

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1903.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON.

Special Services This Week in Honor of Fiftieth Anniversary—Sketches by Dean Partridge and Dr. W. H. Steeves.

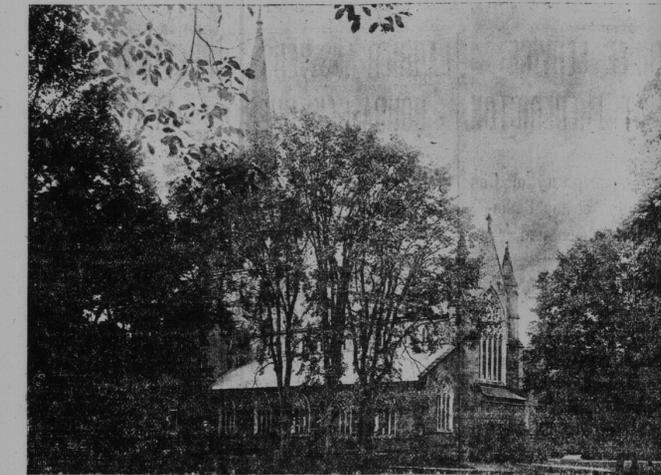


His Lordship Bishop Kingdon.

Fredricton, N. B., Aug. 28.—The 50th anniversary of the consecration of Christ Church Cathedral will be observed next Monday and Tuesday with special services. On Monday there will be evening and on Tuesday the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a. m. Rt. Rev. Bishop Kingdon, being celebrant. At 11 a. m. there will be choral celebration, the celebrant being Very Rev. Dean Partridge. There will be evening at 8 p. m.

Historical Sketch.

The following historical sketch of the cathedral, read by Dr. W. H. Steeves before the Fredericton Brotherhood of St. Andrew recently, will be of interest at this time of jubilee. The corner stone of Christ Church Cathedral was laid Oct. 15, 1845, by Lieut. Gov. Sir William Colebrooke, and the edifice was finished in 1853. It stands today a monument to the unwavering zeal of that talented and devout man, the late Bishop Medley, metropolitan of Canada. It is the most perfect and complete specimen of the second pointed style of Gothic decorative architecture upon the American continent. The building is 129 feet long, the height of the roof is sixty-two feet and the spire 178 feet. There is a fine chime of eight bells in the tower the weight of which is 2,800 lbs. There are inscriptions in Latin on each bell. The cost of the structure alone was \$22,000. The east window was given by the English church members in the United States. It contains in the centre light the Crucifixion and on the left side St. John, St. James and St. Peter, while on the right side are St. Thomas, St. Philip and St. Andrew. The west window is filled with subjects from the Old and New Testament. The building is entirely of stone with the exception of the spire, which is made of wood covered with metal.



Christchurch Cathedral, Fredericton, N. B.

clergy and a large number of communicants."

SKETCH WRITTEN BY DEAN PARTRIDGE.

The following paragraphs are taken from a sketch written by Very Rev. Dean Partridge for the jubilee:

"The extreme length of the cathedral is 172 feet, and its width, exclusive of the porch, 67 feet. The height of the nave and choir to the ridge of the roof, 62 feet. The tower is 84 feet high to the base of the pinnacles, and the spire about 84 or 178 in all, including the cross; breadth across transept, 60; height of aisle walls, 30; height of clerestory, 43 feet."

"The first impulse was given to the erection of this structure by two old and zealous friends of the bishop, who determined to present him with some memorial of their affection and esteem. This feeling was shared by others, and the sum gathered amounted to \$1,500 sterling, which was presented to his lordship by his former diocesan, who had him farewell in the presence of a large company, and presented him with a cheque for \$1,400 towards a cathedral church, or any other church purposes. Stimulated by this generous offering, the bishop set down Mr. Willis, then a young draughtsman in an architect's office in Exeter, to take the measurements of a fine church in Norfolk at the village of Snettisham, a small place near the sea coast, which appeared to him to be a suitable model. There can be little doubt that Bishop Medley, being a Devonshire man, and the Vicar of St. Thomas' church, Exeter, was greatly influenced in his choice of the style of architecture for his cathedral by his proximity to and acquaintance with the cathedral in that city. This exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture was practically rebuilt by Bishop Quivil, who died in 1292. His work, and that of his successor Bishop Bilton, who died in 1307, were the Second Pointed, or Decorated style. This model has been followed in our cathedral. Two features mark the cathedral character, first, the triple western porch, which only appears in collegiate and cathedral churches; and secondly, the uniform height of the choir and nave, which is rarely found in English parish churches of this style.

