

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE

(OPERA HOUSE BLOCK)

207 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

YESTERDAY'S ACHIEVEMENTS are forgotten in the onward movement of today. Don't imagine that we outdid ourselves in the selling events of last week or last month, splendid though they were, the best is yet to come, and it behooves you to keep both eyes on this store.

- DON'T MISS this week's feast of wearables: MEN'S SUITS, at \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 to \$14.00. YOUTHS' SUITS, at \$2.50 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 to \$10.00. BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.40 to \$3.00. BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 to \$5.50. BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, at \$1.85, \$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.75 to \$3.50. MEN'S PANTS, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.75, \$1.90 to \$3.00 pair. BOYS' PANTS, at 25c, 35c, 50c to \$1.10 a pair.

A full line of Gent's Furnishings at bottom prices. Take a look at our window display. All goods marked in plain figures. One price store.

Montreal Clothing Store.

ELLEN WAS TO BLAME.

The St. Croix Not Responsible For Collision in Harbor Wednesday.

The American schooner Ellen M. Mitchell, Capt. H. Alcorn, bound from Hantsport, N. S., for New York, which was run into by the Eastern line steamer Tuesday night, was towed up the harbor Wednesday afternoon by the tug Waring and docked at the western side of the upper government pier. Capt. Alcorn reports that the schooner was anchored in the Beagon eddy, according to Capt. Alcorn, about that hour. She was, he says, to the westward of the red buoy. When asked as to the collision Capt. Alcorn said he heard the St. Croix's whistle and he rang the bell on the schooner. The St. Croix, according to the schooner's commander, struck the Mitchell forward, and his representation made to a reporter of this paper yesterday was that the Ellen M. Mitchell had carried away forward her bowsprit and rigging, had her water and steam head and water ways started. There was no damage of any account done to the hull, and the vessel, he said, was not making any water. Some of the portwardens visited the schooner after she docked, but their report has not been entered on the official book. The Mitchell's owners and commander will find great difficulty in making the Eastern line pay for the necessary repairs. From these facts, first that the Mitchell came in here for shelter, that she anchored in a place where she became an interference with vessels going out of end entering St. John harbor through the proper channel. Some of the most competent men who were at Reed's Point Tuesday vouch for the fact that this schooner was a dangerous thing in the position she occupied.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SUSSEX.

Miss Annie Flewelling Struck by Quebec Express and Mortally Injured at Noon Yesterday.

SUSSEX, July 6.—Miss Annie Flewelling, of Sussex, was probably fatally injured by being struck by the Quebec express passing through this town at noon today. As the train was nearing the crossing, Miss Flewelling, who was crossing, attempted to cross almost directly in front of the engine. When in the middle of the track she stopped, for some inexplicable reason, as she was fascinated, and before the locomotive could be stopped it struck her, hurling her six feet in the air and fifty feet to one side of the track. She was picked up unconscious and taken to Dr. McAllister's office near by. Her visible injuries consisted of terrible wounds about the head. Casual examination also indicated that her back was broken and that other serious internal injuries were received. She was taken to her boarding place.

FLY TIME Is Coming.

To help you we have: Window Screens, Screen Doors, Green Wire Cloth, Dragon Fly Killer, Sprayers.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John.

McGILL STUDENTS

Wanted as Conductors and Motormen on New York Street Railways.

Fredericton Boy Who is Doing Well in the States—Comment on Dundonald Incident.

NEW YORK, July 4.—New York is said to be the noisiest city in the world and today is the noisiest day in the year. To the juvenile New Yorker it is the day of independence. It is free to explode fire crackers, set off pistols and beat drums to his heart's content, and he does all with a vengeance.

SHIPPING INCREASED.

A Large Increase in Number of Vessels and of Tonnage Visiting This Port.

Table with columns: Country, Number of Vessels, Tonnage. Includes British and Canadian, United States, Norwegian, Danish, German, Spanish, and Total.

REV. HEDLEY D. MARR

Kindly Remembered by Epworth League of Silver Falls Church.

MEDICAL MEN

Holding Their Fourteenth Annual Session in Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 6.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Maritime Medical Association opened here this morning with a large attendance. Those present from New Brunswick were: Dr. A. G. Ferguson, Dalhousie; Dr. G. C. Vanwart, Fredericton; Dr. L. N. Bourque, Moncton; Dr. A. B. Atherton, Fredericton; Dr. G. A. B. Addy, St. John; Dr. F. H. Wetmore, Hampton; Dr. T. Walker, St. John; Dr. Alex. Murray, Leonardville; Dr. T. D. Walker, St. John.

PROUD OF HIS WORK.

W. W. Howe Thinks His Crusade Against Liqueur Dealers is a Fine Thing.

W. W. Howe, who has secured the conviction of some half dozen liquor dealers for selling after hours, says that he has not by any means finished his work, and that he is determined to see the crusade through to the end. By this means he hopes to secure the enforcement and a strict compliance with the terms of the liquor license law. He hopes in time to have the sale regulated to the prescribed hours, to have side doors and back doors and other accessories to illegal selling done away with. The law also forbids the use of green, which are now commonly erected to shut off the bar from public view. Another feature of the liquor business which Mr. Howe is determined to put down is the sale of groceries, oysters or any other provisions, which are the side lines in many establishments. These are there, he says, contrary to the law.

A CLEVER GAME.

Sydney Strikers Give the Militia No Chance to Act.

Trouble Among the Troops Due to Jealousy—Very Poor Arrangement for Their Comfort.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The strikers' plan of campaign at Sydney now is to give no opportunity to the authorities to read the riot act, and thus by inactivity to drive out the militia. As a result of this, perfect quiet reigns at Sydney, and about one hundred men went unharmed to work, but the P. N. W. A. leaders claim that all of these strikers' ranks are unbroken. The blooming mill is in operation and the road and wire mills may be tomorrow.

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DENIES REPORT OF BATTLE.

Russian War Office Says There Was No Fighting Near Liao Yang.

TAI TONG KIAO, Wednesday, July 7. (Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early this morning and advanced on Kai Chou, compelling General Chirikoff, with the centre of the Russian vanguard, to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nan Tay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks who were entrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kai Chou. It was then nightfall. General Samaanoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell the Japanese left and right, inflicting great loss on them. But fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back, and is now holding Kai Chou. General Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kai Chou.

THE PLAGUE.

Cholera Has Crossed Manchuria and is Raging at Antung.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from the following: "Admiral Togo says that on July 5, our gunboat Kaimon, while on special mission in the waters outside of Taiten Wan, in a dense fog, struck a Russian mine and sank. Three officers, including Commander Takahashi and 19 petty officers and men are missing. The rest were saved." WASHINGTON, July 7.—A cable received from Minister Allen at Seoul reports the existence of a great danger to both belligerent armies in Manchuria. He says that he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed Manchuria and appeared at Antung.

BEULAH CAMP

Now in Full Swing at Brown's Flats—Large Number of Visitors.

