

CE SHOULD HAVE
AGENT IN CUBA

nant, of Havana, Who is Now in the
Brunswick Farmers Are Losing
Through Mismanagement—Some

little, if any, success. I believe that if
the people of New Brunswick do not care
about sending out a local agent to make
a study of the language and perform these
tasks, they should engage a representative
company already doing business in Havana
to look after their interests.

NOVA SCOTIA
APPLE CROP
IS FAILURE

Yield Not a Quarter of That of
Last Year, Sir Frederick
Borden Declares

CAUSE A MYSTERY
Farmers Greatly Disappointed, Says
Minister of Militia, Who Passed
Through the City Last Night En
Route to Ottawa—St. John Drills
Matters and Campbellton Relief.

"The Nova Scotia farmers are greatly
disappointed in their apple crop," said Sir
Frederick Borden to a Telegraph reporter
in the Union depot last night. The minister
of militia was passing through on his
way to Ottawa.

BOY IS NEARLY
DROWNED IN
YORK POINT SLIP

Albert Jones, seven years old, had a
narrow escape from drowning yesterday
afternoon. While playing at York Point
the boy fell into the slip, in which the
water was quite deep at the time. His
cries for help attracted the attention of
several men who were standing near by
and after much difficulty they succeeded
in rescuing him. He was taken to his
home in North street. Outside of a slight
cold last evening, he appeared to be none
the worse for his experience. It is be-
lieved, however, that had it not been for
the prompt action of his rescuers he would
have been drowned.

HAVELOCK NOTES

Havelock, Sept. 26.—Alex. Cumming's
shop was entered recently in the night
by removing the window screen. The
culprits were interrupted by Mr. Cusick,
who happened along, who heard and saw
them.

The St. John's Weekly Telegraph
and The News

VOL. XLIX ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910 NO. 104

TAMMANY BOSS TO
NAME CANDIDATE

Controls New York
Democracy

Rochester Convention
Adjourns to Await
His Orders

Many Candidates in the Field
But Murphy Has Not Favored
Any as Yet—Judge
Parker Arraigns Roosevelt.

(Associated Press.)
Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The first
session of the Democratic convention to-
day was a brief intermission in the serious
business that has brought together here,
the delegates of the sixty-one counties in
New York state. This business was the
selection of a candidate for the head of
the ticket, and it promised to keep the
leaders out of bed nearly all night. The
convention came to order at 1:07
p.m., perfected a temporary organization,
listened to a bitter arraignment by the
temporary chairman, Alton B. Parker, of
the Republican administration in general,
and the political ascendancy of Theodore
Roosevelt at Saratoga, and then adjourned
to await the judgment of the leaders.

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Have you seen the
beautiful pictures offered
to new cash subscribers by The
Telegraph and The Times?
The most attractive
premium ever offered
in the Maritime Provinces.

PANAMA READY TO TALK
RECIPROCITY SOON

October 15 Likely
the Date

Hon. Mr. Fielding Will
Take Up Matters With
Washington

Freer Exchange of Natural
Products Will Be Offered
—Foss and Lodge Favor-
able, But Former Advocates
United States Putting
American Tariff On a Level
With Canada First.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Sept. 29.—There will probably
be no communication on reciprocity sent
from Ottawa to Washington for two or
three weeks.

KITCHENER RETIRES
TO COUNTRY LIFE

Lord Kitchener, whose strength, wis-
dom and experience seem to be unneeded
by a government whose army scheme is,
according to Lord Esher, tumbling about
their ears, and whose war office, accord-
ing to some authorities, is in sad need of
reorganization, has now just bought the
historic house and estate of Broome Park,
near Canterbury. We hope for the sake
of England that the quiet joys of country
life will not dull his restless energy or
rust his sword.—The Tatler.

ALBERT COUNTY
YOUTH CHARGED WITH
SHOOTING ANOTHER
PEOPLE A SCARE

Pierce Benjamin Alleged to
Have Fired Revolver at
Boy on Bicycle

Young Fellow Arraigned in Riverside
Court Yesterday, But Victim Was
Unable to Attend on Account of
Wound.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Hopewell Hill, N. B., Sept. 29.—Pierce
Benjamin, the sixteen year old Lower
Cape lad, who got himself in some trouble
by the reckless use of a revolver, was be-
fore the magistrate at Riverview today to
answer a charge of illegal shooting, laid
by Mr. Tingley, father of the young man,
who got a bullet in his arm as a result of
young Benjamin's pranks.