"There is a credence in a recess covered by a carved canopy between the sedilia and the rear wall, above which is an exquisitely designed head of the Saviour, which was the gift of the Rev. R. Poldmore. Several chandeliers, patens, etc., for the Holy Communion, by the bishop and the Rev. R. Poldmore. Memorial windows, three by the bishop, one by Mrs. Stone, one by Mr. Fisher, one by Mr. Street, one by R. H. Gillose, London, a great benefactor to the diocese. Besides these there were several special donations to the windows by clergymen of the diocese and others. The worst work for the lack of the sedilia, by ladies in England. It was a small copy of the Holy Family, by Murillo, which hangs over the altar, by the Rev. R. Poldmore. This picture is a very fine one, and is deserving of study. Mr. Poldmore also presented the books for the choir, two services books for the altar, two massive candlesticks, and the frontal for the pulpit. The Bible for the lectern, and folio prayer book, by Capt. Locke Lewis, of Exeter, England. The texts on the western wall by a lady in England, and the text on the eastern wall by the Rev. H. Minton, Stoke-upon-Trent, England. To these must be added the valuable donation of the cathedral library, to be used by the clergy of the diocese, which is placed in a room projected from the north side of the chancel. It is also a library of the valuable books which it contains, a number were contributed by the University of Oxford, Mrs. Hussey of Exeter, Mr. Coleridge, and others; but the great bulk, to the number of 1,700, were the generous gift of the Rev. R. Poldmore, who became the first librarian. The library has been added to from time to time till it now numbers nearly 4,000 volumes. Mention must now be made of some additions to the cathedral since its consecration. On August 4, 1880, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was travelling in Canada, paid a visit to the cathedral, where he was received by the bishop. On Sunday, Aug. 5, the prince with his staff attended divine worship at the cathedral, the bishop preaching. As a memento of his visit, his royal highness sent a beautiful and valuable copy of the Holy Bible, inscribed with his autograph. This Bible is preserved in the cathedral, and is used on great occasions. The lamented death of Bishop Medley, first bishop of Fredericton, whose work in building the cathedral has been delineated above, took place on Sept. 9, 1882, he having been bishop for the extended period of forty-seven years. He died at the age of eighty-seven. The duty of his diocese erected the massive and graceful tomb over his body, which lies at the entrance of the east end of the chancel, in a room selected and consecrated by himself. The Right Reverend Hollingsworth Tully Kingdon, D. D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, had been consecrated bishop coadjutor in 1881, and on the death of Bishop Medley, succeeded him in the see. A movement was begun by Bishop Kingdon for the erection of a recumbent effigy of Bishop Medley within the walls of the cathedral. Sufficient funds having been raised by the church people of the diocese, the order was given to Bacon Bove, the eminent sculptor, of London, who executed in due time an excellent figure of the bishop, lying upon an altar tomb, after the manner of similar effigies in the ancient cathedrals and churches. He is represented in the episcopal robes, with mitre and crozier. The monument lies at the entrance to the south transept, in front of an elegant decorated screen, designed by Rev. Ernest Geldart, of London,

every window to vibrate. It is of three manuals, with thirty-two speaking stops and two octaves of pedals. The dispersing of the reed pipes, which nearly all speak, was tastefully done in blue and gold by Mr. Grege, of Fredericton. The bishop's seat is at the east end of the south choir seat, not very elevated nor richly carved, as it was not wished to give it undue prominence. Mounting one more step we reach the rails of the sanctuary, of black walnut. Entering the sanctuary, opposite to which is the bishop's chair, a present from Captain Palairé, and a perfect specimen of English oak. The altar is of black walnut, massive and simple, with a slab of fine Devonshire marble, the gift of Mr. Rowe, of Exeter, surmounted by two candlesticks, as in all English cathedrals. The reredos is a stately and dignified erection of wood which will serve its turn until a more costly one of stone may be erected at some future time. Among the altar vestments, which were presented to his lordship by his former diocesan, who had him farewell in the presence of a large company, and presented him with a cheque for \$1,400 towards a cathedral church, or any other church purposes. Stimulated by this generous offering, the bishop set down Mr. Willis, then a young draughtsman in an architect's office in Exeter, to take the measurements of a fine church in Norfolk at the village of Snettisham, a small place near the sea coast, which appeared to him to be a suitable model. There can be little doubt that Bishop Medley, being a Devonshire man, and the Vicar of St. Thomas' church, Exeter, was greatly influenced in his choice of the style of architecture for his cathedral by his proximity to and acquaintance with the cathedral in that city. This exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture was practically rebuilt by Bishop Quivil, who died in 1292. His work, and that of his successor Bishop Bilton, who died in 1307, were the Second Pointed, or Decorated style. This model has been followed in our cathedral. Two features mark the cathedral character, first, the triple western porch, which only appears in collegiate and cathedral churches; and secondly, the uniform height of the choir and nave, which is rarely found in English parish churches of this style.

"The brass eagle which forms the lectern is a very handsome and costly work of art, seven feet six inches high. It stands upon the floor of the nave in the centre of the choir steps, and is a prominent feature on entering the building. It was the gift of Rev. R. Poldmore. The pulpit, a bold and original design by Mr. Butterfield, is of black walnut. It stands in the nave projecting a little from the north side of the nave arch, and commands the whole congregation. The font, which stands near the second pillar on the entrance, is a present from a lady of Fredericton, and is executed very beautifully in Caen stone by Rowe, for many years the mason of the cathedral, whose abilities the carved work of the east and west windows and canopy of the sedilia does ample justice to. We must pass now to the glass of the windows. On entering the west door the eye is at once caught by the subdued and chastened brilliancy of the east window. It is chiefly the gift of members of the church in the United States, though the artist, Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, England, liberally gave £40 sterling towards it, besides the copper gilding, worth £20 more. Beneath it are the words, 'This window was given by members of the church in the United States, and by the artist, W. W.' As the cathedral is called Christchurch, the central figure most fittingly represents what should always be dear to every believer, Christ crucified, surrounded by his twelve apostles, with appropriate emblems, drawn with great feeling and dignity. The background is glistening, very subdued and delicate. The upper part is most skillfully and effectively grouped. It represents our Lord enthroned, a small but most distinct figure, seated, and surrounded by adoring angels, which form the central oval in the centre of the window. The arms of the seven North American British sees occupy the lower panels of the window, and mark the time of its erection. The west window is a mass of glowing light, through which the sun shines through it, with the effect of brilliant light which pours in from our bright, clear atmosphere. It represents the parallel between the Old Testament and the New. At either extremity are the two martyrs, Abel and St. Stephen, then Elijah and John the Baptist above, Hannah with the child Samuel, and the Blessed Virgin with her Divine infant, then Moses with the Law, and Jesus as the good shepherd, full of grace and truth. The interstices are filled with angels, and the whole interwoven with a network of leaves of white glass. The upper tracery presents a most brilliant ar-

ray of rich hues, illuminating the whole roof. The eighteen clerestory windows are of simple dispersed pattern, giving their radiance upon the floor. The aisle windows have a totally distinct character, their object being to let in light and yet avoid a painful glare. This is accomplished by the designs here adopted. The windows are a series, and are almost all memorial. Those at the west end of the aisle are considered by many to be the finest in the building. They were given by Bishop Medley subsequently to the consecration to replace others in memory of two very dear friends. They were made by Clayton & Bell, and are greatly admired. Taken as a whole, both in design and execution, it may safely be said that the windows in the cathedral are unrivalled on this continent. They admit the dim yet cheerful religious light; they have depth, richness, brilliancy and intensity, with nothing garish or ostentatious, and nothing gloomy to depress the worshippers. A word must be said about the bells. They were the gift of friends in England, and will sound forth their invitation to the sanctuary, when the names of the donors are forgotten. They are eight in number, selected about five tons, the largest or largest bell, being 2,800 pounds, the key of E flat, and were cast by the celebrated firm of Warner, of London. They are full and mellow in tone.