BEULAH CAMP, July 7.—The sessions of alliance have closed and the camp meeting is now in full swing. Dr. Fowler is presiding, and the attention of the large congregation is being attracted to the grounds, and the dormitory rooms are all filled. Representatives are here from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a large number of other places. The camp meeting is expected to close the 12th, but the alliance has arranged that a competent man will be left on the grounds until the end of September. Up to that date the dormitory rooms will be open to suitable applicants. Today a large number of visitors and delegates arrived by steamer Victoria from St. John. The grounds are looking beautiful and are more attractive this year than ever before.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Body of Frank King Found on the River—Lewis Mitchell Drowned at Macnaquac.

FREDERICTON, July 7.—The body of Frank King was found floating in the river today by John Paisley, C. E. railway section man, while crossing the railway bridge, observed the body in the river. A fisherman, Alfred Rowley was notified and, after viewing the body and deciding that an inquest was advisable, passed the case over to Geo. A. McKewen, who is the coroner. The coroner's commission. King was the man who was seen going down Regent street towards the Star Line wharf about 11 o'clock on Saturday night in a drunken condition, shortly before Mr. Matheson, who occupies a dwelling over the Star Line Co.'s office, heard a splash of water as of some one jumping into the river. A flask of whiskey was found in one of his pockets. Lewis Mitchell, a well known resident of Macnaquac, was drowned in the Macnaquac stream by a log jam. Mitchell started from his home about 10 o'clock to walk to a stream which crosses the rear of his farm. Not long returned when Judge Wilson took under the provisions of the Speedy Trials Act, but their counsel being absent they made no election as to whether they would take a speedy trial or await a trial by jury. They were remanded for one week.

ALL ARRESTED.

The Four Men Who Assaulted Mrs. Biddle Are in Danger of Lynching.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Through the good work of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorities, coupled with fortunate circumstances, all the negroes implicated in the assault on Mrs. Charles Biddle at her home near Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, are under arrest. Aaron Timbers, the leader of the attacking party, and Jonas Sims are in the Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, jail, having been captured in Colombia, near Lancaster; William Austen is in Moyamensing prison here, and Thomas Jones is in the Burlington county jail at Mount Holly. The machinery of the law for the transfer of the three men in Pennsylvania jails to New Jersey has already been set in motion. For fear that the citizens of Burlington county might take the law into their own hands the authorities of that county have promised a speedy trial for the accused men. Public clamor for vengeance was increased today when it became known that Mrs. Biddle had collapsed under the strain. She lapsed into semi-consciousness, coming to her senses only to go into a series of spasms. The physician was in attendance most of the day. At one time her condition was so serious that it was deemed best to send for all the relatives of the family. She is somewhat improved today.

ST. JOHN MAN DROWNED.

WINNIPEG, July 7.—A Canadian Pacific section man named John Thompson was enjoying a swim in the river at Plum Point today, when he was seized with cramps and drowned. The body is being sent to St. John, N. B., home of the deceased.

RENNEWED.

It developed today that an attempt was made to prevent the invitation of Lord Dundonald to Renfrew. Acting, it is said, on orders from Ottawa, Wright, M. P., approached the committee and asked whether they would be willing to accept the request was made to Renfrew Craig, chairman of the committee and a prominent liberal. It is also stated that Craig's reply could not wait.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, July 1.—For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain to paraphrase Bret Harte, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, and when party necessities demand, minister of war as well, is rapidly establishing a record. Some days ago Mr. Fisher had taken from a militiaman as hire for a horse used in a military camp here, the full amount of the government allowance, Mr. Fisher was in his seat at the time Mr. Pope made charge, but did not make any denial thereof. Yesterday the minister blandly told parliament that he had not heard Mr. Fisher's remarks, else he would have contradicted the story on the spot. Mr. Fisher did not, however, deny that the livery stable keeper got the money and credited it to the minister on the account of the board of the ferry steed. Under parliamentary rules when an hon. member makes a personal statement, what he says must be taken as about as near gospel truth as can be expected from a politician, practical or theoretical, but it was stretching the limit of credulity for Hon. Mr. Fisher to ask members to believe that he had not heard Mr. Fisher, who was not twenty yards away when he made the charge. The member for Compton is one of the few men in the house who, possessing a full resonant voice, know the value of every utterance can be distinctly caught in the remotest corners of the galleries.

The cancellation of the Yukon concession is another tribute to the energy and persistence with which the conservative party exposed the unbusinesslike character of the concession. It was exposed by independent business men familiar with the Yukon, as a job. In the public interest, the latest correspondence with Mr. Sifton is most significant, from the point of view of the government's action in handing over immense rights and privileges to a private company and then withdrawing them, has been made in the senate by Hon. Mr. Ross, secretary of state, who, in reply to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, that the concessions were not cancelled, but that the government concerned withdrew because on account of the severe criticisms of the opposition in the commons, the company was unable to finance its project.

The order in council cancelling the concessions was laid before parliament yesterday. It bears date of June 22nd last past, and reads as follows: "On a report dated 21st June, 1904, from the minister of interior, submitting that by an order in council of 21st April, 1902, certain rights, powers and privileges were granted to Malcolm H. Orr, Edward J. F.C. Treadwell and Walter Barwick.

"The minister states that by instrument under his hand and seal filed in the department of interior, the said Walter Barwick has received the other grants in the said order in council all his interests therein, and in the rights, powers and privileges granted thereby, the minister states that he has received a copy of a letter, from the Messrs Orr, Ewing and Treadwell in which they ask to be relieved of the obligations of the said order in council and to be permitted to withdraw from the enterprise contemplated thereby.

"The minister therefore recommends that the said order in council of 21st April, 1902, be rescinded, subject to the proviso that any and all rights, privileges, powers and exemptions conferred by the said order in council, exercised and enjoyed by the grantees in the said order in council until the date thereof."

The letter of Messrs. Orr, Ewing and Treadwell, above referred to, was addressed to Hon. Mr. Sifton, and bears date Ottawa, June 2nd, 1904. It reads: "Dear Sir—The reason for the granting of the charter which we received in 1901, was, as you are aware, the belief that we could supply the wants of the Klondyke district by the installation of a water system which would develop further the usefulness as the necessity of an artificial water supply became more pressing.

"The modifications which were made at the instance of the delegates who came from Dawson in the spring of 1902 impaired the usefulness of the scheme, in our judgment, to some extent, but if we had been permitted to proceed without further embarrassment, we should have successfully engaged the necessary capital and made the enterprise very beneficial to the claim holders of the district covered by the charter.

"When our enterprise was attacked in parliament in May, 1903, we had completed our financial arrangements for the large sum of money required for our work, and no doubt existed as to the successful carrying out of our obligations. This attack, however, combined with the attitude assumed by the government, which at once threw doubt upon the enterprise, and the suspension of operations until the report of the commission appointed by the government should be received, has completely paralyzed our efforts, undermined the confidence of our financial backers, and made it impossible for us to proceed.

"We therefore feel compelled to notify you that we withdraw from the enterprise as chartered by the dominion government.

"In so doing we desire to reiterate to you our conviction that the installation of an artificial water supply is essential for the successful treatment on a permanent basis of the vast alluvials of the Klondyke district, and we consider it regrettable that the dominion government should have been influenced by the agitation worked up against our charter by a certain section of the Klondyke public, and should have made it impossible for us to proceed with the enterprise on a basis commensurate with the needs of this important district.