After hearing the evidence of four wit-
nesses, the court adjourned to meet this
evening at the home of the injured young
man, some miles away, he not being able
to come to court today.

MANY MOURN FOR
GOVERNOR FRASER

LABRADOR FACES
FOOD FAMINE

Inshore Fisheries Worst in the
Country's History --- Dr.
Grenfell Starts on Mission
to Aid Fishermen.

(Associated Press.)
St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 29.—Conditions
approaching starvation, rise up before the
natives of the Labrador coast as a prospect
for the coming winter, owing to the
almost complete failure of the shore fish-
eries. The catch for the season, which is
soon to close, will be the poorest in the
annals of the organized Labrador fisheries.

With this great falling off in the size
of the catch of fish, the hardy fishermen
will be forced to extreme measures to
secure an existence. It is in seasons such
as this that Dr. Grenfell and his missions
are particularly appreciated by the natives
of the barren coast. Already the noted
missionary has started his rounds of the
scattered fishing hamlets to prepare the
unfortunate fishermen and their families
against the winter. In recent letters the
physician-missionary declares the condi-
tions were never worse during his experi-
ence with the people of Labrador. Not
only on this bleak coast to the north of
Newfoundland, but also on the shores of
this colony is felt the desolation in the
catch of shore fish.

While the deep-sea trawl fisheries off
the west coast and other places has been
fairly good, thus far, the shore fisheries
of Newfoundland are practically a failure.
But while there will be some suffering
here, as a consequence, the Newfound-
land natives will not be forced to the
privations likely to be experienced by the
fishfolk of Labrador, as the Newfound-
landers will be able to turn to other em-
ployment to a certain extent, which
will enable them to supply most of their
wants. The nature of the Labrador coun-
try makes this impossible for the natives
there.

BROOKINGS WON
\$10,000 PRIZE

Flew from Chicago to Spring-
field, Ill., 192 1-2 Miles, in
7 Hours, 43 Minutes, With
Two Stops.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 29.—Aviator Walter
Brookings alighted gracefully with his
aeroplane in the state fair grounds at 4:27
today, seven hours forty-three minutes out
from Chicago, after having sailed his
Wright biplane 192 1/2 miles with two
stops. He descended at Gilman (Ill.), 75
miles from Chicago, at 11:30 a. m. and at
Mount Pulaski (Ill.), 163 miles from Chi-
cago, at 3:20 p. m.

GODERICH, ONT., GIRL
BRUTALLY MURDERED

There are 200,000 cubic yards of earth
and rocks moving down the mountain side
and having exhausted every other means
to stop it, the engineers have made up
their minds that all of this material, re-
presenting more than one half of one per
cent of the total excavation in Culbraz
cut, must be slowly dug out and removed.

Mrs. Amy Connolly
HELD FOR TRIAL

Moncton, Sept. 29.—(Special)—In the po-
lice court this afternoon Mrs. Amy Con-
nolly was committed for trial at the next
session of the Westmorland circuit court
on a charge of obtaining money under
false pretences in connection with a Y.
M. C. A. leaflet advertising scheme.

WILD AEROPLANE
GIVES 50,000
PEOPLE A SCARE

Rochester, N. H., Sept. 29.—A record
crowd of 50,000 people scattered wildly at
the Rochester fair today, when Archie
Hoxey, in a Wright biplane, glided just
above their heads for about 300 yards,
and then landed among a jostling gather-
ing. No person was injured, nor was the
machine or aviator hurt, but one lady
had a narrow escape. Whether from pres-
ence of mind, or as a result of the push-
ing by the frightened crowd about her
this woman fell to the ground. The bi-
plane landed suddenly, just before her
and with a rebound rose just over her
prostrate body to a final landing place.

DRASTIC BILL IN
AUSTRALIAN HOUSE

Government Bill to Control
Trade and Commerce,
Wages and Disputes Read
a First Time.

(Canadian Associated Press.)
Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 29.—In the
federal parliament today Attorney Gen-
eral Hughes introduced a bill amending the
constitution giving the commonwealth com-
plete legislative control over trade and
commerce, corporations and industrial mat-
ters, including employment, wages, settle-
ment of disputes and giving power to deal
with combinations. The monopolies bill
was read a first time, and when passed will
be submitted to a referendum.