Gifts to the Cathedral. The following are the principal gifts which have been bestowed upon the cathedral not already mentioned:—Several chandeliers, patens, etc., for the Holy Communion, by the bishop and the Rev. R. Poldmore. Memorial windows, three by the bishop, one by Mrs. Stone, one by Mr. Fisher, one by Mr. Street, one by R. H. Gillose, London, a great benefactor to the diocese. Besides these there were several special donations to the windows by clergymen of the diocese and others. The worst work for the lack of the sedilia, by ladies in England. It was a small copy of the Holy Family, by Murillo, which hangs over the altar, by the Rev. R. Poldmore. This picture is a very fine one, and is deserving of study. Mr. Poldmore also presented the books for the choir, two services books for the altar, two massive candlesticks, and the frontal for the pulpit. The Bible for the lectern, and folio prayer book, by Capt. Locke Lewis, of Exeter, England. The texts on the western wall by a lady in England, and the text on the eastern wall by the Rev. H. Minton, Stoke-upon-Trent, England. To these must be added the valuable donation of the cathedral library, to be used by the clergy of the diocese, which is placed in a room projected from the north side of the chancel. It is also a library of the valuable books which it contains, a number were contributed by the University of Oxford, Mrs. Hussey of Exeter, Mr. Coleridge, and others; but the great bulk, to the number of 1,700, were the generous gift of the Rev. R. Poldmore, who became the first librarian. The library has been added to from time to time till it now numbers nearly 4,000 volumes. Mention must now be made of some additions to the cathedral since its consecration. On August 4, 1880, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was travelling in Canada, paid a visit to the cathedral, where he was received by the bishop. On Sunday, Aug. 5, the prince with his staff attended divine worship at the cathedral, the bishop preaching. As a memento of his visit, his royal highness sent a beautiful and valuable copy of the Holy Bible, inscribed with his autograph. This Bible is preserved in the cathedral, and is used on great occasions. The lamented death of Bishop Medley, first bishop of Fredericton, whose work in building the cathedral has been delineated above, took place on Sept. 9, 1882, he having been bishop for the extended period of forty-seven years. He died at the age of eighty-seven. The duty of his diocese erected the massive and graceful tomb over his body, which lies at the entrance of the east end of the chancel, in a room selected and consecrated by himself. The Right Reverend Hollingsworth Tully Kingdon, D. D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, had been consecrated bishop coadjutor in 1881, and on the death of Bishop Medley, succeeded him in the see. A movement was begun by Bishop Kingdon for the erection of a recumbent effigy of Bishop Medley within the walls of the cathedral. Sufficient funds having been raised by the church people of the diocese, the order was given to Bacon Bove, the eminent sculptor, of London, who executed in due time an excellent figure of the bishop, lying upon an altar tomb, after the manner of similar effigies in the ancient cathedrals and churches. He is represented in the episcopal robes, with mitre and crozier. The monument lies at the entrance to the south transept, in front of an elegant decorated screen, designed by Rev. Ernest Geldart, of London,

The Story of the Cathedral Told and the Handsome Edifice Described—Memories of Bishop Medley—The Present Head of the Diocese.



Very Rev. Dean Partridge.

and made by J. Howe, of St. John. The whole erection will repay the closest study, being fully equal, both in design and execution, to examples of the kind anywhere in the world. A similar screen to that which forms a background for the effigy, has been also extended across the east end of the north aisle, in front of the organ.

Clergy, Organists, and Vergers.

The following are the names of the clergy who have served the cathedral:—The Rev. J. B. Medley, M. A., to June, 1861. The Rev. C. S. Medley, B. A., to April, 1864. The Rev. E. S. Medley, B. A. The Rev. John Pearson, sub-dean, May, 1864, to Oct., 1870. The Rev. Rowland Alexander, sub-dean, Nov. 5, 1870-1883. The Rev. Clarence W. McCully, M. A. Vicar, 1892-1894. The Rev. H. F. E. Whalley, Nov. 1894, sub-dean to Dec., 1899. The Very Rev. Francis Partridge, D. D., April, 1899, Dean June 11, 1903. The Rev. H. H. Gillose, B. A. Curate June, 1900-June, 1901. The Rev. F. M. C. Bedell, Curate June, 1901-Nov., 1902. The Rev. Thos. W. Street, M. A. Sub-dean Dec., 1902. The following is a list of the organists of the cathedral during the last fifty years:—The Rev. H. F. E. Whalley, B. A., George Wolfrapper, E. Cadwallader, B. A., F. C. L. Bratton, F. H. Blair, E. C. Gilson, Herbert Newton, Mus. Bac., W. D. Saunders, A. R. C. O., F. R. Powell. The vergers during the same period were:—A. Welch, G. Bowles, W. Cadwallader, J. Coombes, T. Wandless.

Tarje Taints the Conservatives.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—(Special)—Mr. Tarje was the principal speaker at a Conservative demonstration held at Berthier in Berthier county today, and the exhibition of public works came out strongly against the government principally on the fiscal question. This is the first time that Mr. Tarje has spoken from a Conservative platform since he joined forces with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1887 and it shows that he will be with the Conservatives in the coming elections. Mr. Tarje declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not hostile to tariff revision but the majority of the cabinet were free traders and would not have it. He claimed

that since the premier's health began to fail the direction of the party's affairs had passed into the hands of men who were looking after their own ends. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fitzpatrick as well as Sir Richard Cartwright were free traders. The only two ministers, Mr. Tarte declared, who had any strength in their own provinces were Mr. Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden, and the government, believing that defeat was in store for them, was attempting to snatch a new lease of power while the premier remained. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's disappearance from the scene, he declared, could not be long delayed as he required absolute rest. Mr. Tarte spoke strongly for increased protection for Canadian industries, and urged all Canadians to rally for fiscal reform.

