-Canadian to rejoice over the capture of Quebec by the English."

"Did you see Wolfe's monument?"

"Yes, it is nothing but a straight pillar with a bit of green painted railing round it."

"It is not elaborate, then?"

"It is sadly neglected. The place seems to be the resort of all the cats and dogs of the neighborhood. It is in a very bad condition. The joint memorial to Wolfe and Montcalm is a little better, but not much. That also is a straight pillar with a railing. The monument to Murray is a little better, too."

"Nelson's monument in Trafalgar square is a pillar, and we think a lot about it."

"Oh, but this is nothing like Nelson's monument. These pictures of Wolfe and Montcalm are not a fair representation of the monuments. But then, of course, one could not expect the French to join in any glorification of Wolfe and Montcalm. The monuments are really the French before the Revolution. They are 150 years behind our neighbors across the Channel, and are indeed more like them than a Scotman is."

5,000 PERSONS

are seeing this advertisement. Many of them will idly pass it by, while the thoughtful few will ponder awhile and wonder whether there is really anything in it.

"It seems almost impossible," some will say.

"It can't be done," will be the opinion of others.

"Fancy a suit made to measure for \$5.74," some will cry. "Absurd!"

While a small section of readers will probably decide to investigate our offer and

SEND FOR FREE PATTERNS

of our Clothing to Measure.

Thus the result of this advertisement will be that we shall add many customers to our already extensive clientele—men whose only lament will be that they had not dealt with us sooner.

We are sure of this point because we have already received hundreds of letters to the same effect.

One day you also will be tempted to write to us. Why not make our acquaintance to-day?

Our wonderful patterns of Suits and Overcoats to Measure from \$5.14 to \$20 can be had for the asking.

NEW YORK STYLES or London's Latest Fashions.

Remember, we Guarantee to supply you with as smart a Suit or Overcoat as you have ever worn for less money than you have ever paid.

The process is simple. Merely fill in a postcard, and address same to us as below, asking for our selection of materials.

By return you will receive our latest assortment of patterns, together with latest fashion-plates, instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order within seven days from receipt, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we will refund your money.



THE WORLD'S MEASURE TAILORS,
(Dept. 53E), 60 & 62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Addresses for Patterns:
For Toronto and East Canada:
CURZON BROS., c/o MIGHT DIRECTORIES, LTD.
(Dept. 53E), 74-76 Church St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

For Winnipeg and the West:
CURZON BROS., c/o HENDERSON BROS. (Dept. 53E),
279 Garry Street, WINNIPEG.

Please mention this paper.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN AT EXHIBITION YESTERDAY

Admission Totalled up 13,680 Which Was Best Fifth Day on Record—W. W. Black of Amherst Wins Biggest Share of Prize Money.

A comparative statement of the attendance at the exhibition to date is—

Monday	10,000	10,000
Tuesday	11,884	11,884
Wednesday	10,172	10,172
Thursday	14,631	14,631
Friday	9,012	13,680
Saturday	5,293	
Total	71,072	

The attendance yesterday took a surprising jump and 13,680 paid admissions were registered, or 4,688 more than on the corresponding day in 1906. The continuance of fine weather, the fact that it was children's day and the excellence of the attractions largely contributed to this total. Today with nearly every feature still on the programme and a new attraction added in the amusement hall the management are looking forward to setting the last exhibiting figures on record. It will require but 5,299 admissions to do it.

The new attraction on the amusement programme is a comedy grotesque act by Elmer and Rudd, who have been the principal attraction at the Chatham fair. Arrangements were made yesterday for the evening horses to perform as usual both in the afternoon and evening in front of the grand stand. The street with Professor Scorman as originally made terminated with this afternoon's performance. The attendance in the grand stand to see this free attraction has been 50 per cent better than in previous years.

The only judging yesterday was in the croquet competition. The awards will be made known this morning. In the fine arts department winners were announced. The prize winners in the musical history department were also decided.

The parade of prize winning horses and cattle was witnessed by a large crowd. The smart turnouts in the driving classes, and the excellent condition of the cattle, greatly took the fancy of the spectators, and there was frequent applause.

The Big Prize Winners

Today prize winners will be busy receiving their awards. As in 1906, W. W. Black, of Amherst, is the heaviest winner, his share totalling \$404. Another Amherst firm, Logan Bros., comes next with \$383. Sir William Van Horne will receive \$208 for his French Canadian and Dutch belted cattle, and is third on the list. McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, will be paid \$225, and Roper Bros., of Charlotte town (P. E. I.), \$207. Guy Carr, of Compton (Que.), follows with \$200, and C. A. Archibald, of Truro, next with \$185. Other heavy winners are W. McLaughlin & Sons, of Sussex, \$175. Stoneroff Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue (P. E. I.), \$173. R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, \$164, and Joseph Young, of Simonds, \$132.

Taking the prize winners by provinces, New Brunswick will receive about \$3,650, Nova Scotia about \$1,575. P. E. Island about \$850 and Quebec, \$580.

No feature of an exhibition is so liable to pass unnoticed as the catering department, unless there are complaints. This year under the auspices of the ladies of St. John the Baptist church, the hungry crowds have been well fed and cared for. Yesterday it was learned that between 5,000 and 6,000 meals had been served in the big dining hall, and that from exhibitors, who may be regarded as commissioners of exhibition fare, the management of the exhibition had received many compliments on the excellence of the service. Rev. W. J. Holland and his staff are apparently leaving nothing undone to give entire satisfaction.

On the closing of the exhibition this evening, the judges and the representatives of the press will be entertained in the dining hall by the executive.

The awards made yesterday were—

Fine Arts

Lace.
Carrickma Cross, (Domestic)—Miss M.

Moving Picture Machines

Edison and Powers, and all standard makes of machines and supplies at lowest prices, ready for immediate shipment, also slightly used films from 3c. per foot up. Shipments prompt, prices right. Write today for price list to Canada's First and Largest Exchange.

DOMINION FILM EXCHANGE

12 and 34 Queen Street East, Toronto.

HE SAYS WOMEN HAVE TOO MUCH POWER TODAY

Jamaica, N. Y., Police Captain is of the Opinion That the Fair Sex Have Too Much to Say—Careless and Expensive.

(New York Commercial)

That the woman suffragettes, or suffragettes, will never secure the vote or support of Captain Patrick J. Tracy, of the Jamaica police station, is one thing; few things that can be really counted upon in this changeable world. The captain believes that the women have already won too much, and for many of the other evils that are seen in this our day and generation.

Captain Tracy has just returned from a few weeks trip to Saratoga and other portions of the state. When asked how the conditions there were there compared with his last, he declared that it was tragic to see the forlorn state of affairs.

"Last year all was hustle and bustle in Saratoga," he said, "and everything is closed. Why, on one track, where thousands from the West used to come, bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars, where purses of \$10,000 used to be hung up every day, now they have but one main race a week, and the other paltry sums as \$400 to the winner. I tell you, it is one of the saddest things imaginable. And there is no money to be had against our governor there, and all through Sullivan County. I never saw anything like it. Reformers say they should come slowly, and when they come they know their knock things clear out of gear."

"But it's the women. I tell you, you are back of all this. It's the women who are bossing things today. They say that croquet gambling should cease and the men don't seem to have backbone enough to stand against them. It's all their work. And if you hold it down to them, they will say that education that's doing it. The women are having too much education, and that's the trouble."

"Why, my young friend, you never see the women folks do the work their grandmothers performed. No; they are too good for that. I've seen them all day long flung past here with their valises toward the station as happy as larks."

"And do you notice also, my young friend, that you don't see so many men of a Saturday night tip and stumbling around the streets as you used to? You don't see them, as formerly, getting up early of a Sunday morning, and putting their steamed shirts on, and going for an all-day fishing trip. No; they come home Saturday, and the wife, she tells them to give up all their wages, and don't even leave them a couple of dollars to go out and get a few drinks with. She controls the purse, and dominates the home. When they go out of a Sunday, they don't go out. You can bet on that. Those days are gone. They go out with their wives, or not at all."

"The wives nowadays dress well, you notice, even if the men folk do go without new suits. They spend their money on their fluff-ryffle hats and new fangled dresses, and the men folks do the paying. Why, I have seen them go on a vacation right before the interest was due on the mortgage. They didn't care whether the mortgage would be paid next month or not, or whether a loan is paid. Next month might see their hubby in jail for getting illegally enough to meet the demands of the wife. But what cares she? I tell you that the wife has too much say in a home today, and that they must be taught their places by their husbands. The home is the place for them and not all around the country. You see them going to work in the day time, and the cars are as full of women as they are of men. And the hard times are caused by the women."

At that moment in came two women, talking excitedly, and complaining that the husband of one of them treated one son better than the younger brother. It was not a case for the police to settle, and they were told so plainly.

"There," said the captain, after the two had gone, "that simply shows just what I was telling you. There was one man in a hundred who decided to be a doctor."

Frequent Cause of Pain

Doctors say constipation which can be avoided if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used; they clear the complexion, tone the stomach and aid digestion. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself, 25c.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba, was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1838, and came to Canada, in 1854. His first entry into public life was in the council of Stephen, Huron county, Ontario, of which township he was reeve for ten years. He sought parliamentary honors in 1871, but unsuccessfully. In 1875, however, on the unseating of his former opponent, he carried his constituents and was re-elected to the legislature of 1878. Removing to Manitoba, he was returned for the district of Mountain, in 1880, and retained the confidence of the electors up to the present time. In January, 1888, he was appointed to form an administration, taking the office of president of the council and commissioner of agriculture and immigration. He was premier in the legislature and public documents in the so-called monopoly clauses of the agreement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. He is elected to the House of Commons in 1894.

D'Arcy Scott, Mayor of Ottawa, is one of the well known names in the capital city. He is a son of Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State. He has for some years been prominent in the political and social life of the city over which he has been mayor since last year, having been in his house, and now they are trying to put him in jail. Didn't I tell you that? One thing is certain, the women don't boss around me, if I can help it. There's coming a time when the men will wake up and see what's the matter, and then they can do as they like. But the women—why, there's no handling them."

DISSENSIONS IN BIG UNION

Several Lodges of the P.W.A. Secede to Join the American Order.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—The dissatisfied lodges of the P.W.A. will secede and join the United Mine Workers of America. This has been formally decided upon and will cut the membership of the order in Halifax.

The Grand Council, which adjourned today, after a ceremonious session, passed a resolution prohibiting future agitation in any subordinate lodge on behalf of outside orders. Lodges that go out will be denied any part of the grand lodge funds, but the secessionists will apply to the council to make a division. Steps to this end have already been taken.

EX-JUDGES WILL RUN FOR QUEBEC SEATS

Montreal, Sept. 18.—All three aspirants for the Conservative nomination in St. Ann's division of this city—Alderman O'Connell, Frank J. Curran and M. J. Morrison—have retired in favor of Ex-Judge Deberry, who stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, soothes the nerves, and makes the system more healthy by increase of food. No tonic does so much good in a short time as Ferruzze. Get it today from any druggist for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. By mail from N. G. Pelson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED DIE OF TUBERCULOSIS

This is Montreal's Annual Record—A Great Exhibition in That City in November to Enlighten the People on This Subject.

(Montreal Witness)

Over seven hundred people die of tuberculosis every year in Montreal. At least half of the number could be saved if the people knew the real facts about the nature of the disease and its treatment; and if the whole community were co-operating in the work it might even be possible to stamp out the "white plague," as it is called, altogether.

A good start has already been made in the work of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, but the fact remains that the methods in Montreal for combating tuberculosis and of caring for the tuberculous are still woefully inadequate. They will never be better, it is feared, until the public is educated upon this subject.

On various occasions where the matter has been brought before the authorities, the statement has been made that Montreal does as much as other cities of its size. This statement is hardly correct. During the last few years London, Manchester, have been getting its consumptives in hospitals, with the result that the death rate from the disease is the smallest in the world—about two per thousand.

In Boston and New York a very large amount of money has been spent during the past few years in the treatment of this disease. Sanatoria have been erected, and many thousands of dollars expended in the educational aspect of the work. The result is that the disease has been extremely gratifying. During the past five years the death rate from the disease in New York has decreased over forty per cent. Similar results are met with in Chicago, Baltimore and elsewhere.

In Toronto and other smaller cities of Ontario more definite means of attack have been made upon the disease than in Montreal. With the result that in the past year there has been a decrease in the deaths from consumption of over twenty per cent.

During the past six years the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been carrying out in a quiet way the campaign of help for the consumptive and the education of the patient and his or her friends.

The work of this body in the past, making use of a really small amount of money, would suggest that the executive powers of the league are in any but extravagant hands, and this fact should gain the ready sympathy of the public in support of the more aggressive campaign upon which the league is about to enter.

That campaign is to be an educational one. The members of the league are determined that the community shall be made to realize the importance of the disease in its modern economic; how harmful the disease is, and how comparatively easily the condition can be prevented, cured or arrested.

As the best means of starting this educational campaign, it has been decided to hold an exhibition in Montreal early in November. Upon a request being made to the provincial government for financial help towards this exhibition, the sum of \$100 was at once appointed by the committee and the assurance was given that the records and library of the provincial health department would be at the disposal of the committee. The grant of the provincial authorities, the health department has recommended that the request be granted, but now at the end of two months the city council still has the matter under consideration. The time when the city council will be needed is almost at hand, and unless it is granted the officials of the league state that it will in all probability be necessary to forego the undertaking altogether. The expense, estimated in connection with the exhibition are in the neighborhood of from five to six thousand dollars.

The exhibition undertaken is not in the nature of an experiment, but has been seen held elsewhere and with the most satisfactory results. It has been held in Baltimore four years ago, and the success of that exhibition is pointed to by the committee of Montreal, and in which Dr. Oster took a prominent part.