"Regretting that after having secured financial support for this enterprise, and having expended a large amount of money upon it, we have been prevented by the attitude of the government from carrying it to a successful termination, but it is in the shape in which it was chartered, we wish to be understood as withdrawing our consent, and we are, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
R. A. P.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The celebration of Dominion Day here was conducted on a magnificent scale, the military

THE MISERY OF CATARRH

It makes a man ridiculous, it makes him an offensive nuisance and it makes him dangerously sick.

Catarrh is not a luxury or a necessity.

It is pretty sure to bring on consumption, pneumonia, or at least, bronchitis. You cannot afford either.

You can afford the cure for it. A cheap cure that has never failed. It is Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder.

It relieves a cold or catarrh, or cures a headache in ten minutes, it entirely heals up the catarrh-wasted surfaces.

No other remedy can count noses with us—cured noses.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN, of the staff of the Roanoke World, states:—

"Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that has ever given me permanent relief, after suffering more than fifteen years from Catarrh."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure first locks to the main spring of life and health, sets up the new strength, feeds the nerves and fills every organ with life. Cured thousands; will cure you.

features of course predominating, to the enjoyment of thousands upon thousands of spectators. Rockefeller owned the most magnificent collection of horses, foot and artillery, to give backbone to the proceedings, and this force was supplemented by two companies of New York and Vermont State Guards, and a company of pretty Yankee girls in blue and white, who gave a very interesting drill in the evening, using British and American flags instead of swords and bayonets. Last year the 43rd regiment of Ottawa, visited Malone, July 4th, and were most hospitably entertained. The town was theirs and they were not allowed to leave until they had given the Ottawa boys returned the compliment yesterday in royal fashion and during the afternoon and evening Sparks lists of swords and bayonets. The Canadian soldiers in arms, while American and Canadian officers paired off in the hotel lobbies and clubs as well as on the main thoroughfares. The guests, who made the trip, were met at the Russell House, their headquarters were overwhelmed with attentions and put in a jolly time. Never before were the stars and stripes seen in such profusion on streets, hotels and private residences. The extent of the military display rather staggered the Americans, who had no notion that a town of some 60,000 inhabitants could turn out such a large, efficient and well drilled force. In the grand massing of the troops on Parliament Square at high noon, the American guards were given the post of honor and the only flag flying on the field was the stars and stripes. An immense, throng, largely ladies and children, witnessed the proceedings that would have lasted until the stars had not a third of their strength. The crowd pell-mell for shelter.

The vast assembly had time while waiting the arrival of the troops to drink in the beauties of Parliament Hill and to scan from the eminence the diversified scenery on all sides; near by swift flowing rivers, in the middle distance the picturesque Chaudiere falls, the town of Hull, the level of older Ottawa, peaceful villages and in the background the sweeps and summits of the Hills and the Laurentian mountains. Money has been paid out of the public chest by hundreds of thousands of dollars to add to the natural beauties of the hills; walks, lawns, flower beds, pagodas, etc., being provided for the most part in good taste and with a lavish hand. The landscape gardener has not yet entirely destroyed what nature has done in the matter of planting. But he is steadily getting in his work on the thirteen acres.

There is another and more practical point of view from which the business of the government towards making Parliament Hill a popular resort for residents and visitors might be criticized. Yesterday there were thousands of women and children on the hill, and yet in no part of the grounds and in only one place on the upper flat of the commons building was there a retiring room to which they could flee in case of emergency. A public park of this extent, somewhat remote from hotels and private residences, should be provided with lavatories for men and women. With the exception of the ladies of the Dominion police these necessary places could be easily guarded against the offences that make such institutions in private parks at times objectionable. There is a hearse in the matter that should attract the immediate attention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and kindred societies throughout the dominion, and more particularly the ladies of the Dominion. Lady Aberdeen did good work in her time of establishing the Victorian Orphanage.

The grave and dignified members of the upper house, which has once more taken a vacation, this time till the 15th inst., are rather nettled over the failure of the Canadian press to give that space to reports of their proceedings to which they assert, and believe, entitled them. The senate now contains some good debaters and some men well informed on public affairs, and the body as constituted can do good work for the dominion, but it falls apparently, to recognize the fact that it is not in close touch with the great mass of the electorate. The voters of Canada look rather to the actions and utterances of the government, but it is not the duty of the senate to be less than the public eye. An elective senate like that across the border would have reason to complain were its proceedings sneered by the United States press. The Canadian senators may rest assured

der of Nurses, and had her attention been directed to the sufferings which women have to endure when visiting parliament or the surrounding grounds, the present evil would not exist. It is a well known fact that reformers have long range eyes and for the most part devote their energies to abuses that exist in distant lands, but fail to realize to the full the importance of the work that lies within their own doors. Ottawa's pulpit and Ottawa's ladies should join in securing at once sanitary provisions in and around the imposing structure in which the assembled wisdom of the dominion spends a large part of every year.

Another suggestion in connection with parliament grounds this time of an educational character, may be in order. There are many beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers to be seen in every part of the grounds, and it is a pity that each tree, shrub, or flower bed, a metal placard or tablet, bearing its name as well as botanical name? This course is followed on Boston Common and other public parks in the United States, as well as in most places across the Atlantic. Children visiting parliament hill would soon become familiar with the physical appearance of the trees and flowers, and would thus be able to recognize each species as they came across them in the forests and the fields. There are few city residents in Canada today who know more than a few of the commonest trees when they see them. Let the government take the lead in this educational work along lines that will be of practical use to them when they go out into the world on their own behalf. R. A. P.

OTTAWA, July 4.—No man on the liberal side of the house has come to the front as rapidly this session as the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, and a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Fitzpatrick possesses more than average ability and considerable knowledge of the law and the statutes. He is a good lawyer and is steadily learning to put the check rein on a somewhat peppy temper. Time was when he occasionally lost his head and thereby prolonged debates that would otherwise have run about their course. Now he uniformly treats his opponents with marked courtesy, and if he makes an occasional break he rapidly pulls himself together. The rank and file of the government support him with confidence in his judgment, and he is a growing force in the cabinet. If current reports about the lobbies are correct, the minister of justice is the man who will turn down Sifton's bill to capture Manitoba by electoral lists to be prepared by creatures of his own selection. So enraged with the minister of interior that he is ready to go with Fitzpatrick, that the story goes he literally seized the premier by the throat. This alleged incident can be taken with a bushel or two of salt, but it is a fact that the cabinet meeting was a stormy one. To have Hon. Clifford Sifton in the council chamber takes nerve, of which element there is a good deal of shortage in Ottawa, although it is largely concealed beneath a courteous exterior. So rapidly has the member for Quebec county advanced in the esteem of the cabinet in the house that he is regarded by many as the legitimate successor of Sir Wilfrid in the premiership, provided the liberals succeed in carrying the country at the next election. It is understood by every liberal that to hold Quebec in line, the premiership must remain in that province.

One of the cabinet matters that is much discussed these days is the relative position of Hon. James Sutherland, minister of public works, and Hon. Charles E. Hays, minister of Ontario, a cabinet member without portfolio, and at present acting minister of public works during Sutherland's absence through ill health. That Sutherland will be able to take his seat again this session is said to be extremely doubtful. While there is a strong desire, the liberals say that the member for North Oxford should retain his seat, it is not likely that Sir Wilfrid is anxious to give Mr. Hays a cabinet of a department. But here another difficulty comes in. Hays is a rich man, coming a large business, and is willing to do all possible to assist his leader in the present emergency is not disposed to devote all his time to public life at Ottawa, and is not likely to give up his private interests. He is quite popular on his own side of the house, but his success as a minister of responsibility remains to be seen.

