

light	0.00	0.10
Silver Star	0.00	0.10
Lined oil, boiled	0.98	0.10
Lined oil, raw	0.98	0.10
Turpentine	0.00	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.00	1.01
Extra No. 2 lard	0.00	0.85
	0.00	0.80

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

### SWIFT SUMMONS TO AGED POSTMASTER

Lachlan McLean Found Dead on Floor of His Office—Faithful Dog Watched by His Body.

Fredricton, Oct. 27.—Postmaster Lachlan McLean, of Oromocto, was found dead on the floor of the post office this morning. The body was lying alongside the stove, and near by was his faithful dog, keeping watch over his master's remains. In the old postmaster's arms was a large stick of wood, and he was apparently about to place it in the stove, when he was suddenly stricken with heart trouble and died. Coroner Perley decided an inquest unnecessary.

### ST. MARTIN'S NEWS

St. Martin's, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, of Penfield, are the guests of the daughter, Mrs. Simon Skillen.

W. B. Bentley and bride have returned home after an extended tour through the principal cities of the United States and the upper provinces.

Mrs. Charles Metz and children are spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moran.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rourke have gone to Woodstock where they will remain till the winter.

Mrs. James Osborne has returned home from Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. DeChamp, of Lunenburg (N. S.), spent a few weeks with Mr. (P. H.) Porter.

Miss Alice Cochrane left for Boston on Friday.

Mrs. Arthur Pritchard and little son have gone to St. John for a few weeks.

Miss Ina Calhoun has returned to Calamity (N. S.), after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rourke.

Mrs. James McWhinney, of Beaver Harbour, is here, being called on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. John B. Brown.

Horace King and wife have returned to St. John after spending a few weeks at the Wisnart House.

Mrs. W. J. Jenkins, of Hampstead, spending a few days at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. H. Rourke.

Mrs. Richardson, who had been the guest of Mrs. J. Brown, has returned to her home in Waltham (Mass.).

### FACULTY CONCERT, MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE

Sackville, Oct. 22.—The faculty concert of the Mount Allison Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music, a function which has been anticipated with keen interest, was held last evening and was an unparalleled success in the concert history of exceptional interest owing to the presence of several new members on the various staffs. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the performers and responded sympathetically and heartily to the program over a period of three hours.

Miss Smith was in her usual good voice and it is so well known to Sackville and hence that it would be an unnecessary further mention of her selections.

Miss Munzing, recently appointed on the conservatory staff, delighted her hearers. She is sweet, petite and daintily charming in her stage appearance, with a voice richly playing music with beauty. Miss Munzing also took part in a quartette in which she and Miss Booth played a piano duet, Miss Ayer the violin and Prof. Pickett the organ.

In last evening's programme the organ took a very prominent place, being used in combination with the various other instruments. Especially pleasing was the piano and organ duet in "The Rose Tree" by F. J. Schumann, and Prof. Pickett, organist, took part. Miss Fraser spent last summer studying in Paris and will never forget to better advantage. Prof. Robert Pickett, lately appointed assistant director of the conservatory, surprised his audience with his organ selections. The instrument is Mr. Pickett's specialty and his performance last evening proved him a master in this art.

The appearance of Miss Fydel, who was this summer appointed head of the vocal department, had been looked forward to with real interest and everyone was charmed with her rich, beautiful voice. Her tones are full and clear and she possesses a magnificent range. Miss Fydel sang several solos and was also heard in a duet with Miss Smith.

It is difficult to do credit to Miss Mitchell's number in her presentation of "The Rose Tree" in which she played the piano part on the famous French battlefield. Miss Mitchell is wonderfully gifted and possesses marvellous magnetic power.

Prof. Horsfall's performance last evening was characterized by his usual excellent work.

### "For God's Sake Do Something"

We have answered this cry in our new book "The Fruit of the Tree" by Ernest A. Bull. It is a book of 100 pages, and contains a full and complete account of the life of the fruit of the tree. It is a book that every man, woman and child should read. It is a book that will give you a new and deeper understanding of the life of the fruit of the tree. It is a book that will give you a new and deeper understanding of the life of the fruit of the tree. It is a book that will give you a new and deeper understanding of the life of the fruit of the tree.

## FINE EXHIBITION OF N. B. FRUIT IN ST. ANDREW'S RINK

### Magnificent Display There

Strong Proof That Fruit of High Quality Can Be Raised Successfully in This Province—An Expert's Opinion—Formal Opening Last Night.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

If anyone in this city doubts the possibilities of New Brunswick as an apple growing region, a visit to the sixth annual exhibition of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association in St. Andrew's Rink will, it is believed, show that such doubts are not well founded. Prof. Macdonald, the Dominion horticulturist, in the course of an address at the formal opening of the exhibition last night, said that the fruit growers of this province had an advantage over those of Nova Scotia in that their apples were better colored and compared very favorably as to quality with those grown anywhere else in Canada. More than 180 barrels of apples, the 1,000 plates of apples are on exhibition in the rink.

A large number of citizens visited the rink last night and the comments heard on all sides were highly complimentary. Many who had lived here all their lives confessed that they had had no idea New Brunswick could produce such an admirable display of apples. One prominent citizen remarked that he had never seen anything like what was on display in any other place. "We have the quality all right, all we want is the quantity. People are only just beginning to wake up to what can be grown right here," he added. "The exhibit is certainly an all time one and reflects great credit on all who had to do with collecting it. Almost every county in the province is represented and although this is known to have been an off-year for apples, the exhibit is of an excellent quality, remarkably free from blemishes or scabs.

### The Dominion Exhibit.

Being the door of the rink is an exhibit of the Dominion agricultural department, consisting of four boxes of apples from each of the apple growing provinces of the Dominion, British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The apples of British Columbia and Ontario are generally believed to be more highly colored than those of New Brunswick but it was the expressed opinion of all who examined the samples last night that the apples of this province are of a quality that is as scarce as gold.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association has proved that this province can, and does produce not only as large an apple crop as any of the other provinces, but also one of the highest quality. The apples are of a quality that is as scarce as gold.

### A Pleasing Appearance.

The interior of the rink has been handsomely decorated with streamers of small flags and Chinese lanterns. On either side are the boxes containing the exhibit of the provincial agricultural department, grown in the counties of Sunbury, York, Queens and Kings in the Westmorland. These include such varieties as the Ben Davis, Bethel, Golden Russet, Dudley, Fameuse, Alexander, Bishop Pippin, Northern Spy, Baxter, Grimes' Golden, Gano, Wolfe River, Hunt, Ben Davis, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Ontario and Ribstone Pippin. Of these the Bethel and Dudley are varieties lately introduced in the province. The Ben Davis, Fameuse, Alexander, Northern Spy, Wolfe River, and Hunt are well known and popular varieties. The Bishop Pippins were said to be far ahead of any of the same variety grown in Nova Scotia. The Alexander and Wolfe River are very large, highly colored apples and should export well. Both the early and late apples were well represented and the specimens seemed equally meritorious of their kind.

Arranged in the centre of the rink are many tables on which are tastefully arranged plates of fruit. All the varieties in the local government exhibit are also here as well as several others and crab apples. The fruit on these plates is by no means the least interesting part of the show and it attracted much admiration last night. There were other tables on which were displayed bottles of preserved fruit. The contents of these bottles had been raised in the province and consisted of various kinds of strawberries, plums, crab apples, raspberries, etc., and all looked very tempting.

During the evening addresses were delivered by Premier Hazen, Hon. Robert Maxwell, M. P., W. W. Hubbard, provincial secretary for agriculture, and Prof. W. T. Macdonald, Dominion horticulturist. Mr. Vroom, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, was in the chair.

### P.omer Hazen.

Mr. Hazen was first called upon. He congratulated all those who had a share in the exhibition of the fruit culture and proved that the people of this province had been content to believe that New Brunswick could not grow apples. The exhibit, he said, was quite a revelation not only to the average citizen but also to those engaged in the fruit culture. He said that this province can at least hold its own in apple growing with any other part of the Dominion. Last year the agricultural department had, at short notice, got together an exhibit of apples for London. These apples were sent to London for exhibition and they went on to say that numerous inquiries on the subject had declared that New Brunswick had great capabilities as an apple growing country. The effect (Continued on page 8, seventh column).

## FOSS STANDS FOR AN INCOME TAX

Would Raise Revenue in This Way Instead of Taxing Foodstuffs

### WEALTHY SHOULD PAY

Massachusetts Reciprocity Champion Fires Some Hot Shot at Governor Draper and Senator Lodge, and Promises More.

### Associated Press.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—In closing a speech devoted largely to an attack upon Senator Lodge and his statements that he is and has been for years in favor of reciprocity with Canada, Congressman Eugene N. Foss, the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, tonight gave the senator warning that he is to be the subject of another campaign speech tomorrow night. At that time Mr. Foss proposed, according to his statement tonight, to ask Senator Lodge about his votes on the wool schedule.

But Johnstone's sky climbing feat was not the only note incident of the evening day of the meet. Claude Grahame-White, the athletic Britisher, who carries away the Gordon Bennett trophy, sharpened the sporting appetite with a challenge to John B. Moisan, the Chicagoan, for another race around the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, and return. Moisan, who won \$10,000 for his last night attempt in France on Oct. 1, by Henry Wynmalen of Holland.

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### Moisan Won Distance Event.

Moisan's winning of the \$2,000 distance prize offered by the Aero Club of America, was the other big event of the day. He traveled approximately 87 1/2 miles in two hours. In landing after the sharp crack he smashed his propeller and broke a running wheel, but escaped unscathed.

"I was in a pretty purple haze up there," said Johnstone after he had finished his world record flight "and, say, but we could have done it with a rubber suit and face mask, but I lost at time I felt freezing. Several times I just complete sight of the earth, but when I shot clear through the crack between the buildings and residences which looked like toy blocks. I have been flying only since June but it was the most satisfactory trip I have ever made."

As the crowds about the judges' stand cheered and cheered the announcement of Johnstone's wonderful feat, J. Armstrong Drexel swooped down to earth. He had been battling in the clouds with the Wright pupil, but had attained only 8,370 feet.

A Hot Race.

It was an ideal day for the closing of the tournament. The air was clear and crisp, the sun shone from a clear, blue sky, and there was just enough wind to stir the row of flags along the top of the big grandstand. The first event of the day began at a few minutes past 11. It was a hot race for a purse of \$3,500, donated by members of the Aero Club of America. The purse was split and there were three prizes. The report of the bomb had hardly died away when far over the field the white wings of a monoplane shot up from the ground and swept toward the starting line. It was Moisan and he was flying the same machine with which he won the Statue of Liberty flight. "But" Moisan, of the French team, followed quickly and were soon chasing Moisan about the course at almost a mile a minute clip. Mars was soon down with a broken engine and after a few laps Latham's engine became balky and he was forced to descend.

When he passed the grand stand, Moisan let out his speed a notch and shot ahead of Simon, who came to earth before the lap was finished, and Moisan was flagged. When it was announced that Simon protested that Moisan had fouled him by passing too close to him in the air. The judges penalized the Chicagoan three laps, but in a few minutes he was up again, whizzing around only a few feet in the air. Latham and Simon were once more in the contest and Moisan appeared to be keeping out of the way. It was a hot race, but the finish was put up two hours after the start, Moisan was declared the winner. He had been around the course 50 times, a distance of about 87 1/2 miles, in two hours. It was a hot race, but the finish was put up two hours after the start, Moisan was declared the winner. He had been around the course 50 times, a distance of about 87 1/2 miles, in two hours. It was a hot race, but the finish was put up two hours after the start, Moisan was declared the winner. He had been around the course 50 times, a distance of about 87 1/2 miles, in two hours.

## SAVED CHILDREN BUT LOST HIS LIFE

Beverly Railway Employee Ran Down Track to Scare Little Ones Off the Track and Was Killed By Train.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 31.—To save three small children, who had wandered onto the railroad tracks in front of an express car, Stephen Jones, a Boston & Maine carpenter, gave up his life today. The children were crossing the tracks near the Chatham street grade, when Jones spotted them. Shooting, he ran toward the spot and succeeded in scaring the children so they ran out of danger, but in his excitement and anxiety the man failed to notice how close the train was upon himself and the engine struck him. He was almost instantly killed. Jones was fifty-five years of age, married, and lived at Rialside, Beverly.

## CANADA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE GAINS \$10,000,000 A MONTH

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The expansion of Canada's trade is indicated by the rapid increase in customs revenue which continues to grow at a most astonishing rate. During October the customs collection totaled \$28,812,504, which is a betterment of \$675,817.

During the seven months ended with October, the customs revenue totalled \$21,372,129, which is \$7,454,325 more than for the same period last year.

## GRAHAME-WHITE WON SPEED RACE, BUT WRECKED MACHINE

### British Aviator Had a Close Call

Buried Under Monoplane He is Pulled Out Unhurt --- Johnstone Captured Altitude Event and Made New Record --- English Champion Dares Moisan to Another Contest Around Statue of Liberty, But He Declines.

### Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—A "baby" Wright roadster with Ralph Johnstone at the wheel, glided gracefully to earth in the twilight at the close of the international aviation meet at Belmont Park this evening, with the barograph registering a new world's record for altitude. The little machine of only 35 horse power had been up 9,714 feet, exceeding by 628 feet the height attained in France on Oct. 1, by Henry Wynmalen of Holland.