It is intended, by means of the exhibition, to demonstrate the ravages caused by tuberculosis, as well as its causes and its aids digestion, overcomes bowled disorders, bad water and urine purify. Try a 25c bottle of Pelson's Nervilla.

LAND PIRACY CHECKED

Thousands of Acres of Timber Saved for the People.

In McClure's, Will C. Barnes tells of the work of Clifford Pinchock, the national forester. Of one phase of the work Mr. Barnes says:

"Of course, where mining companies, organized solely to obtain vast areas of timber land under cover of the mining laws, especially the Timber and Stone Act, the placer mining laws, found their work exposed by the activity and watchfulness of the forest officers, they naturally raised a cry against the service that took the timber."

"The placer laws allow a company to obtain title to twenty acres of land simply by showing \$500 worth of mining work done up on it. No signs of mineral need be shown. Further attempt to develop it is required. Proves that \$500 worth of work has been done and the patent is issued. The takers are not limited to a single tract, but can have just as many tracts as they have sums of \$500 to invest. Under this placer law whole townships, covered with the finest timber on the Pacific coast, were taken up simply to obtain title to the land for the timber upon it."

"Wherever the patent had not been issued on these lands, the Forest Service stepped in and put a stop to it, thus saving thousands of acres of timber land for the people. Small wonder that these licensed placer look upon a forest ranger as the embodiment of all that is bad and the forest policy as an encroachment upon sacred invested rights."

Members of Salvage Corps, No. 1 Company, are requested to meet at No. 3 fire station at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of attending the funeral of James Robertson; dress: tunics and caps.

Nine men were killed in a head-on collision on the Northern Pacific at Missoula, Montana.

Complaint About the Water.

If the water you drink disagrees, causes cramps, diarrhoea or gas, take a few drops of Nervine three times a day. It tones the stomach, purifies the blood, and aids digestion, overcomes bowled disorders, bad water and urine purify. Try a 25c bottle of Pelson's Nervilla.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.

The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 19, 1908

The St. John Evening Times is published at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by the St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

THE EVENING TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION The report on technical education submitted at the meeting this week of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which voted \$5000 toward a system of technical training, contained the following striking quotation from President Roosevelt: "Progress," says President Roosevelt, "must consist in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. The provide such training, to encourage in every way the production of new men whom it alone can produce is to show that we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The printer, the electrical worker, the housepainter, the foundryman should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or drug clerk. They should get over the idea that to earn \$12 a week and call it salary is better than to earn \$25 a week and call it wages. The young man who has the courage and ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions, and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early and to establish a home, with reasonable freedom from worry. We need the training, the manual dexterity and the industrial intelligence which can be best given in a good agricultural, or building, or textile, or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, the wage-earner who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a consistently larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economical world. To train boys and girls in merely literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and mechanical training, tends to unfit them for industrial work, and in real life most work is industrial."

DUSTLESS ROADS The problem of dustless roads and city streets is one that may be solved, but the task is one of extreme difficulty. The Times a few days ago printed an interesting article dealing with this subject, and now the Brooklyn Eagle comes to hand with a very comprehensive discussion of what is being done under government supervision in the United States. This article is worth reproducing in full, for the information of provincial readers. We quote: "Uniquely interesting are a number of the experiments now being conducted by the office of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, one being the effort to build a dust-proof road by combining the heretofore little used blast furnace slag with asphalt or tar. This endeavor is of the utmost economic importance, because if the hoped for success is attained, unsightly mountains of slag will soon disappear from the vicinity of scores of cities, and a ready market will have been established for vast quantities of this material. "For several years the scientists in the office of public roads, as well as in many of the more progressive states, have been working to achieve two great objects, viz., the utilization of by-products in road building and the development of dustless roads. Experiments already completed indicate that crushed rock combined with tar or asphalt preparations bid fair to solve in a measure the dustless road problem. Exhaustive laboratory tests have indicated that slag in combination with preparations of tar or asphalt may be made to serve as a substitute for crushed rock. Sections of experimental road are now being constructed which will subject the materials to actual service test. If the results are as satisfactory as the preliminary conditions indicate, the slag-asphalt or slag-tar roads will realize the hope of the scientists for both the utilization of by-products and the attainment of a dustless road. One of these experimental stretches of road is now in course of construction at Chicago, under the supervision of Chief Engineer Vernon M. Peirce, of the Federal Bureau, and one at Birmingham, Ala., under the direction of B. F. Heidel, first assistant engineer. "The road at Chicago will be of slag and asphalt; that at Birmingham of slag and

tar. The greatest skill and care will be used in putting down these short stretches and they will then be carefully observed during the trying months of winter. If in the spring it has been established that this class of road remains firm, does not rut, sheds water and makes but a little dust, a vast step forward will have been taken in road building, and a never failing market will have been created for blast furnace waste. "Besides this activity in slag experiments, the public road office is also busy at Newton, Mass., with a special asphalt preparation, never before tried, which the director and his lieutenants hope may prove efficacious as a dust binding surface material. "More unique than this, however, the office is preparing at the same place to lay a stretch of what factions writers are almost certain to label a 'Candy Road.' In all flights of fancy it is probable that nobody except a scientist would go so far afield in research as to adopt molasses as a road building material, but that is exactly what has been done here, and Assistant Chemist Everett Hubbard, Director Page's scientific corps, is leveling a half mile stretch of road near Newton, and in a few days will be in active supervision of the laying of the first molasses road of history. This molasses is the almost useless by-product of the great cane sugar refineries of the south, and the best sugar refineries of the west, and southwest. It is sickly sweet, nearly as black and as thick as tar, and almost as powerful as a binder; having always been a waste product, it can be bought at a lower price than coal tar, and in greater quantities. "When the quantity and the sticky consistency of this material was called to the attention of Director Page, a number of months ago, he conceived the idea that it might aid in solving the always difficult problem of dusty roads. He sent for a supply for laboratory experiments, and detailed Mr. Hubbard to conduct. The molasses was blended with cils and lime-water; was mixed with rock dust, with earth and with sand and tried out under heat and under water. It behaved so well and held out such promises for ideal roads that the practical test of a road was recently decided upon. "Slag as the useless by-product of the blast furnaces and molasses as the useless by-product of the sugar refineries may in a few years revolutionize country road building, create a demand for more extended roads in the states where these products are most easily to be had, and add millions to the wealth of the country by putting a cash value on hitherto waste material. "While experts are laboring with these unique material experiments in East, South and Middle West, another scientist, also from the office of public roads, is engaged at Independence, Kan., in trying to devise a method of constructing oiled roads analogous to the methods which have produced the famous oiled roads of Southern California. He is mixing heavy oils, possessing pronounced asphaltic bases, with natural soil and sand and compacting the preparation so formed with a tamping roller. One stretch of this peculiar class of highway will be under construction within a few days. The oiled roads of California have saved millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of that fertile state in the last few years will, it is hoped, prove as beneficial to people of that commonwealth as the California roads have to that state. "There is now in course of preparation a comprehensive treatise on dust prevention, which will fall from the press of the Government Printing Office in a few days. Following it in a few weeks will be a symposium, embodying the experience and the experiments of all state highway commissioners, park boards and city engineers who have done any work along these lines. Their views and findings will be supplemented by the reports of a Federal public road expert who has carefully examined the methods now in use in France and England. "The statements made by Engineer Coste regarding the claims of St. John as the chief Canadian winter port are themselves of the greatest value, apart from any present development of harbor works. They ought to settle the question of the supremacy of this port. "The action of the young Liberals in effecting a new organization of their own should have the effect of arousing a more general interest in political questions. "The exhibition is to close as it began, with splendid weather conditions. The citizens should attend in record number this afternoon and evening. "Mr. Keir Hardie should be able to discover an opportunity in Nova Scotia to use his powers as an arbitrator in a genuine labor dispute. "The prevalence of forest fires in many directions has filled the air in this vicinity with smoke, a quite unusual thing at this season.

MEET AT HARVEY'S BIG CLOTHING SALE TONIGHT Prices almost cut in two on Brand New Clothing and Furnishings such as— Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Raincoats, Reefers, Suits, Pants, Underwear, Sweaters, Shirts, Blouses, Ties, Hats, Caps, Etc., Etc. Sale Closes at 11 o'clock Tonight.

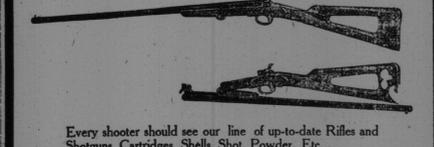
J. N. HARVEY, Clothing & Tailoring, 199 to 207 Union St.

If The Feet Are Uncomfortable it is Impossible to centre the mind on anything

This fact explains why some children are considered slow at school. The trouble often is that their shoes do not fit properly. Shoes that are too short or too narrow are uncomfortable. We measure the feet and see that the shoes are long enough and broad enough to be comfortable. Try our method of fitting and note the pleasing results.

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Largest Builders of Burglar and Fire Proof Safes Canadian Agents The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd. 58 Water Street

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Shipped from our own henneries in Sussex (daily). Put up in boxes holding 1 dozen THE WHITE DAIRY, 38 Sydney St.

School Books School Supplies School Bags School Boxes Everything required for the opening of Schools for sale cheap

WATSON & COMPANY Government Vendors for School Books

Seen Those Proofs Yet? Are statements made under oath that Fulton's Renal Compound Has cured Bright's Disease and Diabetes of any value? Skeptical persons are the ones we'd like most to interest. "Reliable" ROBB, The Prescription Druggist, 137 Charlotte Street

Sale of Ladies' Wear and Novelties at A. B. WETMORE'S 59 Garden Street. Waists, Skirts, Golf Coats, Fur Collars, Nightgowns Underwear, Hosiery, Collars, Frillings, Corsets, Hair Goods.

NEW JEWELRY For Spring and Summer Wear Hat Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Fobs, Etc. Ferguson & Page Jewelers and Diamond Dealers 41 King Street

THE FOREST FIRES

A lighted match and a careless man And a noble forest's grave! And wild winds ever strive to fan— Is there no power to save? Mark how frightened, deep-wood things, Spring back in the moon's pale light— And the doe's shrill voice with distraction As she follows her warning call. Great pines that have stood for a hundred years— Go thundering down to doom, And the wood things, stung by a thousand fears, Stand crazed in the crash and boom. The red glare grows and the terrors spread— And the flame should fall on a single head— The head of the careless man. —Walter Juan Davis, in Denver Post.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

MADE NO NOISE. Mother—"Mary, didn't I hear Mr. Spoon- leigh kiss you?" "I hope you didn't."

FISHERMAN'S LUCK

Mr. Headgill—"What kind of luck he's had?" "Mr. Jibback—"Ortal, Hiram's went as 'lost th' Jug overboard."

QUITE ENOUGH

"You're a lucky chap. You have one wife in a thousand." "Why he delayed."

AT THE KNOT HOLE

"How's de game, Chimmie?" "Say, dat's tough."

SURPRISING

Mrs. Highball—"Do you know, Mrs. Tudor- Plunk's house is just full of 'titties, and there's a Ruben in nearly every room!"

AFTER MARRIAGE

Who ever thought 10 years ago When we were young and life was May— And spoke in such a dulcet way— Those courting days who ever thought

THE INGLENOOK PHILOSOPHER OF KENNEBECASIS BAY

A little school girl that I knew some fifty years ago has discovered me recently and writes to me frequently, not the solemnities of a gray-haired grand-mother, but such letters as I might expect from the vivacious and careless child that she was so long ago. Once she writes she writes she seems to remember that she has put off the short skirts she used to wear and assumes a dignity that seems comical in one so young, for the absent and the dead never grow old in our memories, but live on through all the years just as we saw them last. She sits on the arm of my chair and chatters to me of her studies, her amusements and her friends as I write, and then trots away leaving a streak of sunshine behind her. It is pleasant to be able to forget even for a little time, in the days of the year, in my dreams I am always young and a sort of Cressus as well. What is time? What are bank notes? I have a string of both, and am lavish in their expenditure, that is, in my dreams.

I think the years must have passed very lightly over my little friend, though sometimes she assumes to be quite grave and dignified. I say assume, but it cannot be assumed. Like myself, she forgets that she is no longer a child, but the racket of her grand-children as they come home from school remind her of the swift passing years. I think those grand-children were about when she wrote in her last letter, "Isn't it horrid to think our lives are well nigh spent; we can't retrace our steps, but must keep right on to the end. But I never inquire into the future; that will take care of itself." True. The last hour of our lives is as dead as the last hour in the lives of the men and women who lived a hundred generations ago, and we are no more certain of tomorrow than are thousands who will close their eyes for the last time before tomorrow dawn. George William Curtis has said: "The years pass like summer clouds, and the children of yesterday are the wives and mothers of today. Even I do sometimes discover the mid eyes of my First fixed pensively on my face; if searching for the bloom which she remembers there in the days, long ago, when we were young. She will never see it there again, any more than the flowers she held in her hand, in our old spring rambles. Yet the tear that slowly gathers as she gazes, is not grief that the bloom has faded from my cheek but the sweet consciousness that it can never fade from my heart." Watched, September 17.

WATERLOO AS IT IS

Entire Scene of the Great Battle is Practically Unchanged.

One of the most striking features of a visit to the battlefield of Waterloo to-day, says Robert Howard Russell, in the Metropolitan Magazine, is the immutability of the entire scene in which one of the greatest battles of history took place. Nearly one hundred years have passed since the memorable days of June 18, 1815, and yet the entire scene of the battle remains practically unchanged and untouched, and the very buildings around which the tide of battle surged the day after the necessary restorations of the damage they sustained in the conflict, remain exactly as they were, nor has any encroachment of building or progress marred the historic spot. The battlefield of Waterloo is an open, undulating stretch of good farming land. On the day of the battle the greater part of it was covered with crops of rye, wheat, barley and oats, and the same crops are still grown there each season. The field is intersected by two highroads branching at Mont Saint Jean, the one on the right leading to Nivelles, while that on the left, which lay in the centre of both armies, led south to Genappe. A cross-road runs east and west. This road, on approaching the spot where the Lion of Waterloo now stands, runs through a cut in the crest some twelve to fourteen feet deep, and it was this point that was known after the battle as "The Hollow Road."