Lord Kitchener, whose strength, wis-
dom and experience seem to be unneeded
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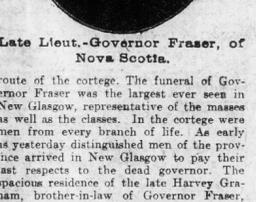
All Classes At the
Funeral

Prominent Men Pay
Last Tribute of
Respect

Twenty-five Clergymen, Poli-
ticians and Business Men
at New Glasgow Ceremony
Yesterday — Governor
Tweedie Represented.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
New Glasgow, Sept. 29.—Slowly through
the streets of his native town, which
mourns the death of its distinguished son,
the body of the late Duncan C. Fraser,
Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, was con-
veyed this afternoon to its last resting
place in the family lot at Riverside cem-
tery.

New Glasgow mourns deeply for the de-
parted governor and the long procession
through the streets this afternoon will long
be remembered by those who thronged the



Late Lieut. Governor Fraser, of
Nova Scotia.

route of the cortege. The funeral of Gov-
ernor Fraser was the largest ever seen in
New Glasgow, representative of the masses
as well as the classes. In the cortege were
men from every branch of life. As early
as yesterday distinguished men of the pro-
vince arrived in New Glasgow to pay their
last respects to the dead governor. The
spacious residence of the late Harvey Gra-
ham, brother-in-law of Governor Fraser,
where the body lay, was the centre of the
thoughts of New Glasgow citizens and vis-
itors, and hundreds of friends viewed the
body that lay encased in the simple black
coffin in the large drawing room.

The funeral services were conducted by
the Rev. W. McMillan, of St. Matthew's
church, Halifax, assisted by the Rev. Er-
nest Forbes, New Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Poole,
and Rev. E. A. McCurdy.

Immediately after the service those who
wished to see the governor's face passed
through the drawing room to the coffin.
When the hearse having the body of Gov-
ernor Fraser had passed the top of Pro-
vost street, the carriages in the procession
had not all left the Harvey Graham resi-
dence, a quarter of a mile distant. In the
procession were twenty-five clergymen, rep-
resenting the various churches and denom-
inations of the province, fifty-two repre-
sentatives of the grand lodge of Free
Masons of Nova Scotia. Following the
Masons were members of the local legisla-
ture. The dominion parliament was rep-
resented by William Chisholm, M. P., An-
tigonish; Senator Ross, Halifax; Senator
McSweeney, Moncton, and D. D. MacKen-
zie, following were the judges of the su-
preme court, including Chief Justice Town-
send, ex-Chief Justice Sir Robert Wether-
bee, Judge Drysdale and Judge Meagher
of the county court. General Drury, of
Halifax, represented the governor general,
Major Duffin, of Halifax, represented the
governor of New Brunswick; the governor
of Quebec being represented by Col. Fages
Commissioner Coombes, of the Salvation
Army, was represented by Staff Capt. Jen-
nings.

The pall-bearers were: Hon. A. K. Mc-
Lean, Mayor Chisholm (Halifax), Senator
MacGregor, Mayor Graham Fraser, J. C.
MacGregor, A. C. Bell, Thos. Cantley, H.
T. Sutherland (New Glasgow), J. H. Sim-
clair, M. P., Wm. Whitman, M. P., D.
MacMillan (Halifax), H. J. Logan (Am-
herst), Prof. Howard Murray (Halifax),
and Hugh MacKenzie. (Truro.) J. A.
Johnson represented the Halifax board of
trade.

Sydney Brakeman Killed.
Sydney, Sept. 29.—(Special)—Charles
Ladreau, aged 25, brakeman, on the Dom-
inion Coal Company trains from Sydney,
was cut in two this morning by a train
on which he was working. His body lay
for some time on the track before it was
discovered by H. J. Davis, the conductor
of the train.

The special cable service
of the Evening Times-Star
is a feature the newspaper
reader in St. John cannot
afford to miss. It is pre-
pared by a Canadian for
Canadian readers, and does
not come through United
States channels.