He expressed the opinion that if the elections took place at once and the government were successful, Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not remain premier two months and the tariff would at once be lowered. Mr. Tarte also condemned the government for attempting to put through the Grand Trunk Pacific measure with indecent haste.

Wonderful Climber.

Somewhere in the French city of Lyons is a little cocoa shop kept by a woman who has won a record in the Alps which veteran climbers may well envy. For years she has followed the French Alpine troops with her basket, marching with them on their manoeuvres with her walking stick as support and her basket of cocoa as excuse. Within a few days this wonderful woman has scaled a mountain 2,500 feet high, climbed another to a height of 2,800 meters, crossed with the troops to the top of Mt. Oens, and finally left the regiment at the summit of the Frjus, a height of 2,700 meters. Soldier after soldier fell out of the ranks, but the cocoa woman marched on, up and down the Alps.

Convention of Deaf Mutes in Maine.

Belfast, Me., Aug. 29.—The annual convention of the deaf-mutes' mission of Maine was held here today with about 100 present. These officers were elected: President, A. F. Carlisle, Bangor; secretary, Mrs. Anna A. Brown, Belfast; treasurer, George W. Wakefield, Brunswick. The next meeting will be held in Rockland. A sermon will be preached tomorrow in the Congregational church by Prof. John E. Crane, of Hartford (Conn.).

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Extract. Text includes: 'Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Extract', 'is a Harmless, Reliable, Rapid and Effective Cure', 'Diarrrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels in Children or Adults.', 'Don't experiment with new and untried remedies when you can get Dr. Fowler's. It has been used in thousands of homes in Canada for nearly sixty years and has always given satisfaction.', 'Every home should have a bottle, so as to be ready in case of emergency.'

Advertisement for a Free Trial for 90 Days. Text includes: 'Free Trial for 90 Days.', 'Not a penny down, simply drop me a postcard with your name and I will forward you at once one of my Latest Improved High Grade Electric Cells Free. You can use them for a month, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for the inferior Bells. If not cured, you return the Bells to me at no cost, and your friend will be glad to have them.', 'I Will Trust You.', 'I Will Give Free.', 'To each person writing me, one copy of my beautiful Illustrated Medical Book which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postcard and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way delay no longer, but write today for my splendid Book and Bell Free. Write today.', 'DR. A. M. MACDONALD-ELECTRIC CO., 2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.'

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday...

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper...

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All remittances should be sent by post, in order or registered letter...

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph...

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1903

ST. JOHN'S OPINION.

The unanimous re-affirming of the St. John Board of Trade Friday of their resolutions of 19th January and 19th February makes it quite apparent that the opinion of the mercantile class, at least in this community, is in favor of the transcontinental railway being constructed as an extension by the government of the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to the Pacific coast.

It is then enacted that these provisions shall not extend to any person by reason of his becoming the custodian or depository of any money, property or valuable thing staked, to be paid to the winner of any lawful race, sport, game, or exercise, or to the owner of any horse engaged in any lawful race, or to bets between individuals, or made on the race course of an incorporated association during the actual progress of a race meeting.

The other case came up on review from the City Court before Mr. Justice McLeod. The action was brought to recover plaintiff's share of a bet on the same race placed with a stakeholder, and paid over by him to the defendant after notice not to do so from the plaintiff. The legal question here is a very different one from that involved in the preceding case. The code protects betting between individuals. Does this permit of betting where a stakeholder is employed? If it does not then the parties betting were accessories to the indictable offence committed by the stakeholder, by being "the custodian or depository of any money staked," etc., within the wording of the code.

THE LAW OF BETTING.

Two cases of interest to the sporting fraternity were before our courts this week arising out of a foot race between local contestants. A number of false starts in the race were made, and finally one of the runners went over the course, and the referee declared him to be the winner. The race was for a sum of money in the hands of a stakeholder, and he was notified by the losing contestant to retain the money in his hands, on the ground that the start was not made fairly, and that consequently there was not a race. The stakeholder was desirous that the race should be re-run or that each party's share in the money should be taken back by him.

A motion for non-suam was made by defendant's counsel at the close of the plaintiff's case, on the objection that the money deposited with the stakeholder was put up by backers of the runners, and that under the arrangement between them the money was to belong to the winner. This, it was said, made the stake a bet, and the contention was put forward, on behalf of the stakeholder, that as betting through the agency of a stakeholder, is contrary to the criminal code of Canada, the transaction was stamped with illegality, and the court would decline to assist the plaintiff. The court refused the motion of non-suam, considering that the facts should be pronounced upon by the jury, and their finding has made it unnecessary for the court to pass upon a nice question of law.

As it was found that there was no race, and the parties are thus restored to the position they were in before the contest, it would seem that the plaintiff should have had judgment for the return of his share of the stake, if his pleadings were properly framed for that purpose, unless it could be made out that the transaction was a bet within the prohibition of the criminal code. The criminal code provides that every one is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who (c) becomes the custodian or depository of any money, property, or valuable thing staked, wagered, or pledged; or (d) records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pool, upon the result of any race; III of any contest or trial of skill or endurance of man or beast.

It is then enacted that these provisions shall not extend to any person by reason of his becoming the custodian or depository of any money, property or valuable thing staked, to be paid to the winner of any lawful race, sport, game, or exercise, or to the owner of any horse engaged in any lawful race, or to bets between individuals, or made on the race course of an incorporated association during the actual progress of a race meeting. The code clearly exempts from its operation money to be paid to the winner of a lawful race, and the money may very well be held not to be within these words where it is not to be paid to the winner but to his backers. That is a question of argument and construction, which must be left to the proper tribunal to decide.