Johnstone's sky climbing feat was not the only note incident of the evening day of the meet. Claude Grahame-White, the athletic Britisher, who carries away the Gordon Bennett trophy, sharpened the sporting appetite with a challenge to John B. Moisan, the Chicagoan, for another race around the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, and return. Moisan, who won \$10,000 for his last night attempt in France on Oct. 1, by Henry Wynmalen of Holland.

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## LAURIER AND THE NAVY WILL WIN

Little Doubt About Big Liberal Majority in Thursday's Bye-Election

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Liberals in Drummond and Arthabaska confidently predict a majority of at least 1,000 for their candidate Thursday, which would be a very anything surprising for this old Liberal riding, which gave Louis LaVerque over 2,000 in 1904.

The elections are not being neglected, for three and four meetings are daily being held in the riding, and the naval policy is almost the sole topic of discussion. The wildest Nationalist does not expect to carry the seat against the government, but if the big Liberal majority can be reduced they will try to make capital out of that.

A marked feature of the campaign is the big secret vote. Despite strong efforts by workers on either side, there is a large proportion of the voting population who refuse to take any part in the campaign, attend the meetings or even say how they intend to vote. They seem to be hesitating whether they shall vote for Laurier and the navy or against the navy and grand chef.

On the other hand, the argument that a vote against Laurier is one for Borden, Liberal leader, is evidently carrying much weight, and is relied upon by Liberal workers to swing the secret vote into line.

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MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE AND MISS ELEANORA SEARS. PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMSON.

## LOS ANGELES SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN MEXICO

Three Men Thought to Have Dynamited Newspaper Office Caught at Acapulco—Were Journeying South in Motor Boat—Had \$10,000 With Them.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Immediate steps will be taken by Secretary of State Knox for the extradition of three men held at Acapulco (Mex.), suspicion of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times plant a month ago.

On orders from Secretary Knox, the department is keeping its plans secret, but it was learned on good authority today that the extradition of the men would be requested by cable the first thing tomorrow morning. As the Mexican authorities have co-operated with the state department in the apprehension of the men, it is believed that they will be extradited without trouble. The names are not yet known in Washington.

Secretary Knox took a hand in the chase on a tip that the dynamiters were engaged to take the schooner from San Francisco to the Galapagos islands off the coast of Peru and Ecuador. The register of the schooner states that Ham, Carlson and Archer, each, were to receive \$20 a month. Carlson, Ham and Archer are now in prison at Acapulco, pending investigation.

On account of a storm the men were forced to throw overboard the gasoline on hand and run into port for a new supply.

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## ABBIE WOOD BEAT FRED CAMERON A FOURTH TIME

### EXPRESS STRIKE GAINS STRENGTH

Employees of Other Companies Join in Movement for Better Conditions

### ONE STRIKEBREAKER HAS HIS SKULL FRACTURED BY BRICKBAT—POLICE CLUB RIGHT AND LEFT AND MANY ARRESTS MADE.

### Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—The striking express men gained adherents today when between 1,500 and 1,800 workers of Manhattan's express the Boston Despatch, and the Manhattan Delivery Company joined issue with them. The platform men of the American Express Company at the Grand Central station and the same company's way bill clerks went out in sympathy. It had previously been reported that the Boston Despatch and the Manhattan Delivery Company were involved, but the walkout did not occur until today. More than 10,000 men are now on strike demanding increased pay and shorter hours.

There were many small disturbances in various parts of New York city today as strikers attacked wagons manned by strike breakers. Stones and missiles of all kinds were thrown and several drivers and their helpers were badly hurt. William Hoyt, a helper on an American Express wagon, had his skull crushed with a brick bat, and probably will die. All the disturbances were quickly quelled by the police, who dealt in no gentle manner with the strikers.

Many arrests were made and heavy fines imposed. Policemen sat with the strikers on all corners of the city and made deliveries in the city, and an escort of from one to three mounted patrolmen followed each wagon.

It was announced at strikers' headquarters this evening that a conference with Mayor Gaynor had been arranged for tomorrow, when the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will make formal protest to the mayor against the employment of the municipal police as guards on the wagons of the express companies. It was stated also that a meeting of the executive heads of the local unions had been arranged for tomorrow to discuss the advisability of calling a general strike of "everything on wheels in the city" affiliated with the unions, excepting railroads.

The loss to perishable goods still continues to be heavy. Over the river in New Jersey there was no disorder today.

### JURY CAN READ THE NEWSPAPERS DURING A MURDER TRIAL

U. S. Supreme Court Decides Prisoner's Constitutional Rights Are Not Violated in This Way—Other Novel Points Decided.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A man's constitutional rights are not necessarily violated by a jury, which is trying him on a charge of murder, being allowed to separate and to read newspapers during the trial. It was so held today by the supreme court of the United States.

The court also held similarly in regard to the refusal of a judge to send a jury out of the court room during arguments on the admission of evidence. Furthermore, the court laid down the rule that the act of requiring the accused to put on a coat, alleged to have been worn when the crime charged, was committed did not amount to "requiring the prisoner to testify against himself."

These points were made in the decision of the court in refusing to interfere with the sentence of life imprisonment imposed by the federal circuit court of Western Washington upon James H. Holt, on a charge of having murdered Henry E. Johnson in Fort Worden Barracks, Washington.

In announcing the opinion of the court, Justice Holmes said that the trial judge had gone to the limit in the exercise of his discretion, during the trial, but that he had committed no reversible error. "No doubt," he said, "the more conservative course," said Justice Holmes, "is to exclude the jury during the consideration of the admissibility of confession, but there is force in the judge's view that if the jurors are fit to play the part assigned to them by our law, they will be able to do what a judge has to do every time that he tries a case on the facts without them, and we cannot say that he was wrong in thinking that the men before him were competent to 'require the prisoner to testify against himself.'"

In regard to the jury separating during the trial, Justice Holmes said that if the mere opportunity for prejudice and corruption was to raise a presumption that they exist, it would be hard to maintain jury trial under the conditions of the present day. As to the coat incident, the justice made the remark that the principle underlying this objection would forbid a jury even to look at a prisoner and compare his features with a photograph in proof.

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## OUTSPTS HIM AT THE FINISH

Ran Seventeen Miles Instead of Fifteen on Montreal Track—Both Run at New York Friday—P. E. Island Indian Won Halifax Road Event.

### Special to The Telegraph.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Abbie Wood, of Montreal, defeated Fred Cameron, of Amherst (N. S.), in a fifteen mile race at the Jubilee rink here this evening.

With the exception of a couple of laps in the second mile, Cameron made the pace all the way until the last lap. Wood hung within striking distance of him all through, and on the start of the last lap started a sprint that swept Cameron off his feet. At the finish, Wood had the race by about thirty yards.

This was the fourth race between the Montreal and Amherst runners, and each time, the Montreal man has won by his speed at the finish. He has been able to hang to Cameron's pace at any distance from ten to fifteen miles, and then out-sprint him in the final dash to the tape.

The time of the race was one hour, 38 minutes and 35 seconds, but it was discovered afterwards that Cameron had run nearly 17 miles. The runners complained when the time for the first mile 5.56 had been hung up that there must be a mistake either in the timing or in the measurement of the track. The error, half way through the race, was found to be in the track measurement, but the men finished out the race on the basis of thirteen and seven eighths miles.

Wood and Cameron leave for New York tomorrow where the former will team up with Meadows, and the latter with Holmer in the twenty mile race at Madison Square Garden, Friday night.

### Special to The Telegraph.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 31.—Fifty-four long distance runners from all parts of the maritime provinces competed in the Halifax Herald's annual ten-mile championship road race in Halifax today.

In 1907-8 the race was won by Hans Holmer, and last year Fred Cameron was the winner. Today Michael Thomas, a fleet long-distance Indian from the Aberdeen Club, of Charlottetown, captured the race, and a now the amateur champion long-distance runner of the maritime provinces.

Thomas took his lead at the start and was never passed during the ten miles, finishing first. A feature of the race was the large number of Indians entered, four redskins being among the first six to cross the finish line.

The team prize for the first four men to cross the finish line was won by the Chebuctos of Halifax, with the All-St. John team second.

Sterling, of St. John, was looked upon as a winner, but not in condition for today's race and only got off the place.

The winner's time was 58.52.5.

## LAURIER AND THE NAVY WILL WIN

Little Doubt About Big Liberal Majority in Thursday's Bye-Election

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Liberals in Drummond and Arthabaska confidently predict a majority of at least 1,000 for their candidate Thursday, which would be a very anything surprising for this old Liberal riding, which gave Louis LaVerque over 2,000 in 1904.

The elections are not being neglected, for three and four meetings are daily being held in the riding, and the naval policy is almost the sole topic of discussion. The wildest Nationalist does not expect to carry the seat against the government, but if the big Liberal majority can be reduced they will try to make capital out of that.

A marked feature of the campaign is the big secret vote. Despite strong efforts by workers on either side, there is a large proportion of the voting population who refuse to take any part in the campaign, attend the meetings or even say how they intend to vote. They seem to be hesitating whether they shall vote for Laurier and the navy or against the navy and grand chef.

On the other hand, the argument that a vote against Laurier is one for Borden, Liberal leader, is evidently carrying much weight, and is relied upon by Liberal workers to swing the secret vote into line.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARTIME PROVINCES

Saturday, Oct. 29. Next in importance to Christmas, Thanksgiving ranks as the greatest household festival of the year. The fact of its falling on Monday will afford to many the opportunity of spending the holiday with out of town relatives and friends.

Several weddings of interest are chronicled in this week's principal among them being that of Miss Gladys Forster, daughter of the late Mr. W. D. Forster, Esq., of St. Andrews, to Mr. Norman Foster of Toronto, which took place in All Saints church, St. Andrews, on Friday last.

On Wednesday afternoon, in St. Paul's Valley church, by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, the marriage of Miss Mary Algour, daughter of the late Mr. Kilmour, Esq., of Campbellton, and Mr. William Fraser Napier was solemnized.

At Andover, in Trinity church, at high noon on Wednesday, is spoken of in the newspaper having been the greatest social event in the history of northern New Brunswick, took place, when Miss Ida Lena Baird, daughter of Senator and Mrs. George F. Baird, was married to Mr. Malcolm Archibald MacLellan, of Brookfield (B. C.).

The ball given by Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), at the Ansonia on Friday evening for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Louise, was, so the Daily Examiner of Saturday last reports, "the event of the season and a delightful success in every way."

Mr. and Mrs. McCready received their guests in the ball room, the latter wearing a handsome black Brussels lace costume over black satin.

On Wednesday Mrs. Harold Beverly Robinson gave a very delightful tea at her residence, 25 Wentworth street, for her guest, Miss Mabelle Houghton, of Geneva (N. Y.).

over white satin, black hat. Mrs. Allison's gown was of old gold satin veiled with black marquisette, black and white hat. They were assisted by Mrs. Harold Houghton, who served the tea and who was gowned in a handsome white embroidered crepe de chine costume, black velvet picture hat.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kessen left on Thursday for Montreal en route to England and Scotland on a six weeks' trip. Mrs. Frank A. Godes has accepted an engagement as soloist in St. Stephen's church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Emerson, Germain street, have returned home from the United States. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Elkin returned home last Wednesday.

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tended the funeral of Mr. Grover's mother at Rothsay. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. F. E. Hamilton, and Mrs. A. F. Merrill left on Thursday for Boston.

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number of friends called, and all were charmed with her pretty home. Rev. Mr. Whalley, of Hampton, and Miss Edith Reer, of New Brunswick, were here on Tuesday attending the Ellinor Home meeting.

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tripped over a log, discharging the rifle and blowing the top off his skull. The funeral will take place at Tay Mills, the home of the deceased, tomorrow.

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in a pretty pale blue gown, while Miss Hickson wore a costume of black. Miss Carrie Thomson won the ladies' prize—a pair of brass candlesticks, while Mr. B. Benson made the highest score of the gentlemen. Among those present were Miss Agnes Peters, Cooker, Miss Doris Mcweeney, Miss Beatrice Shannon, Miss Fannie Taylor, Miss Carrie Thomson, Miss Edith Weeds (Charlottetown), Miss Ethel Beede, Miss Cecily Chandler, Miss Helen Ferguson, of Charlottetown, Mr. Barley, Mr. W. A. McKee, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Turnbull (St. John), Mr. Mann, Mr. Snowball (Chatham), Mr. Leighton, Mr. Lemoine, Mr. J. Jordan, Mr. DeBois and Mr. Keane.

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Royal Bank, left on (N. S.) Mrs. Alexander B. have been spending Friday for their home with his brother Mr. P. P. Mr. and Mrs. Claude on Saturday after Boston.

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HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Oct. 27.—A bridge tournament and supper was held in the rooms of the Masonic Temple, Hampton Station, on Friday evening last. The financial interests of the curling club. There were eight tables and the prize winners were Mrs. N. M. Barnes and Mr. Chas. H. Smith.

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BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 27.—Miss Woods, of St. John's (Nfld.), has been a guest during the past week of her sister, Mrs. J. Rice, at the parsonage.

