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NO. 77.

CUSHING PULP MILL SALE POSTPONED

Supreme Court Orders This in Order to Bring About a Settlement

Petition for Winding Up the Company Adjoined to September 15--Chief Justice Tuck Says the Company Should Not Be Destroyed by Dissensions, and Advises Litigants to Come to Terms--Judges Barker and McLeod Coincide and All Parties Consent to the Arrangement.

Fredericton, June 15--(Special)--Arguments in re the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, before the full court were concluded this afternoon. At the conclusion of the argument the attorney general the chief justice stated that the court, entertaining a very decided view that the parties ought to effect a general settlement of all matters in dispute, he desired counsel to suggest a date to which the proceedings should be adjourned.

In stating the decision of the court, the chief justice said it was earnestly to be desired that the parties should give and take, until a reasonable settlement resulted. It was a very great pity indeed to have the company torn by the dissensions of the parties when it was abundantly evident the works were capable of earning very large profits, probably upwards of \$80,000 a year.

On the one hand one party was endeavoring to have the works sold under the decree of foreclosure, while the other was endeavoring to have the winding up of the company effected through the agency of liquidation proceedings.

MONK WANTS DUAL LANGUAGE IN NEW WESTERN PROVINCES

Moves Amendment to Autonomy Bill to That Effect--Conservatives Charge That Labor Gazette is a Partisan Paper, and Savage Attack is Made Upon Deputy Minister King--Senate Kills Union Label Bill.

Ottawa, June 15--The Union Label Bill is as good as defeated. The first clause was knocked out at the senate committee today, and the bill was left in committee.

In the house today Mr. Foster presented a memorial of the Toronto district labor council, asking that amendments to the labor law introduced last session be re-introduced, and passed into law at the present session.

N. S. MASONIC GRAND LODGE ENDS SESSION

Officers Elected and Installed Steps Taken to Found a Home for Indigent Members.

Sydney, N. S., June 15--(Special)--The 40th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, held at the installation and election of officers. Charles R. Smith was elected grand master and D. H. Campbell, deputy grand master.

Attack on Labor Gazette.

In an item in supply for the labor department and the Labor Gazette, A. B. Ingram made a bitter attack on the Labor Gazette and labor department. He said that extra numbers were circulated in London during the recent election.

I. C. R. Contractor's Request Refused.

Ottawa, June 15--(Special)--H. G. McDonald, contractor, wants an extension of time to the last of November for the completion of the Miramichi bridge to Hillsboro. The minister of railways has been obliged to decline this.

THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HERE TO STAY

Legislators and Educationists Strongly Impressed by Work at Kingston

Premier Says Government Would Not Have Macdonald School Close for Want of Support--His Prizes Awarded, But Task Difficult--Cheering Addresses by Governor, Ex-Governor and Others--A Delightful Day and Very Instructive Outing.



THE KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

This was a real letter day for them, represented by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Macdonald, Miss Wainwright, Miss Eitz Northrup and Miss Lyon.

REJECTED SUITOR THREATENED TO MURDER GIRL

Such is the Charge Frederickton Young Woman Makes Against George Riggs

Attorney General Pugsley Orders Another Inquest to Be Held on Woman Found Drowned Near Kingsclear--Other News of the Capital.

Another Inquest Ordered on Woman Found in River.

The identity of the woman found in the water at the boom at Councillor Cliff's shore at Kingsclear, about fourteen miles above here, remains unestablished. Coroner McNally has received a telegram from the attorney-general, instructing him to go to Kingsclear and hold an inquest, and if necessary to have the body interred.

The Gathering.

But little idea of the attendance was had until all the pupils were together. Then the 175 made a splendid impression. Visitors from the surrounding districts were arriving in large numbers and the assembly hall was thronged.

A Warm Welcome.

The arrival at Red's Point, two miles from Kingsclear, was made about 10 a. m. and the vans had not arrived until 11 a. m. and the party started to walk until 11:30 a. m. The drive was most enjoyable.

Canada Atlantic Road Improving Train Service

Ottawa, June 15--(Special)--Commencing Sunday the Canada Atlantic Railway will greatly improve its passenger service both east and west of Ottawa. Eight new trains will be put into operation.

D. W. Hamilton, Principal of the School.

The platform was occupied by the Lieut. Governor, who appeared in his Windsor uniform, the premier and members of the government, J. D. Hazen, Chancellor Barron and the chairman, Dr. J. R. Inch.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Probably the Middle of August Before Plenipotentiaries Meet

Japs, Unwilling to Meet in Any European Capital, Agreed as a Compromise on the American Town--Peace Protocol Likely to Be Signed and then Armistice Declared--Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Avellan, Heads of Russian Navy, Resign Under Fire.

Washington, June 15--America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington as the location of the peace conference marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace in the Far East.

When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chiofo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected.

Japan Wanted Chefoo.

Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only logical solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the acceptance by Russia and Japan of President Roosevelt's proposition that they consent to consider the question of peace, Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty and Japan indicated Chefoo.

There the subject rested for 48 hours. Finally Japan declined to consider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any Oriental city. Washington then was suggested as a place at which the belligerents could meet on neutral ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences.

As a means of facilitating the negotiations, the president suggested that the international arbitration tribunal and the location of the first general arbitration conference called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

Further consideration of the subject developed the practically unalterable objection of Japan to any European capital, and particularly to The Hague, believing that it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence; and for a similar reason she declined favorably to consider Geneva.

Until today, however, Japan's irreconcilable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely. At a conference with Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, had with President Roosevelt today, he conveyed to the president the Japanese government's final refusal to consent to the holding of the conference in Europe.

Minister Takahira reached the executive offices at 10:45 a. m. and was ushered at once into President Roosevelt's private office. He remained in conference for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having important previous engagements with the president, were waiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of notable importance.

Minister Takahira bore from his government the president's denial to deny himself to all callers, until the conclusion of the conference. As he left the White House, the Japanese minister declined to discuss the situation in any way except to indicate that the negotiations were proceeding favorably. He added that negotiations of this character constituted "a long journey."

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference, it is probable, if precedent be followed, that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. It has not been learned yet who will be authorized by the Russian and Japanese governments to arrange and sign the protocol. The negotiations regarding it probably will be conducted in Washington and it is regarded as likely that the respective diplomatic representatives of the belligerents will sign the document on behalf of their governments.

It will be necessary, in accordance with customary diplomatic procedure, for the Russian and Japanese governments to confer for special authority upon those to whom it is entrusted the duty of making the protocol.

When the protocol was entered into between the United States and Spain in 1898, it was signed in the office of President McKinley in the White House, by Justice Day, then secretary of state, on behalf of the United States, and by M. Jules Cambon, then ambassador of France, on behalf of the kingdom of Spain.

In this instance, it is regarded as scarcely likely that the peace protocol will be signed either in St. Petersburg or Tokio. While it would be practicable to arrange for the making of the protocol at some other European capital, it is believed to be certain, inasmuch as the negotiations for peace, which seem now to be approaching a conclusion, were initiated by President Roosevelt, the protocol will be drafted and signed in Washington.

It is too early yet definitely to announce what arrangements may be made here for the holding of the conference. It is the custom for the government at whose capital such negotiations are conducted to provide a suitable place and to furnish the plenipotentiaries with adequate facilities for the transaction of their business. It has been suggested that a suite of rooms in the state department be fitted up for the accommodation of the plenipotentiaries, but some doubt has arisen as to whether sufficient accommodations could be provided there in view of the already crowded condition of the department. Another suggestion was that provision be made for the conference in the library of congress. As yet, however, little consideration has been given to this phase of the situation.

President Roosevelt is gratified that the arrangements of a preliminary nature have been completed without undue friction. He would have preferred that the conference be held at The Hague, although the selection of Washington, naturally, is complimentary to him personally and to the American government.

It is not expected that the selection of Washington will interfere materially with the summer plans of the president. While no definite arrangements have been made, it is regarded as quite likely that he will come to Washington from Oyster Bay to receive the plenipotentiaries when they assemble, after which he will probably return to Oyster Bay. Officially this government will have little to do with the negotiations between the representatives of the two powers.

It is well understood that the Japanese government will not make known prior to the assembling of the plenipotentiaries the terms on which she will be willing to conclude peace. The Japanese emperor is known to desire that, when peace is concluded, it shall be coupled with reasonable assurances of its permanency. Among well-informed diplomats it is believed probable that Japan's terms, once they are stated, will be regarded by the world as reasonable and likely to be acceptable to Russia.

If refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by President Roosevelt to the Russian ambassador, it is believed that the Russian ambassador would do all in its power, which it properly might do, to afford the plenipotentiaries of the two governments comfortable and convenient facilities for the transaction of their extremely important duties. Other details of the conference which lasted half an hour, were withheld. Neither the president nor Ambassador Cassini, after the interview, cared to discuss for publication the nature of their conference.

Conference Not Till Middle of August. In view of the selection of the seat of the conference, it is expected that within a few days at most, Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely also that coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. While the date is not so important a detail as the place, it is of particular concern, especially at this season, not only to those who are actively participating in it, but also to diplomatists generally, who are accredited to this capital.

A mid-summer conference anywhere, so prolonged as a peace conference is likely to be, is not regarded with entirely pleasant anticipations. It is indicated, however, that the proposed conference is scarcely likely to be convened before the middle of August, and perhaps, not until a later date. It may be July first, possibly a little later, before the arrangements for the conference are completed.



INTERCOLONIAL DEFICIT WILL BE ABOUT \$2,000,000

Hon. Mr. Emmerson Attributes It to Hard Winter and Increased Wages

Minister of Railways Declares There is No Way to Make Both Ends Meet--Raise in Rates Likely in Future, But That Will Not Even Matters--Employs Receiving \$750,000 More Than Previous Year--Haggart Charges Mismanagement, and Declares Government Wants to Get Rid of the Road.