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Bets between individuals may be made by Mr. Justice McLeod to include bets deposited with a third person. If it is so held, then the plaintiff will probably succeed in his action, for at common law the rule is that a person can revoke his authority to a stakeholder to part with his share of the stake money, and if the stakeholder then paid it away to the other party, he does so at his peril.

The decision of Mr. Justice McLeod will deal with a point of great interest. If the code strikes at betting under the circumstances in the case before him, and subjects the holder of a private bet to the onerous consequences of a year's imprisonment, and a fine of \$1,000, it will be regarded as radical and very stringent legislation.

THE QUEBEC-MONCTON SECTION.

The Toronto News, which usually is well informed regarding the government's policy, editorially advises the abandonment of the Quebec-Moncton section of the Grand Trunk Pacific and urges the extension of the Intercolonial to Parry Sound. A careful reading of the article gives the impression that the writer of it believes the plan he outlines has been considered and may be adopted, in which case the I. C. R. not only would not be duplicated but would be incorporated as a most important part of the new transcontinental, made an important carrier of through freight, and might be extended to the Pacific later on.

meet two-thirds of the expense of extending the I. C. R. to Parry Sound; to extend the I. C. R. and drop the new Moncton-Quebec line, would preserve the government road and render an already valuable national asset still more valuable.

Such are the principal reasons given by the News. That journal argues that the T. C. R. extension be not rejected because Mr. Borden proposed it. But the News, of course, knows that Mr. Borden was not the first to propose it.

The News says in summing up: "The government's policy is bold and progressive, and thoroughly meritorious in many of its features, and we are satisfied that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier would now so far revise his bargain with the Grand Trunk as to abandon the Moncton section, and declare for intercolonial extension to the lakes, his action would be taken as an evidence of strength, rather than as a confession of weakness, and he would then present to the country a transportation policy which could not be successfully opposed."

THE FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

Fourteen professors or life long students of political economy in the Mother Country have issued a manifesto declaring against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. They are men of unquestionable distinction in their department of knowledge. Among them are the well-known names of Alfred Marshall, of the University of Cambridge; J. S. Nicholson, of the University of Edinburgh; and F. Y. Edgeworth, of the University of Oxford. A contribution on the subject in question by men of their authority cannot fail to attract attention and to powerfully excite discussion.

The document of protest to which they have set their names does not do more than concisely state their objections. The necessity, to their minds, for this course is apparent. There would be inconvenience in presenting at excessive length an array of technical arguments in support of their views. It is, moreover, doubtful that while agreeing on the heads of their protest, so many men could unite in a presentation of reasons for their position. The method adopted by them is subject to at least two weaknesses. Their opponents will affect to find in it an air of pretentiousness and superiority. Because a man is a professor and a student of conditions as a theorist, he is not entitled to speak with oracular brevity, as though his deliverance was the last word on the subject. It is wholly unlikely that they wrote in such a spirit.

Their object was probably to indicate to the people of the country the attitude of a large number of thinkers on economic questions towards a subject to which they had given years of professional study. A more real danger to which they are exposed is that being unaccompanied by an exhaustive or sufficient body of argument, their general assertions will be overborne by a multiplicity of specific contentions that will be urged against them. Unless they reply with like detail, and debate the issues not with outworn platitudes, but with closest logic applied to the day's facts, the only effect that will be left on the public mind by their manifesto will be, that certain ridiculous professors, for unassigned or ineffective reasons, declared themselves against any change in the fiscal system of the country.

IN BAD TASTE.

That Mr. Tarte, in his Sunday speech to Quebec Conservatives, should have delivered himself formally, bag and baggage, to the Conservatives is not surprising, nor would his advocacy of high protection be offensive now if he had resigned from the cabinet at once when he failed to convert his colleagues to his old way of thinking. But that Mr. Tarte should make the alleged ill-health of Sir Wilfrid Laurier a text is surprising and in bad taste.

SIR THOMAS AS A WEEPER.

Several ordinarily sane American newspapers, which hitherto have treated Sir Thomas Lipton as courteously as he has treated their representatives, have suddenly reversed their policy, and are asking under the observation of the people, and touch too much the facts of daily life to be disposed of on the authority of any group of men, or without the full inquiry sought by Mr. Chamberlain.

under the observation of the people, and touch too much the facts of daily life to be disposed of on the authority of any group of men, or without the full inquiry sought by Mr. Chamberlain.

SOME LONDON OPINION.

Certain London newspapers which are opposed to Mr. Chamberlain and the government and who hope to see the preference and the Balfour ministry defeated at the same time, are now busily quoting Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Henri Bourassa to show that Canada is opposed to the Colonial Secretary's plan and that he has raised a dangerous feeling among the French-Canadians. These writers would have the British public believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declined in advance a proposal which has not been made and of which the details are not known either here or across the water. The Canadian Premier has not done anything of the sort.

It is just as well in these matters to cross no bridges before you come to them. When Canada knows exactly what sort of arrangement the Colonial Secretary offers and sees how the British people deal with it at the polls, Canadians will soon decide where they stand. It is natural that Mr. Chamberlain's opponents should charge him with planning a policy which Canada could not accept, but his friends expect he will make no such mistake.

OUR BRITISH VISITORS.

Canada is deeply in debt to the Mother Country because she has sent ten or twelve of her newspaper representatives to spy out the outer land. If they have any project aside from that, we do not know them. But, in these British newspaper men, the first output has shown a desire coupled with a knowledge which combined will do full justice to this province and to Canada in the large.

We wear no mask when we speak of these brethren of the larger newspaper world. We do not tell them of our manifest limitations. We do not tell them that their cousins who came out here last year and who set Toronto down upon the St. Lawrence. Nor do we remind them of the artist who shifted the Rockies from their base and gave the ribs of the continent another sternum.

MARKED ACTIVITY SHOWN IN ALL INDUSTRIES.

New York, Aug. 28-Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: There is still no indication of the depression in trade and industry that pessimists predicted would follow the decline in securities. Dispatches from all sections testify to the liberal distribution of merchandise and the disposition to prepare for greater consumption of all the necessities of life, while the crops are making good progress aside from some cotton districts in Texas. Trade is quiet at Boston, owing to the idleness in Textile mills, although paper mills and shoe shops are busy. The number of buyers in New York is increasing and a heavy fall trade is anticipated.