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ROTHSAY

Rothsay, Oct. 27.—On Monday, Mrs. W. Howard, of St. John, recording secretary of the diocesan board of the W. A. was a guest of Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Daniel, and in the afternoon met the members of the local branch W. A. at the rectory, giving them a report of the September board meeting which proved very interesting.

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FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 28.—A pleasant gathering of friends met last evening at "Ashburton Place," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe, to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. and Mrs. Edgecombe were taken completely by surprise but extended a hearty welcome to the guests.

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ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 27.—The ladies of the Roman Catholic congregation have every reason to feel elated with their supper given in Dragoan's hall on Thursday evening, the affair being financially and otherwise most successful.

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MONCTON

Moncton, Oct. 27.—Mrs. S. L. T. Harrison and Mrs. Green were in Dorchester on Thursday attending the bridge party given by Mrs. W. H. Chapman.

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WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Mavor and children have returned to town, having spent the summer at Kingsville and Toronto.

In a pretty pale blue gown, while Miss Carrington wore the ladies' prize...

Miss Gladys Irving entertained a few friends on Tuesday evening in honor of her birthday...

Miss Beatrice Gross, of Hillsboro, is the guest of friends in the city...

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 27.—Miss Molly Cronan, of St. John, is visiting Mrs. Doris McGrath...

Miss Carrie Armstrong, of Perth, who has been visiting friends in Boston...

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Woodstock, Oct. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Lesley Mavor and children have returned to town, having spent the summer at Kinnardine and Kintore...

Robinson was accompanied by Miss Annie Dobson, of Dorchester...

Miss Elizabeth Parker, of New York, is visiting Miss Bessie Crocker...

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 26.—The ladies of the Episcopate, Middle Sackville, gave their annual church supper in the social rooms of the Baptist church on Thursday evening...

CHATHAM

Chatham, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Daniel O'Hearn left on Monday for Boston...

KINGSTON

Kingston, N. B., Oct. 28.—The Baptist church was the scene of a very interesting event on Tuesday last...

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Oct. 28.—Robert Hutchinson and Robert McKay, who have been spending the past few days at Salmon River...

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Oct. 28.—Theodore Ryan spent Sunday with friends in Canning...

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 27.—The wedding of Miss Ellen Price Atwater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Atwater, and Harry Alexander...

will be much missed in the religious, temperance and social life of this town...

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Oct. 28.—A most delightful party was enjoyed at the handsome home of Mrs. Joseph McVeigh last Thursday evening...

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REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Oct. 29.—The death occurred at Kouchibouguac, on Sunday evening...

A pretty wedding took place at the Catholic church, Kouchibouguac, on Monday morning...

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Curran, of North Anson (Maine), are visiting Mr. Curran's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curran...

Miss Hazel DeBoo was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Fowles...

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Oct. 28.—Dr. and Mrs. Inches spent the weekend in Westfield...

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Oct. 26.—The social tea at the temperance hall last evening given by Col. H. H. McLean...

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Oct. 28.—The shipment of dressed pork to St. John continues despite the drop in prices...

SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 28.—Mr. A. W. Maggs had the misfortune to get a cold while on his return on Thursday afternoon...

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 2, 1910

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY

The address of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., which so deeply impressed those who heard it, may suggest the possibility of uniting business and public spirit in St. John by endeavoring to direct the growth of the city along lines that would be profitable from both standpoints.

Next year we shall have the new census figures, but whatever the new count may reveal so far as increase of population is concerned in St. John, it must have been apparent to most observers that there has been, during the last few years, a very considerable increase in business activity, and a material addition to the number of business houses and dwellings, particularly in the outlying portions of the city.

It is said that the direction of our growth is north-westerly; but that rule, if it is a rule, or a noticeable tendency, is subject to many modifications through local conditions. In the near future, for example, it is fair to assume that there will be a considerable stir in real estate all round the shore of Courtenay Bay, and that the country in the vicinity of Croucheville will have new attractions as a residential section. For some time past there has been an idea that the street car service ought to be extended to Rockwood Park, and perhaps beyond, and it would seem that before long there must be such an extension along Howe's Road as well as in the direction of Red Head, and perhaps in other directions also.

Both on the east and west sides of the city there is plenty of room for extension in such a way that householders would have the advantage of excellent light and water supply, and if satisfactory transportation were provided improvement in real estate values should be rapid. Already there are several promising movements of this kind going on, and there is much reason to believe that those engaged in them will find their ventures profitable.

In the city proper, in many places, there is still much room for legitimate real estate transactions that should be profitable, and that would, if carried through, greatly improve civic conditions. A great deal of land lying south and east of Queen Square, commanding a wonderfully fine view of the bay, is still either unoccupied or taken up by small wooden structures without much comfort or convenience. Evidence of determination to improve a block or two of property in that section could scarcely fail to receive adequate support from persons in search of good houses commanding a fine prospect, and available at reasonable rentals, or on the payment of fair prices.

In the city itself, and in the matter of reaching outlying suburbs the first step necessary in the matter of improvement is the betterment of streets and roads. In the low-lying portions of the city the streets in wet weather are usually in a very objectionable condition, and that is true of most of the roads leading out of the city. The householder does not build a new dwelling or a fine shop on a sloppy street or road. The betterment of streets and roads would of itself be a strong inducement in the matter of better houses and more substantial shops. There recently was a movement at City Hall to look into the working of the department of public works, with the idea of ascertain-

ing whether or not the money spent in the street department could not be made to produce better results. The patch-work principle has too long been followed, but the time has come when the city must undertake a more enlightened plan of street making and street maintenance. If this were done intelligently, and if some understanding could be arrived at with respect to the extension of the street railway, the city would be in a fair way to accelerate its growth and to direct it along desirable lines.

THE I. C. R. SURPLUS

Ottawa despatches announce that the Railways and Canals for the year ended March 31 last shows a surplus in the operation of the Intercolonial Railway of \$823,164. There is a large gain also in the traffic on the canals.

The Intercolonial showed a very large increase in freight earnings, and its total earnings were more than \$9,000,000, an increase of \$741,165 as compared with the previous year.

The Minister of Railways and the I. C. R. Board of Management will receive no little credit for this showing. The minister has committed the management of the road almost wholly to the control of the deputy minister and the other members of the board, and it will be seen that they are producing highly satisfactory results. It is said that the Intercolonial purchased little rolling stock last year; and there should be some way of applying the surplus earnings to the work of betterment and the purchase of such new cars and locomotives as may be found necessary from time to time. The public, which owns the Intercolonial, desires to see that road—which is steadily increasing in value as a public asset—kept up to a high standard, and the surplus, instead of being placed in the public treasury, should be used in enlarging and increasing the efficiency of the national railway.

The public will hail with no little satisfaction these figures showing the growth and prosperity of the I. C. R., and will give credit where it is due.

THE STEEL ROD BOUNTY

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, says regarding the steel rod bounty, which expires at the end of 1911, that unless there shall be a renewal, or a countervailing duty imposed, the company will have to change its steel rod tonnage to other products which would entail some sacrifice on the company. This would also mean embarking in the manufacture of lines which would compete with other Canadian steel companies. He could not believe, however, he has said, that Parliament would consent to this. Mr. Plummer may find that the government will consent to a good many things rather than renew bounties. No doubt it is his pious wish that the bounties may be renewed, or as the New York Post says: "They hope that if they are discontinued with the Ottawa pipe lines they can cajole the Laurier government into starting some new and indirect rivulets." But in politics as in life we must not above all things wish only for the attainable. And in the present temper of the people, to obtain a renewal of the bounties or a countervailing duty would seem as difficult as for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

It is somewhat disconcerting to find that the steel rod industry is "still in the gristle" and still in need of tariff aid. The great tenet of protection that can be logically sustained in hypothesis is that protection builds up infant industries. The argument is that statesmen with broad views can discern certain classes of business not then developed, which would be to the advantage of the country to have developed. Protection tries to foster these industries to make them grow into self-supporting ones. The experiments tried have shown the theory to fail in application. One of the difficulties is that the companies protected generally capitalize the bonus or protection granted, and being seriously over-capitalized find that they cannot pay dividends when the bounties cease. The experience has been that the more an infant has been protected the more infantile it grows. The United States has been trying experiments in that line which in extent, variety, number and absurdity have covered the whole field; with the result that the industries that are most dependent upon protection and most successful with Aldrich for additional protection are the infants of one, two, or three generations ago.

The reason is not far to seek. The wisest are liable to be mistaken in giving hot-house development to an industry with the actual conditions of which they are not familiar. As a matter of fact the protection is nearly always adjusted at the suggestion of gentlemen who want to be hired to carry on an unsuccessful business or to secure increased profits upon an industry that is successful without protection. The system is one which impels those who avail themselves of it to depend more and more upon government aid and success in lobbying for it than upon making their industry a self-supporting one; the economy and enterprise are lacking which alone enable an industry to secure legitimate success. Mr. Plummer admits that the steel rod business would not be profitable were it not for the protective bonus. He is now receiving a tax to pay him for carrying on an unprofitable business. And he hopes to be able to induce his fellow citizens to allow themselves again to be lured to continue carrying on that unprofitable business. If an industry depends upon a tax of this nature after a reasonable trial, to that extent it is not an industry but a luxury.

In this connection, here is a significant editorial statement from the Manitoba Free Press: "Increase of the iron and steel duties is simply out of the question. When the iron and steel manufacturers recognize this, as they doubtless will speedily, we can safely expect them to come to parliament, hat in hand, asking for a renewal of the bounties. When they do so it, it will be incur-

rent upon them to show cause, why further assistance should be given. The presumption is that the Canadian people have done their full duty and more to the iron and steel industries. They are no longer infants; and they should now be able to walk alone with such protection as is afforded by the tariff as it stands."

A PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

The proposal of the aldermen to hold an investigation under oath into conditions in connection with the country market is one that should be followed out without hesitation. It appears that there are now certain ill-defined stories about dishonesty in connection with the market, and whatever may be the truth as to that, it is notorious that forestalling has been going on for years, practically without any serious effort to check it.

It may be that the market business has so developed within recent years that some modification of the old rules may be necessary. If so, a most careful examination of the facts—and it must be a fearless examination—should show what changes, if any, are necessary. The market was built, and is maintained, for the purpose of serving the public and not for the purpose of serving the middlemen. The middlemen are entitled to fair play, but only to fair play; and the public should not be asked to maintain an institution for their special benefit.

Any investigation, to be useful, must be public, and witnesses must be sworn. And yet it is possible to have that sort of investigation and get absolutely nowhere. In other words, if the aldermen have any serious intention of bettering market conditions they must learn for themselves what witnesses it will be important to call, and they must offer reasonable protection to all who are willing to tell the whole truth regardless of whom it may hit.

It is quite possible, even probable, that some of the rumors that have come to the ears of the aldermen are not well founded, but, even if that be the fact, it is nevertheless true that some of the market conditions have long been objectionable, and that an investigation should have been held long ago in order to enforce a greater measure of cleanliness and to stop forestalling. Log-rolling in the Common Council and the unwillingness of one or two aldermen to interfere with the desires of one or two more, have been responsible for much trouble in connection with the market in the past. If the aldermen are in earnest about it, it will be rather a simple matter to change the situation for the better.

"OUR LADY BOUNTIFUL"

Enlightened philanthropy has before it many problems in this city, as may be seen from the report of the Board of Associated Charities. An abundance of misery can always be found in cities, and even in some rural districts. The story of "Ginx's Baby" could be written any where. Ginx was a man of small income and large family, two facts which seem to have an elective affinity for each other. He looked round about his nest and saw many open mouths about him. His children were not chameleons; yet they were already forced to be content with the proportion of air for food; and even the air was bad. They were pallid and pinched. How they were clad will ever be a mystery, save to the poor woman who strung the limp rag together, and to Him who watched the noble patience and sacrifice of a daily heroism." There are in the city many laborers without skill who earn an irregular wage from five to eight dollars a week and spend more than a quarter of it for rent alone. When sickness comes, as it is sure to do, there is no credit, and beggary is only a week off. In every hard winter our physicians and charity visitors report much misery and deaths from starvation diseases.

There are two kinds of poverty. There is the poverty which most of us enjoy, which is an incentive to wholesome labor; a poverty which is a complete lack of wealth, but which is no great disadvantage because it keeps us hustling for daily necessities. But there is another kind which spells misery; poverty which means a low standard of living, overcrowding, overwork, disease, friendlessness, and other specific forms of misery which are quite too common. We have no expectation that poverty in the first sense will be abolished. Perhaps it is not well that it should be. Most people experience this sort of poverty, pass out of it but a little way and return to it again and again. To be poor in this sense, even to be penniless or in debt, is not a prime disadvantage. This kind of poverty has been responsible for many of the great achievements of the world in the past, and it will be in days to come.

But the second kind of poverty, which is misery and the result of maladjustment, should be largely eliminated and will some time be eliminated from our social life.

Many of the conditions, in this as well as other cities, that make poverty chronic are beyond the reach of individual action, but not beyond the control of enlightened public activity. Society fixes the condition of healthfulness in a community. In many cases when a family falls below the line of poverty, it is less to blame than the community. Much of our work of reform touches the surface and does nothing to remove the conditions that lie at the root of the evil. The crowding in unhealthy tenements, the excessive cost of rent, the unsanitary condition of a large number of homes of working men, are causes of much of the misery which may be attributed to maladjustment and to forces over which the individual has no control. "There is no escape from death and taxes," but decay may be postponed, disease prevented, and taxes equitably assessed and honestly applied. We can exercise more care in saving men from industrial accidents. We can save the children from the disabilities resulting from the neglect of childish ailments; the boys from the loss of manhood; the women no-

overwork, and from work at all when they ought to be idle.