SHORT OF MARM'S.

A shortage of 1,200 school teachers is reported in Oklahoma. The cause is said to be the small salaries of women teachers. The club women declare that if the salaries of the women teachers were equal to those of the men, no shortage would need to exist. In the meantime women out of employment are looking to Oklahoma for places during the coming school term.

TEETH EXTRACTED FREE

We have the best painless method in Canada. To demonstrate the above we will further notice extract teeth free every Monday.



Full Set of Teeth, \$4.00

Better than any \$5.00 set elsewhere

The King Dental Parlors

Corner Charlotte and South Market sts. DR. EDSON M. WILSON, Prop

We have just opened our New Restaurant

at 86 Germain Street, opposite Church Street. New Chef, New Waitresses and best of satisfaction. Open day and night. Give us a try. SCAMMELL'S Phone 1113

Exhibition Visitors

will find what they need of Footwear in our stock.

"Smardon" Shoes for Women from \$2.50 to \$5.00

"W. L. Douglas" Shoes for Men, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Hart" Specials for Men, \$4 \$4.50 and \$5.00

Special styles in Women's Laced Boots, \$1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25,

Special values in Men's Laced Boots, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street.

POLITICAL PICNICS ST. JOHN COUNTY

Arrangements have been completed by the Liberal electors of the Parish of Musquash for a Political Picnic on the grounds of L. B. Knight

At Musquash, Tuesday, Sept. 22

A special train will leave the New Brunswick Southern Railway station, St. John West, at 10 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Music will be provided and refreshments will be served on the grounds. During the afternoon the gathering will be addressed by

Hon. William Pugsley, M. P. Hon. H. A. McKeown, and others

Should the weather prove unfavorable on Tuesday the picnic will be held the following day.

Ben Lomond, Thursday, Sept. 24

The Liberal electors of the Parish of Simonds will hold a grand political reunion at the Agricultural Hall, Lech Lomond, on Thursday, Sept. 24, commencing at 10 a. m.

Music and refreshments will be provided. In the afternoon

Hon. William Pugsley, Hon. H. A. McKeown and others will deliver addresses on the important issues now before the country.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on Thursday the picnic will be held the following day.

Ward Organization

THE LIBERAL ELECTORS will meet MONDAY, Sept. 21st at 8 p. m., for Ward organization, viz.:

- QUEENS DUKES SYDNEY - Berryman's Hall
KINGS - No. 11 Germain Street
PRINCE - No. 8 Waterloo Street
WELLINGTON - Lelacheur's Hall, Brussels Street
VICTORIA - Hannah Factory, City Road
DUFFERIN - Hall 640 Main St., over R. J. Adams & Co.
LORNE, LANSLOWNE and STANLEY - Temple of Honor Hall, Main Street
GUYS - Oddfellows' Hall
BROOKS - No. 18 St. John Street, West
JOHN KEEFFE, Chairman of Executive.
HEBER S. KEITH, Secretary.

Times Want Ads Pay

Blue Ribbon Tea. This coupon cut out and mailed to The Blue Ribbon Tea Co., P. O. Box 2054, Montreal, entitles the holder to a free package of our 25c. Blue Ribbon Tea. Fill in blank space whether you wish Black, Mixed or Green Tea. To MRS. TOWN

16 Times Want Ad. Stations 16
Advertisements received through Times Want Ad. Stations are attended to as promptly as those taken through main office.
HELP SECURED IMMEDIATELY

Times Want Ad. Stations.

The following enterprising Druggists are authorized to receive TIMES WANT ADS. and issue receipts for same.

Wants left at Times Want Ad. Stations are immediately telephoned to this office and if received before 2.30 p.m. are inserted the same day.

Times Wants may be left at these stations any time during the day or evening, and will receive as prompt and careful attention as if sent direct to the Times Office.

CENTRE:

Geo. E. Price, 503 Union Street
Burpee E. Brown, 162 Princess Street
H. J. Dick, 144 Charlotte Street
Geo. P. Allan, 29 Waterloo Street
C. C. Hughes & Co., 109 Brussels Street

NORTH END:

Geo. W. Hoban, 358 Main Street
T. J. Durick, 405 Main Street
Robt. E. Coupe, 557 Main Street
E. J. Mahony, 29 Main Street

WEST END:

W. C. Wilson, Cor. Rodney and Ludlow
W. C. Wilson, Cor. Union and Rodney
H. A. Olive, Cor. Ludlow and Tower

LOWER COVE:

P. J. Donohue, 297 Charlotte Street

VALLEY:

Chas. K. Short, 63 Garden Street
C. F. Wade, 44 Wall Street

FAIRVILLE:

O. D. Hanson, Fairville.

AERATED DRINKS

MADE BY THE HAVESLOCK MINERAL SPRINGS ARE THE BEST IN CANADA. All favors in stock. Prompt delivery. ERNEST MACAW, Agent, 315 Charlotte St., Tel. Main 150-21.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS

STANDARD and FINEST CLEANING OF ALL kinds done in reasonable time; also dyeing of hosiery and fabrics. AMERICAN DYE WORKS COMPANY, phone works, 54-57; phone office, 1724.

BAKERS

GIVE US A TRIAL ON OUR WHITE loaves and real rye. D. GENSER, Montreal Bakery, 53 Sydney Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR NEAT REPAIRING OF BOOTS AND SHOES, call at 34 Brussels Street, C. WOOD.

CAFE

STEWART'S RESTAURANT, 25 UNION Street, one of the best restaurants in the city. Quick Lunches, Clean Cheekers, Oyster Stews and Chum. Fry a specialty. Open Sunday evenings. D. M. STEWART.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

A SAVING OF 15 PER CENT. ON CARRIAGES is only \$10.00, still you should at least see that we do it before buying. THE STANDARD BUGGY CO., 79 Brussels Street.

COAL AND WOOD

FRESH MINED SCOTCH ANTHRACITE Coal now landing, delivered promptly, prices firm. Telephone 42. JAMES S. McGIVERN, Agent, 5 Mill Street.

CHOICE HARDWOOD AND NICE DRY

Kindling, also Scotch Hard Coal and Broad Cove Soft Coal. G. S. COSMAN & CO., 238 Paradise Row. Phone 127.

FRANCIS KERR CO. LTD., HARD

wood, Scotch Anthracite, etc. Softwood, American Anthracite, Springfield Soft Coal. Telephone Main 124.

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD., WHOLE

sale and retail coal merchants. Agents Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., 60 Smythe Street, 14, Charlotte Street, Tel. 2-115. 1-4-12.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

CLARK & ADAMS, WHARF BUILDERS and Contractors. Estimates given on building of all kinds. Phone West 10. CLARK & ADAMS, Union Street, West End.

CREAMERY

TUDSON'S CREAMERY MILK, FRESH from the cows daily. Phone R. 11, and let him call. J. A. HUDSON, Cow Keeper and Dairyman, Winslow Street, West End.

ENGRAVERS

P. C. WESLEY & CO., ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS, 53 Water Street. Telephone 382.

FRUIT-WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT in Fruit and Produce. Best quality at lowest prices. Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Peaches, Cucumbers, Cabbage, Berries, etc. J. M. WILLET, 51 and 53 Dock Street.

GASOLINE ENGINES

ROOFERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. We carry a full stock of Woodpecker Gasoline Engines; just what you need for sawing and hoisting your building material; satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. THE T. H. TRASK CO., 25 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

GROCERIES

OUR NEW FALL STOCKS, STAPLE and fancy, arriving daily. Inspection invited. M. E. GRASE, 15 Germain Street, N. B.

HOTELS

QUEEN HOTEL, 15-25-35 Queen Street. Recently furnished and renovated. Good table. Two minutes from Eastern S. S. Co.'s wharf. Permanent and transient board. R. GILLILAND, Proprietor.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDING; centrally located. Terms moderate. CANADIAN PACIFIC HOUSE, 145 Mayor Street, North Street, near Mill.

LEINSTER HALL. Most centrally situated. Pleasantly furnished and under new management. Heated by hot water. C. A. DUMMER, Prop., 41 Water Street.

BOARDING - PLEASANT ROOMS, CENTRAL HOUSE, 13 King Street, over Macaulay Bros. & Co. Mrs. J. F. BOWEN, Prop., phone 173-11.

IRON FOUNDERS

UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, Limited. George H. Wright, Manager. West St. John, N. B., Engineers and Machinists. Iron and Brass Foundry.

J. E. WILSON, LTD., MFR. OF CAST IRON. Work of all kinds. Also Metal Works for Buildings, Bridges and Machine Castings. Foundry, 75 to 81, Brussels Street; office, 17 and 19 Sydney St., Tel. 254.

IRON REPAIRING, LAMPS, TAP BOLDS and heels. All kinds of shoe nails at 205 Union Street. W. M. FLETCHER.

LIVERY STABLES

BOARDING, HACK AND LIVERY STABLES. First-class rigs. Coach in repair. 271 Main St., opp. Douglas Ave., phone 509-11.

MANICURE PARLOR

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, MASSAGE and Scalp Treatment. MISS A. K. CLINE, 140 Union Street. Phone 264-11.

DR. WILBY, MEDICAL, ELECTRICAL and Specialist in Diseases. Amputations, etc. and Muscular Diseases. Treats Nervous and Rheumatic Affections. English, French, German, Spanish. 27 Coburg Street, phone 267-11.

MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS

W. F. & J. W. MYERS, ESTABLISHED 1854. Electric Motors, Hoist and Elevator Engines, Sturtevant Blowers, Vessel Pumps, Steering Gears, Shunting, Hoisting, Mill Machinery, Gilbert Wood Split Pulleys. Phone Main 206.

PLATING WORKS

EXHIBITION VISITORS SHOULD VISIT our plating works before leaving the city. Will interest you to see the process of electro-plating by which are made Forks, Spoons, etc. Also all kinds of Cakes and Pastry. GILBERT BROWN, 60 SYDNEY STREET. Phone 157-11.

PLUMBING

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING IN ALL branches. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. THE NORTH END PLUMBING SHOP, 217 Main Street, G. Profit. Tel. 124-12.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT

CHICKENS, LAMB, WESTERN BEEF and Fresh Vegetables, Eggs and Butter. Z. DICKSON, City Market, Tel. 252.

RIGGER

ROBERT F. HOLMES, RIGGER; SPECIALTY of heavy lifts and all kinds of spinning gear to hire. Shop, Water Street.

SYDNEY BAKERY

BROWN'S CELEBRATED O. B. BREAD Leads them all. Also all kinds of Cakes and Pastry. GILBERT BROWN, 60 SYDNEY STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DAUGHTERS OF DOMESTICS-DUE SEPT 1st, 1908. Applications should be received three days before above date. THE GUILD, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal.

Fire and Marine Insurance Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. Boston Insurance Company

VROOM & ARNOLD

67 Prince Wm. Street. - Adm't.

HELP WANTED-MALE

For 1 day, 10 for each week. 2 days, 20 for each week. 3 days, 30 for each week. 4 days, 40 for each week. 5 days, 50 for each week. 6 days, 60 for each week. 7 days, 70 for each week. 8 days, 80 for each week. 9 days, 90 for each week. 10 days, 100 for each week. NOTE that 10 insertions are given at the price of 4; that 4 weeks are given at the price of 1.

WANTED-A MAN CAPABLE OF RUNNING a business. Must be sober. Reply giving references and salary expected. To the care of this paper. 1913-21

WANTED-PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us during fall and winter months. Write space in cellar or out-house can be made to yield from \$15 to \$20 per week. See the illustrated booklet. THE MONTRAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal. 1913-21

WANTED-A GOOD SMART YOUTH to take a Wholesale business. Apply Time Office. 1913-9

STRONG BOY WANTED. APPLY 125 Main Street. 1913-11

WANTED - AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS man or lady vocalist; none but singers need apply. Address "Box 2," Times Office. 1913-11

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address to look after two children. Apply by letter, Box 25, Times Office. 1913-11

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY CAPABLE of running a business. Apply Time Office. 1913-9

WANTED - AT ONCE, TWO FIRST-CLASS young women for Robbsey School. Apply Miss Bowman, 111 Princess Street. 1913-11

WANTED - WAITRESSES. APPLY BOSTON RESTAURANT, 25 Charlotte St. 1913-11

WANTED - SECOND OR THIRD-CLASS female teacher. Apply stating salary. District No. 10, Gray's Mills, Kings County, N. B. 1913-11

WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 226 Douglas Avenue. 1913-11

WANTED - GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages paid. Apply MISS MCGIVERN, 22 Wellington Row. 1913-11

GIRL WANTED IN FAMILY OF A APPLICABLE MRS. J. F. TILTON, 41 King St. 1913-11

WANTED - EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework in family of three. Apply 71 Ledford Street. 1913-11

WANTED - AT ONCE, TWO GIRLS APPLY AT GLOBE LAUNDRY. 1913-11

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply to C. V. WILCOX, 252-21 Deck Street. 1913-11

WANTED - GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. C. F. FRANCIS, 25 Orange Street. 1913-11

BOY WANTED - ONE WHO CAN WORK at a vice and also electrical work. JAMES HUNTER, 28 Princess St. 1913-11

WANTED - AT ONCE, CUSTOM COAT and vest maker. Apply Oak Hill, 200-11 Ross, La. 1913-11

WANTED - GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. Apply 29 Charlotte Street. 1913-11

WANTED - GIRL TO WORK IN OUR Spice Factory. DEARBORN & CO., 35 Prince William Street. 1913-11

WANTED - A COOK. REFERENCES REQUIRED. Apply Mrs. P. H. 1913-11

WANTED - ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY for Exhibition work. Must be good talker. Address "Demonstrator," Times, with references. 1913-11

WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at Windsor Hotel, King Square. 1913-11

GENERAL GIRLS, COOKS AND HOUSEMAIDS can always get best places and highest wages at short notice. Call on H. S. CRUICKSHANK, 159 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Conservatories: Lancaster Heights, Opposite Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FOUND

FOUND - ON CHARLOTTE STREET, near 29 Charlotte Street, a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply MISS BOWMAN, 111 Princess Street. 1913-11

Flowers, Flowers

Bouquets for the cemetery and all purposes. Floral emblems made of the choicest flowers at short notice. Carnations, peonies and all flowers in season. H. S. CRUICKSHANK, 159 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Conservatories: Lancaster Heights, Opposite Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SURE THING.