FOUND GUILTY OF GOEBEL'S MURDER.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 31-Clay Powers has been found guilty and sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

Men's Suits--Big Bargains.

Come, come, men of St. John, that great stock of Summer Clothing we have been telling you about--many of the suits will do to wear right through the Fall--will be gone if you don't look out, and you will have missed the best values of the year.

Have you already bought your Summer Suit? That will not make any difference when you see these suits. When it comes to getting an entire suit for almost the cost of the trousers, no man will hesitate long about replenishing his wardrobe.

- Men's \$6.00 and \$7.00 Tweed Suits now \$5.00
Men's \$6.00 and \$7.00 Serge Suits \$4.50
Men's 10.00 Tweed Suits now 7.00
Men's 10.00 and 12.00 Serge Suits 7.50
Men's 12.00, 13.50, 15.00 Tweed Suits 8.50
Men's 13.50 and 15.00 Serge Suits 10.00

A Few Suits at Half Price.

Some lines are reduced to ones of a pattern in a size and these we are clearing out at Half Price. Former prices were \$12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00. Come and get your size and pay half-price.

A Good Time to Buy Boys' Clothing.

Selling Boys' Clothing at such ridiculously low prices as these is enough to make and keep us busy. Come early if you want to beat the crowd.

- Boys' Two Piece Suits, Size 7 to 12 years. \$1.39 reduced from \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75. \$2.39 reduced from \$3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00. \$3.39 reduced from \$4.50, 5.00, 6.00.
Boys' Three Piece Suits, Sizes 9 to 17 years. \$2.95 reduced from \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00. \$3.95 reduced from \$4.50, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50. \$4.95 reduced from 6.50, 6.75, 7.00.
Boys' Russian Suits, 3 to 8 years. \$3.00 reduced from \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Kill Suits, 2 to 5 years. \$2.00 reduced from \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00. \$3.00 reduced from \$3.75, 4.00.

All Wash Suits and Blouses Greatly Reduced in Prices to Clear.

GREATER OAK HALL, KING STREET, COR GERMAIN ST. JOHN. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

STEEL WIRE HOOP Butter Tubs, 10 lb., 20 lb., and 30 lb. THE E. B. EDDY CO., Just Arriving. SCHOFIELD BROS., Selling Agents.

less the time taken by the City Council to arrive at a same conclusion. It was not supposed originally that the council would back against the interests of the city. There has been some delay. But the work will be built. That is the main thing. The people will take note of it.

MARKED ACTIVITY SHOWN IN ALL INDUSTRIES. New York, Aug. 28-Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: There is still no indication of the depression in trade and industry that pessimists predicted would follow the decline in securities.

FOUND GUILTY OF GOEBEL'S MURDER. Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 31-Clay Powers has been found guilty and sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

Shipping Notes. The schooner Madeline, 24 tons, loads plaster at Windsor for New York at \$1.50. The Allan line steamer Bavarian arrived at Liverpool on Sunday at 9 p. m. from Montreal.

ANSWERED. Before the end of November, says the promoter of the Dry Dock construction will have been commenced. There is answer enough to the Sun's query as to when the work will be begun. The Sun, of course, delights in symptoms of delay, but such are few and feeble.

Domestic hides again average slightly lower, owing to heavy receipts of cattle. Thus far the liberal jobbing trade in dry goods has not affected the situation at the cotton mills where the raw material advanced sharply. Export trade in cottons is dull. Woolens are quiet, and the only event of importance in silks was a special sale at low prices. In the markets for the great farm staples

WANTED.

ED-A girl for general house work... ED-A girl for general house work... ED-A capable woman to do housework...

WANTED-Girl for general house work... WANTED-Girl for general house work...

WANTED-Cutlers wanted... WANTED-Cutlers wanted...

WANTED-Girl for general house work... WANTED-Girl for general house work...

WANTED-Girl for general house work... WANTED-Girl for general house work...

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WANTED-Girl for general house work... WANTED-Girl for general house work...

WANTED-Girl for general house work... WANTED-Girl for general house work...

Stmr Almora, 2,835, Abernethy, from Glasgow via Ardrossan, Scotland, etc.

Stmr Westport III, Powell, from Yarmouth, N.S., via Halifax, to Boston.

Stmr Aurora, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan, N.B., to Boston.

Coastwise-Schrs James Barber, 80, Zita, Quaco, Rolfe, 81, Wolf, Windsor, Temple, etc.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson, M.D. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bile, Colic, and all the ailments of Infants and Children.

his wife, four sons and three daughters. One son, James, is in North Dakota; another, Reuben, is in New Hampshire; John and Samuel reside in this city. Two daughters—Mrs. George Wilcox and Miss Ada, are resident in Boston and another daughter lives at home. Arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed.

Walter McGuigan. The death of Walter McGuigan, son of the late Thomas McGuigan, occurred at his home, Quampan street, on Saturday morning, August 29, 1903. He was a young man of excellent character. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Allwood. The death of Mrs. Sarah Louise Allwood occurred on Saturday, August 29, 1903, at her home, 1220, Grand street, in this city. She was a young woman of excellent character. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

George Campbell, of the I. C. R. termined last Monday morning at his home in Leonard street. Deceased, while a young man of excellent character, was afflicted with paralysis. He was a trusted and diligent employee, and for the past ten years he had been in charge of the I. C. R. office. He was a native of this city and was fifty-four years of age and is survived by a wife and four children.

Thomas W. London. Thomas W. London died suddenly at his home, 104, Grand street, about 10 o'clock Monday morning. A half hour earlier he was walking the streets, apparently in good health, but about 10 o'clock he was taken ill and died. Deceased had been engaged for some time in driving a bus between the city and Leonard street. He was a native of this city and was fifty-four years of age and is survived by a wife and four children.