Modern sociology has not discovered any royal road to competency which the editor of the Book of Proverbs overlooked. Maxims of thrift and industry and honesty represent one side of truth which will never be obsolete. But not all the causes of poverty lie within the range of individual will and character, or can be removed without the co-operation of the community. Society is called on to do much to counteract the antisocial work of those who today sow discontent among the masses without specifying the evil and laying the finger on the culprit. Our first duty is not to change it or praise it but to understand it. There is no doubt that men are poor because they drink and steal, or because of personal depravity or because they have superfluous children. Evil passions and indolence produce misery, but not all misery or indeed not most misery can be so explained. Personal depravity is no more responsible for most of the hardships of our modern poor than witchcraft or demonic possession. These hardships are economic, social, measurable, manageable and to a large extent, preventable.

DRUMMOND-ARTHABASKA

Universal interest attaches to the election in the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska. This is the first by-election since the navy bill was adopted. If the Liberal candidate should be defeated it would be held by Conservatives to indicate a strong feeling among the French-Canadians against the naval programme. There is little to fear, however, on that score. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself is taking an active part in the campaign. He is no stranger to the people of Arthabaska. On his relationship to the locality the Montreal Herald says:—"It was there he went from Montreal, at the outset of his career. It was there he made his home. It was there he built up a defective physical organization by a long course of political speeches in the open air. It was there he saw the dawn of his splendid career. It was there he met his first and only defeat, at the hands of an organizer who was afterwards to organize victory for himself. There he got the word that he belonged to his party and his province. His home was there until he became Prime Minister. Never a year passes even now but he enatches a week or two for a visit to the old place. There he made some of the great and lasting friendships of his life. There are the people who, of all in Canada, would be most likely to show their friendship in acts."

Under such circumstances it should not be difficult for the Liberal candidate to win a victory in the contest of Nov. 3. He is opposed, of course, and not only by Mr. Monk and the Conservatives, for the constituency has been over-run by Mr. Bourassa and his Nationalists, eager to strike a blow at the prestige of the Prime Minister. It has been the most lively political campaign that has been held even in Quebec province for a considerable period. That the Nationalists are doing much to disturb the friendly relations existing between English and French in Canada admits of no doubt. Mr. Bourassa is an able man, and it is most unfortunate that his ability should be directed to the promotion of a cause which can only result in race jealousy and bitterness where all should be harmony and peace. At the great Laurier demonstration in Montreal Hon. Mr. Brodeur, in some remarks on the Bourassa campaign, tersely stated a significant truth and uttered a note of warning when he said:

"For my part I absolutely disapprove of these demagogic appeals and declare that those who in our country districts, in our cities or in our educational institutions, attempt to create an anti-English sentiment are the worst enemies of the French race in this country. They are laying the basis of dissension which may lead our people to an abyss which will engulf all the liberties which we value so highly."

UNREST IN THE UNITED STATES

With the coming of the November elections in the United States it is likely that the House of Representatives will show a large Democratic majority and that the outlook will be for a presidential election of unusual interest in 1912. There is an unusual amount of political unrest in the Republic today, and because of this unrest there are some forebodings of business disturbances. It is impossible as yet to measure the strength of the insurgent movement which in some degree is going to affect both of the great political parties. That it is destined to improve both of them is already clear. The Congressional elections of November, should fore-shadow to what extent the new movement is likely to reform the Republican party before it goes into the presidential battle.

In Pearson's Magazine for October, in an article on Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Mr. David Graham Phillips undertakes to tell the world something of the underlying causes of the struggle going on today between the reactionary interests in the United States and the people as a whole. Mr. Phillips is a whole-souled insurgent, and, while some of his doctrine may seem to be extreme, it is worth noting that much that he says is confirmed by many other serious reviewers in the neighboring Republic today. He is neither Republican nor Democrat, but cries out: "A plague on both your houses!" He writes in part:

"We are rapidly drawing into a stormy sea of politics. On the one hand we have 'the interests,' not a little disturbed and fearful because of the now obvious inevitable consequences of their rapacity, and executive departments of our public administrations, national and state." But, fearful though they are and half-inclined to shrink back and behave better, they cannot but go on, impelled by the winds of circumstance that drive us all toward our destiny whether we will or no. On the other hand we have the de-

spoiled people awakening, arousing, learning the truth about their rights and about the wrongs that have been done them and are being done them—and learning also the truth about their own power. The struggle—the final struggle—between these two forces is not many years away. It will be an appalling struggle. And it cannot be averted.

"For about twenty years now 'the interests' have controlled the machinery of our two big political parties. It has been a despotism tempered by a lessening fear of public opinion—or, perhaps more accurately, a lessening efficient fear of public opinion. It has been ever more thinly disguised. It is now so thinly disguised that stupid indeed is the voter of either party who does not realize it and does not vote with his party not as a positive good but as in his opinion the less of two evils. The evidences of this control, of the banishing of the people from any real say in their public affairs is seen in almost every piece of important legislation, national or state. The proofs of this control, plain to the most inattentive mind, are in successive tariff bills and in the railroad legislation—the two matters as to which our 'representatives' at Washington can do us the greatest amount of harm or good. The successive tariff laws, those enacted by the Democrats which Cleveland refused to sign no less than those enacted by the Republicans, the last of which is now an intolerable burden and an intolerable stench, were each and every one filled with swindles, gigantic swindles—sugar swindles, tobacco swindles, cotton swindles, woolen swindles, iron swindles, and so on. As for the railroad legislation, so-called Democratic Congresses no less than so-called Republican Congresses have either ignored the demands of the people for justice or have passed more or less cunning laws which while pretending to regulate the railways have re-licensed plunder and postponed relief. Now, with the aid of the Democratic party, again and usually with the aid of the Republican party, 'the interests' have diverted the toil-earned property of the many into the pockets of the few."

"But it is not necessary to relate. Everyone knows the sad and shameful story. Everyone feels the heavy and ever heavier burdens. The important point to consider here and now is that the Republican and Democratic parties are equally responsible, are alike 'interest'-owned—and, as at present organized, are equally useless for the relief of the people."

He believes, or hopes, that a popular revolt against both parties will result in a Congress that will give the nation "a square deal." In all probability he is somewhat hurried and over-anguish in his estimate of the growth of independent political thought in the United States up to this time. In a presidential year party allegiance, particularly on the Republican side, is likely to be found strong enough to excuse a thousand weaknesses and not a few crimes. Nevertheless, there are today exceedingly healthful symptoms of a popular determination to rid the country of some of the worst of evils that have grown up under successive Republican administrations.

LANGUAGE AND SLANG

Slang is defined in the Standard Dictionary as "inelegant and unauthorized popular language, consisting of words and expressions of low or illiterate origin and use, or of legitimate expressions used in grotesque, irregular or metaphorical sense, not approved by reputable usage and good taste." But in the evolution of language many words originally slang are adopted by good writers and speakers, and, on the other hand, expressions staid and sober and in the best taste, in the evolution of speech assume a modern, jaunty air. For example, there is an expression used by one of the most poetic of all the Hebrew Prophets: "I will take away all this tin." That sounds quite equivocal and shocking to American today.

A people who are happy and prosperous, progressive and optimistic will produce such slang. It is a case of the masses amusing themselves with the language. It is an instance of play, a form of recreation. Dictionary makers may protest, they may call the new words and phrases vulgar and unauthorized or in shocking taste, or senseless and ridiculous, but the users of language still decide whether they are rejected or not. The vote is quite informal, but it is not the less effective. All that is left for the encyclopedists is simply to record their use and meddlesome register their protest if they are so inclined. The most confirmed purist will, by and by, utter the new slang word when he needs it. One's taste is spoiled by what he hears, and the objections of the purist are broken down by the living speech of the masses. This is but to say that language is not a static, settled thing, it is always fluid and changing. It would suit admirers of mechanical rules to make words dead and unvarying in their use, but words defy those who thus seek to abuse them.

Slang is the playful, boisterous half-serious side of a growing language. It is explained by the fact that language changes like everything else, and that it must adapt itself to the new situations every day as they arise. Words are not a pyramid of mummies or fossils; they change with changing life. Nothing less than the combined efforts of a whole community, with all its classes and orders, in all its variety of characters and necessities, its pronunciation, due perhaps to slight individual variations in the form of the vocal organs, are causes of individual contribution to the growth of language. Every body has his little peculiarities of language. Each one has his pet words and phrases, his peculiarities of accent. Each one is suggesting all the time the use of the tricks of language which he has adopted. The enormous majority of the speakers of English do not take sufficient pains to speak correctly, and their blunders become finally the form of language. These variations expel older usages and attest the influence of individuals on language.

The maxim that "usage is the rule of speech" is of supreme and uncontrolled validity in every part and parcel of every human tongue. We know from Bardolph that a word may be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command without being easily defined. We may know, with Shallow, something of its derivation, and may feel it to be a very good phrase, without being able to say more of it than it is "very commendable." We have too the evidence of Dogberry that, with the most earnest intention to speak one's mind, it requires some knowledge of the usage to convey the correct sense. Every word has a history of accidents that have befallen it and of changes it has undergone, the beginnings of which are lost in the abyss of time. In the middle ages the word "word" came to mean the Word of God with such distinctness that the romance language adopted parables or derivatives from it for "word." We can never fully understand the language unless we take words as living entities affected by time and use, with pedgrees and families, famous members and nonentities. In this respect words fall into line with the other agencies of the world.

NOTE AND COMMENT

In Canada Thanksgiving Day usually finds the country convinced that it has much to be thankful for. This year the material welfare of the Dominion is very great.



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE THE GREATNESS OF THE POET By George William Curtis

From an address at the unveiling of the statue of Robert Burns in Central Park, New York, Oct. 2, 1880.

UNTIL we know why the rose is sweet or the dewdrop pure or the rainbow beautiful, we cannot know why the poet is the best benefactor of humanity. Whether because he reveals us to ourselves or because he touches the soul with the fervor of divine aspirations, whether because in a world of sordid and restless anxiety he fills us with serene joy, or puts into rhythmic and permanent form the best thoughts and hopes of man—who shall say? How the faith of Christianity has been staid for centuries upon the mighty words of the old Hebrew bards and prophets, and how the vast and inexpressible mystery of divine love and power and purpose has been best breathed in parable and poem!

The poet's genius is an unconscious but sweet and elevating influence in our national life. It is not a power dramatic, obvious, imposing, immediate like that of the statesman, the warrior and the inventor, but it is as deep and strong and abiding. The soldier fights for his native land, but the poet touches that land with the charm that makes it worth fighting for, and fires the warrior's heart with the fierce energy that makes his blow invincible. The statesman enlarges and orders liberty in the states, but the poet fosters the love of liberty in the heart of the citizen. The inventor multiplies the facilities of life, but the poet makes life better worth living.

Robert Burns transfigured the country of his birth and love. Every bird and flower, every hill and dale and river, whisper and repeat his name. When he died there was not a Scotchman who was not proud of being a Scotchman. But he as all great poets, as they turn to music the emotions common to humanity, pass from the exclusive love of their own country into the reverence of the world.

Human tongue. We know from Bardolph that a word may be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command without being easily defined. We may know, with Shallow, something of its derivation, and may feel it to be a very good phrase, without being able to say more of it than it is "very commendable." We have too the evidence of Dogberry that, with the most earnest intention to speak one's mind, it requires some knowledge of the usage to convey the correct sense. Every word has a history of accidents that have befallen it and of changes it has undergone, the beginnings of which are lost in the abyss of time. In the middle ages the word "word" came to mean the Word of God with such distinctness that the romance language adopted parables or derivatives from it for "word." We can never fully understand the language unless we take words as living entities affected by time and use, with pedgrees and families, famous members and nonentities. In this respect words fall into line with the other agencies of the world.

Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who spoke at the banquet to Mr. Hays in St. John, said that he "could see only two ports, Montreal and St. John." We imagine that about the time he was making this famous declaration he felt like seeing stars—Halifax Chronicle.

It was not to be expected that Halifax would enthusiastically endorse Mr. Coste's remarks. But Halifax must feel that it has a very bad case indeed if its only answer to the deliberate opinion of an engineer of high repute is such comment as we have quoted. Our neighbor should content itself with the assurance of President Hays, and other transportation authorities, who say that upon the completion of the new Transcontinental there will be more traffic coming to the Atlantic seaboard than both St. John and Halifax combined. That will be the fact.

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I. C. R. OF ST. Driver Veteran Seiz On Up Tri Failed to nal—Aler Express to

Sussex, N. B., ney, the well known sex express, collap of his engine now here at 3:20 o'clock years. Mr. Whitney le evening at 5:15, B well in the usual Mr. Whitney, and when the freman cation of the air b the ordinary, and usual stop a little "Fred, you have "Yes," he said, "wet tonight and ing good."

Mr. Whitney ask and said: "I had ing down the grade and said: "All driver made no offer to start the freman, started Mr. Whitney, and Fred?" He repli well."