Blinks (at the banquet) "Why don't you listen to Brogan's address?" Links - "I'd rather read it in the morning after the reporters have put it into shape."

PROOF POSITIVE.

Brogan - There's something very small about that man, Mason. Woodson - What's the matter with him? Brogan - Why, he loaned me a garden hose that needed mending. Two-thirds of European emigrants go to the United States.

PUMPS

Standard Duplex Pumps, Outside Packed Plugger Pumps, Automatic Feed Pumps and Reciprocating, Independent Jet Condensers and Air Pumps, Side Section, Belt Driven Centrifugal Pumps, Steam and Oil Separators.

F. S. Stephenson & Co.

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Times Wants Cost For 1 day, 10 for each week. 2 days, 20 for each week. 3 days, 30 for each week. 4 days, 40 for each week. 5 days, 50 for each week. 6 days, 60 for each week. 7 days, 70 for each week. 8 days, 80 for each week. 9 days, 90 for each week. 10 days, 100 for each week. NOTE that 10 insertions are given at the price of 4; that 4 weeks are given at the price of 1.

TO LET - HALL at 74 GERMAIN ST. day or evening. 1913-9-29

TO LET - ONE FURNISHED ROOM, PRICES for gentlemen. Apply W. S. CARR of Times. 1913-11

TO LET - A SUITE OF 2 UNFURNISHED rooms, with board. 4 Waterloo Street. 1913-9-21.

FOR SALE - THE FELIX Hotel at Edmundston (N. B.). For particulars, apply to MRS. FELIX HERR, Edmundston (N. B.). 1913-11-1

FOR SALE - THREE-SEATED EXPRESS. G. S. COSMAN, 107 Mill Street. 1913-9-22

FOR SALE - NEW HOME AND DOMESTIC Sewing Machines. Buy in my shop and save the big commission to agents. Genuine Needles and Oil for all makes. Phonographs and Sewing Machines repaired. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 105 Princess Street, 2nd floor. 1913-11-1

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EDISON GOLD-RECORDED RECORDS FOR September; call early for choice. Edison Phonographs with latest improvements. Phonographs repaired at William Crawford's, 105 Princess Street, opposite White store. 1913-11-1

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LEGAL ADVICE. Lawyer - If you wish to get off with the minimum punishment, I'd advise you to confess everything and throw yourself on the mercy of the court. Accused - But if I don't confess? Lawyer - Oh, in that case you will likely be acquitted for want of evidence.

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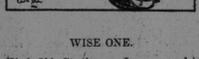
Potatoes, 14c. pk. Apples, 12c. and 15c. pk. Bologna, 10c. lb. Shoulders, 12c. lb. Grapes from 25c. basket up. Choice Apples, \$1.25 per barrel up. All ready Plum Pudding, 15c. package; 2 for 25c. Corn, 5c. can. Green Tomatoes, 15c. pk. Golden Crab Apples, 12c. pk. Squash, 1c. lb. Bartlett Peas, 50c. pk. 21 lbs. of the Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. Purchasers of one or more lbs. of our perfect Blend Tea, value 25c. lb., will receive 22 lbs. for \$1.00. 3 lbs. W. Sauer, 25c. A regular 25c. can Cocoa for 10c. And many others too numerous to mention.



Kind Old Gentleman - I suppose drink was your downfall? Began - Yes, sir, it was. I took a drink of milk that had microbes in it and it damaged my health so much that I can't work.



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SEP. 12

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- 8.00 a. m. Gates Open.
- 11.00 a. m. Machinery in Motion.
- 3.00 p. m. Band Concert in Main Building by City Cornet Band.
- 3.00 p. m. Gorman's Diving Horses in Front of the Grand Stand.
- 3.30 p. m. Adgie's Lions, Ponies and Japs in large Amusement Hall.
- 4.30 p. m. Mrs. Tom Thumb and Company in Small Hall.
- 7.30 p. m. Shows in both Amusement Halls.
- 8.00 p. m. Band Concert in Main Building by the City Cornet Band.
- 9.00 p. m. Diving Horses in Front of Grand Stand.
- 9.15 p. m. Shows in both Amusement Halls.

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 Chocolates, Bonbons
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 New goods just arrived from
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 Not only the floor, but the base board and wainscoting may be made
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 One of our claims is that Bedford Flooring does not crack or shrink,
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 "KANTLEAK" the modern Waterproofing Compound for concrete or
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B. MOONEY & SONS, 112, Queen Street.
 See exhibit.

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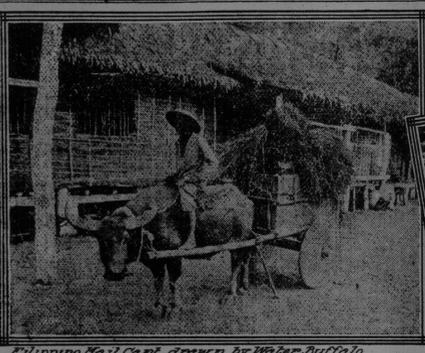
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 Geranimo, the midget horse--smartest
 horse the world has ever seen, is holding
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THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.

Uncle Sam's Strange Mail Carriers

By GEORGE W. NORDIS



Philippine Mail Cart drawn by Water Buffalo

To the average reader the delivery of a letter through the United States mails pictures only the regular and neatly uniform letter-carrier in shining brass buttons trips politely up the front steps and hands in letters from all over the face of the earth. Yet the letter-carrier, if the most familiar method of receiving one's mail from the care of Uncle Sam, is only one of many schemes employed by the government for disposing of the millions of letters annually turned over to the post office department throughout the world.

For instance, Uncle Sam, aside from the city delivery of letters and the rural free delivery carriers, has regular contracts by which letters are delivered by steam launches, by sail boats and by teams of half-wild Alaskan dogs. In Porto Rico Uncle Sam has native letter-carriers who carry the United States mail on donkeys, in Samoa the relay runners carry the sacks on their brown shoulders as they race for hundreds of miles through the islands.

NATIVE-FILIPINO RELAY RUNNERS

In the Philippines native runners thread the jungle, carrying letters from home to soldiers in far-away posts on the very outskirts of utter savagery. On the superb military and mail roads constructed by the United States War Department crude native carts creek their way for hundreds of miles, while in the primitive wilderness of the Philippine jungle strange native carts, with solid wheels drawn in a single piece from the round trunk of some gigantic Philippine tree, keep the mails moving toward the address, often peeped in some refined drawing-room in a big American city.

Camele, aside from donkeys and big eight-horse teams are used to draw Uncle Sam's mail in the Philippine archipelago the strangest of all the animals which pull the United States mail bags are found. They are the native Philippine water buffaloes. Strange animals are these, with uncanny bumps on their backs and long thick horns. They alone can be used so far in the islands as beasts of burden, as the rinderpest, which continues to kill all oxen and similar animals imported from other countries.

The government has been for years trying to find some one method of making American cattle immune to the rinderpest, but so far without success. Therefore the water buffaloes continue to be all Uncle Sam can depend on the haul his mail sacks in the wilder sections of the island of the Philippines.

The handling of all mails in the Philippine Islands, curiously enough, has nothing to do with the post office department. It comes under the jurisdiction of the war department and incidentally the practical part of the managing is done by the bureau of insular affairs, at the head of which is Brigadier General Clarence Ransom Edwards, who, by the way, did some fine, soldierly fighting in the Philippines and knows personally the conditions in the islands and the needs of the population, both native and acquired.

The view shown of the Benguet mail and military road shows that great highway as it is winding north from Manila on its way into the recesses of the island and so Luzon, where it strikes off into small native trails. Only native bearers can venture to endure the final journey to deliver mail to jungle points of the interior.

In such cases the mail carriers not only convey mail, but also provisions and other commodities. In many cases these carriers are the sole method of communicating with the outside world of civilization. Despite the curious looking animals and quaint carts, the United States mail is just as sacred in character in the jungles of the Philippines as on Broadway, New York.

At first the natives continually attacked and robbed the mails, but the war department merely detached a few hard-driving, rapid-shooting American soldiers, and since then there has been no molesting the United States mail, in even the wildest sections of the islands.

QUEER CARRIERS IN HAWAII

Over in the Hawaii Islands Uncle Sam has a letter carrier who uses a small gasoline launch just once a week, so that the business men of Kawahae, Lalaimo and Kiholo Bay and Kailua can receive their mail and hear how things are progressing in the remainder of these United States

and the rest of the world in general. These folk will be a week in learning whether a national election has gone one way or the other.

They were a week late in learning that Theodore Roosevelt had become president of the United States. This letter-carrier has only forty miles to cover, but the overland trails are so bad that it takes him over nine hours to make the forty miles. The carrier draws a salary of \$1,100, but must pay all his own expenses, so the job is no sinecure.

Another Hawaiian letter-carrier has the job of getting the letters from Pabala to Volcano House. He makes the trip in about six hours. Last year he got \$1,200, 88, and doubtless is considered a rich man by the natives of the island.

There are only 17 mails a year at Pago Pago, Samoa and these come via Honolulu to San Francisco, a distance of over 5,000 miles. It is details of this sort which cast an educational light on the queer places, and the vast distances covered by Uncle Sam's letter-carriers throughout the world.

IN IOY ALASKA AND THE YUKON REGION

The River Yukon is not much known to the casual traveler or to the ordinary citizen. Yet it is one of the great rivers of this continent, a river that vies with the Mississippi and Missouri in volume, and width, and is of vast length. On this mighty river for certain periods of the year the Northern Commercial Company



Mail Boat Hogs at War a Rough Trip in Alaskan Waters

delivers all the United States mail from the swift little launch, the "Messengers," with a speed of 15 knots. It is a motor shell and yet day after day it drives its way around the shifting ice blocks and through the thin skin of ice on the Yukon River on a 1,200-mile journey, and has never failed in the end to "deliver the letter" as per agreement.

But the photograph of the mail boat, Hegg, which takes the mail to the isolated point of Fort Seward, at Haines, Alaska, shows the most venturesome of all the water mail-carriers of Uncle Sam. The craft in the photo is shown loaded down with ice, which has accumulated aboard the vessel on the ice of her daring trips through the Arctic waters.

The little vessel carries practically nothing but the invaluable mail packages. She is swift and light, and her daring crew drive her through ice films and around huge blocks of ice that would deter any but the most hardy of Arctic mariners. Fort Seward lies just back of the Hegg, in the photograph, and this is probably the most northerly post office with regular deliveries in the whole world.

But while the water buffaloes of the

Philippine, the donkeys of the Porto Rican and the ice-laden mail boat Hegg are picturesque, it is to the dog sledge teams that dare the icy trails of Alaska, laden with sacks marked U. S. M., that the pain for daring must be awarded. One of these trails—that from the post office at Barrow to Kotzebue by way of Point Hope—is so dangerous that only two trips a year by land are arranged for by the post office authorities, and only 100 pounds of mail matter of all classes can be delivered by the post office authorities.

It was only last January that George Blain, a half-breed, used to the icy trail and was in native tricks to maintain life and follow the right road during the Arctic winter nights, lost his way between Kotzebue and Council, two little Alaskan snow-bound villages. For three days he wandered blindly with his half-maddened dog dragging the little sledge on which the mail sacks were piled.

Finally, at Kotzebue Sound, he lost his way in a tremendous snow-storm and his hands and feet became frostbitten. When he staggered into Council, George Blain, United States letter-carrier, was violently insane, but he still guarded the precious sacks of letters. He had been four days

making 12 miles, and he was badly frostbitten that he lost both legs and nearly lost both feet.

His mind he lost entirely and there is no hope for the recovery of his reason, according to the physician at that outpost of civilization. Such are the milder details of the adventure of one of Uncle Sam's letter-carriers in the frozen North.

The dog sledges in an important portion of the Yukon and Alaskan district form the only means of delivering mail from November until May. But Uncle Sam has arranged regular post office, and once a month, or once a week, and in a few instances at least once a day, the sledge dogs, half wolf in many instances, strong, powerful and wholly savage, pull a little sledges piled high with mailbags and the work of keeping America in touch with the world at large goes on despite death and suffering.

The dogs are usually harnessed tandem to the number of half a dozen. The

delivered mail with dog teams, Interior of Alaska

On the sledge will be a few rats of dried meat and the snowshoes of the letter-carrier. At stations placed at varying distances along the nearly obliterated trail in the deep snow, are log houses, where food and firewood are stored, and the letter-carrier usually stops here to eat, and if his schedule permits, he sleeps in these snow-bound huts.

But if the task of carrying mails to these out-of-the-way places of the earth is hazardous and expensive, the joy of the sledge runners at distant points in seeing the familiar mail sacks, with the brand to behold.