Ottawa, June 14--(Special)--The committee went into supply on the Intercolonial estimates. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he had several times hinted to the house that he was likely to have a deficit to report. He was now prepared to say that his worst fears had been realized. He could not give the exact amount, but estimated the earnings would be less than the expenses by \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000.

He regretted to have to make the announcement, but it was capable of explanation. The Intercolonial last winter had an experience with a winter, the like of which had never been known in the maritime provinces. The Intercolonial, in common with the other railroads of the maritime provinces, had been practically tied up for two months. During that time the candle was burning at both ends. The expenses of operation were doubled and trebled by storm after storm and the same agencies which increased the expenses put down the business of the road and its financial returns to almost nothing.

This was true of both the Intercolonial and of the P. E. Island railways. On the latter the returns for the first nine months of the present fiscal year fell off \$11,957, and during the same time the working expenses had increased \$65,289 over the same time in the preceding year. On the Island railway the cost of removing snow and ice last year had been about \$11,000, and this year it had increased to \$27,775.

Wages increased \$750,000. Besides the great expense occasioned by the storms of last winter, the levelling expenses of the road had been increased by a general advance in the pay of the I. C. R. employees. In some cases the increase amounted to fifty per cent. This did not mean that the wages of the Intercolonial were now higher than on other railroads, but that they had in the past been lower.

The increase merely meant the levelling up of the Intercolonial rate of pay to the standard of other railroads. The government was not paying an exorbitant, but a fair wage. The increase in the wages amounted to about \$750,000 on the railway year. As a result of the wage increase and a small increase in the number of the employees better results were being obtained from the staff. This was particularly noticeable in the mechanical department, where the number of men had been increased twenty per cent, and the output of work in some cases as much as a hundred per cent.

Last year, from sixteen to eighteen passenger coaches were passed through the car repair shops. This year the number ran from twenty-nine to thirty. Sixty-six per cent more locomotives were passed through the repair shops during the previous year. This increase in efficiency was due to a reorganization of the shop system, which involved the increasing of the staff twenty per cent, and the increase in the pay of the old hands. The result was satisfactory.

Revenue showed increase for nine months. The chief loss in the operation of the government system of railways was on the Intercolonial. It was not due to a falling off in the revenue. In fact the revenue of the system of the first nine months was a few thousand dollars greater than

The increase of deficit cannot go on from year to year. In the maintenance of way departments there was an increase of \$22,938 in nine months ending March 31, the largest item of increase being \$129,941 for snow and ice, and \$67,000 for sectionmen, being an increase in wages.

In the mechanical department in the same period there was an expenditure of \$3,019,482, an increase of \$621,563, one item of increase being \$81,000, in the wages of drivers, firemen, etc. He could say that at no time was the rolling stock in better condition.

In the traffic department there was a deficit of \$145,447, including \$38,942, an increase to station employees and an increase to trainmen of \$162,008. There was a total deficit from these items of \$949,038, which added to the deficit of \$1,000,000 in the year, made a total shortage of more than \$1,800,000.

Two ways of reducing the deficit were open--higher freight rates, or better equipment to reduce the cost of carrying freight. For past year the I. C. R. had been short of motive power to the extent of 75 engines, and today they should have at least 100 additional engines to measurably handle the traffic of the road. They were also short of cars. Nevertheless he believed that the railway is the greatest asset Canada has.

"Would you be willing to extend it?" asked W. F. MacLean. "All my moves have been in the direction of extending it," replied Mr. Emmerson.

Haggart Charges Mismanagement. Hon. John Haggart said that a more laudible statement never been heard in the house than that which the minister of railways had made today. He had been told that the large expenditure made year after year on capital account would make the Intercolonial Railway a self-supporting concern. He contrasted the present position of the railway to that which it occupied in 1898 when its accounts were balanced and recalled the prediction that the road could be made self-sustaining.

Mr. Haggart criticized the statement given by Mr. Emmerson, and contended that payment of \$3,135,000 in cash on capital in order to earn \$6,200,000 was evidence of bad management. And he contended that the Intercolonial was not a commercial success, but that military considerations influenced the location of the line on the North Shore of New Brunswick. Canada had built the Intercolonial on a non-commercial route and had banded a short line competitor to it in the C. P. R., across the State of Maine. The people of Upper Canada should remember that if the maritime provinces had the Intercolonial they had the canal system constructed for their benefit.

I. C. R. Rates Will Have to Be Raised. The rates on the Intercolonial were low but these low rates had been induced in many cases by the presence of water competition. They were not for the benefit of the people of the maritime provinces only. The whole country benefited by them. However, the Intercolonial local rates were from 25 to 50 per cent lower than the local rates charged on railroads in other parts of Canada. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that he thought in many cases these rates were too low and would have to be raised not only for the benefit of the road but for the benefit of all interests.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that he believed the Intercolonial had passed the stage when it would be possible to make both ends meet. The rates have been practically fixed and though it might be possible to raise them some, it would not be possible to meet the increasing cost of operation occasioned by the increasing scale of wages. It was always possible to increase the wages but not to reduce them.

W. F. MacLean--Why not? Other roads reduced the pay of their men. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that might be possible on other lines of railway, but not on government lines. They had not yet been able to apply the remedy which was being applied to the other lines, and he was not sure that the people were more sensitive than the increase of rates on a government railway. People say "That's our railway, and we will run it in our interest." People in the west would not appreciate that feeling in respect to the I. C. R. Free canals were used as an argument for lowering freight rates on the government railway. He naturally stood measurably condemned as the administrator of the railway for the last fiscal year.

Some Details of the Deficit. He wanted the people to look at the facts. If there had been any mismanagement or extravagance he would have had to know of it. The question of rates would have to receive attention at an early date.

The road at the present time was greatly overmanned, said Mr. Haggart, who went on to explain how, when he took charge of it as minister of railways, he found a surplus of labor employed and at once got down to staff and against reduction, the people of the Maritime Provinces did not want to have rates increased and wanted the road to be run economically.

Mr. Haggart said that there was no necessity for increasing freight rates on the Intercolonial railway, to make receipts and expenditures meet. There ought to be a better showing. Whatever Mr. Pottinger was ordered to do, he would carry out, but if the instructions to the manager were as they ought to be, the result would be entirely different. The position of affairs was alarming. The minister of railways did not say what he was going to do about running rights on the Intercolonial. Mr. Haggart said the whatever was done, would be for the benefit of the G. T. R. There was no excuse for the deficit the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Mr. Cloran said that he would ask the members of the government if they had received any information about the elections in London and North Oxford.

Hon. Mr. Scott, said that he had not received any official information.

Hon. Mr. Perley said that he had been informed that banners had been used in the London election, bearing the words "Vote for the King" and "Vote for the Pope" and the pope won. He twisted Senator Domville into his cables to the Emperor of Japan, congratulating him on his victories of the Japanese, and advised him to cable to the Pope and tell him that in the light in London, the Pope beat the king.

Hon. Mr. Domville defended his action in cabling to the Emperor of Japan, and proceeded to give an instance of an occurrence during an election contest. At Kings, New Brunswick, when an image of the Virgin Mary was brought out to fight against him, when he was interrupted by Hon. Mr. Perley, who demanded that the place where this occurred should be named.

Hon. Mr. Scott suggested that the question should be asked privately, and Hon. Mr. Lougheed, having called attention to the fact that there was nothing before the house, the matter dropped.

Railway. Some experiment should be tried on the management of both roads to make ends meet. S. Barker said that it was a waste of time and money in discussing the statement of the minister of railways. The I. C. R. had more engines per mile than any of the other leading roads of the country.

W. F. MacLean said that as a friend of public ownership he expressed the sentiment of the minister of railways. He considered that the minister should bring down a business statement. What the House expected was the minister getting lower rates and a better service yearly. Public ownership succeeded elsewhere and under sound business administration it would succeed in the Maritime Provinces. The government ought to make the experiment and if this were done, the I. C. R. would pay. A Shaughnessy, for instance, or a Hays should be got to put the experiment in force.

Mr. Ouler said that the deficit on the Intercolonial was charged to capital account and that was not a mistake.

Mr. Fielding replied that this was an entire mistake.

Borden Thinks Remedy Should Be Found. R. L. Borden complained that the minister of railways had not been able to suggest any remedy for the Intercolonial's chronic deficit. The government had predicted the improvement of the road would be made by the extension to Montreal had been made the basis of similar predictions. Yet the road had lost heavily and at that, during a time of great prosperity when the extension to Montreal was earning handsome dividends. There should be some way found of putting the road on something approaching a paying basis.

E. B. Ouler said the country had been spending a great deal of money getting the road into first class condition. Its equipment had been increased, but the earnings had not increased. As the business was not growing there was no justification for the construction of expensive new depots and similar luxuries. He over present goods were replaced and should be charged to revenue and not to capital account.

There was a long discussion as to what paying basis the road should be charged to capital account.

The vote was held pending the production of some papers relating to the Murray Harbor branch.

A vote of \$1,238,500 for the National Transcontinental was passed with the understanding that the matter should be discussed on the supplementaries.

Votes for harbors and rivers were passed.

A LUCKY GIRL. Saved from Deadly Disease by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N. S., "I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong today. I have my usual good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least thing would make me faint, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate and I would feel as if I was in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After I had taken a half dozen bottles I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on my usual work. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping as pills too soon, and I began to feel as if I was in a worse condition than when I first began taking them. I then called on a well known doctor, and after examining me he told me how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. I told him to continue for me, saying I could not stop in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping as pills too soon, and I began to feel as if I was in a worse condition than when I first began taking them. I then called on a well known doctor, and after examining me he told me how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. I told him to continue for me, saying I could not stop in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping as pills too soon, and I began to feel as if I was in a worse condition than when I first began taking them. 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FROM ALL OVER  
NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, N. B., June 13.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, was held here this afternoon and evening and considerable business of importance was transacted. The directors present were Hon. A. G. Blair, Dr. Stockton, J. L. Black, C. A. Fawcett, Senator Thompson and W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P.