John Carmichael. John Carmichael, of Toronto, died on Saturday last at the ripe old age of 70. His son Peter, was formerly a manager of the St. John branch of the James Robertson Company, and is well-known in the city.

J. J. McCaffrey, formerly of New Brunswick. The death took place last night in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital of J. J. McCaffrey, of Ingonis, a former resident of Brockville, who had many warm friends here. For the past two years Mr. McCaffrey had been a sufferer from Bright's disease and at intervals during this period was a patient at the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. With remarkable courage and endurance he fought bravely against the inevitable but finally succumbed.

Mr. McCaffrey was a native of New Brunswick, where he was born 43 years ago. The greater part of his life was engaged in contracting. In Cape Breton he secured an option on the constructing of a railroad in connection with the now rapidly developing pulp and paper industry. A large amount of money was necessary and he had almost succeeded in interesting Boston capitalists to the extent of three quarters of a million dollars when a stringency struck the money market and the project fell through. On the expiration of this option Mackenzie & Mann obtained it and pushed the railway through with splendid results. Mr. McCaffrey returning to Ontario accepted the position of chief accountant for Larkin & Company, contractors of the Ingonis canal. The greater part of his life was spent in the parish of St. John, N.B., and was 47 years old. Death was caused by heart disease. Burial was in Cambridge cemetery—Cambridge Times.

William Harris. William Harris, a cooper by trade, died Sunday at his home, 290 Columbia street, Cambridge (Mass.). He was a native of St. John (N.B.), and was 47 years old. Death was caused by heart disease. Burial was in Cambridge cemetery—Cambridge Times.

William McCutcheon. Wm. McCutcheon, a life-long resident of Mikilich and vicinity, died Sunday morning after a lingering illness though only since Thursday last week the end seen to be near. Mr. McCutcheon was seventy-six years old and is survived by

I Will Be True.

'Only a home, I ask nothing more. Miss Burton; but I must have a home, or die. I will be maid, seamstress, anything you wish, for a home.' Miss Burton's beautiful brown eyes had never left the speaker's face; for twenty years she had steeled her heart against all pertaining to this girl, and yet now she found it hard to withstand those lovely pleading eyes. 'If you take me, Miss Burton' continued the sad young voice, 'I will serve you as gladly as I have battled for myself two years, ever since poor papa died, and now I would wish to die myself.' 'Hush, girl! No one dares to wish that. You know my story, Jeannette Moore; mine, your father's, and your mother's; and you cannot wonder that, although I will keep you, I expect only ingratitude.' 'I thank you' said Jeannette Moore slowly. 'Perhaps sometime I can prove that I am not ungrateful.' Miss Burton was 'her white hand, commanding silence; then she rang a bell, and said to the maid who answered it: 'Open Miss Florence's room and have it arranged, for Miss Moore will occupy it henceforth.' When Jeannette Burton was sixteen (she was almost thirty-seven now), she was a vision of beauty seldom seen; those calm powerful brown eyes and classical features made her pre-eminently glorious. They had called her 'Gloria' in those days, but now it was only Miss Jeannette, or Miss Burton. The family had then consisted of Mr. Burton, his son Roy, and Gloria, beside Florence, the child of his only brother, who was a handsome young man, and had been made for the wedding. One week before the time Florence started for the village with Harry Moore to make some trifling purchase for the bride, and never returned. The next morning word came that they were married. The shock killed Mr. Burton and sent Roy, the gay care-free Roy of old, away from the loved home of his childhood, where he might have found Florence's perfidy. But Jeannette Burton reigned calmly on at Burton Hill. The old man died, and she was left alone, with a tender baby-girl, whose name she asked might be Jeannette, for the girl they had brought up. Jeannette Moore was happy indeed until her father died and left her penniless; but she took up the burden bravely, and worked for her bread with all her might. She struggled for two years, and then, worn out and disheartened, applied to Miss Burton for a home. She became the lady who had refused her request but for the girl's eloquent violet eyes, so like Florence Burton's, those she could not resist. 'Falsely' Miss Jeannette whispered bitterly, 'I am angry with herself. Like mother, like child.' 'Yes, Jeannette Moore was fair and fascinating, with diamond-like eyes, like the Florence of long ago; but whether she, too, was false, only time would tell. She was at first true to her word; she asked only a home, and she had gotten it. She scoured the streets, and soon won her tiny share of painting, and then her hand turned to sewing. She became a general favorite, too, for she had a pleasant word or a smiling glance for those wonderful violet eyes for everyone. She took a deep interest in Burton Hill, where she found so many memories of her dead, and she found in the art gallery, seldom entered now, hung that mother's picture, whose face was the face of Captain Burton, and yet kindly brown eyes that made her play him. He had loved her mother, and she (Jeannette always sighed here) had betrayed his love. The old woe in Jeannette's heart had healed, and Harry was utterly forgotten in the deep womanly love which in her mature years, she gave to Captain Burton. He was a grave man of forty, loved by a man only once loved, and his heart was as true as the steel, asking him to come to Burton Hill, and telling him of his new inmate, Jeannette Moore, and yet he saved. When he met the girl he seemed nervous, and his face pale as he looked into the bright eyes and took one little hand. 'So you are Jeannette Moore?' he said. 'Yes, Jeannette, with flushed cheeks and downcast eyes; which did not escape Miss Burton's notice. 'Here are some views that arrived yesterday from Scotland, Laurence,' she returned, 'if you will only come into the seat parlor you can see them in a good light.' 'If you wish to try the picture,' the girl whispered when they left her alone Roy Burton's eyes were now look lovely sad, and I thought he meant to stay in France where he was when we knew him. Well, it cannot matter.' But she found it did matter, when it was too late. Captain Wiltmore watched Jeannette more than half the time, and talked to her, it seemed, the other half. Miss Burton grew anxious. Had not Florence taken Harry from her? Was it just for her child to win Laurence Wiltmore? No, no, no! Heaven was making her. It was a dark, stormy night in November, the third month of Jeannette's stay at