The bills for this work are very high, running up sometimes to \$3 and \$4 per mail package. But the citizens of these United States pay no bill so gladly as that of furnishing mail communication between the big centers of human life and the most isolated points, no matter what the cost or the hazard of maintaining the efficiency of the mail service.

KING EDWARD'S SISTER AN AUTHOR

In the British royal family the King's youngest sister, Princess Henry of Battenberg, is the only real literary member, and she is also quite a talented composer. Her Royal Highness has recently completed a history of the Isle of Wight, of which she is captain and governor, and it is to be published and sold for the benefit of the island.

Princess Henry's first published book was a translation of a German fairy tale, which she first musical composition was a song written to a lyric by Lord Beaconsfield, which was published in a girls paper. Her most ambitious effort, however, was her book on the mysteries of life and death, published in Germany under the

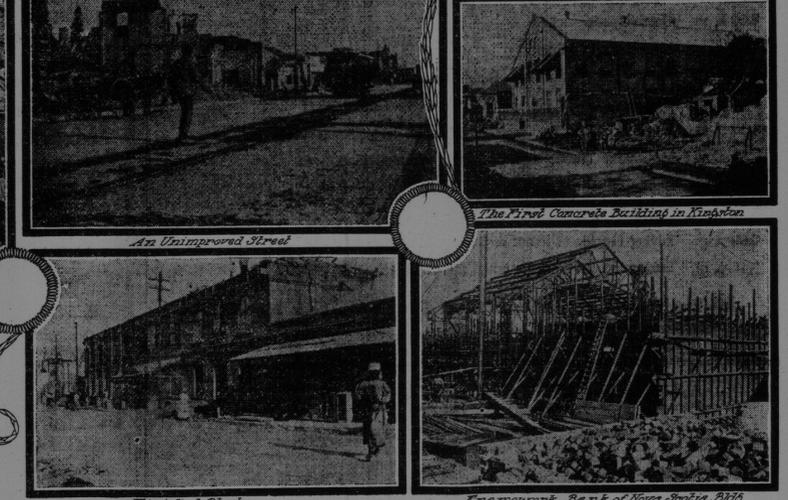
title of "Trust in Teide," by B. von B. Although printed in English for private circulation, it has never been published in England or America.

It was written during the first year of the grief after the death of her husband, and contains passages which reveal a fine character and quite exceptional powers of thought and expression.

The Princess's literary gifts are inherited by her daughter, the Queen of Spain, who wrote a short play in French for the members of the court at San Sebastian. Queen Victoria Eugenie has a considerable knowledge of dramatic technique, acquired in private theatricals at Carlebrook Castle, in which she used to take a prominent part every year before she was married to the King of Spain.

KINGSTON, THE ISLAND CITY RISING PHENIX LIKE FROM ITS ASHES

By OUDREY C. PLUMMER



The First Concrete Building in Kingston

An Unimproved Street

Native Workmen

Finished Block

Ironwork, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.

A LITTLE over 18 months ago Kingston, Jamaica, was a city of brick and mortar, an ugly, dingy city, characterized by its Spanish style of architecture, in strange contrast to the well laid out streets and the distinctly English manner of the town. The buildings not being uniform in architecture presented an ungrateful appearance. Two-storied houses alternated with one-story structures, and the general aspect of the town was far from pleasing to the eye.

Then came the earthquake at 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of January. There was only a low grumbling of the earth to warn the citizens as the rippling earth caused to tumble in confusion. The ancient brick and mortar buildings which, as they fell, killed 2,000 people and did damage to property to the extent of many millions of dollars. But like so many of the seeming catastrophes of this world, what seemed a great misfortune was in reality a blessing in disguise. That was a little over 18 months ago, and today the old order of things has changed making way for the new. The old order, dating back from the end of the eighteenth century, was brick and mortar; the new is steel-frame buildings reinforced with concrete, for Kingston and its inhabitants have learnt their costly lesson and are profiting thereby.

While the property loss was undoubtedly heavy and spell ruin to many merchants, yet this loss would not have mattered so much if it had not been accompanied by the terrible loss of life. It is admitted that Jamaica is underpopulated; for this fertile island has only about 180 persons to the square mile. So when ruin overtook Kingston serious people looked not only on the financial loss, but also on the loss of population.

With the true spirit of determination the inhabitants of this, the most important town of the most important possession of the British dominions in the West Indies, have set about rebuilding the stricken city and to make it, as far as human power is able, earthquake and hurricane proof. Following the example of the people of San Francisco, to whom a like misfortune had come the year be-

fore, and on whose grit and energy the whole world had looked in admiration and applause, Kingstonians have put their whole soul into the task of reconstruction, and have been generally aided in this work by the British government. From the latter they have received nearly five millions of dollars, partly in the form of a loan, payments of which extend over a period of 20 years, and partly as a gift. For the administration and distribution of these funds two bodies were created, the Kingston Loan Board and the Assistance Committee. The latter has been violently attacked in the English and Jamaica press for pursuing a policy of "to him that hath shall be given, etc." This committee is decidedly unpopular.

If the citizens of the wrecked city were determined that it should rise Phoenix-like from its ashes, the government was equally determined that in its regeneration it should be beautiful and uniform. So the building authority was created. Before the disaster a man could build anywhere and in some cases buildings were put up which took in a portion of the streets. But the government stepped in, and with paternal interest (which of course, was resented) said: "Build all you like, but I must have a say as to how and where you shall build. So no new building can be erected that does not come up to a certain standard, and the plans of which have not been submitted to the building authority. The government, however, did not hamper or restrict building operations. To the contrary, it set a very good example.

Soon after the quake the determination was reached on grounds of public safety to remove the excise warehouses with their contents, comprising from 3,000 to 6,000 casks of rum, to the extreme west of the city, and the legislature appropriated \$40,000 for constructing suitable fire and earthquake-proof stores, with adequate accommodation. Land was quickly acquired and the work is now well under way. This was not all, however, for the ruling authorities acquired land in the centre of the city and announced that they would erect public buildings on this land at a total cost of \$800,000.

Once the possibilities of Kingston's reconstruction and the resultant trade were realized various American companies offered themselves to help the work along. One American company designed and erected the first steel frame building in Kingston. Their work was done for the Jamaica Tobacco Company, a branch of the American Tobacco Trust. Native artisans know next to nothing about steel framing, so the company brought down its own workmen. The natives looked on in wonder at the incredible speed with which the steelwork was put together and filled it with concrete. Crowds of blacks gathered in the streets and stopped traffic as they gazed in amazement at a juggler, with a man climbing to one end and being hoisted into position 100 feet above the street. They had never seen anything like it before.

Hardly had the burning debris cooled near the configuration which completed the work of devastation begun by the earthquake than the officials of the Nova Scotia Bank had drawn up plans for the erection of a magnificent structure, to cost nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This work is progressing rapidly and will be completed within a month or so. The building will be on the Spanish Colonial style and will be the best bank building in the West Indies.

With the example of the bank and of other places before them the city went up for steel and concrete, and so great has been the demand that delays are being experienced in getting the iron work down. In order to aid in the reconstruction work the government waived the import duty on cement and placed it on the free list. The demand for this was enormous and shipment after shipment was brought down. Brick was discarded and now is not being used even in the erection of the meanest house.

When the earthquake passed over not a church in Kingston was left standing. There was something strange, something peculiar in the fact that of these edifices not one survived the thirty seconds of earthquake. A story is told of an Anglican parson and a Roman Catholic priest the church of which denomination was completely demolished. Said the parson: "Your church has suffered most." "Yes," replied the priest, "God has been good to us. He has spared us the trouble and expense of pulling it down."

The first church to be restored was the Wesleyan Church. Others are being gradually completed. The Roman Catholics have planned a mammoth cathedral, which will cost \$75,000; work on

the edifice has been commenced and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Another most important building operation is that connected with the new railway workshops, which will cover nearly three acres of land in the western portion of the city. The site has been cleared and the entire steel structure will be imported from the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that the rebuilding of Kingston is being accompanied mainly by British money, yet the trade has turned towards the United States. The fact that a British colony should use Britain's free gift and loan in order to import American materials might sound peculiar; but it must be remembered that the United States is the natural market for the West Indies. In a month orders are filled in the United States; it takes three months to get materials from England.

times, deficient and unreliable. At first contractors were chary about employing native labor on the important jobs, but this prejudice is now dying away. Quick to catch onto things and adapted themselves to the new conditions, so that the work of erecting steel frame buildings now comes naturally to them. The insurance companies have greatly restricted rebuilding. On the receipt of the news of the fire following the earthquake, the companies repudiated all liability. "We won't pay," they said. They are now being made to pay through the law courts. The policyholders' committee said that he conflagration was caused by a fire which started before the verdict of the jury, and Kingston went wild with delight when the news came that the final court of appeal, the judicial committee of the privy council, had decided in one case in favor of the policyholders. The other case will come on for hearing in October.

Notwithstanding all disadvantages, Kingston is being restored quickly and silently, and the day is not far off when all traces of the disastrous earthquake of January 14, 1907, will be obliterated, and the people, from improved conditions, will live with greater security.

WILL FRANCE ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY

The French government is considering the advisability of adding a new punishment to its penal code, a punishment well known in this country—that of life imprisonment. Whether this will take the place of capital punishment or whether it will be an intermediary punishment between scaffold and hard labor is a question which Parliament must decide. At any rate it is fairly certain that the new form of punishment will be tried.

Two systems of life imprisonment are under inspection—the Italian and the Belgian. The French government, having compared them, has chosen the latter. The Italian system is founded on the principle that it is necessary to make the criminal suffer, and his life is made as unpleasant as possible. The Italian prison for those under a life sentence is at Volterra, near Florence. Each prisoner has three cells; one contains only a bed; in the second the prisoner can work, but he is only given a wooden plank to work with, no tools; the third is merely an airshaft. He is not allowed to see anybody, and he cannot receive letters or read books. The jailer brings him his food twice a day.

The officials are pitiless in their refusal

to ameliorate the condition of any of the prisoners. The Italian deputy who assassinated the editor Sonzogno asked in vain for a pair of pliers to replace the wooden shovels which the native workmen have adapted themselves to the new conditions, and for a metal spoon to replace the wood on one side he had been forced to eat with, but in spite of the fact that several noble families attempted to assist her the request was not granted. Naturally many of the criminals of Italy die mad; others are removed to asylums.

The system of Holland and Belgium, which the French government has decided to use, is entirely different. This system, like that in vogue in the United States, is based on the assumption that it is necessary to educate and reform the criminal, to make a better man of him. This system has been in use in Belgium for forty years, and the death penalty is no longer employed there.

The criminal who is condemned to life imprisonment spends the first six years of his sentence in solitary confinement. He is then transferred to a larger cell, and works during the day, with other men. During the first six days he never sees his fellow prisoners, but each day he receives visits from the overseer, the priest and the instructor, and often from the director of the prison, who visits twenty prisoners every day.

The prisoner works all the time, and he is allowed to sell his work. Some of the prisoners have amassed hundreds of dollars. In each cell there are two books, one on alcoholism and the other the Bible. In Holland the different religious faiths of the prisoners are observed, and each is allowed to have the special literature of his sect. Three times a day the doors of the cells are opened while prayer is read in the garden.

In Belgium at the end of 10 years the prisoner can, choose between his cell and work in the common with other prisoners. Many of them choose the cell. Usually this system does not lead to madness, although there is occasionally a case of a man losing his mind.

In Holland, after the first few years, the prisoners enjoy much liberty and are even allowed to play cards. It is not likely that the system adopted in France will go so far.

MUCH IN LITTLE

A ready speaker will utter about 7,500 words an hour in making an address. Some varieties of fish can stand very amount of cold without harm. Perch will live in ponds which are frozen practically solid in every part of the year. The whitefish of Canada, caught through holes in the ice, are never picked up frozen so solid that they would break like brittle sticks, yet when carefully thawed out showed signs of life.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.

THE PROFITABLE EXHIBITION

To the visiting public will be found at

WILCOX BROTHERS

The Grand Fall Opening of Millinery and Mantles and Head to Footwear for every member of the family will be offered at unheard of prices during Exhibition.