Grammar school, 1; superior, 1; class 1, 2; total, 4. The examinations will be in progress until Friday.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, June 11.—The funeral of the late W. Clarke Robinson, whose death occurred a few days ago, at his home at Chemical Road, took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, N. B., June 13.—A special meeting of the ratepayers of Dalhousie was held in the court house last evening to elect a commissioner to replace Dr. Ferguson who has resigned.

lumber companies and the water question. Hon. J. C. Barberie objected to the vote being taken on the assessment of 1903, as the ratepayers had not paid their taxes.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, June 13.—The weather of late has been damp and cold with occasional frosts at night which has done some damage to the apple trees and small fruits; the grass crop in this section is promising well.

HARCOURT.

Harcourt, June 10.—Miss Annie MacPherson is back from Pictou.

The Methodist Women's Missionary Society, the Sunday school and the choir, Miss Margaret Goldsmith, who next week will leave for Vera, Assinibois, was presented with an address and three beautiful golden souvenir spoons.

ROTHESAY.

Rothestay, June 13.—The friends of Mrs. H. Yandall will regret to hear of her illness. Mrs. Yandall is in the 83rd year of her age and has usually enjoyed good health.

MONCTON.

Moncton, June 14.—The annual meeting of the Moncton Hospital Board was held this evening when reports of the year's work were submitted and officers elected for the ensuing year.

number of deaths occurring in the institution for the twelve months was five, including three suicides who were fatally injured. The showing made by the institution was very satisfactory to the hospital board and the citizens generally.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, June 12.—Bishop Barry, of Chatham, arrived in Grand Falls on Saturday accompanied by a Monsignor. They are the guests of Rev. Father Order. They are the guests of Rev. Father Order.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, June 14.—Two Deplorable Fathers will conduct mission in St. Gertrude's church, Rev. F. J. McMurray, pastor, on Sunday, June 25, and continue for the week.

while James Sullivan, of Sullivan Bros., was best man. Immediately after the nuptial mass the happy couple took the early train for St. John and other cities. The presents to the bride were numerous, and costly.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 13.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. directors last night Secretary Monte submitted his resignation to take effect in September 1903.

AMHERST.

Amherst, June 13.—W. H. Sheaton, who has for twenty years been a resident at Springhill Mines, in which place he was manager of the Nova Scotia Telephone office, left today for Strathcona (Alberta).

Norton, June 13.—E. Myers has begun work on the new Temperance Hall on Church street.

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DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION

—PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY



Mrs. Eva Bartho, 123 1/2 St. John Street, New York City, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go through it. Now in a changed woman, Peruna cured it; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I needed an operation so much. I am today in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years." — Mrs. Eva Bartho.

It is not a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. Doctors who many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one has had but this remedy to great relief in the past year.

If all women who are suffering with any form of female complaint would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

order of the evening. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes leave on Monday for Houlton, which is to be their future home.

Dr. Hannay Gets a Position

Ottawa, June 13.—Dr. James Hannay will spend the summer in Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick examining historical documents and collection of papers for the Canadian archives department. He will begin with the Nova Scotia papers at Halifax about July 1st.

The Demand for  
**MANITOBA FLOUR**  
Has Been Steadily Increasing in the Maritime Provinces  
The People Find That it is More Profitable to Purchase Flour Made From Manitoba Wheat  
**KEEWATIN**  
"FIVE ROSES" FLOUR  
Is the Best Flour Made From Manitoba Wheat  
It is Manufactured by the  
**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED**



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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1905.

LONDON AND NORTH OXFORD

There is no cause for surprise in Tuesday's bye-elections. The country was not fired by the school issue to the extent one might have supposed by reading the more excited Ontario newspapers which opposed and defended the government in this contest. Mr. Hyman's very small majority in the general election led to the belief in some quarters that he might be beaten in London; and certainly if Protestant London had been on fire over the school business, he would have been beaten. But when he ran before Mr. Hyman was a private member and there was a general election in progress. Yesterday he had the added prestige of a great sportsman, and his party friends could more readily concentrate in supporting him, having no fences of their own to watch in other districts. Mr. Hyman's majority is greater by 300 than it was before, a margin that will suffice. Mr. Gray says money beat him. It may be assumed that neither party lacked campaign funds. The salient fact seems to be that the issue which was expected by the opposition to move the people so deeply that they would forget party lines did not so affect them. This is the more significant because the constituency is overwhelmingly Protestant.

The late Mr. Sutherland used to have immense majorities in North Oxford. Mr. George Smith, the successful government candidate, had not the advantage of Mr. Sutherland's portfolio and personal popularity. Besides one may well believe that the fight in his behalf was not as thorough as that made to elect the new minister in London. North Oxford, as a matter of fact, was regarded as a safe Liberal seat and the size of the majority does not greatly matter.

Educational matters in Ontario are in no way affected by the Atkinson bill, but that measure provided most of the campaign material and there was some heavy fighting during the closing days of the campaign. Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Mulock, Oliver and Paterson, Mr. Walter Scott and many other Liberal members spoke in both constituencies. Mr. Horden, Mr. Foster and Premier Haultain made speeches in support of Messrs. Gray and Wallace, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, a member of the Northwest Legislative Assembly, fired some unusually hot shots in their case.

Already, as the despatches show, the result is differently interpreted by winners and losers, and each side gives its own explanation of the manner in which it was achieved. The seats were Liberal and have remained so. This is the fact that remains.

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE

Some curious views on riches and rich men recently expressed by Rev. Dr. Francis I. Patton, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, attracted more than usual attention because they were regarded as a contribution to the discussion of "tainted money." But Dr. Patton says he has no patience with talk about "tainted" riches. "I think," he says, "that one can do just as much good with tainted money as with any other kind, and perhaps the doing good with it is the best way to remove the taint." But while he is not a socialist, and believes that fortunes are necessary in these days, Dr. Patton is by no means satisfied with the very rich or with the attitude of the churches toward very rich men, before and after they die. Many very rich men, he thinks, are selfish, and too ready to believe that they have discharged their full duty to their fellows, whereas they have done little or nothing commendable. For example:

"The man that I particularly object to is the cold blooded, right livingascal who grinds the face of the poor under the cloak of the law and by the sanction of custom accumulates a great fortune, and in doing it goes just as near to the prison gates as he dares." But when the rich man comes to die, then what? During his life he knew what his neighbors say about him and he knows what they say about him. But when he dies the minister will discourse on his domestic virtues. The minister will tell how, in an unusually busy and arduous life, the deceased found time to be good and kind to his family; that he kissed his children every night; that he contributed liberally to the church and to worthy charitable organizations. But the minister will probably neglect to say how the deceased millionaire ground down his employees, how he paid starvation wages and got everything he could at the market price or as much under it as possible."

Dr. Patton does not say in what way the minister can improve upon these "comforting" funeral orations. The common practice, it is said, is to avoid personal-

ties when the late lamented is not a wholly satisfactory subject for post-mortem eloquence.  
A practical reporter asked Dr. Patton just what complaint he had to make about the present millionaire methods of benevolence. The answer was an old one: "I would like to see them spend some of their money while they are making it. I would like to see the poorly paid clerk moderate salaries; employ a few more moderate salaried employes; receive a little more practical attention from their employers. That appears never to enter the calculations of the rich merchant or manufacturer. For instance, and this is a case that occurs thousands of times over every year, there is a poorly paid clerk say, in some commercial establishment, the head of which is a millionaire. This poorly paid clerk, who gets \$15, \$20 or \$25 a week, as the case may be, has possibly and probably a wife, with three children, and quite likely the wife has consumption. That clerk's struggle in life is absolutely heroic. Does he get any help in his hard path of self-denial and privation from the rich employer? Not a bit of it. The rich employer may know, and probably does, all about the clerk's daily problem of existence. And what does he do? Why, he gives him \$10 at Christmas, and with that little gift the rich employer's heart swells up with the great pride of good doing and he pats himself on the back to think how generous and thoughtful he is. Possibly it never occurs to him that his miserly \$10 is not a drop in the bucket of the clerk's needs. What would it do toward supporting the three children for the year or how many doctor's bills would it pay in the struggle to save the wife's life? That is the kind of benevolence—that infrequent, set and miserly benevolence—that does not suit me."

He pointed out, too, that while many men give vast sums to good causes or praiseworthy institutions, and are highly lauded for it, they really make no great sacrifice in giving, since the gifts do not impair their fortunes or cause them personal privation or discomfort. "It does not suit me," he said, "that a man should make a great fortune and then try to square himself by giving large bequests to charitable institutions. I would like to see him give some of it away while he is making it to the poorly paid people whom he employs. That would be a much more real and effective benevolence than endowing institutions or swelling the funds of organized charity." The critic admitted that the temptations of the rich were very great, and that to advise as he did, must go on striving to make men use to a higher standard and to practice honesty, benevolence, thoughtfulness and humility.

"WE REGRET TO REPORT"

After telling of a thriving business and fat dividends, the report of the president and directors of the St. John Street Railway Company reviews the recent campaign waged by the city to secure fair play from the company, and employs the familiar phrases "regret to report" and "view with alarm." This part of the report is worth printing in detail. It follows here: "We regret to report that the city of St. John, having applied to the provincial legislature for certain important modifications in the charter rights of this company, has succeeded in imposing upon us important changes in the matter of maintenance and care of the streets upon which this railway is operated, much to the company's disadvantage. We view with alarm, which must be shared by other companies doing business in this province, the action of the legislature in so enacting a charter which gives them as much as they want, and which, in our opinion, must have the effect of seriously damaging the credit of present and future enterprises in this province; but we trust that on serious consideration by the government, the modifications will be annulled. The city, fully realizing their obligations to this company, entered into a contract dated December, 1897, running for ten years, under which instead of maintaining the streets the company pays a fixed sum. This contract has two years still to run, and the modifications imposed upon us do not take effect until it expires, by which time we hope, as we have stated above, we shall be relieved from these new obligations."