Since some recent happenings little has been heard about Sir Wilfrid's trip to the Yukon as Hon. Mr. Sifton's particular guest and to take his seat again in the house. Laurier's health is much better than for some years past and he is holding up well, physically, against the strain and arduous session. A brief rest at a resort in the west, the first minister again in harness, ready for the fray. Then again, surrounded as he is by several incompetent and some risky colleagues, it is not to be wondered at that he is reluctant to take the responsibility of an instant emergency. Jealousy of each other is the worm that is eating into the heart of the cabinet.

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of importance, the keen scent of the Canadian press for news will spread the tidings broadcast from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Although spring was late, the crops, root as well as grain, along the Ottawa and the Gatineau and the region round about, are now up to the average in growth and abundance. The weather has been ideal for the grain, hot sun and frequent showers, with occasional heavy rains to water the thirsty earth. Haymaking has already commenced, and it is expected that the Canada Atlantic line will be a week ago. All indications point to satisfactory crops of all kinds. With regard to potatoes, the article raised here will compare more favorably with those of the New Brunswick tuber. It is finer in flavor, and lacks that nauseating waxiness too often found in the potato exported for sale in the Halifax and St. John markets for winter use. But Ottawa is pre-eminently the land of mushrooms. Acres upon acres bloom out in a single night—there is nothing more rapid than the mushroom's growth—and the market supply is as abundant in season as are St. Andrew's turnips in their time down by the surging sea. Mushrooms and toast, or mushrooms and beefsteak, are standard breakfast table dishes at the capital. R. A. P.

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"Never in my life time," said a liberal ex-minister, "have I known a ministry so discredited, even by its own supporters. Meanwhile Mr. Balfour smiles, and this is a very serious matter. He means to retain office until next year, then appeal to the country, allied with Mr. Chamberlain, on a full imperial reciprocity programme, the essential feature of which, it may now be assumed from the progress of events, will be, firstly, tariff protection of British trade against American, German, Belgian and other dumping. Secondly, a higher adjustable tariff for foreign goods, and, thirdly, a tariff below everything probably free entry for colonial products and manufactures, provided the colonies will agree to grant far equivalents in their tariff."

Mr. Chamberlain this week prepared the ground for a general election by capturing the liberal unionist organization in the east of England, to use his own words, purging the unionist party of free traders.

Expresses the opinion of users of Putnam's Corn Extractor, it does its work quickly, promptly and permanently. Putnam's Corn Extractor has been used for thirty years. All the druggists swear it's the best and they know.

ROAR OF LAUGHTER.

Odd Question Put to Chief Justice Shaw by an Audacious Boy.

Chief Justice Shaw, though very rough in his manner, was exceedingly considerate of the rights of poor and friendless persons. Sometimes persons unacquainted with the ways of the world would desire to make their own arguments or would in some way interrupt the business of the court. The chief justice commonly treated them with great consideration.

One amusing incident happened quite late in his life.

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As Mr. Curtis was in the midst of his argument the eye of the chief justice caught sight of the youngurchin, 10 or 11 years old, with yellow trousers stuffed in his boots and with his cap on one side of his head, gazing intently up at him.

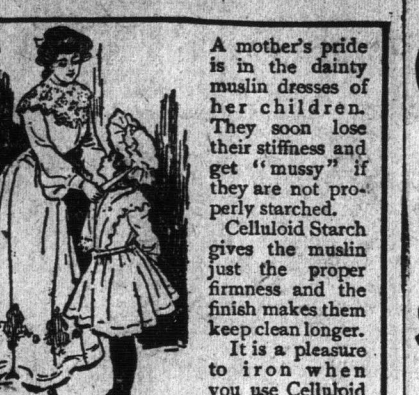
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Mr. Curtis stopped and there was a moment's silence as the audience saw the audacious little fellow standing entirely unconcerned.

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There was a dive at the unhappy youth by three or four of the deputies in attendance and a roar of laughter from the audience. The boy was ejected. But the gravity of the odd chief justice was disturbed.—Senator Hoar's autobiography.



A mother's pride is in the dainty muslin dresses of her children. They learn to love their stiffness and get "mussy" if they are not properly starched. Celluloid Starch gives the muslin just the proper firmness and the finish makes them keep clean longer. It is a pleasure to iron with it. You use Celluloid Starch and the result is never disappointing. All good grocers sell it.

Celluloid Starch Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking. The Best Starch World Wide, London, England.

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BALFOUR'S POLICY

Will go to the Country on Imperial Reciprocity Platform.

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CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Castoria

CANADA TO HAVE SEVEN MAJOR-GENERALS.

Something About the Twelve Military Districts Into Which the Country is Now Divided.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Canada is to have seven major generals, at least that is the current understanding. If Sir Frederick Borden cannot manage them, all that will be necessary will be to take a run on to New York and put in Hon. Sydney Fisher as acting minister of militia during his absence. With the experience gained on his campaign to drive Donald out of the country the hon. minister from Brome is prepared to put the whole British army to flight.

The following list of the military districts in Canada is given for general information, but more particularly in answer to a correspondent in the maritime provinces, who asked for it:

District No. 1.—Headquarters, London, Ont., comprising counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Bruce, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, and the cities of Chatham, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Woodstock and Windsor.

District No. 2.—Headquarters, Toronto, comprising counties of Brant, Halton, Lincoln, Monck, Niagara, Norfolk, Welland, Wentworth, York, Grey, Algoma, (east of St. Catharines), Ontario, Peel, Simcoe, Halton and York, and the cities of Brantford, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Ontario.

District No. 3.—Headquarters, Kingston, Ont., comprising the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Prince Edward, and the cities of Belleville and Kingston.

District No. 4.—Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont., comprising the counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Ottawa, Pontiac, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, the city of Ottawa and the towns of Almonte, Ampror, Brockville, Carleton Place, Cornwall, Pembroke, Perth and Prescott.

District No. 5.—Headquarters, Montreal, comprising the counties of Jac-

ques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Goulogues, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice and Three Rivers, and the cities of Montreal and Three Rivers.

District No. 6.—Headquarters, St. Johns, Quebec, comprising the counties of St. Johns, Beville, Missisquoi, Broome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and St. Lawrence.

District No. 7.—Headquarters, Montreal, comprising the counties of Beauce, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Lochville, Montserrat, Megantic, Rimouski, Temiscouata, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay and Quebec city.

District No. 8.—Headquarters at St. John, N. B., comprising counties of Annapolis, Charlotte, Sunbury, Victoria, York, Albert, Kings, Queens, St. John, Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland, and the cities of St. John and Fredericton.

District No. 9.—Headquarters at Halifax, N. S., and comprising the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Hants, Halifax, Pictou, Annapolis, Digby, Kings, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, Victoria, Queens, Shelburne, and the city of Halifax.

District No. 10.—Headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and comprising Algoma, west of Nepegin, the province of Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories (except the Yukon) and the District of Keewatin.