These were the a few minutes lat into Nauwigawalk in his seat. Mr. and the train car the baggage car i but he did not rec Hampton, came t ceased, and Dr. B medical aid was cause of death Jack Odell, the train to Sussex or after a delay of a Nauwigawalk. Mr. Whitney was class engineer, bel ceedingly good wi passengers on the confidence in him through. Because the old Western E. ago. Subsequently of the I. C. R. and the Sussex express Mr. Whitney was R.), and was a l Whitney, mechanic I. C. R. The sury ace A., brother, s widow, three sons sense as James, R., the daughters, Misses Etta, Haz Mrs. Whitney is William Starkey.

The funeral will of most of the C. B. o'clock; interment town cemetery, B ating.

PANAMA TO HAV GREAT

Ninety-two B That Will Tons of St 500,000.

Pittsburg, Oct. dreaming tonight, as hallows'en troo wildest nightmareous gates as are for the Panama, largest gates in the ninety-two of the as a six story bu city buildings are The structural ste they will weigh t times as much as Eiffel Tower in a \$5,500,000. Of the the heaviest sign about citizens, girders, which w will be placed in girders of a sky-s individual pieces er via Baltimore, over four hundre builders from Pitt It will take thro job. Each lock w 50 per cent larg afloat. There a ing these in size is a sea-level, a lock canal would gates to equal the

FIRE AT Sackville, Oct. 3 tonight in a bu Bridge and Lorne damage before it contol. The structure, one, and owned by gutted. It was floor by B. A. C. E. T. Blenkinshor. The St. Blenkenr above. The fire is sup the work shop of a store. It had ob way before being us exertions mooved from the family had just night clothes. The tenants are

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TORIAN

Says Bought, and which has been made under the signature of...

CASTORIA substitute for Castor Oil, Parenging Syrups. It is Pleasant, It is Morphinic nor other Narcotic...

CASTORIA ALWAYS the Signature of Fletcher Have Always Bought Over 30 Years.

MEMS OF PROSE

NESS OF THE POET George William Curtis

of the statue of Robert Burns in Central

rose is sweet or the dewdrop pure we cannot know why the poet is the deity...

conscious but sweet and elevating it is not a power dramatic, obvious, of the statesman, the warrior and the strong and abiding...

the country of his birth and love. Hill and dale and river, whisper and reveal...

tioning their readers against the "get rich quick" scheme, and it adds: "Might just as well save your space, good friends...

A great many American newspapers are pointing to the brevity of the Crippen trial...

Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who spoke at the banquet to Mr. Hays in St. John...

It was not to be expected that Halifax would enthusiastically endorse Mr. Coste's remarks...

Within this noise hall, and he is dead and tall; as dreadful as a dragon, roams, and lifts his mighty fagon...

Walt Philosopher

Walt Mason

I. C. R. ENGINEER OF SUSSEX TRAIN STRICKEN AT POST

Driver Whitney is Dead

Veteran Seized With Apoplexy on Up Trip Saturday Night Failed to Respond to Signal—Alert Fireman Took Express to Destination.

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 30.—C. Fred Whitney, the well known engineer of the Sussex express, collapsed while at the throttle of his engine near Nauwigewick station on Saturday night, and died at his home here at 3:20 o'clock this morning, aged 65 years.

Mr. Whitney left St. John Saturday evening at 5:15, in charge of his engine, and in the usual good health. All went well until coming into Jubilee station, when the fireman noticed that the application of the air brakes was different than the ordinary, and the train ran by the usual stop a little. The fireman said: "Frank, you have run."

"Yes," he said. "I know; the rail is wet tonight and the brakes are not holding good."

Mr. Whitney asked for a drink of water, and said: "I had a peculiar feeling coming under the grade."

The fireman got the signal to go ahead, and said: "All right, Fred." But the driver made no response, and did not confide in the engine. Mr. Odell, the fireman, started the train and stood by Mr. Whitney, and said: "Are you sick, Fred?" He replied, "Yes, I don't feel well."

These were the last words he said, and a few minutes later as the train pulled into Nauwigewick he collapsed completely in his seat. Mr. Odell sang out for help, and the train crew carried deceased into the baggage car in an unconscious state, but he did not recover. Dr. Wetmore, of Hampton, came to Sussex with the deceased, and Dr. Burnett met him here, but medical aid was of no use. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Jack Odell, the fireman, brought the train to Sussex only a few minutes later, after a delay of about twenty minutes at Nauwigewick.

Mr. Whitney was well known as a first-class engineer, being very careful and exceedingly good with the brakes, and the passengers on the Sussex train had every confidence in him when he was at the throttle. Deceased began railroading with the old Western Extension forty-four years ago. Subsequently he entered the service of the I. C. R. and has been running on the Sussex express for thirty years.

Mr. Whitney was born at Milltown (N. B.), and was a brother of the late H. A. Whitney, mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. The surviving relatives are Horace Whitney, at Milltown (N. B.); a widow; three sons and four daughters. The sons are James, Roy and Fred, at home; the daughters, Mrs. Joshua Prescott, Misses Tava, Hazel and Greta, at home. Mr. Whitney is survived by the late William Starkey, of Moncton.

The funeral will take place on the morning of the C. P. R. east Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the town cemetery, Rev. Mr. Dawson officiating.

INSPECTION OF G. T. P. FINISHED

National Transcontinental Commissioners Pleased With New Brunswick Line

TRAFFIC OUTLOOK Commission Satisfied Much Local Business Is in Sight and Question of Operating Trains Will Be Decided Soon—Engineers Also Going Over Road.

Edmundston, N. B., Oct. 28.—The Transcontinental Commissioners completed their inspection trip of the Transcontinental in New Brunswick from Moncton to Edmundston today, and left for Ottawa over the Temiscouata route via Rivier du Loup.

They were accompanied on the trip by Division Engineer Wheaton, Contractors Corbett & Flosch and McManus, and Engineer McLean, of the Toronto Construction Company, as well as J. Edward, maritime traffic representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and W. C. Hunter, of St. John.

The commissioners were highly pleased with the work, particularly the almost finished portion of the line from Moncton to Rock. There is as yet no definite information about the time of beginning to operate the completed sections, as that is a subject for consultation and arrangement between three parties, namely, the Dominion government, the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, and the Transcontinental Commissioners. A decision, however, may be expected soon.

Of the 1,804 miles from Winnipeg to New Brunswick, there are now only 450 on which the rails are not laid.

The commissioners seemed much impressed by local traffic possibilities in New Brunswick. Chief Engineer Grant, of the National Transcontinental, Chief Engineer Kelliber, of the G. T. P., Consulting Engineer Schreiber, District Engineer Fosch and party, are making a careful inspection trip over the road from the Quebec boundary to Moncton. Corbett & Flosch, of the Toronto Construction Company, are about finished on their section, and will move out in probably less than a month.

The Eastern Division Arbitration (Toronto Globe).

There has been in session for some time a board of arbitrators for the settlement of the dispute that has arisen between the Toronto Construction Company and the Transcontinental Commissioners. The subject of the arbitration is the classification of material excavated on the line of the railway. The board is constituted as stipulated in the agreement of 1903 between the then acting minister of railways and the representatives of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. It is made up of two chief engineers and Collingwood Schreiber, who was chosen by them as "third arbitrator."

Whatever the finding of these men or of a majority of them may be, it will be accepted by the government and the people of Canada, and if any wrong has been committed the penalty for it will be visited on those on whose orders it was done. That the arbitrators are making progress on the performance of the task assigned them is apparent from the fact that they have just gone east to Moncton to inspect the newly constructed portions of the Transcontinental line in New Brunswick.

THE GREAT CAPTURES OF THE FRENCHMAN

Victory Snatched from LeBlanc

Frenchman, Leading, Collides With Telegraph Pole, Snaps It in Two, Wrecking Machine—Thrilling Sunday Race Across Land and Sea to Statue of Liberty and Return.

Belmont Park, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Claudia Grahame-White flying for the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, lifted the Gordon-Bennet international speed trophy from the custody of America today, in the fastest time ever covered for the full distance of 100 kilometers, 62.14 miles, around a five kilometer course. His average speed was a fraction better than 61 miles an hour and his fastest lap was 2 minutes 43.77 seconds, but the captain of the French team, Alfred LeBlanc, flying in a similar machine, an 100 horse power Blériot monoplane, was making each lap on an average of twenty seconds.

Grahame-White and would have won the cup if he had not met with a disastrous accident in his last lap, when he had the race seemingly well in hand.

His first lap was a new world's record in itself for five kilometers—2 minutes 45.63 seconds, but he subsequently exceeded it with a lap done in 2 minutes 44.32 seconds.

LeBlanc was running before the wind under full power at an estimated speed of 80 miles an hour when the feed pipe from his gasoline tank to his motor loosened, under the incessant jarring of the engine and he suddenly found himself with nothing but momentum to carry him. LeBlanc was helpless and panic stricken.

He tried to lift his planes so that the last few drops of gasoline might filter down into the engine, but he was not strong enough to make a landing. His steering was gone and when a puff of wind caught him he drifted sideways, still driving at tremendous speed and dashed head foremost into a telegraph pole.

Out Telegraph Pole in Two. The pole was fourteen inches thick but he broke it in three pieces as if it had been a toothpick. One fragment fell over the backboards on the plunger. The chassis and steel shield which encloses the motor were completely crumpled but the solid steel of the motor itself withstood the shock. Had LeBlanc hit the pole in any other manner it is difficult to see how he could possibly have escaped death.

His accident was accepted on every hand with the greatest regret. Grahame-White, the winner, admitted that LeBlanc had won the race and would have established a world's record even better than his own, except for his mishap.

Besides LeBlanc's accident today was marred by a serious mishap to Walter Brookings of the Wright team, who had taken up the new Wright racer for the first time. The machine was comparative untried, and in previous flights Orville Wright guided it.

Brookings was just coming around the turn in to the home stretch for a trial circle, preparatory to entering into the Gordon-Bennet race when four of his eight cylinders ceased firing. In the strict sense of the word, he did not fall, he dived. The angle at which he hit the earth was a height of 60 feet, was almost normal. The machine struck its nose into the dirt, slowly rose tail upward, and finally collapsed, top side underneath.

Brookings was thrown from his seat in the moment. An ambulance in attendance rushed out, picked him up and hurried him to the field hospital. It was later announced that although he was painfully injured, no bones were broken and he was not in danger of his life.

LeBlanc Got Off Easy. LeBlanc got a black eye, a deep cut under the chin and a broad scar across the right temple but was able to hobble about and join in conversation with the club house members when the day was over.

Hamilton had trouble with his carburetor and never got off the ground until the bomb had sounded to declare the event closed. Brookings had been disabled. Drexel had only a 50 horse power Blériot to compete with White's 100.

Latham, in a 100 horse power Antoinette never showed speed enough to be dangerous and left the course when an ugly gust almost blew him overboard. The wind was enough for him and he sought the kindly earth in his fifteenth round.

It had been blowing hard a gale between the hour when Latham quit and the closing of the race. When the wind moderated Latham had nearly five hours against him and Moisant saw a chance for second place. By sheer pluck he won it. Latham also finished, but Ogilvie, of the British team, was ahead for his flight when the last contestant had finished, the race stood: White, first; Moisant, second; Ogilvie, third, and Latham, fourth.

Drexel, the other American starter, came down in the seventh lap after he had found the wind too dangerous at its turns. Neither he nor any of the American entries had at any time been dangerous.

A Thrilling Race. New York, Oct. 30.—Three aviators flew from Belmont Park (L. I.) this afternoon, circled the globe and returned to New York, swept back through the upper air without a mishap, and alighted calmly but exhausted.

John B. Moisant, flying for America, covered the trip in 34 minutes 38.84 seconds. Grahame-White, of England, was second in 35:31.30, and Count DeLesseps, of France, was third in 41:56.25. None, however, was given the \$10,000 prize for the flight, offered by Thomas F. Ryan, for the rules prescribe that the contestants can start any time between 2:45 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. any day of the international aviation meet.

Under this interpretation, Moisant, though he protested, must await the result of any possible flights tomorrow. He is at liberty to better his time of today, as are Grahame-White and DeLesseps. Grahame-White, however, has announced that the Statue of Liberty flight expired in mid-air when up from the field scurried DeLesseps in his fifty-horsepower "Blériot."

Gracefully he arose with the motor driven in perfect attention, circled across the starting line, and as though to make sure that his machine was in ship-shape condition for the flight of thirty-six miles across beach, meadow and town and bay, flew out the course and then pointed its prow upward and west and was sailing majestically over the grand stand.

CANADIAN MAGNATE'S DAUGHTER FLIES WITH COUNT DE LESSEPS

Belmont Park, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Miss Mackenzie is the first woman to accompany the Count de Lesseps, president of the Canadian Northern railway, just before they started on their first trip around the avi-



The intrepid birdman, Count de Lesseps, and Miss Grace Mackenzie, daughter of William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, just before they started on their first trip around the avi-

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ST. GEORGE HEARS OF OLD AGE ANNUITIES

N. W. Brown, in Practical Address, Tells the People How to Insure Comfort for Their Declining Years—What a Few Cents a Week Will Do for People Under the Government's Plan.