N. B. PROVINCIAL S. S. CONVENTION AT WOODSTOCK, OCT. 11-13

The following is the programme for the N. B. Provincial S. S. convention to be held in Woodstock (N. B.) Oct. 11-13: First Session—Tuesday, Oct. 11. 2.30 p. m.—Elementary institute, conducted by Mrs. W. C. Matthews. 3 p. m.—Meeting of the executive committee. Second Session—Tuesday, Oct. 11. 7.30 p. m.—Song and devotional service—Rev. H. G. Kennedy. 8 p. m.—Appointment of committees, address by the president, Andrew Malcolm. Greetings from P. E. Island, Music, Offering. 8.45 p. m.—The Sunday School and the Great Commission. School reports from Washington, Mrs. J. A. McAvity, St. J. Parsons, W. H. Farnham; A Great Opportunity, W. A. Brown, missionary superintendent International S. S. Association. 9.45 p. m.—Closing. Third Session—Wednesday, Oct. 12. 9.30 a. m.—Devotional, Rev. R. W. Weddall. Minutes. 9.45 a. m.—Reports from counties. Report of executive committee, Andrew Malcolm. Report of general secretaries, Revs. J. B. Ganong and W. A. Ross. Address, The Missionary Spirit, W. A. Brown. 11.30 a. m.—The Divine Spirit, a Fundamental Doctrine, Rev. G. M. Campbell, D. D. Fourth Session—Wednesday, Oct. 12. 2.30 p. m.—Devotional, Rev. H. A. Archer. Minutes. 2.45 p. m.—Departmental reports: I. B. R. 4.30 p. m.—Address, Rev. Gordon Dickie. 4.40 p. m.—The Divine Spirit in Individual Experience, Rev. G. M. Campbell. 5 p. m.—Closing. Fifth Session—Wednesday, Oct. 12. 7.30 p. m.—Song and devotional service, Rev. G. D. Ireland. Minutes. 8 p. m.—Report of A. B. C. department, J. Harvey. A. B. C. demonstration, Offering. 9 p. m.—Address, The Missionary Message of the Bible, W. A. Brown. 9.30 p. m.—Address, The Bible Society Distributing the Spirit of the Word, Rev. G. M. Campbell, D. D. Closing. Sixth Session—Thursday, Oct. 13. 9.30 a. m.—Devotional, Rev. G. A. Ayers. Minutes. Business: Appointment of delegates to international convention. Association Day. 10 a. m.—Departmental reports: Grading and supplemental lessons, Rev. W. Camp. Elementary. Teacher—Training, Rev. J. H. Browne. Study—the Senior Aax, Rev. W. A. Ross. 10.30 a. m.—Address, Child Study—the Intermediate Age, Rev. W. A. Ross, general secretary. 11 a. m.—Address, The Teacher, Rev. J. B. Ganong. 11.30 a. m.—The Spirits Indwelling Fruits, Rev. G. M. Campbell, D. D. 12 a. m.—Closing. Seventh Session—Thursday, Oct. 13. 2.30 p. m.—Devotional, Mrs. C. D. Dickinson. Minutes. Report of treasurer. Report of advocate committee. 3.15 p. m.—Address, The Study—the Senior Aax, Rev. W. A. Ross. 3.45 p. m.—Round table conference: The Teacher, Rev. J. B. Ganong. Report of nominating committee. 4.30 p. m.—Address, The Spirit and Missions, Rev. G. M. Campbell, D. D. 5 p. m.—Closing. Eighth Session—Thursday, Oct. 13. 7.30 p. m.—Song and devotional service, Rev. R. A. McDonald. 8 p. m.—Address, His Lordship Bishop Richardson. Singing, Offering. 8.30 p. m.—Address, The Christianization of America and the Evangelization of the World, W. A. Brown. 9 p. m.—Consecration service, Rev. J. H. Copland. 9.30 p. m.—Closing. Maine Jay Bankrupt. Portland, Maine, Sept. 28—A novelty in the United States bankrupt court in this city was the filing today of a petition in bankruptcy by a Japanese. The petitioner was K. Tauboyana, of York Village, a novelty dealer, who had been placed at \$5,107. He has about a dozen creditors throughout New England.

ROOSEVELT IN GREAT

"Old Guard" Hurled from Power

Old New York "Bosses" Replaced by New Ones

Republican State Convention Marked by Bitter Speeches and Wild Scenes—Rough Rider Jubilant at Gaining Reins of Power.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27—Colonel Roosevelt rode today on the top wave of victory, defeating Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, and bowling over the "old guard" in the first engagement of a series of conflicts that are to come. At 10.30 a. m. Roosevelt was in his element. At 11.30 a. m. he had named the members of the three important committees, and the convention had adjourned to meet tomorrow. The colonel turned to the newspaper men and remarked: "I said 'frazzle' you may recall. You may quote me on that." At 12.30 p. m. the former president said he would beat his opponents to a frazzle.