District No. 11.—Headquarters at Victoria, B. C., comprising the province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

District No. 12.—Headquarters at Charlottetown, P. E. I., comprising the entire area of the island. R. A. P.

A YEAR OF DISASTER.

Loss of Life on Land and Water Has Been Great.

- 1876, August—Great Queensland, British, 569.
1876, March 24—Burdylee, British, 300.
1878, Sept. 3—Princess Alice, British, 300.
1881, May 24—Victoria, British, 300.
1883—Cimbric, British, 296.
1884—City of Columbus, American, 100.
1887, March—Kapunda, British, 238.
1880, Dec. 25—Shanghai, Chinese, 300.
1891—Utopia, British, 564.
1891, Jan. 14—Nanchow, British, 509.
1893, June 23—Victoria, British, 400.
1898—Naronic, British, 38.
1898, January—Elbe, German, 350.
1895, Feb. 6—Abergarnery, E. I., 300.
1895, Oct. 28—Acenas, British, 340.
1898, July 4—La Bourgoyne, French, 15 men drowned.
Jan. 25—Mine horror at Cheswick, Penn., due to gas or fire damp explosion; 134 men killed.
June 15—Steamer Gen. Slocum, 100; no lives lost.
June 22—Steamer Benjamin C. Cromwell lost off Bellport, L. I.; six men drowned.
June 25—Steamer Gen. Slocum, N. Y., of \$5,000,000; no lives lost.
April 13—Explosion aboard the U. S. battleship Missouri; 23 men killed.
April 19—Fire in Toronto caused loss of \$1,000,000; no lives lost.
April 30—Steamer Orono wrecked near Halifax; six men drowned.
May 20—Steamer Turret Bay wrecked on St. Paul's Island, north of Cape Breton; 12 men drowned.
June 9—Dynamite explosion in Independence, Colo.; 14 men killed.
June 12—Steamer Canada wrecked in the St. Lawrence; 5 men drowned.
June 15—Steamer Gen. Slocum burned in New York harbor; more than 1,000 lives lost.
June 28—Steamer Norge lost in North Sea, when 700 persons were drowned.
Some of the more important marine disasters of the past are named below:
1758, April 13—Prince George, British, loss of lives 400.
1758, Aug. 29—Royal George, British, 600.
1758, Jan. 6—Halsewell, E. I., 586.
1797, Nov. 16—La Tribune, French, 300.
1799, Nov. 5—Septere, British, 291.
1806, Oct. 27—Athenian, French, 374.
1810, Dec. 22—Minotaur, British, 360.
1811, Dec. 4—Saladna, British, 300.
1811, Dec. 24—St. George, British, 200.
1816, Jan. 20—Seahorse, British, 365.
1818, Nov. 10—Harpooner, British, 200.
1831, Aug. 19—Lady Sherbrooke, British, 275.
1837—Aug. 20—Tעות, British, 200.
1847, Feb. 19—Exmouth, British, 240.
1847, Dec. 30—Avenger, British, 200.
1850, March 30—Royal Adelaide, British, 400.
1852, Feb. 26—Birkenhead, British, 464.
1853, Sept. 29—Ann Jane, British, 348.
1854, Jan. 20—Tayleur, French, 300.
1854, April 29—Favourite, British, 201.
1854, May—Lady Nugent, British, 400.
1854—Arotic, British, 562.
1855, May 1—John, British, 200.
1856—Pacific, British, 200.
1856—Pomona, American, 400.
1856—Le Lyonsis, French, 200.
1857—Central America, American, 427.
1858, Sept. 13—Austria, British, 478.
1858—Tayleur, British, 446.
1859—Pomona, American, 400.
1860—Hungarian, British, 306.
1863, April 27—Angle-Saxon, British, 257.
1868, Jan. 11—London, British, 220.
1870—Cambria, British, 296.
1872, Jan. 22—Northfield, British, 300.
1873—Halifax, British, 564.
1878, April 15—Atlantic, 560.
1878—Ville de Havre, French, 320.
1874, Dec. 6—Cospatrick, British, 471.

A FLAG INCIDENT

Which May Possibly Lead to Complications

British Captain Forced to Raise the Stars and Stripes on His Ship on the Yukon.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The Star publishes a special from Dawson City saying a flag incident has occurred there that is likely to lead to complications. The British star, Tyrrell took a fourth of July excursion party of children up river on Saturday. The committee and other Americans forced the captain to raise the United States flag on the middle staff before sailing. Complaint was laid with collector of customs Buseby, who on the return of the Tyrrell summoned Capt. Ritchie and asked for written explanations. The captain said that he knew better, but was forced by the clamor to comply. A representative committee has since interceded for Capt. Ritchie and an offer was even made to call off the fourth of July celebration, but the collector has decided that he must report the matter to Ottawa and ask for instructions.

Buseby is the customs officer who refused to raise the American flag above the Canadian at Skagway. Judge Winchester continued his investigation into employment of alien engineers on the G. T. P. railway today. The effect of testimony heard today to demonstrate that all engineers required could have been secured in the morning. Witnesses examined at the hearing session were J. M. Shanley, chief engineer of the railway, and Professor McLeod of McGill University, who is also secretary of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Their evidence consisted of passing judgment upon the capabilities of several engineers whose names were submitted to them.

A GOOD CANADIAN.

Winnipeg Merchant Tells Boston People Something About the Country.

(Boston Globe.)

Fifty-four years have elapsed since Joseph Stovel first visited Boston. In 1850 he was here in the service of the U. S. government as a sailor on board the receiving ship Ohio. Yesterday he came on a business and pleasure trip, for now he is a leading merchant of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

While here Mr. Stovel will call upon some friends, including Hon. Thomas J. Gargan. He has commercial interests here, too, to which he will give his attention.

In speaking of conditions of the Canadian Northwest, Mr. Stovel showed himself a close student of affairs, although he is not a politician. He is in politics and never cared to be. In an interview he talked freely on the subject of reciprocity, annexation and immigration.

"We want reciprocity," said Mr. Stovel, "for we know it would prove of great advantage to us. Perhaps, however, it would be a little one-sided, for 6,000,000 or so of people will get the same advantages. Right in the millions of this country. We don't want annexation. We are getting along first rate as we are, and we can't see what benefit would come from annexation."

"We can see what reciprocity would do for us, and that is why we want it. For instance, we can give you woolen goods, and you return goods to us. It is only an exchange of the many that would prove for the best interests of both countries."

"Immigration? No better place in the world for immigrants. I have travelled all over the United States and Europe, and when I say that I know what I am talking

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

NOTICE.

4.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1904.

FALSE AND MISCHIEVOUS.

La Presse of Montreal has become furiously fanatical over the Dundonald incident. It has got away altogether from the question at issue in that case, and falsely represents that the whole trouble arose over the refusal of the government to endorse some gigantic scheme of military imperialism which Lord Dundonald was seeking to introduce.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

It has been shown that when the Grand Trunk management declared that Canadians had been employed where it was possible on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey the real fact was that Canadians had been refused employment wherever foreigners could be got.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

It is sometimes thought that the people of Prince Edward Island are a little impetuous in their demands for better treatment by the Dominion. The truth is that they are exceedingly patient under many abuses.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC.