St. George, Oct. 26.—A largely attended and very interesting meeting in explanation of "old age annuities" was held at Coit's hall, St. George, on Thursday evening, when N. W. Brown, B. A., in a clear and forceful two hour address outlined the various plans whereby anybody—from five to eighty-five—might secure an annuity for their old age.

Ex-Mayor Lawrence occupied the chair and seated on the platform with him was James O'Brien, ex-M. P. P. The St. George orchestra played a fine programme of music and Miss O'Brien, daughter of the postmaster, sang a solo very sweetly, while two young ladies, the Misses Gillman and O'Brien, rendered a duet in a very pleasing manner and received an encore.

With a very helpful reference to the great scheme of "Canadian government annuities" Mayor Lawrence introduced the speaker of the evening. Upon rising Mr. Brown made a feeling reference to the death of Hon. Mr. Hill, whose sudden death had called to St. Stephen Senator Gillman, who was to have been chairman of this meeting.

Mr. Brown referred to the leading industry—the manufacture of red granite—and said through the recommendations of that whole-hearted entrepreneur, and the late James R. McLean, a leading business man of this part of Charlotte, he had purchased a red granite monument for his parents from Milne, Couits & Co. many years ago. He had this afternoon paid a visit to Le Tag and for the first time had seen its beautiful harbor. He could not but think that during the next half century a great city, equal to Quebec or Montreal, would spring into existence there and another, not much inferior, here at St. George, with an electric car running back and forth between the two every five minutes. He said nature had been very profuse in her gifts to St. George. Its magnificent scenery of lakes, hills and waterfalls must attract tourists from all parts of the world; while the unrivalled water power will light the streets and residences and turn the wheels of the workshops and factories.

When all those halts of pulp he saw on the large new wharf area, by the law of the land, the lumbering speculator of the city, but are manufactured into paper here, then St. George would occupy her rightful place as one of the commercial cities of Canada.

The speaker here spoke of his recent visit to the paper mill of Millerton and said he was preparing a lecture on a Piece of Paper that he saw manufactured there and that he would return and deliver it here.

"But," said he, "I come to tell you of something more important than cities and factories. I come to explain how, with what money you thoughtlessly spend away or spend on useless trifles, you can make your old age comfortable, happy and independent."

The word "annuity" was then explained; and the two plans (known as A and B) were clearly explained. Under either plan there was no expense and the interest on the deposit was four per cent compounded. Under plan A, if death occurred before the annuity became due, the money was refunded with three per cent compound interest. But if the annuitant lived his annuity was at the start, by recent order-in-council, guaranteed for ten years.

At the end of that time for the payment of a small sum (about \$17 on a \$100 annuity) he could guarantee it for ten years more.

Continuing, the lecturer said there was no more potent barrier to these regrettable "strikes" than the annuities system. It afforded an unparalleled opportunity for an employer to show his interest and his care for his employee. For example, a man beginning at the age of 20 with a cash payment of \$10, paying 25 cents a week (\$13 year) and adding \$10 every five years, the last payment of \$10 being at the age of 65, would receive an annuity of \$151.90 at the age of 60. If his employer added \$10 a year payable in single sums the annuity would be \$252.92 and if the annuitant died at 50 his heirs would receive \$1,111.

"When an employe sees his employer making an interest in his future welfare in this way do you think he would go out on strike?"

When this great scheme is thoroughly taught and taken advantage of not only will there be no poor houses in Canada but there will be no more strikes, and the terrible battles between workmen and capital will be a thing of the past.

"But, apart from these unhappy strikes, look at the cost to each county of money for the maintenance of the poor!" In his own county of York, from 1900 to 1908 inclusive (nine years) it had cost \$33,448.77, or an average of \$3,716.53 per year. Up there at the time these figures were face to face with the problem of buying a "poor farm" and erecting suitable buildings at a cost of many thousands more. Up there they still had in regard the humiliating spectacle of "cellars on the block"—not to the highest, but to the lowest bidder; and often the pauper bide in the pauper! Then God help the pauper soldier. When people were taught that they would be safe and grow at a rapid rate under this very high rate of interest, these scenes would disappear.

The speaker closed one of the most intensely interesting addresses ever heard here by concrete examples from the "tables" for both old and young, showing what four per cent compound would do on comparatively small amounts of money. A hearty vote of thanks was moved by the speaker by Mr. O'Brien, ex-M. P. P., and a similar courtesy was extended to the chairman, when the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

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SUSSEX FAREWELLS REV. I. N. PARKER AND HIS FAMILY

Presentation to Aged Minister on Eve of His Removal to Boston—His Notable Career.

Sussex, Oct. 28.—An event of unusual interest took place in the Methodist church of Sussex this evening. Rev. I. N. Parker, with Mrs. Parker, is about to remove to Boston, where his son has been holding a responsible position for some time.

When this fact became known regret became general and in view of Mr. Parker's long and successful ministry, the Ministerial Association of the town arranged for a farewell gathering and a presentation, in which all the citizens might have a chance to share.

This aged minister's career is a matter of such wide interest that the citizens connected with it have been carefully ascertained, and some of them may be presented here.

Rev. I. N. Parker was born in the town of Wilmet, Annapolis county (N. S.), and was educated first in the common school at his home and then at Mount Allison institutions at Sackville. For between one and two years he taught himself in the school of his boyhood, and was a member of the choir of the church in the old Sheffield and Salmon River field. The following year he began his probation for the ministry in the regular way and was sent to Dalhousie where he spent three years preceding his ordination in 1868. There was no church for him. He asked for the court house but was denied it, and his work began at the Baptist church, announced for an outdoor service, and the court house steps as his pulpit. The people came in such numbers and exhibited such intense feeling that the sheriff yielded the church to the pastor, and he was all his people there soon agreed with him that a place of worship of their own was both desirable and possible. The timber for it had to be hauled twenty-four miles, the boards sixteen miles, and shingles twenty, but a good building was soon erected and occupied. So he proved that he had in him the stuff of which pioneer preachers are made. This fact was recognized by the conference with agreement that on more than one occasion, perhaps, he was sent to undertake tasks to which some of his brethren at least felt themselves unequal.

Leaving this field, with its reach of fifty miles in Quebec and more than seventy in New Brunswick, he served other fields in the following order: Hillsboro, Peticocton, including the Egan circuit; Jerusalem, including Welsford; Gagetown, Richibucto, which meant the whole of Kent county; Bathurst, Derby, Peticocton, Courtenay Bay, Nashwaak, Grand Lake, Gagetown, Hillsboro. In 1897 he became a supernumerary, but has taken vacant fields for parts of years since and done most effective work.

The number of his baptisms has been great. The same is true of the marriages at which he has officiated. He has secured the erection and dedication of ten churches and one parsonage, besides the renovation of others.

Mr. Parker has been a man of strong convictions and possessed of the ability to present them in such a way as to soften antagonism, or even to win those who differed from him to his own views and practice. He has studied men and as a result has shown unusual sagacity in dealing with them. It has not been easy to deceive or cheat him. Men who have tried to mislead him have been disappointed. His long and practical life has been a study in wisdom.

Never sweep a floor in a sick room; instead wipe it carefully with a cloth dipped in borax water. This will prevent the spread of contagion.

PANAMA CANAL TO HAVE WORLD'S GREATEST GATES

Ninety-two Being Constructed That Will Contain 60,000 Tons of Steel and Cost \$5,500,000.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—Michievoy boys dreaming tonight of gates they will seize as hallowed trophies would not, in the wildest nightmares, imagine such enormous gates as are being made in Pittsburg for the Panama canal. They will be the largest gates in the world. Anyone of the ninety-two of them will be about as high as a six-story building, as wide as many city buildings, and strong as Gibraltar.

The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 80,000 tons, or over eight times as much as was used to build the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The cost will be \$3,000,000. Of this, 60,000 tons required the heaviest single pieces will weigh about eighteen tons. These will be base girders, which are seven feet long and will be placed much like the first floor girders of a skyscraper. The thousands of individual pieces will be shipped by steamer via Baltimore and with them will go over four hundred skilled structural steel builders from Pittsburg to set them in place. It will take three years to complete the job. Each lock will be ample for a ship 50 per cent larger than any vessel now afloat. There are no locks approaching these in size. The famous Suez canal is a second-hand affair, and the few locks back canal would have to combine their gates to equal these.

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CAPE BRETON HAS A BREED OF MICE THAT ARE TERRORS

Halifax, Oct. 28.—Pleasant Bay, a district twenty miles beyond Cheticamp in the far northwest of Cape Breton, has a terrible plague of mice. The whole country swarms with the destructive creature. The mice have burrowed underground and excavated a network of subterranean roads. They began their destructive work on the hay crop, cutting it as it stood in the field. When that was stored they attacked the potatoes and farmers have saved only seven bushels. They attacked the potatoes and the diggers on opening up the drills dug little more than the skins of the larger potatoes left in the ground. The mice have carried their work of destruction to the woods and are stripping the bark from the saplings, and now they are entering the houses, cutting their way through the walls and threatening to destroy clothes and household furniture.

No remedy is in sight. The people have been digging pits to entrap them, but in spite of myriads destroyed in this way there seems to be no abatement of the plague. The farmers are afraid to use poison for fear of polluting the streams and wells from which their cattle derive their supply of water.

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THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RICH

(Victoria Colonist.) Dean Doull's suggestion relative to the colonization of Canada by people of the United Kingdom is not a new one, and he would make no claim to being the originator of it. We think, however, that we do no injustice to others that have presented the case when we say he placed it before his hearers at the Canadian Club luncheon in a manner that few have ever approached. The experience of the United States is not such as to encourage the belief that the dominant type in the Canadian population will be British unless the proportion of British immigrants is larger than it has hitherto been. We are not disposed to take an alarmist view of this matter, and would very much prefer to think that the institutions of Canada



FAVORITE HYMNS REMARKABLE INCIDENTS

tain recovered his bearings, bringing the cardinal safely to England. Come Thou Font of Every Blessing has for a hundred years been a great favorite. It has been attributed to different sources...

As hefts so beautiful a poem this has a suitable legendary origin. It is said that Charles Wesley was sitting at his desk when a dove, pursued by a hawk, flew in at the window...

There are thousands of other traditions associated with various hymns. For instance, August Toplady wrote the famous Rock of Ages as an airy ditty in Wesleyanism, never knowing that he had created a masterpiece...

days in India, when Lord Curzon and the commander-in-chief came to loggerheads over the military control of the government-general's court. Lord Kitchener's victory in Simla had not been forgotten in Whitehall...

Lord Kitchener is not likely to take charge of a coach of this kind. He knows that its structure is not of the best, and he is to be chief if it is a general staff that is imperial in more than name...

The work of free tree distribution to homesteaders on the prairies inaugurated in 1901 by the forestry branch of the department of the interior, has made steady growth, and by the 1909 report of the superintendent of forestry...

In the spring of 1909, 2,570,000 trees were sent to 2,000 applicants. In the spring of 1910 about the same number of trees was sent to 3,173 applicants. The increase in the number of applicants is also strikingly shown by the fact that in 1908 the average number sent to each applicant was 13.16...

Further interesting particulars regarding his work are given in the report above mentioned, which is to be had free on application, to R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. Apply Mrs. Andrew Blair, Robbsey, 3854-11-2-w.
WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and the specific and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants...

WANTED—A second or third-class female teacher for district No. 10, Thompson, York county; district road near Apply, stating salary, to John Christie, Thompson, York county, N. B. Protestant community. 3312-19-2-w.
WANTED—Cook, with references; good wages. Apply 31 Wright street, 2651-10-4-w.

WANTED—A cook on or about Sept. 1. Apply with references to Mrs. David Robertson, Robbsey, K. C. 2947-1-1-w.
WANTED—Cook and housemaid. Apply by letter, Mrs. Jas. F. Robertson, St. John, N. B. 251-10-1-w.
WANTED—For the first of September, a competent cook for Netherwood, the Holywell School for Girls. Wages, \$25 a month.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; washing, apply, Mrs. R. T. Hayes, No. 1 Mount Pleasant avenue.
SMART WOMAN wanted to assist in dairy and house work. Write, stating wages wanted, to Mrs. E. S. Carter, Fair Vale, Robbsey.
AGENTS WANTED
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THE EASIER TRANSPORTATION IS THE CHEAPER COST OF PRODUCTION. HELP THE FARMER. Agricultural Knowledge Should Be Made Easier for Him to Acquire. The "Knocker" Out of Place in Any Community. (The Maritime Merchant).

In a previous issue we referred to the good roads scheme of the provincial government. We have a further word to say today. In spite of all discouragements (and there have been many), agriculture still remains the most important industry, present and prospective, that we have in the maritime provinces, and anything that can be done to make farming more attractive and profitable is a step in the right direction...

By following such methods as we have outlined in this article we believe it would be possible to greatly improve the prosperity of the province. It is well known that we do not come anywhere near supplying our own needs in agricultural products, and we would be doing well if we were to export much. But there is a bigger field to enter. The thousand million dollar market of Great Britain is wide open...

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stimulating the interest of our farmers in more progressive methods of agriculture. We believe that the day is coming when our natural advantages in this department will have the attention paid them that they deserve. But why not hasten the day? Why should we wait until the idea of the "knocker" has entered the minds of our farmers and business men?