THE G. T. P. ROUTE AGAIN

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondent intimates that there is contention between the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members of Parliament over the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific through this province. "It is understood," he writes, "that the New Brunswick representatives are not disposed to accept the route for the National Transcontinental across the centre of New Brunswick, which the surveyors have reported as the shortest. This is the route which the late F. B. Wade, chairman of the commission, and all of the Nova Scotia members, favor. It is a direct line across the centre of the province, and is the shortest to Moncton, and consequently to Halifax. The line would run about twenty miles to the north of Chipman, which point a branch line would have to be built to get a connection with St. John. The New Brunswick members claim that the selection of this route would involve the construction of the road through a rough and non-productive portion of the province. Their chief objection is that the port of St. John would be sidetracked in favor of Halifax, as it was when the Intercolonial was constructed along the north shore of the province."

Proceeding, he points out that the Valley route, according to New Brunswick men, would give a shorter route and better service than the line favored by the late Mr. Wade. It is to be expected that the Nova Scotia members will favor the short route to Halifax. That is human nature. But if the purpose of this road is to carry freight to tidewater, St. John must be considered by the engineers rather than Halifax, for St. John is the nearest port, and there is no sense in hauling freight part of the way to "side track" St. John and then to neglect the purpose for which we are to build the road. The utility of the line as a freight carrier argues against any proposal that would sidetrack the country's natural winter port. The main plan—politics aside—should be to find the shortest way to St. John with easy gradients. No doubt the New Brunswick members have emphasized this idea.

WHAT IS COMING NEXT?

What was said of the Intercolonial in the House yesterday is calculated to attract much attention, in the Maritime Provinces particularly, not only because of the staggering bulk of the deficit disclosed by Mr. Emmerson, but also because the shape the entire discussion assumed suggests that some wide change of policy with respect to the government road may be contemplated. The minister presented a large budget of dismal facts with the frankness of a man who desires to get the worst over. There was no apparent disposition on the part of his colleagues to lessen the effect produced by his figures and his forecast, or of the obvious criticisms passed upon the situation by the opposition. The country will naturally ask about the size of the deficit to be expected when another road has lessened the Intercolonial's through business. For though increased wages and an unusually severe winter certainly do account for much growth of the oper-

ating expenses, business was not exceptionally bad, and though there may be less snow to contend with next winter the pay envelopes will not be fewer or leaner.  
What is to come next? The people of these provinces, as Mr. Emmerson says, will not welcome an increase in rates. They will remember the canals for which they help to pay, more or less cheerfully, and will say that the purpose of the people's railway is not to make money, but to give an adequate, high-class service at a reasonable rate. There is reason in that. It will not now be either popular or practicable to raise the rates to the standards of the C. P. R. or the Grand Trunk for the purpose of showing a surplus. But neither will it do to enter upon a period of deficit beginning this year with a million and a half or two millions and rising by a million or two yearly hereafter.  
Few, perhaps, are ready to embrace the opposition theory that there is a set purpose to diminish the value of the I. C. R. as a national asset in the eyes of the people of Canada. Few are prepared to believe there is any purpose, not yet disclosed, to throw the road overboard and permit some company to acquire it.  
But this year's showing, and the frank pessimism, not to say helplessness, of the Minister of Railways in discussing the present and the future, will convince many that the future of the Intercolonial is to some degree uncertain. Further evidence of the government's attitude with respect to it will be interesting.

"CAPT. MAHAN ON TOGO'S VICTORY"

Two features stand out in Captain A. T. Mahan's review of the Battle of the Sea of Japan, prepared for Collier's Weekly as the earlier reports came in—his decision that the last great sea fight has upset no well-founded theory of naval warfare, and his frank acknowledgment of Nelson's influence upon modern naval tactics. Before the battle Captain Mahan steered wide of even implied comparison of the ability of the seamen of Russia and of Japan. After the battle he cannot do so. "At the beginning of any inquiry into the lessons derivable from the Battle of the Sea of Japan," he says, "we are met, I fear, by the conditions which must be plainly enunciated, at whatever expense to national respectability, that there has been no approach to equality in the efficiency of the opposing ships' companies. For this inferiority on the part of the Russians there may be good reasons, which will transpire later; but the fact remains, and it can not be modified or color all deductions which may be made." His admiration for Togo is unstinted. The Japanese battle left him no chance to suggest improvement.  
Captain Mahan, as usual in his articles, refers frequently to Nelson. He mentions the similarity of Togo's battle signal to that at Trafalgar, and coming down to the fact that Togo struck the head of the enemy's column he says: "This would tend to precipitate the confusion into which the Russians fell, and would bear out Nelson's counsel, which the exigencies of the moment may justify in repeating." He also mentions the superior in armored vessels on the whole, though with fewer battleships. Indeed, the larger numbers of the Japanese increased their ability to combine to advantage; for, for the possibility of combination increases with numbers. This, if accurately inferred from the instance before us, sounds again the warning, continually repeated, but in vain, that in distributing fleet tonnage regard must be had to numbers, quite as really as in the size of the individual ship."

He does not believe submarines were employed at all by the Japanese. The fight, in his opinion, leaves the importance of the battleship undiminished. The torpedo boats are still the cavalry of the sea—"rounding up and completing the destruction of the foe already decisively routed." In daylight against ships unimpaired by gunfire, the torpedo boats are ineffective, and even at night "unfledged" battleships, manned by untrained seamen who keep their heads, will in the long run suffer from torpedo attack only in the same proportion as any military force suffers from other incidents of war. Let it be mentioned also that the torpedo vessel, from the delicacy of its constitution—a box of machinery and of the narrowness of its coal supply, will always be more numerous and efficient in home waters. This advantage in this case fell to the Japanese, and it may have contributed to determine Togo's choice of position. This particular consideration shows that, in the broad view of naval policy, the function of the torpedo vessel is defensive, although its local action is offensive."

Brains on the quarter deck and in the conning tower, and gunfire, "preponderant in weight and rapidity—in its own actual volume and the skill with which it was handled"—these gave victory to Japan. "And," says Captain Mahan, "the Japanese have deserved the fulness of their triumph."

NOTE AND COMMENT

What are Admiral Smith's chances of making Vladivostok?—Toronto Telegram, June 12.  
They seem to have been good.

Kuropatkin was to dictate terms of peace at Tokio. Japan is likely to dictate them at Washington. In the words of a popular playwright, "You never can tell."

The crowds who rush to catch the break-o'-day express on the I. C. R. avoid the excessive heat of these June days, anyway. The Railway Record (Moncton) and the Moncton Transcript continue to say the summer schedule is a good one. So it is for Moncton.

Mr. Gower Cleveland, who has become an Equitable trustee, says men who use trust funds for their own profit should be looked upon as other thieves are. Meantime so conservative an authority as the Wall Street Journal asks if Mr. Ryan and his associates have gone into the Equitable business for the good of their health.

The Royal Arcanum situation fills more

ably, Washington seems by all odds the best place in sight.  
It is said the plenipotentiaries cannot well come together for a month or more, and it is suggested that Oyama may isolate Vladivostok or cut off Liveness in the interval. A more reasonable view would seem to be that hostilities are over. The latest precedent—the Spanish-American war—argues for a cessation of fighting pending the meeting of commissioners to fix upon terms. Much might be done by Oyama within a month; but the Russians could hold Vladivostok for that period, and Japan's willingness to discuss peace at this time would seem to indicate her belief that she is already in a position to dictate such terms as will safeguard the interests to protect which she went to war a year ago last February.

That all will be smooth sailing when the plenipotentiaries begin to discuss terms is by no means likely, but an agreement is practically inevitable. As the New York World says:

"The insinuation that Russia may be only playing for time conflicts with any common-sense view of the situation. Russia can gain nothing from the few weeks that will be consumed by preliminary negotiations. A new navy cannot be constructed in a month or two. The capacity of the Manchurian railway will be no greater by Aug. 1 than it is now. Foreign bankers will be no more willing to make new loans than they are at present. There are no facts to indicate that Liveness will be in better condition to fight a decisive battle with Oyama than he is today.  
"The war is over. Peace negotiations may be prolonged. Russia may haggle over Japan's terms. Appeals may be made secretly to other governments to induce Japan to modify some of her demands. Russian diplomacy will exert itself to the utmost to save something from the wreck. But it is evident that St. Petersburg is prepared to make peace. The rest is a matter of detail."  
Russia will find it difficult to avoid a satisfactory settlement. The world is disposed to regard Japan as having fairly won the right to ask for much and get it. Japan will see to it that she does not face another war for her national existence in a hurry.

AT KINGSTON

The meeting at Kingston Thursday brought together many men whose influence and attainments make them valuable friends of any good cause, and the impression created by the day's proceedings at the Macdonald school is a most pleasant one. The meeting proves that the value of the Macdonald schools is recognized, and that they are to have a fixed place in the esteem of the people and of the provincial government. The Lieutenant Governor's praise of Sir William Macdonald and of Governor McClean for their well-directed generosity will be echoed generally throughout the province.

Premier Tweedie, whose interest in education is both warm and practical, directed attention to the importance of such studies with the history of this country and about the early history of Great Britain, or of Greece or Rome, than about the great events which followed the discovery of our own country and its settlement by our fathers. The history of our own land contains many stirring and inspiring chapters, and to see that every scholar knows it well should be a part of the duty of all teachers. The Premier's intimation that the government has a friendly eye upon the future of the Kingston school is a welcome one. It is to be hoped that this fine institution whose worth is becoming known will command steady support among the people who are fortunate enough to have it at their doors. If we may judge by the nature of yesterday's meeting there is no reason to fear that the institution will lack appreciation or money in the growing years to come.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)  
ments for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries finally are completed.  
Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberation for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than are the movements of the armies on the battlefield. It will require at least a month for the negotiators of the two governments with their respective staffs to come together, the distance from Japan particularly being so great that a shorter time scarcely could be allowed. In view therefore, of all the conditions and including in the equation the factor of unforeseen delays over matters of minor consequence, it seems quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August or the first of September.

Russia Knows Japan's Terms

St. Petersburg, June 15.—5 p. m.—The secretary of the Japanese legation at Paris is quoted in an interview sent by the correspondent at the French capital of one of the local afternoon papers as expressing confidence that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan will lead to peace.