Mr. Tarte's Patrie has positive and double-lead information from Ottawa that the government is arranging the terms of purchase of the Canada Atlantic railway.

MR. EMMERSON'S INVESTIGATION.

Replying to questions of Mr. Bell of Pictou concerning the political activity in Guysborough and Shelburne of inter-colonial employees, Mr. Emmerson is reported to have said that after the close of the session he proposed to make an impartial investigation of such cases of interference whether they occurred at St. John, Guysborough or elsewhere.

HIGH COURT I. O. F.

Twenty-First Annual Convention at Edmundston.

Reports of High Officers Show Order to be in a Prosperous Condition.

The High Court of Independent Order of Foresters met in twenty-first annual convention last Tuesday at Edmundston, when the yearly reports, as below, were presented.

HIGH CHIEF RANGER.

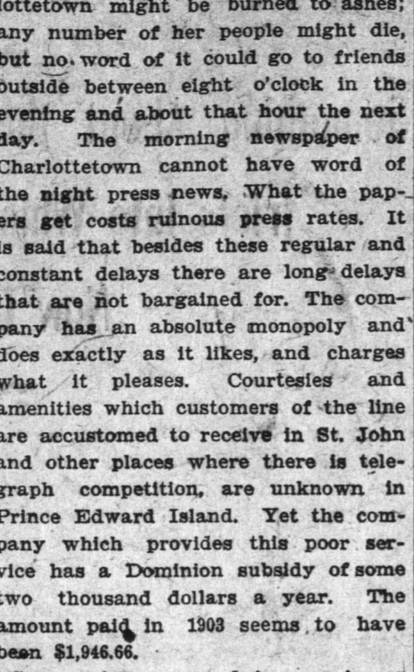
The High Chief Ranger, Dr. B. M. Mullin, of Fredericton, in his report said it is his pleasant duty on this occasion, both on my own behalf and as representing you, to extend a most hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors we have here today representing the various courts.

HIGH SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the high secretary, F. W. Emmerson, was in part as follows: As your secretary I submit herewith a detailed financial statement which I trust you will find satisfactory.

MR. GEO. A. HUGHES

"I FEEL AS GOOD AS I DID AT 20."



Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 808 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "Peruna has done more good than anything I have ever taken."

A Congressman Uses Peruna in His Family. Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant in the Union Army for eight years, writes from the Lemon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

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BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS.—In Carleton, N. B., on July 5th, to the wife of Captain L. W. Williams, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

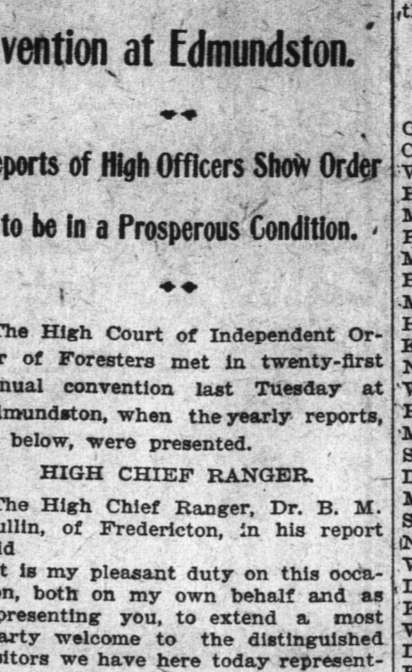
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DEATHS.

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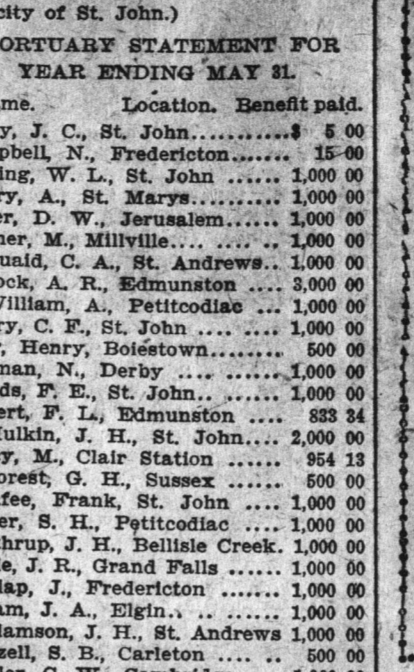
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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will cure in ten to twenty minutes.

At the Royal Orange celebration to be held on the 12th instant, those attending will be supplied with dinner and tea by the members of Royal Orange Lodge, No. 18, of Gagetown.

A survey was held on the 8th inst. on a bank at Alberton, which went ashore on Saturday night, and it is reported that the vessel has been condemned. The crew refuse to leave the vessel.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

Owing to the recent rains a large amount of rafting on the river is being done. The Victoria on its trip to the city yesterday passed the Admiral, Lady Glasgow, Champlain, W. H. Murray, Joseph and Dirigo, all steaming towards the city with large loads of logs in tow.

P. Egan, the well known rigger, is busy now renewing the toro and main rigging of the schooner D. J. Melancon, which recently completed the discharging of her cargo of molasses from Porto Rico. The Melancon after completing this job will go on the blocks to have her bottom fixed up and then she will proceed to River Hebert to take in lifting for Sound ports.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 35 cents. At drugists.

The contract for the erection of the new building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, corner of King and German streets, has been awarded to B. Mooney & Sons. Work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, but it is not expected the bank will be in the new building until early next year. The same firm has the contract for the new vestry of St. John the Baptist church, Broad street. Work has been begun.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

John McRae, who killed his father in a bar-room fight in Glouce Bay, C. B., on June 11, was tried on the charge of murder on Tuesday. In spite of the evidence and the judge's charge, which was strongly against the prisoner, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE UNITED STATES HEAD TAX. The report that all English, Scotch and Irish residents in Canada are liable for a head tax of \$2 in effect on the states is regarded in official circles as somewhat misleading. The sum prescribed is imposed to obtain the head tax from all Europeans who enter the United States other than by transatlantic steamboats. British subjects who have by a voting qualification obtained the rights of Canadian citizenship are not regarded as coming within the statute. The matter is being referred to headquarters and a definite pronouncement may be expected shortly.

MARINE MATTERS. Schooner Alaska, from River Hebert for New Rochelle, reached Vineyard Haven yesterday, as did also schooner Lotus, from St. John for orders, and St. Nether Holme, from St. John, arrived at Londonderry yesterday. A despatch from Vineyard Haven says: "Sch. Abba Keast, from Hantsport for City Island, and Lotus, from St. John for orders, each lost a portion of their decks of laths during heavy weather on passage."

SUFFERING REACHED LIMIT OF ENDURANCE.

Experience of a Well Known Young Lady Who Was Cured of Piles by using the Never Failing Remedy.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cured Her Piles After Everything Else Failed.

From all parts of the country letters like the following are constantly received by Dr. Hamilton. They speak strongly of the great merit of his Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Unquestionably, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best laxative on the market. Year by year their sale has increased and their growth in popular favor is almost phenomenal. It is the honest satisfaction, permanent cures and the instant relief afforded by this grand medicine that has placed it so high in the esteem of the people. Do be tried means to be always used. Read the following: "I suffered up to about the limit of human endurance with piles," writes Miss Lueders of Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here, but for a while had to give up work till I got better of this trouble. I read in the Montreal Herald about Dr. Hamilton's Pills and after using them for two weeks was cured. I can recommend these pills very highly; they are none better. They at once relieve and prevent a constipated condition of the bowels and from my experience can be depended upon as a safeguard against piles. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, I am sure would be a benefit to every girl or woman."