In Men's Clothing Department

Men's regular 75c Shirts and Drawers, natural wool, Sale Price	\$0.42
Men's regular 50c Shirts and Drawers, fleece lined, Sale Price	0.38
Men's regular 50c Shirts and Drawers, Balbriggan, Sale Price	0.35
Men's regular 75c Shirts and Drawers, cashmere, Sale Price	0.51
Men's regular Soft Front Shirts, Sale Price	0.48
Men's regular \$1.00 Soft Front Shirts, Sale Price	0.60
Men's regular 75c Soft Front Working Shirts, Sale Price	0.48
Men's regular 75c Night Shirts, Sale Price	0.48
Men's regular 45c White Shirts, Sale Price	0.42
Men's regular \$1.25 White Shirts, Sale Price	0.60
500 Dozen Men's regular Handkerchiefs, Sale Price	0.03
Men's regular 50c Black Cashmere Hose, Sale Price	0.19
Men's regular 50c Polka Braces, Sale Price	0.19
Men's regular 20 Braces, Sale Price	0.12
Men's regular 50c Neckties, Sale Price	0.19
Men's regular 50c Neckties, Sale Price	0.38
Men's regular Linen Collars, sale price	0.25
Men's regular \$1.25 Umbrellas, sale price	0.88
Men's regular \$2.00 Dark Grey Oxford Pants, sale price	1.24
Men's regular \$2.00 Canadian Pants, sale price	1.24
Men's regular \$2.75 English Hairline Pants, sale price	1.98
Men's regular \$3.00 Hewson Tweed Pants, sale price	3.48
Men's regular \$3.00 English Worsted Pants, sale price	4.98
Men's \$2.50 Canadian Tweed Suits, sale price	6.48
Men's \$10.00 Canadian Tweed Suits, sale price	8.48
Men's \$12.00 Hewson Tweed Suits, sale price	10.48
Men's \$12.00 English Worsted Tweed Suits, sale price	9.98
Men's \$12.00 Fall Overcoats, long fashionable cut, Progress Brand, sale price	7.48
Men's \$12.00 Fall Overcoats, long fashionable cut, Progress Brand	4.98
Men's \$3.50 Showersproof Overcoats, dark grey, sale price	1.24
Regular \$1.75 Suit Cases, sale price	1.48
Regular \$2.00 Suit Cases, sale price	1.79
Regular \$2.25 Suit Cases, sale price	4.48
Regular \$3.20 Solid Leather Cases, sale price	1.75 to 12.00
Trunks from	

Shoe and Hat Department

The \$3.00 King Hats, Sale Price	1.48
Regular \$2.50 Hard Hats, Sale Price	0.98
Regular \$1.50 Hard Hats, Sale Price	0.98
Men's \$4.00 Box Calf Leather Lined Shoes, Sale Price	2.98
Men's \$3.00 Blucher Cut Dongola Shoes, Sale Price	1.98
Men's \$2.00 Blucher Cut Buff Shoes, Sale Price	1.48
Ladies' \$4.00 Patent Oxfords, Sale Price	2.98
Ladies' \$4.00 Patent Bals, Sale Price	2.98
Ladies' \$3.00 Dongola Bals, Sale Price	1.98
Ladies' \$2.25 Dongola Bals, Sale Price	1.48

Cloak Department

Ladies' Costumes, Stripe and Plain Broad Cloth, worth \$35.00, sale price	\$28.00
Ladies' Costumes, Stripe and Plain Broad Cloth, worth \$29.00, sale price	22.00
Ladies' Costumes, Stripe and Plain Shades, in Serges, worth \$25.00, sale price	18.00
Ladies' Costumes, Stripe and Plain Shades, in Serges, worth \$25.00, sale price	15.00
Ladies' Costumes, in all Shades of Vienna, worth \$18.00, sale price	14.00
Ladies' Costumes, in all Shades of Vienna, worth \$18.00, sale price	11.98
Ladies' Costumes, in Fancy Tweeds, all shades, price from	\$10.00 to 25.00
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$27.00, sale price	22.00
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$24.00, sale price	18.00
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$18.00, sale price	14.00
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$14.00, sale price	10.00
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$12.00, sale price	8.98
Ladies' Cloak, long, loose and tight fitting, correct style, worth \$10.00, sale price	6.98
Ladies' Short Box Coats, from	\$2.90 to 7.00
300 Ladies' Tweed Skirts, worth \$3.75, for	2.48

150 Ladies' Tweed Skirts, worth \$3.00, for	1.98
200 Ladies' Vicuna Skirts, all shades, from	\$1.98 to 4.50
All kind of Skirts at all kind of prices, from	\$1.98 to 12.00
Mink Marmott Fur Stoles, worth \$27.00, sale price	22.00
Mink Marmott Fur Stoles, worth \$22.00, sale price	16.00
Mink Marmott Fur Stoles, worth \$18.00, sale price	14.00
Mink Marmott Fur Stoles, worth \$14.00, sale price	9.98
Mink Marmott Fur Muffs, from	\$2.50 to 12.00
Gray Squirrel Muffs, from	\$9.00 to 12.00
Gray Squirrel Throwovers, from	\$7.50 to 18.00
Mink Muffs, from	\$25.00 to 50.00
Mink Stoles and Throwovers, from	\$27.00 to 75.00

All Furs marked in plain figures less 20 per cent during sale

100 Doz. Luster Waists, all shades, worth \$1.15, sale price	\$0.88
50 Doz. Luster Waists, all shades, worth 1.35, sale price	.85
65 Doz. Blk. Sateen Waists, worth 1.10, sale price	.75
75 Doz. Blk. Sateen Waists, worth 1.35, sale price	.98
85 Doz. Blk. Sateen Waists, worth 1.60, sale price	1.30
25 Doz. White Lawn Waists, worth 1.25, sale price	.85
White Lawn Waists from	\$.8c to 2.98
50 Doz. Ladies' Black Rib Hose, all wool, worth 35c, sale price	.22
25 Doz. Ladies' Blk. Plain Rib Hose, worth 30c, sale price	.19
35 Doz. Children's Black Rib Hose, all wool, worth 40c, sale price	.30
45 Doz. Children's Black Rib Hose, all wool, worth 30c, sale price	.20
20 Doz. Children's Black Rib Hose, all wool, worth 25c, sale price	.19
P. C. and D. & A. Corsets, worth \$1.35, sale price	1.10
P. C. and D. & A. Corsets, worth 1.25, sale price	.98
P. C. and D. & A. Corsets, worth 1.00, sale price	.78
P. C. and D. & A. Corsets, worth .75, sale price	.58
P. C. and D. & A. Corsets, worth .50, sale price	.39
Tape Girdle Corsets, only	.25
200 Doz. all wool Golf Vests, worth \$2.50, sale price	1.98
100 Doz. all wool Golf Vests, worth 1.98, sale price	1.33
75 Doz. all wool Shawls, worth \$2.75, sale price	1.98
65 Doz. all wool Shawls, worth 2.00, sale price	1.48
25 Doz. all wool Shawls, worth 1.50, sale price	.98
15 Doz. all wool Shawls, worth .75, sale price	.58
150 Doz. all wool Shawls, worth .50, sale price	.39

All Jewellery, Cut Glass and Silverware at prices you cannot beat

All Fall Coats, Suits and Furs

Marked in Plain Figures, Less 20 per cent During Sale

Money Refunded if not satisfied with any purchase

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Dock Street and Market Square

INCURABLE HEART TROUBLE

Looked for Death in a Short Time— Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives"

"Gentlemen—The days of miracles are not all past and I feel that my complete recovery, from what seemed inevitable death, is practically a miracle. I suffered from severe Indigestion and Dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress, and I became almost a skeleton as the result of the suffering. I could do no work and became so run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors. They both pronounced my case heart failure and incurable, and I looked forward for death in a short time. I not only had the doctors but after they gave me up I tried many remedies and treatments but got no better.

"At this time my son asked me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the first I was getting these wonderful tablets I was better and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight.

"I am now well that I have sold my farm and bought 200 acres more land. I make this statement voluntarily for the sake of humanity and am convinced that 'Fruit-a-tives' is a wonderful remedy that will cure stomach trouble where doctors and everything else fail.

(Sgd.) HENRY SPEERS, J.P. The doctors were all wrong. Mr. Speers had what we call "irritated heart." Indigestion and dyspepsia completely upset the stomach. Poisonous gases were formed which swelled the walls of the stomach and pressed against the heart.

"Fruit-a-tives" immediately strengthened the stomach, insured sound digestion and regulated the bowels. There were no more noxious gases remained in the system, and the heart was no longer irritated. Then the pain and fluttering stopped.

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in two sizes, 25c and 50c. If your dealer has not both, write Fruit-a-tives Limited for both.

TEMPERANCE IN CANADIAN WEST

Manitoba Leads in Advancing the Cause—The Views of Rev. H. S. Magee.

(Montreal Witness.) That the temperance cause in Manitoba is in a very promising condition is the opinion of the Rev. H. S. Magee, field secretary of the Methodist church for temperance and social work, who has reported on a tour of the Prairie Province in the interests of the Local Option campaign.

Mr. Magee not only found the temperance people well organized, but was greatly struck with the large number of men who were not "totalitarians," but who were sick and tired of the barroom and the treating custom and who were going heavily support to the veto movement.

Another striking manifestation of the campaign was the sympathetic attitude of business men and the realization that the liquor trade is a parasite which robs every other business, and that every other business is bound to be helped by the removal of the barroom.

Mr. Magee found no party feeling in the campaign. He had heard that some liberals were a little shy because the recent amendments to the liquor law had been brought in by the Conservative Government.

This could be said, and he had met many liberals who were warmly sympathetic to the amendments in point of fact were practically those promised by the Liberal party in the last election.

Mr. Magee regards the Manitoba local veto law as better made by the way, than local option as commonly misapplied as the best of its kind in the Dominion, whether considered from the standpoint of theory or practice.

Still, of course, the friends of temperance do not consider it a finality, the object of the movement being not merely to adopt the veto in this or that municipality, but rather to demonstrate the desire of the people for something entirely different from the present system.

Without being an ultra prohibitionist, Mr. Magee might spend a lot of money, and put up a bitter fight. He considers that the only possible question is with respect, not to the sentiment, but to the practical activity of those who profess to be friends of temperance.

The very strength of temperance sentiment in the province is indeed a source of danger because of the apathy of many who might assume that others would do the work for them.

There is a little more than 26 3/4 miles of railroad in the United States for every 10,000 inhabitants.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WRIGHTS WHO SEEM TO HAVE SOLVED THE AERIAL NAVIGATION PROBLEM

Young Aeronauts' Long Quest For Success—After Years of Study and Sacrifice They Seem to Have a Practicable Machine—Story of Their Efforts When the World Called Them Cranks.

Although there have been occasional more or less successful flights for man, it is probably fair to say that the aeroplane experiments of the last seven years have been more convincing to the public at large, always sceptical as to the practicability of aerial navigation, than all the efforts of the preceding years put together.

The heroes of the week have been the two young Americans, Orville and Wilbur Wright, one flying in his aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., before a committee of army men, and the other at Le Mans, France, in a similarly-constructed machine. A few years ago the Wrights were regarded, except by a few privileged witnesses as belonging to the imaginative class of cranks devoting their time to a dream; when Orville Wright remained in the air for two minutes more than one hour at Fort Myer, on Wednesday of this week, and increased the time to sixty-five minutes on Thursday, achieving at times a speed of nearly a mile a minute, he was hailed far and wide as the foremost living aeronaut, with a genuine solution of the problem that had baffled scientists through the ages.

So much has been written about the Wrights, silent and modest though they have been about their studies of the air, that it is hard to separate the true from the fanciful. One fact, however, stands out in regard to their success. It has been the result of careful scientific investigation, tireless zeal in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties, and not the caprice of luck or the outcome of dare-deviltry. The Wrights are students not adventurers. Their profession, which began as their pastime, has been pursued with serious aim, disregard for heroes and indifference to public applause. Today the governments of the world are clamoring for an opportunity to get their ideas.

Recently, in taking out patents in France, the brothers made public most of their measurements and details of their machine; but they say they have no fear of an appropriation of the designs, on the theory that they have retained their heads enough technical knowledge of the invention to render its successful copying impossible for any one who has not given the same years of hard study to the subject that they have given.

WORK IN THEIR BICYCLE SHOP.

In appearance, Orville and Wilbur Wright would pass for some of the boys in some inland city, and that approximates what they were before their entrance into the flying field. Their profession, which was inherited means, they used to have a bicycle shop. As boys they have been fond of mechanics, and they drifted into repair work. They built bicycles, too, buying the standard pieces from large factories and putting them together.

From childhood they had experimented with kites, but there had been no thought of seriously studying aviation until twelve years ago. Beginning their work on a small scale, with the purchase of all the books on the subject as a starter, until they were familiar with the achievements of Lilienthal, Moilland, Chanute, Professor Langley, Sir Hiram Maxim, and the other names in the history of the aeroplane division, they finally undertook to make a flying machine. That was when they still made bicycles. Since then they have built many aeroplanes, each an improvement on the other.

One must hear the Wrights describe their slow progress in order to realize the hugeness of their task. Between machines, there were months of research and study. They found that nobody had yet formulated properly the action of air currents against surfaces of different shapes, placed at different angles; that the slightest variation of the angles or curves of a flying machine's wing meant new and hitherto undreamed-of complications for the aviator; that they tested many times the effect of the wind upon each kind of aeroplane, each size of tail or rudder, each weight of propellers and machinery. They met winds of various force, sailed against and with them, and studied the effect of stray gusts and steady blow upon their machine under every conceivable condition.

Time and again they discovered that some supposedly established theory of their predecessors must be laid aside as ridiculous. They were, in short, exploring a region in which every so-called fact had been only half verified, every conclusion largely a guess, and each achievement a basis for erroneous deductions.

Without attempting to enter into the technicalities of aeroplane building, it is not hard to see that the Wrights had cut out for themselves a lifetime work. They began serious study in 1896, and experiments four years later. Until a very few years ago, while building and repairing bicycles, they regarded the aeroplane game as a diversion and spent in its pursuit only what earnings they could afford to spend for amusement. It was after they became confident of success that they retired from their busi-

ness and decided to devote their time exclusively to aviation. In the meantime, after several experiments at Dayton, they got down to real tests on the sand hills eastern North Carolina as early as the fall of 1900. The machine of that year, although they intended to fly in it was not up to expectation, and they had to sail it like a kite at the end of the small boy's string, urging its movements from the ground, with nobody aboard. In the next three years experiments were repeated annually, and by 1903 the aeroplanes succeeded in remaining up in the air a minute at a time. A power machine, with motor and propellers, was tested near the close of 1903. It stayed up about a minute, and travelled nearly 900 feet. This was the first flying machine that had ever raised itself by its own power with a man in it.

The next two years' flights were at Dayton. Occasional reports in newspapers, the public heard of them, but generally in half-scoffing way. They were not taken seriously beyond the circle of the Wrights' intimates. In Dayton, as the brothers have often recalled good-naturedly, most people called them cranks. Yet real machine was making real ascents in the town at close intervals, and so great was the efficiency attained that before the end of 1905 the operator of the machine was able to travel in curves, rise or descend almost at will, and remain in the air several minutes consecutively.

At last, whether anybody else believed it or not, the Wrights were sure they had a practicable flying machine. They built several of the type in 1906. The first public experiments, however (and they were unofficial), were at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, last May. Then, for the first time, the nation seemed to take the Wrights seriously.