Vienna Report About Jap Peace Terms

Vienna, June 15.—The opinion prevailing here is that the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan will eventually prove successful. This is based primarily on the belief that Japan will meet Russia more than half way, making unexpectedly reasonable demands. Certain intimations have been received here that Japan's terms are substantially as follows:

First—The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea.

Second—The return of Manchuria to China.

Third—International control of the Eastern Chinese railroad.

Fourth—Regarding Port Arthur, the strategic value of this fortress has been over-estimated and it is said that its ultimate disposal will not give rise to any controversy.

Fifth—It is not thought that Japan will demand the demolition of the fortifications at Vladivostok.

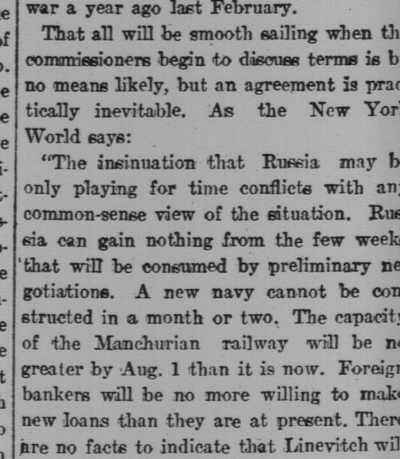
Sixth—The surrender of the island of Sakhalin will not be demanded by Japan.

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space daily in the newspapers. Insurance Commissioner Cutting, of Boston, is quoted as saying: "They have not got their rates high enough even now. There are other orders contemplating a change and they have all got to do it, for they have finally come to realize that present conditions are not permanent." And the Boston Journal adds:

"The discussion about rates has caused the insurance authorities to consider anew the question of the fraternal benefit orders, and at least one other organization will probably be compelled to make a substantial raise in their rates in the near future. The commissioners claim that they will all have to do the same, as the present conditions are not permanent."

A Chicago trade journal prints comparative statistics showing the extent of building operations in all the principal cities of the United States for the month of May of this year. Winnipeg is included in the list and is the only Canadian city for which statistics are quoted.

City	May 1905	May 1904	Gain
Winnipeg	1,250,000	1,238,500	11,500
Detroit	2,912,112	2,847,447	64,665
Buffalo	801,400	839,439	38,039
Chicago	1,361,250	1,279,333	81,917
Detroit	1,968,500	1,970,000	1,500
Indianapolis	788,960	722,000	66,960

The American cities for which figures are quoted all greatly exceed Winnipeg in population.

WASHINGTON SELECTED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

St. Petersburg, June 16, 2:15 a. m.—Japan, it is understood, has signified that she would name "three exalted personages" as plenipotentiaries and specific information here points to the Marquis Ito, president of the privy council; Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Marshal Yamagata, chief of the general staff, as these plenipotentiaries.  
It is regarded as certain that two of Russia's representatives will be Baron Rosen, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as ambassador at Washington, and M. Nelidoff, ambassador at Paris. The name of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, continues to be mentioned, but there is no evidence that the emperor will give him a brief to conduct negotiations.

Rothessay News

Rothessay, June 14.—Invitations are out for the closing exercises of the college year for the Rothessay College for Boys. They will include on Sunday, June 18, service in St. Paul's church, Rothessay, at 3 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. G. B. Scovil, D. D. The preliminary athletic sports will be held on Monday, June 20 and at 10 a. m. on June 21 the final athletic sports will be started and continued at 1:30 p. m. Lieutenant Colonel White will inspect the college cadet company at 3:15 p. m. same day and at 4:30 the presentation of prizes for scholarship and athletics will be made. The closing addresses will follow and appropriately end the 14th collegiate year.

Peter Campbell and family will reside upon the Campbell Point road this summer. They have rented the pretty residence of Edgar Vincent.

The head of the Kennebecasis island is as popular as ever this year with suburban residents, and this is in spite of difficult communication with the mainland. Rev. Mr. Mathers and his boys from the Angus M. O. asylum are located upon the smaller island and for some time have been energetic in putting in the usual crop of vegetables.

The golden rule is not lived up to by those residents of Rothessay who have made a dumping ground of the bank upon Salmon Creek hill and the collection of trash and other stuff deposited there without leave or licence is not appreciated by those who live nearby.

The girls school at Netherwood will have its closing exercises Tuesday, June 20.

Pinery—"I met Brown just now; he looked fairly gloom. What's the matter with him? A note gone to protest?"  
Brown's Clerk—"No, they've sent him word that his note is overdue, and he has gone to protest."

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OLD BUNCO GAME TRIED ON ST. JOHN MERCHANTS

C. E. MacMichael and E. W. Slipp, As Well As a Montreal Man, Asked to Become Guardian of Castilian Girl, Their Relative--Big Sum in London Bank an Inducement--Similarity of Letters Rather Gives Away the Scheme.

What looks very much like the old "bunco" game of the prisoner in the Spanish castle, the wealth which cannot be reached without help, the charming daughter for whom a protector is sought, was attempted in St. John last week. Charles E. MacMichael has received a long letter written in the Castilian language, dated at Castle fort of Barraças, May 26, and addressed to "Mr. Charles MacMichael, 125, St. John Street, Main street, has also received a letter in the same terms and style. What seems to establish it as a swindle game beyond doubt is the similarity of the letters except in the name of the one addressed, and the fact that a letter in precisely the same terms, dated at the same place only one day later than that received by Mr. MacMichael, and with the name of the writer's "dead wife," name changed to Gardner, has reached a Montreal man. It is signed identically the same way as the one received here. The letters read as follows: "Castle Fort of Barraças, 26-5-1906. Dear Sir and relative--Having not the honor to know you, but for the references which my dear wife Mary MacMichael, your relative, gave me, who mentioning the individuals of our family, praised the honesty and good qualities that distinguished the address myself you for the first time, and perhaps the last one, considering the state of my health, explaining to my sad position, and requesting your protection for my only daughter, 12 years of age, I keep as a prisoner in the College of Barraças. "Being a secretary and treasurer of Cuba, Martinez Campos in the last war of Cuba, and desiring the confidence of such illustrious gentleman, placing my capital in public bonds, trusting, so that I might make a brilliant position for my daughter, whom I love with passion, since when her mother died, now my fortune increase fast, what was wanted by my father, and I have been happy, but my protector, who could not succeed in making his company to Barraças, and not being in my power to see Cuba, ruled by an adversary politics, I joined the army in behalf of the Emperor, but as we were victims of the greatest treason, I was obliged to flee with my money, valued to \$25,000, twenty and nine thousand.

When He Went to Spain. "After having resided some time in London, I received the sad news my wife had died, leaving my dear daughter in despair.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

It is probable that Adjutant Cooper, in charge of No. 1 corps of the Salvation Army here, will leave for New Glasgow (N. S.) The inspection of horses for D Squadron, 8th Hussars, will be held at Hampton station on Monday, 19th inst, at 11 a. m. Camp Sussex opens on 27th June. Ambrose Kee, of the Union Street firm of Kee and Burgess, left Wednesday for the west on a trip for the benefit of his health and to see the country. He will go as far as McLeod, South Alberta. Ernest O. Wilson, of this city, some time referred to yesterday. He followed it up and it led to a request for money--nearly \$1,000--for alleged court expenses. To Percy Wetmore, general passenger agent of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, was presented a handsome smoking outfit by the employees of the road Wednesday night. The yearly alliance of the Reformed Baptists will convene at Benah Camp Tuesday evening, June 27. On the morning of the 28th, at 9 o'clock, the business session will begin. The annual camp meeting will open on June 29. It is expected that the Star line steamer Victoria will be placed on the route between this city and Fredericton next week, and that the Victoria and the James R. will run alternately, the Mastic being taken off. Rev. Mr. Bailey, recently ordained by the Ontario Methodist conference, passed through this city Tuesday en route to Truro, where he will inaugurate a campaign here to be conducted throughout the maritime provinces in the interests of the Temple of Honor. There is no confirmation of the rumor that the steamer Champlain is to go on the Lake Washadenok route. Residents of the Washadenok region assert that that steamer is to navigate the lake, and that the Crystal Stream will also be on the route. Wm. H. Cutler, New York; A. I. True, St. John; Geo. B. Jones, Apohaqui; A. P. Barnhill, Geo. Simonsen, St. John; Thomas F. White, St. John; Thomas Johnson and Edwin Carman, Fredericton; New York; Fredericton; A. Peters and James R. Woodburn, St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Nebedga Mineral Springs Co., Ltd., to acquire mineral springs in Kings county; capital stock \$50,000 in shares of \$5 each. The teamsters' union at a regular meeting Tuesday night, confirmed the sale of prices for hauling coal, adopted at a special meeting on June 5. They are 20 cents a load from York Point and Union street to the Wall street cotton mill; 30 cents from Robertson's wharf to the Gas House; 30 cents to both cotton factories from Water street; also that there be no more day's work and that the price of yarding coal be 35 cents an hour, by day and 40 cents by night. The meeting was largely attended and two members were elected.