Gruber, of New York city, had been selected to fire the verbal hot shot for the "old guard," and his speech attacking the former mayor was often broken and drowned by hisses and jeers. Once the pandemonium became so great that Col. Roosevelt leaped to his feet and asked for a full hearing for the speaker.

Police Arrest Woman Who Made Such a Good Haul in St. John

PLAYED SAME GAME Solicited Advertisements for Y. M. C. A. Leaflet, and Had Collected \$21 When She is Halted—Victims in This City Do Not Want to Prosecute Her.

Moncton, Sept. 27—A woman who gives her name as Amy Connelly was arrested here this afternoon by Chief of Police Rideout on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The Connelly woman is accompanied by a man, said to be her husband. She is good-looking, of pleasing address, gives her age as twenty-four and claims New York as her home. She made an arrangement with members of the ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. to issue an advertising leaflet on the percentage basis and started in to work this afternoon, having collected \$21 in cash and some store orders when arrested. She charged \$2 for each advertisement. To the merchants she said the scheme was being worked in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.

M. J. BUTLER DECLARES POSSIBILITIES ARE GREAT

AMY CONNELLY AT WORK IN MONCTON

Only Necessary to Proceed on Right Lines

Proper Development of Courtenay Bay Will Be of Tremendous Importance

will be able to ship our goods up around to Port Nelson, across Hudson Bay to the west much cheaper than we can do at the present time. From Sydney we would be able to ship ore to Port Nelson for less than one dollar per ton. If the merchants of the province will be able to ship their goods via this route, and I think that before a great while they will be able to do so, transportation matters will be greatly facilitated. On resuming his seat, Mr. Butler was loudly applauded. The Latest Facilities. At the close of his address, Mayor Frink spoke briefly. He reviewed the improvements that had been made in St. John during the past few years and spoke of the intended improvements to Courtenay Bay and the proposed transfer of city property on the West Side to the C. P. R. "In regard to the improvements which Mr. Butler has suggested should be placed around the wharves, I may say that only a couple of days ago I had a letter from the Minister of Public Works, in which he stated that arrangements had been about completed for the placing of several electric cranes, such as are used on the Montreal and Liverpool docks for the quick handling of freight, on the new West Side wharf, known as No. 7, and also on the other wharves which are to be built. This ought to facilitate matters greatly, and I have no doubt whatever that when the Courtenay Bay wharves are built, they will be equipped with all the modern freight handling devices." After a few words by Mr. Agar, the meeting was closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

AMY CONNELLY AT WORK IN MONCTON

Proper Development of Courtenay Bay Will Be of Tremendous Importance

Dredging Can Be Done Without Great Difficulty—The Wisdom of Those Who Planned the G. T. P.—What It Means to Canada—The Hudson Bay Route.

Wednesday, Sept. 28. "With Courtenay Bay properly developed, St. John will be the model port of America." This was one of the striking statements made by Mr. Butler, general manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and formerly deputy minister of railways, in his address before a large gathering.

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ELLIMAN'S EMBROGATION

Pain arising from Rheumatism, Sprains, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Backache, Brucis, Slight Cuts, Cramps, Stiffness of the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the instructions given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/4, 2/6 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be demanded for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room remedies. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial. Animals Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/4, 2/6 & 3/6. ROYAL FOR ANIMALS See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