On May 6 they started out with a short flight. Five days later it was estimated that the machine made a speed of forty-one miles an hour for a distance of about a mile. On May 14, following other successful flights, the flyer was smashed after a trip of five miles in about seven minutes.

The following table of their May flights was prepared later by the brothers:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Distance, Time, Velocity. Rows include flights on May 8, 11, 12, 13, 14.

On two of the flights of May 14 a passenger was taken along. The second attempt of the machine to carry two persons was successful, and in the trip of 3 miles and complete circle was traversed.

That ended the Wrights' flights until the next season appears in France, near Fort Myer. Wilbur made his first ascent at Le Mans on August 8, a little more than a month ago, and remained in the air 1 minute and 46 seconds. On August 10 he flew 1.24 miles in 1 minute and 42 seconds. Two days later he was in the air 6 minutes and 25 seconds. Then there was a mishap to his machine, and on last Sunday and Monday the ill-fated machine was destroyed.

Delaware's claim to the world record was short-lived, however, for Orville Wright smashed all the records with his Wednesday and Thursday performances at Fort Myer—first 57 minutes in the air, and later 62 and 65 minutes.

MEN OF FEW WORDS.

The Wright brothers are silent, business-like men. Both are tall and rather slender. Orville wears a black mustache and has some hair, but not much. Wilbur has no mustache, and his hair is almost bald. They look the part of students, if one goes beyond their rather shabby dress and their hands, cumbered by mechanical work, with traces of machinery grease generally visible upon their faces. They are remarkably alike, in manner and appearance. Wilbur was born on Jan. 16, 1867, and Orville on Aug. 19, 1871.

Something more than a year ago they had a visit to New York. They had heard of a prospective prize for aerona-

ut achievements, and, while they did not care to enter a race, they needed the money. That was before they made their plans to sell their machine to a government, either the United States, or if this country did not want it, to foreign power.

After some searching here, they found the officers of the Aero Club of America. The officers were surprised—and at a loss how to entertain the inventors, for the Wrights wanted to do nothing but talk air-flying. They wouldn't smoke at the time, they wouldn't drink, they wouldn't eat. They wouldn't smoke at the club. They wouldn't eat in a social hall. After interviews that seemed fruitless for both sides, they went away from New York as quiet as they had come.

What impressed those who met them then, or afterward at their testing grounds in North Carolina, was their unbounded confidence in the success of the flying machine. Said Orville to a New York interviewer:

"We are not wealthy men, and we have not years of work and study into this machine. We have withdrawn from all other business and given our entire attention to the flying problem. We have succeeded. We also believe that we are the only ones who have succeeded in solving the problem, with something that is worth a good price or isn't worth a penny. The public can't see what we see, and we don't care. We know what we have got."

At Kill Devil Hill, when any one tried to drag from one of them the story of their experiments, the task was difficult, not because the brothers objected to the public having a general knowledge of their work (they had not any fear of infringement of patents, as they said that the main part of the secret was in their heads), but because they simply did not know how to talk glibly. If the questioner was persistent enough, however, he got the information. Speaking on one occasion about the need of patents, the brothers said:

"Patents don't protect, but we can protect ourselves. You see, we feel that our machine is the only one of its kind in the world. Others might get our machine as a gift and still be unable to fly. And by the time these others have duplicated our machine and learned to fly, we will have progressed a step forward. At least, that is the way we look at it."

When the Wright machine is ready for a flight it is placed on a track. A cable holds it in position. The engine begins to work and the propellers to revolve as the operator takes his seat. The cable is loosened and the machine glides ahead. When the aeronaut moves the front rudder the car lifts itself into the air.

There is but a slight sense of motion, and but for the wind against the flying operator's face he would be conscious of no speed at all. As first they began to fly, experience is disconcerting, and one is too much perturbed to see clearly the ground below, but after a few moments one is able to fly, very object is easily discernible. The machine turns this way or that, according to the lowering of the right and left wings.

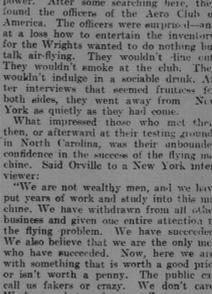
When the aerial car descends again to earth, it lands with a very slight bump, and so easily does it glide to rest on its skid that there is no shock. The following was a description of the machine recently formulated for non-technical persons by one of the Wright brothers:

"The machine consists of a box-like frame four feet wide, seven feet long, and seven and a half feet deep, made of spruce and pine. At the center and front is a front rudder, a feature which we introduced, and which has proven so valuable to the old method of a rear rudder.

A Convincing Experiment

Dr. Sabouraud of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, inoculated a rabbit with human dandruff germ, and "in between five and six weeks," says the official report of the Pasteur Institute, "the rabbit was completely denuded, in fact it had become entirely bald."

This experiment proves that dandruff is a contagious disease due to the presence of a microbic growth in the sebaceous glands of the scalp. It also proves that unless the formation of dandruff is stopped—by destroying the dandruff germ—that it will lead to falling hair and incurable baldness.



NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Is the Original remedy that kills the dandruff germ, and its success in the treatment of dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair is of times little short of marvelous. Send for booklet. Two sizes 50c. and \$1.00. At Drug Stores. Send 10c. in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Dept. N. Detroit, Mich., for a sample. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 915.

E. CLINTON BROWN Special Agent APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS

WHAT HAS MADE THE SUN SO RED

How Scientists Explain the Phenomenon of Recent Days—Great Solar Eruptions and Forest Fire Smoke.

Why is the sun so red, and the moon so tinged with copper? More noticeable, perhaps, is the fact that the temperature and humidity are running peculiarly high for the season, while the days, as a rule, are hazy and gloomy. It all is conducive to speculation, and is discussed among all classes with more or less enlightened intelligence. The explanations closest at hand come from the astronomers and meteorologists, and give recognition to the common theory that the forest fires are contributory to the unusual atmospheric conditions. Astronomers, however, readily connect the situation with the present solar activity commonly referred to as sun spots, which the general public has seen evidence in an exceptional frequency and brilliancy of auroral displays.

Northern lights have occurred so often in the last three weeks that they have attracted much attention, and even the layman has suspected some connection between them and the colored veil that seems to be drawn over the sun and the moon. Of course, there is no authority for assuming any relationship between these auroral displays and the forest fires, though the two may bear joint relation to the atmospheric conditions. Naturally the theory that the forest fires have created the atmospheric condition which give tribute to the conditions now observed in New England. But New England has had great fires of her own in the last few weeks and certainly has sent up a large proportion of the smoke that is suspended in the air.

Those who have taken an interest in this subject may remember the awful days in August, 1883, when the Krakatoa in the East Indies broke into its fiercest eruption and for a number of days was hurling its interior into the air. The local dust created then, fine as flour, was blown all over the world, and the only explanation ever found for the red sunsets of those days. That dust had the same general effect of interfering with the radiation of solar impulses as is attributed to smoke; hence it is to be expected that the smoke from the forest fires will cast its veil over the sun and moon and give them the same appearance that they sustain from the local dust.

The sun spots are exerting their influence on the temperature and it is significant that the temperature is high all over the country at the present time. John Ritchie, Jr., of the Boston board of health, has been a close observer of the phenomena of the last two or three weeks. He says that two or three groups of spots were noticed by astronomers, these spots representing tremendous disturbances on the sun, such as comes in cycles of 11 or 12 years. In places favorable for observation the auroral displays, or northern lights, usually attending the solar eruptions, have been particularly beautiful. The aurora borealis has been of the highest tint of red, silver and green, and has been seen in New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. At times it has been observed to cover the whole horizon. Such displays are likely to be repeated for some time.

In the center of the machine at the top of the tail and lower framework is provided with a surface of strong cotton cloth.

"With the wheel arrangement the French did it dangerous to effect a landing on smooth ground with the machine traveling at a rate of more than ten miles an hour. With our skid we can land safely on any ground, other than absolutely hilly ground, while our machine is traveling at a rate of fifty miles an hour without any particular danger to the machine or the persons operating it."

"In the center of the machine at the bottom is a small double-wheel truck, which, running on a monorail, is used when the machine is acquiring speed enough to leave the ground. The monorail is easily movable in any direction.

"The machine weighs about 800 pounds, and in addition to its own weight, including a four-cylinder motor of between 25 and 30 horsepower, devised and made by us, can carry two men and fuel enough to drive the machine 300 miles. It can carry enough fuel, with one man aboard, to travel 80 miles."

STEAMER RAMMED ON WAY TO ST. JOHN

The Ocland Collided With the Regulus Near Sydney—Big Hole Stare in Her Bow.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 18.—A serious accident occurred this afternoon off Cranberry when the S. S. Regulus and S. S. Ocland collided. The Regulus rammed the Ocland badly. The weather was wet and hazy.

The Ocland was heavily laden with 9,000 tons of coal for St. John, N. B., while the Regulus was light and coming in to load the St. John's Newfoundland. The Ocland received a severe ramming, making a hole in her port side about ten feet square and filling No. 3 hold with water. It was found necessary to fill the starboard tank and she made the best return voyage to the company's pier.

The Regulus' bow was badly damaged and she put into North Sydney for repairs. The owners of the Ocland have already commenced proceedings against the Regulus, claiming \$25,000 damages.

MURPHY TO GO WITH LAURIER

New Cabinet Minister Will Accompany the Premier on His Tour of Ontario.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Joseph D. Morin, a city letter carrier, was this morning sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary for theft from the mails. Morin pleaded guilty to stealing two registered letters containing a total amount of \$850.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it was announced today, is going into the county of Russell to speak for the prospective candidate, Charles Murphy, K.C. The time and place have not yet been fixed but it will likely be the next day after the Cornwall meeting. Mr. Murphy will likely be sworn in next week and will join the prime minister at North Bay next Friday and take part in the entire Ontario tour.

Dense smoke is interfering seriously with the shooting at the school of musketry at Rockcliffe. Should present conditions prevail the team match, arranged for tomorrow, will have to be called off.

W. L. Scott, local master in chancery of the retiring secretary of state and brother of D'Arcy Scott, who has been appointed to the railway commission, has resigned his office and will resume law practice in the city.

Two more divorce cases have been listed for next session. The petitioners are Mrs. Hope Drinkie, of Winnipeg, and Frank Parsons, of Westbourne, Manitoba.

There is more catarrh in this section of the county than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore require constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A match race between J. Carter's De McGreggor and Allan Agar's Bessie P. will take place at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon on Moosepath track. The race will be for 800 yards, best two heats in three. It has been observed to cover the whole horizon. Such displays are likely to be repeated for some time.

Fred Braggi, aged 18, of San Jose, carried by a young woman to jump into a balloon's cordage, ascended over 6,000 feet and alighted uninjured.

Does it Make a Difference?

THICK or THIN—best of tissue, heavy "book" of carbon, or both—it's all the same to the Automatic Paper Feed of the New Model.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter FLEXIBLE, SELF-ADJUSTING—Three pressure rolls at front, four at rear of platen, work independently and grip the paper as a unit.

WRITES AT EXTREME EDGE—Top bottom sides. Auxiliary pressure rolls in Paper Feeders do the trick. Drop paper into place and re-advance platen—that's all. No jockeying for position.

Soulis-Newsome Typewriter Co., Ltd. Maritime Dealers. J. ALFRED CLARKE, Sole Dealer. Globe-Atlantic Building, 147 Prince William Street.

WILSON'S FLY PADS. One packet has actually killed a bushful of flies. Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and GENERAL STORES. 10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

The gigantic sale of... at Waterbury & Rising's Union Street Store. In the Tak of The Town.

DOWLING BROS., The Largest Retail Distributors of Ladies' Coats, Jackets and Blouse Waists in the Maritime Provinces.

A Complete Showing of New Fall Dress Goods

Our Stock of Black and Colored Dress Goods is now complete, comprising all the latest weaves and colorings, Venetians, Broadcloths, Panamas, Poppins, Taffetas, Shadow Stripes, Serges, Chevots and Striped Suitings in two and three tone effects.

Venetian Cloths, all new colorings at 55c, 60c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.10, 1.25 yard.

Broadcloth, made from the best quality of wool, all colors, \$1.50 yard.

Chevots, an excellent wearing fabric for costumes, all colors, \$1.00, 1.25 yard.

Suitings, in two and three tone effects, heavy make, all the latest shaded stripes, very stylish for suits at 75c, 90c and \$1.25 yard.

Neckwear in every variety. We are receiving daily shipments of Ladies' Neckwear, all the latest Novelties, Gibson Collars in Silk, Chiffon, Lace and Lawn, also Embroidered Linen Collars and all colors and styles of Ladies' Bows.

Dowling Brothers 95 and 101 King Street

A Customer's Reasonable Wish is This Store's Pleasure

Dykeman's

Newest Designs in Coats for the Fall

We have a large range of these Coats for ladies and children at most reasonable prices. They are very handsomely designed and come in all colors—blue, black, brown, green, fawn, etc. The plain Broadcloth Coats are mostly in vogue, but there are a few kerseys and a sprinkling of tweeds.

Great Bargains in Allover Lace for Waists

These waists, which are so much in vogue, now can be had at just one-half price, and no one who wishes to have a lace waist should let this opportunity pass. The prices range from 15 cents a yard up to 45 cents, regular prices being from 30 cents to 90 cents a yard.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 59 Charlotte Street



Exhibition Visitors

are invited to examine our showing in up-to-date

FURS, HATS and CAPS

Stoles, Throws and Muffs in Mink, Sable, Squirrel and Persian Lamb, jackets in Persian Lamb and other Furs trimmed and untrimmed on hand and made to order. See our

New Fall Stiff Hats (Champlain) Anderson & Co. 55 Charlotte St.