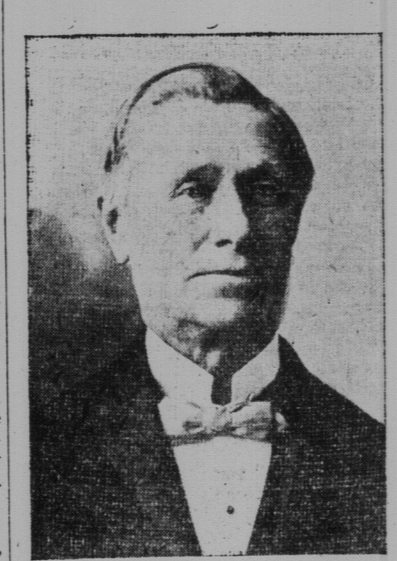
THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HERE TO STAY

(Continued from page 1.) Finally interrupted and marveled had been accomplished, and this success was due to the energy and the work of the principal, the teachers and the trustees. He hoped that instead of two or three there would be forty or fifty consolidated schools in the province in a short time. The Governor's Speech. After a chorus, Miss Ethel Thomson read the following address to Governor Snowball: To His Honor the Honorable James Hanning Snowball, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick: May I please Your Honor. We, the pupils of the Kingston Consolidated School, take this means of expressing to you our love and interest by reasons of many legends, it was one of the most charming spots he had visited for some time, and Sir William Macdonald could not have done better than to select Kingston as the site for the Consolidated school. Speaking at some length of the many advantages of these schools he dealt strongly upon the fact that their training gave an added dignity to labor. This was one of the highest and most desirable elements of education. The system was an appendix, bringing the brain, eye and arm into harmonious action. He was charmed with the way the school was conducted, and was making notes for the benefit of the school at Riverside, in which he was so much interested. He had no jealousy for Kings county; it was natural anyway for Kings to lead, but Albert would follow closely. A composition by Miss Puddington up



HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

thanks for the great honor you have done us and the Macdonald school at Kingston in visiting on this occasion. During the past year we have been honored on several occasions by visitors from other parts of the province, but this visit of your honor, the representative of His Majesty the King, is the greatest honor yet done our school. I regret other engagements prevent me joining you Thursday. Sir William and I are deeply appreciative of the interest shown by members of legislature and wish them enjoyable and fruitful visit to consolidated school. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Award of Premier Tweedie's Prizes. Dr. Scott, of the University, called upon to make the examiner's report upon the essays for which prizes had been offered by Premier Tweedie, spoke at some length of the excellence of the competition and the difficulty of making the award in one contest. There was only one essay upon the history of Kings county--that of Miss Genevieve Dickson, but it was well worth the prize of \$10. Eight essays upon the Province of New Brunswick had been sent in and three of them were excellent. Dr. Bruce Flewelling was awarded the \$25 in gold, but the admirably illustrated essay for a girl of thirteen, in the title grade, that she was given \$10 by the governor and the ex-governor.



Ex-Governor McClellan, a Good Friend of Education.

and girls. We believe in learning by seeing and doing, therefore we will not weary you by reciting that before you leave in your car we have some evidences of our work during the past year. We hope that you will carry away many pleasant memories of your visit to the Macdonald school. ETHEL THOMSON, MANAGER, KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL. Governor Snowball said it was worth the long journey he had taken to gaze upon the bright and healthy countenances of so many children. He remarks as to what best distinguishes a man and a woman of healthy looking and country were strong and impressive. Alluding to the old he spoke warmly of the even more prominently of ex-governor McClellan with the means at his command. He stood foremost in New Brunswick in his efforts to educate the people, and in this connection he spoke briefly of the school now being erected at Riverside. Their appreciation of medals was very pleasing to him and he proposed to continue presenting them so long as he continued in office. He praised the work in the school and upon the grounds, and pointed out that the eyes of the province were upon Kingston. After another chorus, Miss Puddington welcomed the visitors for himself and his assistants. Their greatest reward would be the satisfaction of their visitors and the people. The speech of ex-governor McClellan, which followed, was heartily received. He spoke of the school at Riverside and his gift to the school, which was much larger than that in which they were assembled. His cordial references to Kingston were loudly applauded. From what he had heard he had obtained a false idea of the inability of Kingston for the school, but he was agreeably disappointed. Apart from being celebrated for its pioneer work, rich with history

government, and he did not fear for the future of these schools. Chancellor Harrison presented the extra prizes with a few appropriate remarks and called upon all to honor the Macdonalds and McClellans, who were doing so much for education. Hon. C. W. Robinson made a few happy remarks, and J. D. Hazen followed eloquently pleading for the best education and promising to his utmost to support such a policy. Education would never be made a footstool for party politics if he could prevent it. The programme included speeches by Dr. Ross, of Florenceville; J. T. Hawkes, of Moscot; Robert Armstrong, of St. Andrews. Then Dr. W. B. McVey made the announcement that he would present to the school an equipment for physical culture according to the Swedish system. Introduction of the prize winners and marching past of the pupils followed. Good-byes were hurriedly said; the vans loaded the visitors to the waiting Champlain, where manager Green and his staff had an excellent dinner waiting, and then a quick run to the city. The attendance upon the trip was excellent and contributed not a little to the pleasure of the day.

WOMAN CLAIMS FOR \$20,000,000 WORTH OF QUEBEC PROPERTY Mrs. Wm. A. Campbell of Brooklyn Says She Can Prove Her Title--Sir Wilfrid Laurier Said to Be Her Heir, Too. New York, June 15--Seeking to establish her claim to a \$20,000,000 estate established by the French government in 1763, which includes a tract a mile across the border of the city of Quebec, and eight acres of the famous Plains of Abraham, Mrs. Wm. A. Campbell, an assistant secretary in the United States treasury, has engaged counsel to push her case in the dominion and British courts, says the Herald. Recently she received from Lord Lytton, colonial secretary, a reply to a letter she addressed to King Edward, which stated that Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, is also to advise his majesty to take no other action than to suggest that Mrs. Campbell take her claim to court. In 1871, the privy council refused a joint application from the French and English and other citizens of Quebec, asking that \$20,000,000 be paid by the British government and collected as rental upon this property, should be divided into two equal parts, one to the citizens of Quebec. The privy council, with the assent of Queen Victoria, decided that the property would in time appear and that the property of Quebec, which had been in the hands of the French and Indian war, when the British captured it, should be divided into two equal parts, one to the citizens of Quebec and the other to the British government. Mrs. Campbell, who is now in her 70th year, when she was married to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and her husband was the only missing link in the chain of title. Sir Wilfrid, through his wife, will be a collateral claimant to the estate. The estate of Sir Wilfrid, which was inherited by his daughter, the late Lester Lambert, of Kingston, N. B., so far as resulted in finding many documents which Montreal and Quebec lawyers had been unable to find, and been lost. Mrs. Campbell's father, Augustus Lambert, of Quebec, who removed to Troy about 1850 and died there in 1880. Lambert and his wife, Mrs. Campbell, were born before the young man was married to the late Lester Lambert, and fell a victim to the cholera epidemic which swept through the city in 1854. It is estimated to be worth at least \$20,000,000, but Mrs. Campbell would not own the estate until she is 80 years of age, and she would have to mortgage the property.

Edmundston News. Edmundston, N. B., June 13--G. R. Balloch, who has been spending a few weeks in town, left for Fredericton on Wednesday. It is expected that he will locate in Fredericton. P. F. Bianchetti left for New York city on Monday where he intends spending his vacation. At an early hour this morning the store of the Van Buren Lumber Co. was broken into but evidently the burglars became frightened after trying to open the safe and cash register with poor results they left without having disturbed anything. Admittance was gained by breaking in one of the large lights of glass in the front window. As yet the company have no clue. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stevens entertained a party of fourteen over Sunday at the coast lake in a most pleasant manner. The party left here on Saturday's express and returned on that of Monday. At the lake they were entertained at the new steam launch of the Temiscouata Railway was chartered and the party had a most enjoyable afternoon on the water. All expressed themselves as having had a delightful time and could not speak in too high terms of the ability of the host and hostess as entertainers on such a trip. The Very Rev. Bishop Rogers, of Ottawa, will be here Sunday next when he will have his regular annual confirmation. At a special meeting of the town council on Saturday evening it was decided to accept the plans of Engineer Miles for the water works and immediate steps will be taken to have it installed. The water will be brought from a mile creek to be large reservoir to be built on the hill about one mile above town, from where the town will get its supply. Tenders for the contract will at once be called for and the council hope to have all work completed before the snow flies. When installed, Edmundston can boast of one of the best systems in Canada as the water is of the best quality and the pressure will be very high. Gagetown Notes. Gagetown, June 15--Rev. H. A. Cody preached in the Episcopal church last evening to a large and attentive congregation. His topic was Missions and he spoke particularly in the interests of the work of the school, he spoke of how strongly he was convinced that this was the school of the future. At the end of three years the province would not be a province of Kings county, but the people should do their part, and in contributing more to the support of the school would place a higher value upon it. So he was convinced that the people, seeing the advancement of their children, would be prepared to do their share. The highest education is none too good for the children. That was the policy of the

Man Killed on C. P. R. South of St. John. A man about twenty-five years of age was killed by the Montreal express a mile and a half west of Shefford, Que., about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was travelling at a high rate when the air-brakes went on unexpectedly. There was found that a man had been run over and his clothing had caught and set the brakes. Portions of a man's body were found along the track, and were taken to Shefford on the train. When the train left Shefford the victim of the accident had not been identified. The body was horribly mutilated. It was evident that the deceased had been wearing a militia uniform. Eighth Hussars. Inspection of "A" Squadron will be held at or near the freight house, Sussex, on Wednesday, June 21, at 1 o'clock. By order, R. H. Arnold, Capt., 8th Hussars.

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Do You Suffer With HEADACHES? Won't you be guided by the experience of others? Take what they say--that you are your own best friend as they cured the patient? The fruit-actives which cause it, but they relieve you as soon as you take them. This letter is the proof that puts an end to doubt. I have tried many remedies, but I think that I have found a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to my friends. MR. J. D. LULLONG, Thessalon, Ont.