Price 50c. per box or five boxes for \$1, sold by all druggists. Beware of substitutes and insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which will be forwarded to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. Folsom & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 5.—For the first time this session the House began the morning session by very empty benches. After routine, intercolonial railway estimates were taken up in committee of supply and were continued throughout the balance of day and evening.

Emmerson was subjected to keen examination regarding every important item. Emmerson scored the government vigorously for asking every year for increased expenditure on the Intercolonial, a road that they could not make pay expenses. The road was in first class condition when it came into their hands, yet there was no let-up on the demands on the public chest. In good hands the I. C. R. should yield a surplus over all legitimate expenses. There was some debate over grants for increased accommodation at several important Nova Scotia points, such as Amherst and Stellarton, Borden of Halifax, and Logan of Cumberland, showing that Amherst was one of the most progressive towns in Canada and a most important feeder of freight of the I. C. R. These remarks were a complete answer to those Ontario members who complained that too much money was asked for these places.

Emmerson stood the ordeal with a smiling countenance and gave whatever information was in his possession with cheerfulness, although his stock of information on some items was extremely limited. Prince Edward Island estimates were taken up at nine tonight. Replying to Hackett, Emmerson explained the nature of increased accommodation at Charlottetown in detail, admitting, however, he did not know how much land was required.

After finishing P. E. I. estimates the House adjourned at 11.15 p. m. Dr. Kendall brought up incidentally the cost of coal for the road, asserting that Nova Scotia mines sold their product at a profit of 100 per cent. more than the I. C. R. The reply was that Montreal was the point where Nova Scotia coal came into direct competition with the American article and to the lowest possible limit.

OTTAWA, July 6.—From 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. the House made little or no progress with Emmerson's estimates. Many members were in a talkative mood and proceedings were frequently very spirited if not acrimonious. Replying to Borden (Halifax), the Premier said that the government had agreed to the request of the parties who had the Treadgold concessions, to throw up the sponge.

Judge Britton, who was making a re-arguing on the case of T. Egan, did not under the circumstances think it necessary to make a report on the Treadgold concessions, and Hon. R. W. Scott agreed with the judge, but when the matter came before the cabinet it took a different view and called on the judge for his report.

Sir Fred. Borden said the papers concerning Col. Gregory's resignation were submitted to the house. E. F. Clarke of Toronto read from the London Times, June 18th, a letter written by W. T. R. Preston, immigration agent in the Dominion of Wales, and wanted to know whether the government knew Preston had written the epistle, what policy they intended to pursue with regard to it, and if they intended to do anything. It was not in his opinion, within Preston's line of duty to present to the British public an incorrect, misleading statement about a matter concerning which there was a direct divergence of opinion in Canada.

Sifton said the letter had not come to his attention till yesterday, and as soon as it was permitted an examination of it the government would announce its decision to the house. Sam Hughes seized the opportunity to show up the Canadian Associated Press, which was drawing \$15,000 annually from the people of the Dominion, and was merely a vehicle for cabling to Canada eulogies of the Laurier government published in British papers, for which they had been prepared by Canadian printers and other donors in the Dominion. One of these eulogies, which he read, described "Hon. Mr. Fisher as 'the world's greatest farmer.'"

In supply under the item of \$700,000 for railways the government took a wide range as to interference of government employees in elections. Bell of Pictou brought directly to Emmerson's notice the conduct of some 21 public works employees in the case of Gysaboro, and supported his charges with a stiff affidavit. It was impossible, he felt, for these officers to be in that riding during election campaigns without the knowledge of the railway heads. He demanded a commission of investigation. There appeared to be one law for supporters of government and another for those civil servants and employees who had conservative leanings.

Emmerson said this matter was new to him officially, a statement that was received with derisive laughter, as the Premier in which I. C. R. men interfered in Gysaboro is notorious on one end of Canada to the other. He defended Warden Kirk of Pictou in particular, as far from being a political partisan and promising as soon as the house prorogued to look into these charges, as well as other charges against railway men in St. John, who were accused of working for Dr. Daniel.

The St. John member retorted that he knew nothing about any such cases. He said he did know of the dismissal of two trustworthy C. E. employees on the trumped up excuse that they were not desirable men for the service. Futee, the labor representative from Winnipeg, contended that the railway department should not discharge employees without reasonable notice and should be required to give each man a certificate naming the cause for which he was dismissed. After dinner Dr. Sproule, Ingram, and others, continued the exposure of the disgraceful way in which the government employees were permitted and often compelled to interfere in election campaigns. Emmerson vainly tried to make it appear that there was nothing under conservative regimes, but he was quickly rounded up by John Haggart.

Blain of Peel, and Borden of Halifax made things still warmer for the minister of railways, Borden challenging Emmerson to produce the evidence he said he had seen with regard to tory interference at Moncton. The minister said the documents

THE COURTS.

Heavy Fines Imposed in Liquor Cases.—Defaulting Jurors Fined.—County Court Adjourned.—Changes in Equity Court.

The charges of violation of the license act laid against Messrs. Harding, James Ryan and the proprietor of the Park Hotel by W. W. Howe and his associates, M. J. Morrison, Arthur Farley and Walter Saunders, were again taken up in the police court Tuesday and were proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, who thereupon imposed fines of \$100 each upon Harding and the Park. Ryan was fined \$150, there being two cases proved against him.

S. E. Morrell as counsel for James Ryan, contended that the form of license did not prohibit his client from selling liquor at any particular hour, and that he was a wholesale dealer. Mr. Morrell also contended that Mr. Howe and his friends were not connected with the police and were themselves liable to a fine for being on the premises during prohibited hours.

At this point Mr. Curry and his client, M. A. Harding, entered the court, and Mr. Morrell did not finish his address. Mr. Curry claimed that Mr. Harding was not at his premises when the police officers were made aware of the liquor, and that Mr. Harding's clerks had no recollection of Morrison being in. He contended that the transaction Morrison told of did not constitute a sale.

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Advertisement for Kumfort Headache Powders. Includes text: "DON'T MAKE EXPERIMENTS", "What's the use of continually making experiments with many so-called headache cures which utterly fail to relieve and are often dangerous to the health?" and "The F. G. Wheaton Company, Ltd." with an illustration of a person holding their head in pain.

THE GAME OF WAR AS PLAYED AT SUSSEX.

Attack on the Camp Will be Made This Forenoon by a Force Which Has Landed at St. Martins.

CAMP SUSSEX, July 7.—The daily routine proceedings at Camp Sussex were somewhat altered today, and extensive preparations were made for the final operations tomorrow. Field day, while not especially attractive to the outsider, owing to the fact that the entire force is absent from the grounds during the greater part of the day, is looked upon with more than usual interest by the men in camp. It is the test, to a certain extent at least, of the knowledge they have acquired during their two weeks' drill for their every phase of military tactics is brought into operation, one of the most interesting of which is the work done by the Engineers. Physically the men have been wonderfully benefited by their two weeks' outing, and they will bear home with them sunburned faces, necks and arms, as evidence of their fun at Sussex. For the officers of the 8th Hussars gave an "at home" yesterday afternoon from four to six, which was largely attended. A large number of ladies from the village were up, and dancing was indulged in by many, music being furnished by one of the bands. An interesting feature of the social was the opportunity given to the men, including different performances by men on horseback.