It is better to try to talk the hopeful side of things than to dwell on the other side. While it is foolish not to recognize difficulties or feel disappointments, there is yet a great compensation for the spirit of hopefulness. The merchant who is losing everyone that comes to his store that the mail-order houses are driving him out of business and that trade generally is being lost, has never seen it, is not only injured but he is also losing his life. He is losing the prospect of the community in which he lives. He may be unsettling the mind of a man who has not discovered things that were so bad or he may intensify the feeling of the man who has seen that things are going that way.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
THE BERTHS AND THE STEAMERS
COLOROPHOBIA IN ST. JOHN

Cure Your Rheumatism 50,000 BOXES FREE
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DEATHS

CHARTERS.
Br. stmr Toftwood, 1901 tons (or sub), Pennacola to Rosario, lumber, 110s. Dec 15-Jan 15. Br. stmr Eretia, 125,000 ccs. New York to two ports River Plate, 25s. Nov.

APPLE CULTIVATION. FIGURES THAT TELL STORIES. WHAT SPRAYING WILL DO. The Fruit Division of the Ottawa Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin which contains the following paragraph dealing with insects and fungous diseases: "A careful analysis of the reports with reference to insects and fungous diseases shows that if orchardists would spray carefully with the lime and sulphur mixture before the leaves appear, and with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture three times afterwards, four sprays in all, 90 per cent. of the loss from insects and fungous diseases could be prevented. It would be a very moderate estimate to say that 50 per cent. would be added to the value of the crop if this course were adopted."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Calorophony. The Best Remedy known for the Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectively cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, Sciatica, etc. Sole Manufacturers: I. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, E.C.

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Why Thoroughbred Poultry Pays the Farmer

By J. R. COTE

Some one has figured out that the American hen in a year earns enough to buy all the silver and gold dug out of our mines, all the sheep in the country and the wool, and leaves a balance equal to the entire year's crop of rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. Or, as an enthusiast writes: "She pays the interest on all the farm mortgages, pays the entire provincial and county taxes of the whole Dominion of Canada, and then with balance could give to every man, woman and child in the United States and Canada a year's subscription to the Farmers' Home Journal of Chatham (Ont.), and would still have a balance on hand.

Secretary Wilson says that she is producing one-half billion dollars annually, and she is a formidable competitor of wheat for precedence on the farm. In spite of all this, chicken raising on a commercial scale often results in failure. The world's supply of poultry and eggs is not obtained from great centralized, chicken plants, but from the small farms scattered all over the States and Canada, where chicken are but a minor consideration. They live largely on the waste products of the farm, the refuse of the house and whatever bugs, worms and grubs they can forage for when they are not too busy to sell them there is no way of telling what they have cost, the price being largely governed by the law of supply and demand. The proceeds from chickens are usually "paid" to the farmer's wife. A commercial poultry plant that has to buy its feed and pay for labor and compete with conditions often finds the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

To settle the question "whether there is more in chickens than the purpose of this article," the mass of literature left by those experts in "hen arithmetic" who have gone before really leaves nothing unsaid. No subject responds more nimbly to the touch of pen and paper and yields up more interesting statistics than poultry. A commercial poultry plant that has to buy its feed and pay for labor and compete with conditions often finds the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

1. Do you pay a better price for thoroughbreds than for mongrels? 2. What discrimination in price because they weigh more or because they are more desirable for market purposes? 3. Is it not a fact that thoroughbreds, such as Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, will weigh more than mongrels? 4. Have you made any efforts to stimulate an interest in the cause of thoroughbred poultry? 5. Of the poultry that you buy, what per cent., roughly speaking, would you say were thoroughbred stock? 6. What approximately is the average price that you pay for chickens during several months in the year? 7. Do you find any difficulty in getting as much poultry as your business demands require? 8. Why breed do you particularly recommend for your market? To question No. 1, every one, without exception, said: "Yes, we do pay better price for thoroughbreds." This is a pretty strong evidence in favor of pure bred chickens from the fact that you will pay from one to three pounds a year, and who, practically speaking, supply the civilized world.

2. The reasons given were that the yield of meat is greater, with less bone; they sell for more at retail, are more shapely, more uniform, in fact every way more desirable for market purposes. All the packers agreed that thoroughbreds would weigh more than mongrels on similar feed rations. Some estimated their weight at 75 per cent. more. It was developed that the packers have made some effort to stimulate an interest in pure bred stock but not to any great extent. About one-quarter of the stock they buy today is thoroughbred (some of them, however, will buy nothing else). The average price ranges from eight to sixteen cents, and the average weight of fowls is four and one-half pounds.

There was a difference of opinion as to the best breed. The weight of evidence was in favor of Barred Rocks, but that is probably due to the cause that they are more generally bred on farms. This question of which kind is best, is by no means settled, and of the seventy odd breeds recognized in the "Standard of Perfection," the poultryman's Bible, every one has its own advocates and supporters, or it would cease to exist as a breed. The reason a farmer should buy thoroughbred stock for his parent stock is simply because superior qualities in poultry can be obtained in no other way. It is not because the feathers are white, black, barred or buff, or because so and so's grandfather won the blue ribbon at the Guelph stock show in a class of fifty-eight. Chickens are not judged for their market qualities in poultry shows. The real poultry man who is interested in those things, compose a very small part of the army of men whose pens produce half a billion dollars every year, and a prize winning record is no evidence of real money making superiority. If some one would create a strain of mongrels that would be uniform in appearance, lay eggs of uniform color, shape and size, and possess desirable market qualities, it would make very little difference to the farmer whether they were recognized by the "Standard of Perfection" as thoroughbreds or not; but manifestly if a man did produce such a type and could get them to breed true to shape and color for a period of years, they would be called thoroughbreds. It is not just as all breeds have been originally developed from their progenitors—the jungle fowl. Accordingly, the foolish prejudice that many a farmer possesses against thoroughbreds as such, utterly without reason, because his very mongrels would be thoroughbreds if he could breed enough of them and breed them true to a type or ideal. The summary of the market situation is that, with an average weight for adult fowls, including mongrels, of four and one-half pounds, it will pay better to raise stock that will average six to eight pounds, such as Wyandottes or Rocks, particularly as this weight can be obtained without greater cost of feed.

There are ten classes of standard varieties of chickens which can be roughly divided into: 1. The general purpose breeds: Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, etc. 2. The meat or table breeds: Brahmas, Cochen's or Langshires, etc. 3. The egg breeds: Leghorns, Minorcas, etc.

4. The ornamental breeds: Polish Games, Bantams, etc. Naturally a farmer breeding market stock would select from either the general purpose or meat breeds, but even this is by no means certain. Recently a strain of White Leghorns has been developed that is a competitor of the true meat types for market honors—some of the hens weigh seven pounds. The thing to do is to find out which breed is best adapted to your market or personal preference and select that.

The question of the superiority of thoroughbreds for egg production is a disputed one. Most experimental tests made with pure bred stock make all records show in their favor. There is abundant evidence that the 200-egg hen is the result of breeding, not of change, but which breed makes the best layers is not settled. Almost everyone would say Leghorn if asked, but how can that be reconciled with an egg-laying contest held in Pennsylvania's few years ago. This contest brought out twenty pens of chickens that produced over 200 eggs per year per hen. The first six were as follows: First prize pen, eight white Plymouth Rock pullets laid an average of 290 eggs a year each. The second prize pen, eight crossed Leghorn pullets, laid an average of 283 eggs a year per hen. The third prize pen, nine white Plymouth Rock pullets, laid an average of 269 eggs per year per hen. The fourth prize pen, twelve Barred Rocks, laid 256 eggs per year. According to statistics, the average mongrel hen on the farm both in Canada and the United States will not average 75 eggs a year.

The farmer who has concluded that thoroughbreds are not the thing to raise, and has rushed off to buy a pen of three or four pullets and a cocking paying any where from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a piece for them, because the birds have descended from prize winners, often does not realize that this prize winning quality may be of no more value to him than a silk hat to an African savage. The savage might barter away his gold and ivory to get the hat because it appeals to his pride, just as the farmer will buy prize-winning poultry at a fancy price so that he can say that they came from stock that won the blue ribbon at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910

number of years. Until a few years ago he was in the cheese manufacturing business. Good was a member of the Baptist church. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Schurman, of P. R. Island, and four children—Frank A. Good, of Fredericton; J. Allan Good, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Isaac Ship, of Jacksonville and Mrs. Charles Comben, of Woodstock.

Joseph Carter, Richibucto, Oct. 27.—(Special)—A telegram received here today from Attleboro (Mass.), announces the death of Joseph Carter, a former resident of Buctouche. Deceased was 93 years old and was a grand son of Thomas Carter, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1774, settling at Fort Cumberland. Later he removed to Dorchester. Joseph Carter was born in Dorchester and is survived by two sons, William D. Carter, K. C., Richibucto, Charles in Sackville, and one daughter, Mrs. David McIntosh, Attleboro. The body is being brought to Buctouche for burial.

Mrs. John McBeth. Saturday, Oct. 29. Mrs. Margaret, widow of John McBeth, died yesterday at the residence of her son, James A. McBeth at Westfield, Kings county, aged eighty-three years. She is survived by three sons—James A. of Westfield; George E., of Providence (R. I.); and William J. Ross, of Chelsea (Mass.).

J. P. Owens. Saturday, Oct. 29. After a lingering illness, James P. Owens passed away at his home, 238 Union street, last evening. He is survived by his wife and one child.

Miss Margaret McCarthy. Saturday, Oct. 29. The death of Miss Margaret McCarthy occurred yesterday morning at her home, 283 Brussels street. She had been ill for some time. She had a great many friends in the city, being of a very amiable disposition. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. E. O'Connor, and a brother, Michael, The

Mrs. Catherine Ainsworth. Saturday, Oct. 29. Mrs. Catherine Ainsworth, wife of Dr. J. D. Maher, died yesterday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Maher, 283 Brussels street. She was a daughter of the late Thomas O'Grady, of this city, and leaves, besides her husband, three children as well as two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are: Thomas of this city, and William, of Colorado, and the sisters are Mrs. Murray of St. John and Mrs. Ryan of Colorado.

T. P. Nase. Word from Hebron, Virginia, tells of the death of Thomas P. Nase, formerly of Nerepis, N. B., which occurred at that place on Sunday, October 24. He was born at Nerepis in 1842; he was engaged in the lumber business. He had been ill for some time. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. H. H. Everett, their youngest daughter, Elsie, who was united in marriage to C. Guy McLaughlan, of the McLaughlan Company, Limited.

A. McN. Patterson. Saturday, Oct. 29. The death of A. McN. Patterson, for half a century principal of Horton Academy, and a veteran educationist of the maritime provinces, took place unexpectedly at his residence this afternoon. Mr. Patterson was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday, and was only ill thirty-six hours, during part of which time he was unconscious. The deceased was eighty-one years of age, was an active and ardent member of the Nerepis in the maritime provinces, one of Nova Scotia's leading citizens, and occupying a conspicuous place in the church. He was succeeded as principal of Horton Academy by his son Arthur. For nearly half a century he was actively identified with the Baptist church. He is survived by his widow, three sons and one daughter. The sons are W. D. Patterson, of Calgary; Arthur H. principal of Horton Academy, and Charles F., at home.

Miss Martha Girvan. Rexton, N. B., Oct. 27.—A telegram was received here yesterday announcing the death of Miss Martha Girvan, of Galloway. She died in Boston after a few days' illness of pneumonia. Miss Girvan spent the greater part of the summer with friends in Galloway, and returned to Boston about a month ago. She was the wife of Samuel and Thomas, of Galloway, and James of New York, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Bell and Mrs. James Stothart, of Jardineville. The body is expected to arrive here tomorrow afternoon and will be taken to Galloway. The funeral will take place, Miss Annie Stothart, niece of deceased, will accompany the body from Boston.

Miss Mae B. Scott. Gagetown, Oct. 28.—Miss Mae B. Scott, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Scott, died today after an illness of some two years. She was a devoted and sympathetic friend of the afflicted parents, who have parted with the last one of their family of three, two sons, Rupert and Fred, having died a few years since. Miss Scott was a particularly capable and bright young woman and was naturally much beloved. From her school for some time she had supervised the business of the telephone of which she had been for more than a year the local consistent member of the Baptist church, and a member of Queen's Division, S. T., in which society she was a zealous and efficient worker as long as her health permitted.

George Lawrence. Sackville, N. B., Oct. 29.—(Special)—George Lawrence aged seventy died this morning after an illness of two weeks. He was a resident of the North End of Purdy, three sons—Amos and George of Sackville and Harry of Napinka—and one daughter, Mrs. Winnie Hewson, of Amherst. There are two brothers—William E. of Dorchester and James, of Lawrence—and one sister, Mrs. John Dunlop, of Vancouver. He was well known and much respected.

Mrs. Isabelle Mersereau. Tuesday, Nov. 1. The death occurred in this city yesterday of Mrs. Isabelle B. Mersereau, widow of A. J. Mersereau. The deceased, who had been a resident of the North End for some time, was ill only a few days. She is survived by three sisters and one brother. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2:15 p. m. from her late residence, 81 Main street.