REV. G. M. CAMPBELL TO VISIT NEWFOUNDLAND Going in Interests of Canadian Bible Society, of which He is Temporary Secretary in This District. Rev. Geo. M. Campbell, pastor of Centenary church, will leave early next month for Newfoundland, where he expects to be for about a fortnight in his capacity as temporary secretary of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland district of the Canadian Bible Society. The society has been recently formed, and takes the place in the dominion of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was formed in 1826. The society can be better prosecuted than in former days, when the whole of Canada was but a branch of the society, with London (Eng.) as headquarters. The society is, however, in affiliation with the British and Foreign Bible Society and the latter sends out a general secretary. The territory is divided into five districts. No. 1 comprises the maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED Decomposed Body Taken from Booms 14 Miles Above Fredericton. Fredericton, N. B., June 14--Workmen employed on the booms at Kings, Kingsclear, fourteen miles above this city, last evening discovered the body of a woman who had been washed into the booms near Edward Cliff's residence. The body was most decomposed as though it had been in the water at least four or five weeks. Mr. Wilby, who examined the body, found no marks of violence on the woman's person. The body is apparently that of a woman some five or six years ago, with grey hair and brown eyes. She was about five feet five inches tall. She had artificial teeth, the top row of which had been lost. The body was clad in a black cloth jacket, red drawers and white shirt, new boots and rubbers and coarse woolen stockings. From the boots, ruler and quality of the stockings the impression prevails that the woman might have fallen into the river before the cold weather broke up, probably through the decayed log.

AMHERST HORSE THIEF NABBED. Williams Smith, the man who stole the horse named Amberst, which was last week arrested here this afternoon at the west end of the band stand near the park, by Officer Rideout. After stealing the horse from Amberst South took it to Moncton and then came on to this city, arriving here yesterday. Some five or six years ago Smith arrived here in the infantry school for a short time, and this morning he was arrested by Officer Rideout, which are now being recruited at the depot. Private John McQuinn, who made his application, thought the man looked rather suspicious, and he was arrested. Boyd served in South Africa in 1901 and 1902, and received these medals there. They were taken from him by a sergeant at Fredericton, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Belmont, Drieffontein, and the Boer War. They were very highly prized by him, and so he determined to follow the man up and succeed in locating him at the west end of the city about three o'clock this afternoon. He was not able to do so, but he was able to get a lead on the man, and he was safely lodged in the county jail by Officer Rideout. On the morning of the 14th he gave up the medals and confessed his theft of the horse at Amberst. He was arrested by Officer Rideout, who is now being recruited at the depot. Private John McQuinn, who made his application, thought the man looked rather suspicious, and he was arrested. Boyd served in South Africa in 1901 and 1902, and received these medals there. They were taken from him by a sergeant at Fredericton, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Belmont, Drieffontein, and the Boer War. They were very highly prized by him, and so he determined to follow the man up and succeed in locating him at the west end of the city about three o'clock this afternoon. He was not able to do so, but he was able to get a lead on the man, and he was safely lodged in the county jail by Officer Rideout. 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MR. POND'S DRIVE MAY REACH SCENE OF FORMER TROUBLE TODAY

River Driver and His Attorney, F. LaForest, Are in St. John Again—Mr. Pond Makes Statement and Answers Reports Published in United States Papers.

Levi W. Pond, the river driver who had trouble recently with the Van Buren company's booms on the St. John river opposite Van Buren is at the Victoria with his attorney, F. LaForest, of Edmundston (N.B.) Speaking Tuesday for Mr. Pond, Mr. LaForest said he was here on private business with the lumbermen for whom he is driving and that there was nothing of a public nature in their visit.

Mr. Pond, as before stated in The Telegraph, is bringing down another drive for Grand Falls and it is expected to reach Van Buren in a day or so, perhaps this afternoon. It is expected there will be no obstruction and that the logs will pass unhindered but if the booms are out again there is liable to be more trouble.

Mr. LaForest was asked as to legal proceedings arising out of the recent trouble, but said he could not speak on that subject. A former case of Mr. Pond against the Van Buren Company is, he said, to come up for trial in September next.

Mr. Pond feels that not full justice has been done his position in the river matters and he gave out Tuesday a statement of which the major portion is here given as follows: "So many conflicting and misleading reports have been published regarding the troubles between myself and the Van Buren Lumber Company, that I deem it my duty to set matters right, let the authors of these unwarranted reports state their object, which can be none other than to prejudice public opinion.

"We all know that the time is soon approaching when the question of free navigation on the St. John river, where it is the boundary line, is to be settled either in the courts or by international arbitration. Those who are most interested are the parties who own mills along this part of the river, and who place what I claim are obstructions to navigation in the river so as to direct logs coming down stream from their natural course towards the mills they own.

"An contractor of the Madawaska Log Driving Company, having charge of the drive from the Allegash River to Grand Falls, I am not supposed to know whose logs I am driving; my duty being simply to drive the logs and receive my share of the river or on its banks. If one mill owner swears the logs of his neighbor towards his own mill it is none of my concern. That is a matter for the courts to settle between themselves. But in order to drive the logs in the river it is necessary for me to go up and down the river with my crew consisting of log-boats and bateaux, and all I claim is, that I have the right to do so and can remove any obstruction that impedes my passage.

As to Obstructions. "Article 1 of the Ashburton treaty says: 'It is agreed, that when the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the boundary the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties and shall in no way be obstructed by either.' Can any language be more explicit, and who can reasonably contend that it needs interpretation by courts or arbitrators?"

"The place where this trouble, so much talked about, occurred is opposite Van Buren, where the River St. John is the boundary line. "About two miles above Van Buren on the Canadian side, Grand River runs into the St. John River. Immediately below this stream on the Canadian shore, the Van Buren Lumber Company have built a sheer boom stretching into the River St. John a distance of about 2,000 feet, extending into the American waters (that is beyond the channel) for the purpose of diverting logs coming down river towards their mills at Van Buren. About fifty or sixty rods below this point there have another similar sheer boom for the same or additional purpose. These booms have wings along the whole length which wings are attached to the boom by means of braces, chains and spikes on the booms; these spikes are left several inches above the braces, not driven in, and one end of the boom holding the wings is piled up above water from three to four feet.

"These two booms extend out to water which is very rapid and if we were obliged to tow our boats out in a line on either of these booms we would meet very swift water and, owing to the proximity of these two booms, it would be impossible to get around them. The length of the boom is only 300 feet long and no arrangement could possibly be made for horses to haul these tow boats at a distance of such a great length of line required to go around these booms.

Network of Obstructions. "Moreover the river around these localities contains a great number of blind o

HARMSWORTHS GET RIGHTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Visitor from Ancient Colony Brings Interesting News—French Warships Salute of British Flag in Token of End of Century-long Dispute.

Percie Johnson, of St. John's, Newfoundland who has just arrived from the ancient colony, told a reporter Tuesday that he had travelled as far as Halifax with W. Porter Allen, of New York, who was the representative of Harmsworth Bros., the English firm owning The Daily Mail and other papers. This concern, as is well known, have been endeavoring to secure large concessions in Newfoundland for the purpose of making paper pulp and a good thing for the colony as it would bring considerable capital into the country and give increased employment.

Mr. Johnson said that there had been much opposition in the island from people who did not understand the proposition. He thought the work would be commenced within a short time. The visitor from the north also told of an interesting incident which recently marked the close of the long standing disagreement between England and France as to the shore rights in Newfoundland. He said that the French vessel Trossard arrived the other day on what was formerly the French shore, and in token of the amicable settlement arrived at, hoisted the English ensign at her mast head and saluted it; thus officially ending a dispute which had lasted nearly a century.

WM. BRODIE TO LEAVE HIGH SCHOOL STAFF

Intends Associating Himself With His Brother, the Architect.

William Brodie, for the past three years teacher in the St. John High School, has tendered his resignation and the board of school trustees at the next monthly meeting will act upon it.

Mr. Brodie's work on the High school staff will close with this term and he will then go for a month on a visit to his brother Harry, of the C. P. R., Winnipeg. After his return, he will become associated with his brother, F. Neil Brodie, architect, in his work.

The school officials express regret at the fact that Mr. Brodie has resigned, for he has been a most capable teacher. He is a post graduate of Harvard and in every way was unusually well qualified to give instruction.

Chancellor Harrison, of the U. N. B., speaking to a Telegraph reporter Wednesday about his visit to the High school, said he regretted to learn that Mr. Brodie was to leave the teaching staff. He looked upon him as a very efficient teacher and knew that the other teachers and scholars of the school were sorry to learn that he was to sever his connection with them.



Wm. Brodie, Who Resigns from High School Staff.

Brother of Father Broughal Killed. Fell from Sixth Story Window of Boston Building to Sidewalk.

Thomas W. Broughal, brother of Rev. L. V. Broughal, C.S.C., was killed in Boston Monday by falling from the sixth story of a building to the street. He was a porter employed in the building, Liberty Square and while washing a window on the sixth story, fell 75 feet to the sidewalk. He was taken to the relief station in an ambulance, but died just as he reached the hospital.

Mr. Broughal was married, living in Dorchester, where his wife keeps a small store. He belonged to one of the oldest and best known Catholic families in Boston, and he is survived by seven brothers, one of whom, Rev. L. V. Broughal, C.S.C., was ordained to the priesthood in December 1897. He was a student of St. Joseph's College and is well known by many in St. John.

REV. MR. PHILLIPS' NEW CHURCH HOME

Rev. Mr. Prosser Home From Re-dedication of Church at Pembroke—Supply by Students Arranged.

Rev. A. J. Prosser returned Tuesday from Pembroke, Ontario county, where he preached the re-dedication sermon on Sunday morning last in the Free Baptist church. The church in Pembroke has been erected, Carleton county, under the period it was rebuilt, and is now practically ready for occupancy. Rev. Mr. Prosser, a professor in the Waterloo street church, is pastor, and as Mr. Prosser was formerly pastor of the Pembroke church it was thought fitting that he should re-dedicate it.

During the service, the church gratified the students of the U. N. B. by spending his summer vacation during the past year. Mr. Prosser says that the people of that circuit are strongly in favor of Baptist union.

Under the arrangement between the Baptists and Free Baptists by which students should be sent to work among the two denominations, Carleton county, under the leadership of the Victoria street Baptist church, will spend his holidays on the vacation of Rev. L. A. Fenwick, and Percy R. Hayward, of Dorchester.

The Sunday School Revival

Wednesday Dr. G. O. Eschman delivered his second evening lecture in Fairville Methodist church. His subject was The Work We Plan. The lecture was an interesting and well attended affair, and was given in the presence of the organization of the Sunday school, using the blackboard to illustrate his points, all of which were of great help and profit to all in attendance.