On Tuesday the Brighton Engineers built a bridge in the country some distance across the railway track from the camp grounds. Going into the woods they cut down trees, hewed them into shape, and conveyed the heavy timbers to the place where the bridge was to be constructed. The workmen were dug and the whole structure was fastened together with wooden pins driven in with heavy mauls. On top of the longitudinal were placed several large logs of spruce boughs covered over with a thick coating of gravel, while on one side was erected a substantial railing.

In building the bridge the engineers used only the material and tools that would likely be procured if they were in some place many miles from civilization, and the whole work was not occupied more than eight hours. Just before leaving for home Tuesday evening Col. Weatherbe of Ottawa, the bridge inspector, examined the bridge and was greatly pleased with the work. He complimented the Engineers on their ability and expressed regret that he was unable to procure a picture of the structure to take away with him. It is the intention of the men to have a picture taken and sent to Colonel Weatherbe, who is a favorite with all.

Today the Engineers were put to work digging safety trenches at the lower end of the camp grounds, and their operations were witnessed by a large number of spectators. This afternoon the cavalry were out for squadron drill and presented a fine sight. The Bearers Corps were also up for inspection and drill in field hospital work.

Tomorrow an attack will be made on the camp and a sham fight will probably take place when the two parties meet. The attacking force, consisting of the 6th, 7th and 14th regiments, half of the Engineers, and the Bearers Corps, will start out for Apohaqui, five miles below Sussex, where they will turn and begin their march on the camp. Some time later the defending army will march out to meet them and endeavor to prevent them from breaking through their lines. The result is awaited with interest.

The Bearers Corps have had their hands full this week taking care of those on the sick list, which has been unusually heavy. About thirty-eight patients have been confined to the

hospital at different times since camp opened, most of them suffering from broken fingers, sickness resulting from heat and headache. In no case has their condition been serious. A few days ago a report was circulated to the effect that one of the patients had been in a coma for a short time, a feeling of fear spread over the camp. This was, however, entirely unfounded. General Lord Aylmer, the acting commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, will get away tomorrow, and will probably remain until camp breaks up.

Major Tompkins of the Brighton Engineers has for the past few days been in charge of the camp. Capt. Melville is at present in command. It is thought that some of the men, especially those from the northern part of the province, will get away tomorrow evening, but the majority will be unable to leave before Saturday morning, and if the weather should be wet they will probably remain until the tents before packing up. The weather, however, gives promise of remaining fine, as it has been during nearly the whole time since camp began.

Divisional orders by Lieut. Col. Geo. Rolt White, camp commandant, Camp Sussex, N. B., 8th July.—An invading force (Blue), whose object is to seize the intercolonial railway at Moncton, and so cut off railway transport between the maritime provinces and the remainder of Canada, during foggy weather passes up the Bay of Fundy and effects a landing at St. Martins, seizes the Central railway at that point, cuts and renders completely useless the telephone line between St. Martins and Hampton. (There is no telephone line along this railway). The Blue Force then proceeds to Hampton by the Central railway, and from Hampton continues its advance towards Moncton by the I. C. railway, but finds, on reaching Apohaqui, that railway communication between Apohaqui and Sussex has been destroyed by the Canadian Force (Red), concentrated at the Sussex military camp grounds—which camp grounds have been rendered a desolate position by the engineers and infantry there encamped.

Notes.—No troops of the Red Force are to west of Sussex railway station before 10 a. m. No troops of the Blue Force are to be east of Apohaqui railway station before 10 a. m. At 10 a. m., July 9, 1904, the O. C. Sussex Camp (Red Force) learns that the Blue Force, consisting of a divisional corps composed of (a) divisional troops, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of infantry, with the necessary proportion of departmental corps; and (b) 2 brigades of infantry, consisting of 4 regiments each, are at Apohaqui ready to start for Moncton. The O. C. Red Force, which consists of a squadron of cavalry, 4 company field engineers, with the necessary departmental corps, and 4 regiments of infantry, issues orders to disperse the Blue Force, and to hold the ground and the I. C. R. until reinforcements arrive from Quebec and Halifax, and if possible, drive the Blue Force back. The following orders are issued in accordance with the foregoing general and special ideas: DISPOSAL OF TROOPS (BLUE FORCE). The Blue Force will consist of three squadrons of 8th Hussars, half company Brighton Engineers, and the 6th, 7th and 14th Regiments, half No. 1 Bearer Company. The O. C. Blue Force will be Lieut. Colonel H. H. McLean, R. O., with Major Wedderburn as C. S. O.

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WANTED—A second class teacher for District No. 7, Damascus, Kings county, N. B. W. A. SMITH, Secy.

Lieut. E. du Domaine, 10th Regt., as A. D. C. The three squadrons, 8th Hussars, will represent a regiment of cavalry, and be under the command of Major Wedderburn.

The half company Brighton Engineers will represent company of field engineers, and be under the command of Lt. Gillen, B. E.

The 6th Regiment will form the first brigade of infantry, under the command of Lt. Col. Baker, as brigadier, with Capt. W. Ross as brigade major, and will be divided into four battalions.

The chief umpire will be Lieut. Col. G. Rolt White, D. O. C., M. D. No. 6, camp commandant. The umpires with the red force will be Major C. H. Fairweather, 7th Regt.; Major G. W. Merenshaw, 8th Regt.; Major G. D. Parkinson, 6th Regt.; Major A. C. Caldwell, C. G. I. S. O. The umpires with the blue force will be Lt. Col. D. McLeod, Vice, A. G.; Major J. W. Bridges, P. M. O.; Major J. B. Kieffer, 7th Regt.; Major J. E. Sanson, 7th Regt.; Capt. W. R. Marshall, D. S. A.; D. A. Q. M. G. The umpires will accompany their respective forces. Each umpire will be recognized by a white band on his right arm.

Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per carbine and rifle will be issued. O. C. units are held responsible for the pouch and ball bag of each N. C. O. and man under their respective commands is thoroughly searched before the above mentioned ammunition is issued. Only ball ammunition found in the ball bags, pouches or elsewhere is to be taken into store immediately.

All orders issued by O. C.'s, the Red and Blue Forces, respectively, whether issued in or out of camp, are to be written in writing. The officers are to keep copies of all such orders so issued by them, respectively, and such copies, immediately after the close of the manoeuvre, to be handed to the chief umpire in a closed envelope.

Officers commanding the Blue and Red Forces, respectively, will be very careful to see that no trespass is committed on private property during the manoeuvre.

Firing will cease between combatants as soon as they are within one hundred yards of one another. The decision of an umpire will be carried into effect immediately. The O. C. of the unit affected by the decision of the umpire will be held responsible that the decision is at once carried out.

The officers commanding the Blue and Red Forces, respectively, will be very careful to see that no trespass is committed on private property during the manoeuvre.

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