James Good. Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 22.—(Special)—James Good died at his home in Jacksonville on Friday in the 74th year of his age, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Good was one of the best known farmers in Carleton county and was president of the Carleton County Agricultural Society for a

number of years. Until a few years ago he was in the cheese manufacturing business. Good was a member of the Baptist church. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Schurman, of P. R. Island, and four children—Frank A. Good, of Fredericton; J. Allan Good, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Isaac Ship, of Jacksonville and Mrs. Charles Comben, of Woodstock.

James W. P. Field. Tuesday, Nov. 1. James W. P. Field, formerly district superintendent of the I. C. R. at Moncton, and for the last nine years an inmate of the Home for Incurables, died in this institution yesterday after a long illness. He leaves a son and two daughters. They are Walter and Edith; Edmondson, and Gertrude, in Moncton. The body will be taken to Moncton for burial on Wednesday. There will be a brief service at the home this evening at 7 o'clock, to be conducted by Rev. E. H. Hooper.

Mrs. Sarah Gilbert. Tuesday, Nov. 1. The death occurred at Roxbury yesterday of Mrs. Sarah H., widow of the late George G. Gilbert, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Deceased, who had been confined to the home for a long time, was not dangerously ill until a few days ago. She leaves six children—three daughters and three sons. They are Edith, Mabel and Florence, at home; and Henry, of Rothesay; George, of Bathurst; and Walter, of this city. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

WRECKED VESSEL DRIFTING ABOUT IN BAY OF FUNDY

Badly Damaged Hull of the Schooner Maggie is a Menace to Navigation—Went Ashore at Quaco Head and Floated Again—Crew Safe—St. John Man in Charge.

Somewhere out in the Bay of Fundy, a Quaco Head about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She soon drifted into the bay and filled with water. The captain and crew, consisting of Mr. H. H. Maitland, and an old man whose name could not be learned, reached shore with our choppers some loaded, and the vessel was thought the vessel would soon be to pieces on the rocks, but late Saturday night she floated and drifted out into the bay, lying on her side. With the wind of shore she floated toward the Nova Scotia coast, making a great danger to navigation. There was no insurance on the boat and she will be a total loss. She was owned by Theodore Hinnott, of Maitland, and Mrs. Wm. Burgess, of West St. John.

John A. Segee AGAIN ARRESTED. Charged With Assaulting Dr. Alward and C. W. Adams-- Trouble Arises Over Land Claimed by Turnbull Real Estate Company.

John A. Segee, a resident of Millidgeville road, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Sergeant Kilpatrick and Police-man Perry, of the North End division, on a warrant charging him with assault on Dr. Silas Alward and Charles W. Adams. This arrest comes as a sequel to the case of the Turnbull Real Estate Company vs. John A. Segee, which occupied the attention of the courts for some time about two months ago.

According to the story told in the court, Segee is living on a piece of land out the Millidgeville road which he claims is his, being left to him by his father, who claimed it by squatter's right. The Turnbull Real Estate Company, however, claims the land. Segee had built a house on the land and was also doing some prospecting thereon. The decision of the courts was in favor of the Turnbull company, and Segee was told to remove. The house was torn down and the man vacated the premises. Some weeks ago he returned and started erecting another house on the lot, saying that he had received legal advice justifying his action.

It appears that Dr. Alward and Mr. Adams, representing the Turnbull company, went out to stop the operations, and it is alleged that Segee drove them both away. They swore out a warrant for his arrest and he is now occupying a cell in the police court tomorrow morning. Segee's friends say he has retained Fowler & Jonah, of Sussex, to look after his interests.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR OF JOHNSTON LODGE. A fair, under the auspices of Johnston Lodge, No. 24, L. O. A., was opened in the Orange hall on Tuesday evening and will continue till Tuesday evening. The hall has been beautifully decorated for the occasion by the committee in charge, with flags and bunting. There are four tables, the fancy table is in charge of Mrs. Wm. Simpson; the needlework table, Mrs. Jas. Sullivan; refreshment table, Mrs. M. A. McLeod.

All the usual games are in evidence, including a shooting gallery, fish pond, bean toss and excelsior table. There was a large attendance Saturday night considering the state of the weather. The winners were: Excelsior table, Ladies, Mrs. Grant; gentlemen, H. McCordick; bean board, Mrs. J. T. Howe; shooting gallery, Sergt. Sullivan; door prize, John London.

LOCAL NEWS. Registrar J. B. Jones reports ten births, three girls and seven boys; also eleven marriages for the week ending Saturday.

J. Purcell, formerly of Milltown (N. B.), but now of New Bedford, is the nominee of the Democratic party in that city for representative of the legislature, and has also been endorsed by the labor unions.

The board of health report eighteen deaths for last week as follows: Consumption, four; heart disease, three; mania, paralysis, pneumonia, embolism, meningitis, lemplesia, heart trouble, cholera morbus, cancer of uterus, effusion of the brain, congestion of brain, one each.

County Secretary Kelly will meet with the board of assessors in the parishes to consider default tax lists, in Dean's hall, Masquash, Nov. 2; Masonic hall, St. Martins, Nov. 5 and 7; Court room, Fairville, for Lancaster, Nov. 12; Lee Bros. store, Little River, Simonds, Nov. 15.

At Chubb's corner at noon Saturday Auctioneer T. J. Lantaulm sold a leasehold lot and a quantity of building material to C. McConnell for \$100. The sale of an automobile, which was to have been held on the Market Square Saturday morning was postponed until Wednesday next at the same hour.

The funeral of Lanchin McLean, late postmaster at Oranocote, took place from the Methodist church there Saturday morning. Rev. J. H. McDonald, of Fredericton, and Rev. Mr. Helts, conducted the procession reformed and the body was carried to the family lot in Burton cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. Herbert McLean, of this city, were among the near relatives there. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Oranocote. Deceased was a man very highly thought of in the community and will be much missed.

IS BLAMED FOR THE PRESENT TAX SYSTEM

Mayor Gets Opinions from City Bank Managers and Capitalists. THINGS WHICH ARE HURTING THE CITY. One Man Urges That Real Estate, Particularly That Which is Unimproved, Should Bear the Load—Three Important Questions—Plain Reasons Why St. John is Not Coming Ahead.

"Why do so many people with money leave St. John? Why is it so difficult to get people to invest money in local enterprises? Would the exempting of municipal bonds help the difficulty?" These questions embodied in a letter sent out on October 15 by Mayor Frink to bank managers and capitalists in the city, asking for an expression of their opinions, have resulted in a number of replies, suggesting various reasons for the adverse conditions, and also suggesting possible remedies. Practically all agree that the present system of taxation is the great evil.

The opinion of one of the most prominent bank men was that the city should go in for a single tax; that real estate should bear the load and especially the unimproved real estate. The Turnbull company, however, claims the land. Segee had built a house on the land and was also doing some prospecting thereon. The decision of the courts was in favor of the Turnbull company, and Segee was told to remove.

The present system of taxation, in the opinion of this man, restricts people coming to the city and compels a large number to leave each year. He goes on to say that he believes there is no lack of capital in St. John for industries worthy of it. He also advocates strongly the sale of all city leasehold property and contends that the growth of the city is retarded by its ownership.

Another writer says the difficulty in regard to industries in St. John is that they have not enough capital to start with and if there were started a few enterprises that were successful there would be no difficulty in getting others. He thinks the exempting of city bonds would not help the difficulty. He advocates the abolition of the tax on personal property though he does not know how the difference could be made up to meet the needs of the city.

Another writer, after referring to the beautiful climate here and to the fact that St. John is an old established city, says in spite of this there are very few capitalists living on their money in St. John. As soon as they make their money they go to other cities in Canada. He does not think the exempting of municipal bonds would have any effect in inducing people to stay, for people will not go down to the assessments and make a statement of their affairs. He says it is a rare thing to find a business man in the city who will say that business is good and he is making money, because if he says so, the assessors will nail him.

The great discrepancy existing in the taxes of individuals in his mind, the cause of much complaint and St. John in his opinion would be a much better city if personal property and income were exempt. Taxation should be as simple as possible, equitable to all concerned, poll tax, automobile, dog and horse licenses. He advocates the appointment of a competent appraiser to go over all real estate in St. John and estimate its value. He likewise advocates the sale from \$5.00 to \$3.00 a year, or other small sums. If taxation were conducted on that basis every man would know what the taxes were and would not be afraid to say he was making money. He would not be afraid to say he was making money and would not be afraid to say he was making money.

On hundred men, at an income of say \$3,000 a year, who were domiciled in the city and spent their money here with the assessors, would be a great advantage to the city as it now exists. The city wants the winterport trade and more people, too. There were a number of other replies, all in a similar vein.

Missionary Meeting at Jemseg. The fourth anniversary of the Jemseg branch of the Women's Missionary Aid Society was celebrated on Wednesday evening last. The pastor, Rev. C. G. Pincheon, presided, and prefaced his speech on Home Missions by a brief history of the W. M. A. S. work at Jemseg.

In 1870, Miss Norris, of Canoe (N. S.), was accepted as a lady missionary by the maritime convention but, no funds being available to send her out, she conceived the idea of raising the needful by organizing the women into aid societies, and in August, 1870, she came here and formed the first branch in these provinces, if not in Canada, becoming the first lady missionary sent out under these auspices, and also becoming a missionary's wife by marrying the Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

During these forty years there have been four presidents only: Mrs. F. K. Dyke man, twenty-five years; Mrs. W. J. Gordon, twelve years; Miss Flora Powell, one year, and Mrs. E. T. Miller, two years. There have been only three secretaries and three treasurers during the same period. Secretaries: Mrs. Rebecca Dykeman, thirty-four years; Mrs. M. E. Colwell, three years; and Mrs. R. W. Wright, three years. Treasurers: Mrs. Dorcas Dykeman, Mrs. C. D. Dykeman, Mrs. D. Wright.

P. E. I. BOY, PLAYING WITH REVOLVER, FATALLY SHOT

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 27.—Dana McGuire, aged 12, son of Daniel McGuire, Morrell, was entertaining his little girl cousin yesterday to showing her a revolver he found in the bureau. He fired one shot at the ceiling. His mother rushed to take it from him and the weapon was discharged again, the 22 calibre bullet entering the boy's forehead. He is not expected to recover. The revolver was among the effects of a deceased grand uncle. A warrant charging him with assault on Dr. Silas Alward and Charles W. Adams.

FINE EXHIBITION OF N. P. FRUIT IN ST. ANDREW'S RINK

(Continued from page 1.) on immigration of demonstrating the apples can be grown here, he thought must be marked as there is nothing so attractive to a man seeking a new home as the knowledge that he can get lots of good fruit cheaply.

A. G. Turner, an expert horticulturist who had spent his summer grower among the orchards, was giving lessons in pruning, spraying and grafting. In the past, he concluded, New Brunswick had imported large quantities of apples. He hoped that this condition would change very soon and that we would be exporting thousands of dollars worth of fruit. He was glad the fruit growers' association was increasing in membership, and he hoped as a result of the exhibition thousands of acres of land would be set out in orchards.

W. W. Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard remarked that the present was an off year for apples and only comparatively few of the orchards of the province were represented in the exhibition. He hoped the show would be appreciated by the people of this city and the province generally. Apple growing he described as one of the most profitable farm businesses that could be engaged in. A great deal was said nowadays about apple culture on the Pacific coast, and people were sending their money, there for investment. What the government and the association hoped to see was people investing more money and showing more faith in their native province. There was room in the St. John valley for 1,000,000 more apple growers than there were now. There were all values just as suitable, the Pettaudias and

H. M. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell congratulated the fruit growers' association on the excellence of the display they had brought together. The account of private business Dr. Landry had not been able to present last night, but he thought the present time was the right place. The time was, he confessed, when he had felt sceptical as to the apple growing capabilities of New Brunswick, but a visit to the Anders' farm had opened his eyes. He had seen there as fine a display of apples here as it was possible to see anywhere, and in his opinion the apples from this province were superior to those from Nova Scotia.

Prof. Macoun. Prof. Macoun, dominion horticulturist, had felt proud of New Brunswick when he entered the rink and of what had been accomplished in a comparatively short space of time. For years he had felt that the people of New Brunswick had not appreciated their opportunities in the raising of apple culture. There were many values in this province which could produce fruit as good as any in the Dominion. There was one advantage which the New Brunswick orchardist had over the American valley—that was in the higher cost of fruit. It had taken many years to establish the fruit industry in Nova Scotia, but he felt such could be established here in much shorter time. Nova Scotia had had city, but New Brunswick apples had had quality and beauty.

Another great advantage the New Brunswick orchardist had was the ready access he possessed to the markets of England and Europe. Land was also cheap and the kind of apples that could be grown here would sell to their appearance. The fruit would sell itself to box packing which was the most popular way of putting up apples. He mentioned the McIntosh Red, Golden Delicious, the Dudley, and the Wealthy. These were the advantage in planting the variety that the trees would yield in three or four years.

On the conclusion of the speeches Mr. Vroom thanked the people for their attendance. He called attention to the various varieties suitable to grow here, and the exhibits which he said represented every variety in the province, and urged them to be bought.

"Fitz" Predicted. Lowell, Mass., says the wood and wood for the Lodge's stand, turn out \$102,838.38 and pay wages 197. A few nights ago the American West visited that the \$48,000 worth of goods could be bought for \$100,000. In 9 years people are paying in order, by \$18,000,000 a year in "The truth of the Aldrich act is an impenetrable".

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