The audience was of fair size, a large number being teachers and officers from the city schools, showing that those who have heard the doctor often desire not to miss his other talks, and all were amply paid for their journey.

President R. T. Hayes, of the city S. Association, presided, and in closing the meeting called attention to the meetings to follow.

Those for today are in Centenary church, this afternoon at 3 o'clock for general Sunday school workers. The Preparation of the Teacher, at 4 p. m.; same place, for primary teachers and mothers. The Bible for the Child; evening at 8 o'clock the third popular lecture will be given in the West End Baptist church. Subject: The Work We Plan.

These meetings are not for Teachers and Officers only, but are for all interested in Sunday school work and in children. At the services an offering will be taken to defray expenses.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting the addresses on The Little Child and The Preparation of the Teacher were particularly good.

Michael Kelly's Temperance Lecture. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, of St. Martin's, are in the city. Tuesday night in Centenary hall, Carleton, Mr. Kelly, who is organizer for the Sons of Temperance, delivered an address at a meeting presided over by W. J. Smith. David Fisher also spoke. Mr. Kelly has just finished a month's work in St. John, Kings, Charlotte, Queens, Sunbury, York and Carleton counties, where he gave twenty-three addresses. He expresses his thanks to the people of the localities visited and to the railway and steamboat officials for courtesies.

He has yet to visit a division in Albert and one in Charlotte and is ready to organize divisions on application to his address, St. Martin's.

MANY JUNE BRIDES

Large Number of Weddings in Which St. John People Are Interested.

Murray-Chase. Miss Ada Chase, of No. 53 Victoria street, and Frederick Murray, of the Telegraph business staff, was united in marriage Wednesday morning at the bride's home, by Rev. David Hutchinson, pastor of Main Street Baptist Church, of Main street.

The bride's wedding dress was of grey silk and her travelling dress of light covert cloth. The young couple left by steamer Prince Rupert for a tour through Nova Scotia and on return, will reside at No. 55 High street. Many beautiful gifts were received, including a peacock chair and silver candelabra from Mr. Murray's fellow employes on the Telegraph, and hat tree from Albert McArthur, of Main street.

The bride and groom are popular and deservedly so and they will have the good wishes of very many friends for much happiness in their married life.

Botterell-Macneil. The Kingston, (Ont.), Whig of June 7 tells of the marriage of Francis Botterell of Montreal, formerly of St. John, and Miss Ethel Macneil, of Kingston, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Prof. James Cappon, of Queen's University. Rev. Dr. Ross, uncle of the bride, the bridegroom was nephew of the bride, and Dr. Morrow of McGill was best man. The bride and groom left for Buffalo and Lake St. George on the honeymoon trip.

Martinson-Ervin. The marriage of Miss Annie E. Ervin, of Carleton, to Arnold Martinson, wharf superintendent of the Furness & Manchester lines in this city, was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at the home of W.C. S. Paynter, brother-in-law of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. D. Martyn, of Carleton. Methodist church, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride, who was unmarried, was given away by Mr. Paynter. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Martinson left on the C. P. R. for Montreal, Quebec and other Canadian cities, where the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. Ervin will reside at 133 St. James street, West End.

Many handsome presents were received, among them a beautiful automobile, a new bicycle, and he was also the recipient of an oak sideboard. Miss Ervin was registered at the Hotel McLean. The bride and groom were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Martinson and other relatives and friends.

McConnell-Engall. A quiet and very pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday at the home of John Grey, Millford, when his stepdaughter, Charlotte A. Engall, was united in marriage to Charles McConnell, son of Robt. McConnell, 603 Main street. The ceremony was performed under an arch of beautiful flowers, by the brother of the groom, Rev. J. W. McConnell, of Moncton (N.B.). The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of cream voile; her travelling dress was navy blue with hat to match.

A numerous list of monetary presents was given away by Mr. Paynter, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell for Halifax and other Nova Scotia points.

McManus-McDonald. Sydney, N. S., June 14.—The marriage took place in the Church of the Sacred Heart at an early hour this morning of Miss Margaret, daughter of Ronald McDonald, collector of excise, of Bedford, Halifax, and Miss Gertrude A., daughter of Stephen Palmer, of Upper Greenwood, Kings county, were united in marriage at the Free Baptist parsonage, Victoria street, on Wednesday, June 14. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Long, pastor of the Free Baptist church, in the presence of a few friends.

Gardiner-Palmer. Joseph Gardiner, of Hampstead, Queens county, and Miss Gertrude A., daughter of Stephen Palmer, of Upper Greenwood, Kings county, were united in marriage at the Free Baptist parsonage, Victoria street, on Wednesday, June 14. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Long, pastor of the Free Baptist church, in the presence of a few friends.

Pugsley-Reece. The marriage of Frederick E. Pugsley, of Cambridge, Queens county, and Bessie Reid, daughter of William Reece, of Cambridge, Queens county, took place at the residence of A. G. Cameron, 31 Wall street, St. John, on Wednesday evening, June 14. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Long, pastor of the Free Baptist church, in the presence of a few friends.

Gallagher-Rooney. A very pretty wedding took place in St. Peter's church Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, when Miss Sadie Gallagher, of Peterborough, Queens county, was married to Patrick Rooney, of Chazy street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Bergman, C. S. S. R. The bridegroom, Miss Lotie Donovan, of Peterborough, was a brown cloth costume and white jewelry. The bride wore a white silk over lace and wore a white picture hat.

Scott-Mason. A very pretty and quiet home wedding was celebrated Monday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mason, head of Millstream, when their second daughter, Alice, was married to George Scott, of The Telegraph staff. The bride was dressed in grey voile trimmed with allover lace. She wore apple blossoms in her hair and carried a bouquet of the same tied with white ribbon. The ceremony was performed at 4:30 by Rev. D. J. Bailey, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dean. There were only a few of the immediate relatives of the bride present. The bride's travelling suit was of blue serge.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott will be away two weeks and on their return will live at 208 Germain street, St. John.

Pickles-Killam. A quiet wedding took place at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, 14th, at the residence of Frank Killam, Elm street, Yarmouth (N.S.) when his eldest daughter, Caroline, was united in marriage to Fletcher Ward Pickles, a son of Rev. F. H. V. Pickles, who was the officiating clergyman. About thirty guests were present. The pleasure of the occasion being much increased by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. James Neave (son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Killam), who had arrived on Saturday from China by way of Aberdeen, of which city Mr. Neave is a native.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with apple blossoms and other flowers of the season. The bride wore a white Japanese silk dress with tulle veil and carried white roses. She was attended by Miss Lillian Deinhardt, who was dressed in yellow silk muslin and carried yellow roses. The groom was supported by Lawrence Killam, a brother of the bride. The happy couple left by train for a trip in Cape

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after JUNE 4, 1905, trains will depart and arrive daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. 6.00—No. 2 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax, Campbellton, Pictou, the Sydney. 7.45—No. 6 Mixed for Moncton. 11.00—No. 4 Express for Point du Chene, Quebec and Montreal. 11.45—No. 25, Suburban Express for Hampton, Pictou and Halifax. Express for Hampton. 13.15—No. 158, Suburban Express for Hampton. 17.15—No. 3 Express for Sussex. 18.45—No. 158, Suburban Express for Hampton. 19.00—No. 124, Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal. Point du Chene. 22.40—No. 157, Suburban Express for Hampton. 23.25—No. 159, Express for Pictou, Halifax and the Sydney.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. 6.25—No. 9 Express from The Sydney, Halifax and Pictou. 7.45—No. 4 Express from Point du Chene, Quebec and Montreal. 11.00—No. 25, Suburban Express from Hampton, Pictou and Halifax. 13.15—No. 158, Suburban Express from Hampton. 17.15—No. 3 Express from Sussex. 18.45—No. 158, Suburban Express from Hampton. 19.00—No. 124, Maritime Express from Montreal and Quebec. Point du Chene. 22.40—No. 157, Suburban Express from Hampton. 23.25—No. 159, Express from Pictou, Halifax and the Sydney.

D. POSTINGER, General Manager. CITY TICKET OFFICE—7 King St. E. Halifax, N.S. Telephone 103. GEO. CARVILLE, C. T. A.

Students Can Enter At Any Time. As we have no summer vacation, do not divide into terms, and the instruction given is mostly individual. We do not find it convenient to give a summer term, as many of our students are far from home, and would be seriously inconvenienced by an interruption of their work.

St. John's College. Brides, St. John's summer weather is so cool that a vacation is not necessary. The college is free to any address. S. KIRK & SON.

Boston, the bride wearing a fawn-colored traveling suit with brown hat. Vaughan-Gross.

Yesterday morning Miss Helen Gertrude Gross and Frank Frederic Vaughan, electrician, were married in German street Baptist church, Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, officiating. The bride wore a traveling dress of navy blue, with champagne and blue trimmings, and hat to match. She was given away by her brother, Harley W. Gross. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan left on a honeymoon trip to western cities.

Spencer-Sparks. In the Methodist parsonage, North End, Wednesday evening, Miss Rachael Sparks and Joseph Spencer were married by Rev. Samuel Howard. The bride was attended by Miss Hodder, while T. Linton was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will reside in Moore street.

Cosman-Fowler. Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fowler, 51 Stanley street, their daughter, Hattie Mae, and John W. Cosman, were married by W. O. Raymond. The bride wore white organdie and carried a bouquet of carnations. Mrs. Cosman will be at home to her friends Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, June 21 and 22, at their home, 137 Marsh Road.

Hughson-Stewart. Miss Mary Stewart and Geo. M. Hughson were married Wednesday evening at the residence of C. Daley, No. 125 Adelaide street. Rev. R. P. McKim officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Maud Daley, and the groom by Daniel Daley.

Watson-Uphardt. At the home of the groom, 70 Sydney street, Miss Ella Blanche Uphardt, daughter of Mr. Daniel Uphardt, of Kars, Queens county, was united in marriage to Edward P. Watson, Rev. Christopher Barnett officiating.