The Summer is Ending

And in a few weeks more the need of Blankets will be plainly felt. We are better prepared than ever before to supply your needs in this particular and a critical inspection of our stock is invited.

Shaker Blankets, White or Gray, 10-4 size, \$1.10 per pair

Do. do. do. 11-4 size, \$1.25 per pair

Do. do. do. 12-5 size, \$1.65 per pair

White Wool Blankets, weight 5 lbs., \$2.65, and \$3 per pair

Do. do. do. 6 lbs., \$3.25, 4.25, 5.75 per pair

Do. do. do. 8 lbs., \$7.75 per pair

S. W. McMACKIN - 335 Main St., N. E.

For Rent

Our office 54 Prince William Street under Bank of Montreal.

Great Bargains before removing to our new store now occupied by Mr. S. W. Scammell on Charlotte Street.

Davis Bros. Reliable Jewellers 54 Prince William St.

The Boston Dental Parlors

Full Set of Teeth \$5.00 Best \$5.00 Gold Crown in Canada. Gold Filling \$1 up. Silver Filling, 50c. up. Bridge Work, \$3 and \$5. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain, 10 cents. Sole right to use the famous Hale Method. Finest Dental Apartments in Canada. None but Experts employed.

CONSULTATION FREE Office hours, 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Care pass our door every five minutes. Dr. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor

THIS EVENING

Exhibition closes—Living Horses and other attractions—At the Nickel—Motion pictures, illustrated songs and Humano Co.

LATE LOCALS

St. John Exhibition, September 12th to September 19th.

Norwegian coal steamer Dacona, sailed early this morning for Port Moresby from this port.

Registrar Jones reports five marriages during the present week, also 19 births eleven males, eight females.

Several truant boys were summoned to appear in court today by Truant Officer McLean failed to appear.

Norwegian barkentine Heron sailed this morning for this port for Kilmuir, Ireland, with a cargo of deals.

Battle line steamer Matines, Captain Wright arrived at Gibraltar last Wednesday from New York via Marseilles.

Rev. S. W. Anthony will address the temperance meeting in the Every Day Club tomorrow evening at 8.30 o'clock.

New York sugar refiners yesterday afternoon announced an advance of ten cents per cwt. on all grades of refined sugar.

Canadian schooner Annie M. Parker, Captain Duffy arrived at Las Palmas, September 5th, from this port with a cargo of lumber.

Miss Manning will sing at the evening service in Exmouth street church tomorrow. Her selection will be "One Day Nearer Home."

Grand opening of Paris patterns and millinery novelties Tuesday and Wednesday, September 22 and 23, 1908. J. & J. Masson, 81 Charlotte street, St. John, N. B.

The C. P. R. suburban train between St. John and Wolford will be withdrawn after today. The suburban traffic this season has been heavier than ever before.

James Fleming is the third of the carriage drivers to be reported by the police for violating the by-law prohibiting the standing of unemployed vehicles on streets other than the north side of King square. Officer Ross made the report.

Zion Methodist Church, Rev. James Cross, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock. "The Laymen's Missionary Movement." Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30. Evening service at 7 o'clock. "An Open Door." Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8. Strangers are cordially invited.

Among the Sackville people who attended the St. John exhibition this week were the following—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hower, Mrs. W. A. Gass, Senator and Mrs. Wood, A. W. Bennett, Edgar, Ager, Chas. Siddall, C. W. Fawcett and Norman Fawcett.

Last night a horse attached to a carriage driven by Harry Gorman became frightened by a car at the corner of King and Charlotte streets and swerved into Medley Croft, flinging him to the ground and passing over his leg and arm. His ankle was quite badly injured and his arm was bruised.

Fifteen deaths were reported at the office of the board of health for the week ending today as follows: Inanition, heart failure and cholera infantum, two each; uremia, enteritis, senility, pneumonia, endocarditis, gastro enteritis, heart disease, malignant disease of spleen and tuberculosis of intestines, one each.

The Temple of Honor will hold their annual church parade tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m. They will march from Alexandra Temple Hall, Main street, via Main, Mill, Union and Brunsell streets to Russell street Baptist church, returning via Brunsell, Sydney, south side of King square and Charlotte streets to Victoria Temple.

POLICE COURT

James Walker, aged 19, who was arrested by I. C. R. Policeman Purcell, charged with stealing passage on train No. 25, said he came from Sussex, but was a native of this city. Fifteen cents was the limit of his financial resources.

William Turner, aged 22, was also taken into custody on Friday, by I. C. R. Policeman Purcell, of Halifax, who is detailed here during Exhibition week, and the accusation preferred against him was common vagrancy in loitering about the depot, for a period extending over four days.

The accused told his honor he came from Boston last May and during that time he had been sleeping on a tug boat but when arrested he was picking up crusts of bread in the waiting room and informed the officer that he boarded on Bond street. On investigation this statement was ascertained to be false.

Walker was liberated a fine of \$30 being allowed to stand against him. It is believed that the prisoner is a deserter from the regiment at Halifax but this he denied.

Turner was also released on condition that he leave the city immediately. Mary Ward forfeited an \$8 deposit for drunkenness. Thorpy Olson, Pliert Kuskan, the former two Finns, Fred Hutton and William Foren were fined \$4 or 10 days. Foren was before the court recently for wife beating and this morning he attempted to confer with the magistrate, but was rebuffed with "Don't speak to me at all."

THE PEKIN POOR RELATION.

(Everybody's Magazine.) "You are pushing me too hard," said Wu Ting Fang to a reporter in San Francisco who was interviewing him. "You are taking advantage of me. You are like the Pekin poor relation." "One day he met the head of his family in the street. "Come and dine with us tonight," the mandarin said, graciously. "Thank you," said the poor relation. "But wouldn't tomorrow night do just as well?" "Yes, certainly. But where are you dining tonight?" asked the mandarin, curiously. "At your house. You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me tonight's invitation."

H'E'D BE ONLY HALF ASLEEP. Five-year-old James was temporarily deprived of the use of one eye by a painful sty. As night approached, he said to his mother: "Mamma, I'll have to go to bed early tonight, because I haven't got but one eye to sleep with."—The Delimitator.

PERSONALS

Leo McInerney has gone to Charlotte-town, P. E. I., to commence his studies at St. Dunstan's College. On Wednesday he was presented with a dress suit case by his friends.

George M. White and wife of San Antonio, New Mexico, is registered at the Victoria.

Madeline Perry of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in the city yesterday.

W. C. Hunter of Sussex is a guest at the Royal.

Sheila Lynde of Albert county is a visitor to the city.

H. Green, manager of the Digby branch of the Standard Nova Scotia, is in the city on a vacation.

J. A. Goodwin, proprietor of Goodwin's Hotel at Weymouth, N. S., has returned to his home.

LARGE SHIPMENTS FROM CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

The grain question still appears to be making its mark in the minds of those connected with United States ports. Syren and Shipping, in its last issue has the following comment:

"The steady increase in grain shipments from Montreal at the expense of New York and the other American ports on the Atlantic seaboard has been causing considerable alarm in business circles in these ports, and matters have come to a head, a conference having recently taken place in New York between a committee representing 25 steamship companies and the Trunk Line association. On behalf of the former, it was pointed out that while, since June 1, Montreal has sent to London about 12 million bushels of wheat, not a single bushel has been shipped from New York; and the amount sent to the United Kingdom from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore was a mere 100,000 bushels all told, out of a total of 8,57,031 bushels. This state of things has arisen owing to the action of the railways serving Montreal in lowering their rates to 312 cents per bushel in order to compete with the water traffic from lake ports thence. The rate from these ports to American centres, on the other hand, was fixed at 212 cents, which accounts for all the trouble. The remedy proposed by the steamship committee is the prevention of the carriage of wheat by rail into Montreal, but whether this drastic proposal is likely to come to anything remains to be seen. Probably the railroad companies will have something crisp to say on the subject."

WEDDINGS

Lomax-Potter

Norman Pettie Lomax, of Lepreau, N. B., was united in marriage to Miss Dorcas Potter, of New Bedford, Mass., at the Germain street Baptist parsonage on Tuesday last, the 16th. The pastor of the church, Rev. W. W. McMaster, officiated at the nuptial knot. The ceremony took place at 2 p.m., and Mr. and Mrs. Lomax left immediately after for their home at Point Lepreau.

Rutherford-Horsman

A very happy event occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Horsman, of Hoyt Station, Sept. 8, when their second daughter, Miss Olive Rutherford, was united in marriage to Oliver Rutherford, of Westfield. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. Perry, was witnessed by a number of the immediate friends of the bride and groom. The happy couple left on the 9 P. E. for a bridal trip, after which they will reside at Westfield.

OBITUARY

Mrs. William Burnside

Frederick, N. B., Sept. 19—(Special.) Mrs. Burnside, widow of the late William Burnside, died last night at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. King Hazen. She is survived by one daughter, Miss Fanny Burnside, professional nurse. The deceased lady was a sister of the late Hon. John A. Beckwith and a maternal aunt of Premier Hazen. She leaves one sister, Mrs. J. King Hazen, and three brothers, Harry and Charles W. Beckwith of this city; and A. G. Beckwith, of Halifax.

REQUESTED NOT TO SING.

(Brooklyn Life.) Recently the manager of a fashionable summer hotel received complaints from several of his best patrons that the occupant of a certain room on their floor kept them awake at nights with his incessant and night-piercing snoring. The next day the manager sought out the objectionable snorer, who happened to be a stranger of foreign renown, and acquainted with the situation.

"What I snore night!" exclaimed the snorer, bristling at his captivation. "Do you know who I am?" "The great German basso!" "Well, then," rejoined the hotel manager, "kindly refrain from singing tonight."

If you want to dress up for the Exhibition, you are ready to save your eyes, prices that are within reason and with a quality of goods that you can be proud to wear. You can avoid the crowds at the box office by getting your admission here. With a \$3 purchase a ticket may be had free. Children's admission with \$2 purchase—C. B. Pigeon, corner Main and Bridge streets.

Four carloads of Winter Port Coal arrived to-day for Gibbon & Co.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification.)

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING WILL BE held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 22nd and 23rd at J. Morgan & Co., 252 Main street, North End.

WANTED - AT ONCE WOMEN TO make white bread at home for Woman's Exchange, 47 Germain street.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM BRANBY Point, a pair of boots, one of which was at both ends; painted white. Suitable reward for information. G. W. COOK, 1919-21 street.

WANTED - GENERAL GIRL IN SMALL family. Apply Mrs. FRANK F. FAIRWEATHER, 179 Duke street.

WANTED - GIRLS FOR GENERAL work. Sleep home at night. Apply MISS HUNTER, 31 Sydney street between 6 and 8 p. m.

POOR SALE - SPRING SLOVEN, AT 234 Craigie avenue. Call after 4 p. m. 1902-3-25

LOST - LADIES' GOLD HUNTING CASE which was on me on Germain street, Thursday morning. Finder please leave at T. Jones day morning. Finder please leave at T. Jones day morning. Finder please leave at T. Jones day morning. 1917-9-21 Office.

BUY GRITZ 5lb. Bag 25c.

Visitors To The Exhibition Will Do Well To Call And See Our Exhibit of General Dry Goods. Ladies' Ready to Wear Garments and Men's Furnishings. Dress Goods of all kinds and Newest Styles, 25c yard to \$1.75. Waists in Great Variety from 10c to \$1.00 yard. Flanellette, Velours, Eider and French Flannels from 10c to 80c yard. Cloths for Ladies' and Children's Coats in Frieze, Beaver, Kersey and Blanket Cloths at Lowest Prices. Ladies' White Wear of all kinds, Corsets etc. Ladies' Underknits in Satene, Moireen, Featherlik, Heatherloom Silk etc. 98c to \$6.00. Ladies' and Children's Coats for Fall and Winter all the Newest Colors and Styles. Ladies' Skirts from \$2.00 to \$10.00 the best Values in the City. ROBERT STRAIN & COMPANY 27 and 29 Charlotte Street

Give Us An Opportunity to show you our stock of New Fall Suits and Top Coats. It's the best there is—no question whatever about it. We'll gladly leave it to you to judge if you will only take the trouble to look. Men's Suits \$5.00 to \$20.00 Men's Top Coats \$6.75 to 16.00 AMERICAN CLOTHING HOUSE, 11-15 Charlotte Street, St. John.

New Souvenir China Royal Doulton Wedgewood Jasper View and Arms Ware W. H. HAYWARD Co., Ltd. 65, 67, 69, 91, 93 Princess Street

All Visitors Are invited to call on our Phonograph Department and hear the latest Edison Records. Thousands to choose from. W. H. THORNE & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BROADCLOTHS The FALL VOGUE OF ALL THE LOVELY MATERIALS FOR COOLER weather Broadcloths are unquestionably the leaders. Weavers, finishers and dyers have so diversified the patterns, qualities and colorings that they coincide admirably with all the fickle fancies of Fashion. We have them all. New Stripe Broadcloth Suitings, for price and finish the finest shown in years. 46-in., at \$1.10. Black and White effects, Brown and Black, Navy and Green, Brown and Light Brown, Myrtle and Sage. Stripe Imperial Broadcloth, 58-in wide at \$1.70 yard. Shadow Stripes (two shades of Green), Shadow Stripes (Green and Grey), in Shadow Stripe (Brown and Dark Tan), Black and White. Novelty Stripe Imperial Heather Cloth, 58-in., at \$1.20 yard. Two Tone Stripes, Sage Green, Brown, Myrtle Green, Navy, etc. Stock Now Complete. A Splendid Time to Make Selection Before the Big Fall Rush.

European Novelties in Exclusive Dress Patterns DRESS GOODS DEPT., GROUND FLOOR IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES OF ST. JOHN Ladies' Home Journal Patterns UNQUESTIONABLY THE WORLD'S VERY BEST Manchester Robertson Allison Ltd.