Burton Hill. They had been a sibling in the library, Jeannette apart from the others, painting a head of the watch dog, Hero, and Captain Wiltmore and Miss Burton talking easily, and a little confidential, until the latter was called away. When she returned, some fifteen minutes later, she found the captain bending over Jeannette, who had risen, both of her hands clasped in his. 'Jeannette, you will never tell her,' he was saying, and Miss Burton stopped. 'No, I will be true to you,' was the answer bravely given. 'And she, dear old Miss Burton, will never, never know.' 'She does know!' exclaimed the listener, entering with a square piece of canvas in her hands. 'You are false, too, Jeannette Moore! Falsely as Florence herself. And now I ask you to explain this.' She turned the canvas towards them and disclosed a picture, a scene familiar to them all—the lawn at Burton Hill, and three figures—Miss Jeannette's father, with a paper in his hands, his head bowed with grief, she herself kneeling with her piteous face lifted to the sky, while Roy stood at distance, calm and white, with a terrible agony in his brown eyes. 'This was Jeannette's idea of how they had looked on that dreadful morning, twenty years before, and she had written, in tender girlish pity, the name, 'Gloria's Descent,' in one corner. 'You painted it?' 'Yes, Jeannette, for no voice to reply. 'You are false to me—to all! Now I ask this of you: will you leave my home. You are to wait for nothing go immediately. Will you stand aside, Laurence?' She seized the shivering form, led her to the door, and put her outside. Captain Wiltmore followed her. 'You are mad, Jeannette,' he exclaimed, as the door closed on poor Jeannette. 'Let me explain. I will not say a word! The brown eyes' said her defiance. 'Wiltmore will say to me nothing more. I command it, as will see that my commands are enforced.' The morning broke clear. Jeannette Burton stood at the low window in the library, her sunken eyes turned toward a white figure toiled its way to the gate of Burton Hill. It was a man, tall and majestic, whose eyes were lit the limpid helplessness of a child. Miss Burton threw open the window as he approached. 'She cannot be brought here!' cried she. He lifted a pair of dark stern eyes to her face, and stepped over the casement with his burden, which he placed upon the lounge by the grate. Poor Jeannette was left there, and a terribly unbecoming Her hands rested upon her white cheeks and her long soft hair fell like a veil over her eyes. 'You are Jeannette Burton?' the stranger asked abruptly. 'I am.' 'And she is—' 'Jeannette Moore.' 'Florence Burton's daughter?' 'Yes.' 'I thought so! I recognized the picture. It is sadly defaced. Do you know what it is?' He held up Jeannette's picture, all wet and soiled. 'I do. But who are you?' 'I am Robert Burton, the Roy of this.' He pointed to the canvas. 'My mother?' Miss Jeannette cried. 'Jeannette Moore and her mother, Miss Burton,' she said faintly. 'His eyes were so beautiful, and I wanted to see how they would look sorrowful. So I painted it, and then I put in the others, you and Mr. Burton. Please forgive me.' 'Miss Burton left the room and returned with Captain Wiltmore, who looked with frightened eyes at Jeannette. 'Jeannette,' he said harshly, turning to her, 'you must have no more for her sake, whether you will or not. I wanted her to keep my secret. Five years ago I was a gambler—no inoffensive player, but a desperate gambler, with no higher employment. She saved me, Harry Moore and his gentle violet-eyed child. I loved you, Jeannette, and I did not want you to know. Poor little Jeannette, she kept my secret well! Her story called her that now! Look at the child has stoned a third time for all the pain the mother cause a sin. INSURE LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME. All How any man may quickly get himself after years of suffering from a weak stomach, lost vitality, slight losses of appetite, and enlarged small weak veins to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 224 Hill Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily get himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts from their daily mail show what some think of their generosity. 'Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vitality completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory.' 'Dear Sir—Yours was a real boon to me. As directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in strength and vigor.' All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelopes. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

ONEY TO LOAN.

Y TO LOAN on city, town, village country property, in amounts to suit rates of interest. H. H. Pickett, 80 Prince Street, St. John.

DE COURT.

Probate Court of Charlotte County. A Sheriff of the County of Charlotte

as George P. Hill and John P. Trestar, Sarah McAllister, late of the Town of Seaboard, in the County of Charlotte, by their Petition bearing date the seventh day of July last past, have asked that they might be admitted to have account with the said Jeannette Moore, deceased, in the Probate Court.

It is therefore hereby ordered to cite the Executors, Stephen H. McAllister, and the said Jeannette Moore, devisee under the said will and all interested in the said estate of the said Sarah McAllister, deceased, to appear at a court of Probate of the County of Charlotte, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probate in Seaboard, within and for the County of Charlotte, on Monday, the thirteenth day of August next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any, why the said account should not be passed and allowed as a proper account, and the seal of the Probate Court this sixth day of June, 1903.

MILVILLE N. COOKBURN.

of Probate for Charlotte County. G. STEVENS, JR., Registrar of Probate for Charlotte County.

SEEDS.

Selection and New Markets and seeds. Canadian, in three grades. American Clover Seeds—Alsike Red and Alfalfa. Also seeds of various kinds.

JAMES COLLINS, Sand 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

ATTENDERS ARE DURING IN.

From all quarters are seeking for Catalogue and Information relative to

Frederickton Business College.

Have you written yet? If not why not. Address W. J. OSBORNE, FREDERICKTON, N. B.

BIRTHS.

WILTON—On Aug. 30, to the wife of G. Knowlton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

WINSIE - WHELFLEIGH—At Carter's drug store, on August 29, Wm. W. W. of Westfield, to Florence H. of Westfield. Mr. Wm. W. W. is the son of Carter's Point.

DEATHS.

N—At Point du Chevre on August 27, Logan in the 6th year of his age, one son and three daughters, and their sad loss. (New York papers please copy.)

21—in New Hampshire lumber August 19, Frank Spicer. (Nova Scotia please copy.)

21—in New Hampshire lumber August 19, Frank Spicer. (Nova Scotia please copy.)

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, Aug. 29. Almora, 2,835, from Glasgow via Ardrossan, Scotland, etc.