ST. MARTIN'S FAREWELLS PROMINENT RESIDENT

James Schoales Banqueted on Eve of Departure for Fort William; His Mother and Sister, Who Go With Him, Also Remembered. St. Martins, N. B., Sept. 26—A farewell supper was tendered tonight to James Schoales, general manager of the St. Martins Hotel, who leaves shortly with his mother and sister for Fort William, where they will reside in the future. It took place at "The Quaco," and was attended by about a dozen gentlemen friends of Mr. Schoales. Councillor F. M. Cochrane presided and had on his right the guest of the evening. Captain Thomas had prepared the following menu: MENU. Game Soup, Cold Roast Turkey, Cold Roast Goose, Cold Roast Beef, Ham, Tongue, Vegetables, Mashed Potatoes, Potato Croquettes, Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce, Coffee, Tea, Cigars. After full justice had been done to the things provided, Coun. Cochrane called the company to order and in a very feeling speech referred to the departure of Mr. Schoales from the community of St. Martins, his mother and sister. They were all sorry to lose such good citizens, but it would be a comfort to Mr. Schoales, and the other members of his household to know that they carried with them their new home, the respect, esteem, regard, and good wishes of the whole parish of St. Martins. The committee in charge of the supper had prepared an address to Mr. Schoales, and he would now call upon the secretary of the committee, Mr. Carman, to read the same. Cecil R. Carman, principal of the High School, then read the following address: Dear Mr. Schoales: The news of your intended departure for Western Canada came upon us as a shock for we had thought your future was bound up in St. Martins, where, for the past few years, you have so successfully managed the hotel named after our village. As a hotel man you have a well deserved reputation for courtesy, energy and good nature. As a citizen you are popular with young and old, of all classes and creeds. As a friend you have proved yourself most worthy. In giving you the farewell supper of this evening, and in asking you to accept this gift we only feebly express the friendly feelings of the people of the whole parish towards you as well as towards your mother and sister. We are remembering them in a slight way at tonight's entertainment. Kindly convey to them the evidence of our regards; and may you and they, in your new western home, enjoy the prosperity and happiness you all so well deserve. Dated at the parish of St. Martins, in the city and county of St. John, this 26th day of September, 1910. FRED M. COCHRAN, Chairman. CECIL B. CARMAN, Secretary. Mr. Schoales, in reply, said he was feeling too great to properly express his feelings to those who had arranged for the splendid supper which they all had enjoyed, as well as for the gifts, to his mother, sister and himself, which accompanied the address. They would remember as long as they lived the great kindness of the St. Martins people, and though they might not be able to repay them as they would like to, they would always think of this evening, with pleasure and gratitude. The chairman then announced that no set programme of speeches had been arranged, but they would have speeches, and some in the way of song, from most of those present. He then called in turn the greater portion of the company, which included the following: Dr. R. C. Ruddick, Partridge Island; Rev. C. E. Baver, Albert, New Brunswick; Harry Kane, William J. Welsh, Robert W. Skillen, George Patterson, Talmage Kelly, J. A. Vaughan, William Smith, William E. Smith, C. T. Black, Capt. G. E. Womack, James Dunlop, C. E. Smith, Walter Baxter, William J. Osborne, Edward Cogswell, John Black, Jr., E. A. Titus, Everett Bridges, McE. Bentley, Rhenham McLeod, Robert Connelly, Frank E. Bradshaw, Robert H. Gilmore, Warren Seely, Dr. H. E. Gilmore, Rev. W. A. Snelling, Maurice Tufts, Michael McDade, St. John; Thomas Nugent, Geo. W. Vaughan, Fred D. Bradshaw, Cecil Carman, Dr. G. W. Barry, E. S. Hatfield, Robert Shanklin, J. B. Hodson, W. H. Nugent, William A. Bridges, James Creamer, Eric Wishart, James Fowles, Roy Fowles, Fred B. Bentley, J. Roy Campbell, Wm. McE. Barkley, A. F. Bentley, James Black, Michael Lills, Benj. Black, Walter S. Brown, G. E. Mosher, Ernest Osborne, E. W. Bentley, John

A MAN'S BOOK

Let Me Send It to You FREE! Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young or old, can read with great interest. It contains much valuable information of a private nature, is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 400,000 enfeebled, nervous, discouraged men. Just a postal card with your name and address and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it, as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1909 model Electric Health Belt.

Health Belt If you need new strength, this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating current instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength from mild to strong by simply turning the needle of the current regulator; worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerves; you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition; it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver, and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, vigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use; you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as Nature intended you should—a man among men, healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonials if you care to see them. Here is a sample Cure: "Your Health Belt cured me of Nervous Debility, and general prostration of the whole system after all else failed." J. GRUNDMARK, Sea View, St. John Co., N.B. In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at full of back; it thus enters the system at the nerve and vital centre.

THAT'S YOUR WEAK SPOT centre, passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force. You can get the Belt ON TRIAL UNTIL CURED or for cash at a discount, just whichever you wish. Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or call at my office, if you live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation. OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. SATURDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M. DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free. NAME..... ADDRESS.....

Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink. The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a shallow check, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors. Hastings, Cudlip Miller, James Rourke, Allison Rourke, Manford Schoales, Robt. Schoales. All the speeches were eulogistic of Mr. Schoales and many also were the friendly references to his mother and sister, Miss Irene. The address was accompanied by a solid leather suit case for Mr. Schoales and an umbrella each for the ladies of the household. The address in addition to being signed by the chairman and secretary, also bears the signatures of all those who attended the farewell supper. Rumor has it that Mr. Schoales may return within a few years to this part of the province on an interesting mission. A delicious fish dish is made of crab lobster or any kind of cold fish. Flake the fish well; then put it into a pan with plenty of butter, adding a little nutmeg. Cover with a lid and cook for 10 minutes and an egg or two beaten up with cream. Stir so the mixture will not curdle, and add a few cracker crumbs so as to make it thick enough to hold.

ST. STEPHEN FAIR OPENED WITH A GOOD ATTENDANCE

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 27—The Charlotte county agricultural exhibition was opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock by Lieut-Governor Tweedie and Cornelius W. Collins, superintendent of prisons, and it was well attended. The fair is being held on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, provided. Addresses were delivered by Governor Tweedie, who declared the exhibition formally opened. Surveyor-General Grimmer, Hon. G. J. Clarke and W. F. Richardson and Mrs. J. W. Scovil, are already at work and the judges of the other departments will begin in the morning. The usual outside attractions are on the grounds. In the driving park there was a horse race. T. J. Doy of Calais, was starter. The judges, Dr. McQuaid, Prescott and Doyle; timers, D. Graves, W. H. Keys and Jas. Egan. Summary: Society Race. Beatrice, Flood Bros, Calais..... 1 1 1 Pills, H. Halsey, Milltown..... 2 2 2 Bobby, P. McKenna, St. Stephen. 3 3 3 Lay, D. W. Graves, Calais..... 4 4 4 Time—2:37 1/2, 2:35, 2:35.

WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY Declines Offer for Species Noted for Its Productiveness.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 24—Thirty thousand dollars was the amount recently offered an Eastern Washington nursery company for one apple tree near Lake Chelan. The offer was made by a syndicate which wished to propagate the tree. The tree is twenty years old, and is called the Chelan. The fruit is golden yellow, and it is said to be different from that of any other apple grown in Washington. It possesses exceptional qualities, a box having been kept in storage in this city for four years without marked deterioration. Twenty years ago an Indian planted some apple seeds, three of which grew. The fruit of but one was good. The tree is now of great size and a prolific bearer. At the apple shows held in Spokane in recent years the fruit has always taken first prize for new varieties. The nursery company has for several years taken grafts from the tree, and now has enough young trees to set one thousand acres. Great precaution has been taken to prevent the theft of the young trees or the grafts or buds from the old one. The nursery is surrounded by a high fence and closely guarded at night by dogs and men.

Hunter Have Shot Several Moose as Well as Many Partridges—News of Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 25—Reports from the hunting woods indicate that big game is quite plentiful in this county. Recent captures include a big moose shot this week by Orla Anderson, of Albert; moose by J. Cameron Milton, of Albert; moose, by the Smith boys, at Hart Creek, and two deer got by Mr. Fowles, of Hopewell Cape. James Robinson, of this place, got a deer also, a while ago. Great numbers of partridge are reported in many parts of the county. Charles White, of Harvey, who made a trip in the woods near Beech Hill, got a bag of fifteen birds. Walker E. Morris, railway mail clerk, of Harvey, who has been out of duty for the past three months on account of a lame knee, is getting around again, and hopes soon to be able to take his run. Mrs. Goodwin, who has been visiting her father, J. W. Steeves, last yesterday for her home in Massachusetts. The recent decision of the supreme court of the province, sustaining the convictions against the wholesale liquor dealers, made by the Hopewell police court, causes much satisfaction among the temperance people here, and is being looked upon as a notable victory for the Scott Act. Rev. C. E. Baver, of Albert, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist churches on the Hopewell circuit today. Mr. Love who has been given a call to the Hopewell church, will give his decision the coming week. The people of what is known as the Hopewell light-house to be built on Grandstone Island, and will be constructed of concrete. Work on the new building is not expected now to be begun until spring. The department has been negotiating with the Anglican church of Sackville, which owns the island, for the purchase of an additional piece of land adjoining the present government property, it being proposed to put the new building on a site farther in. The steamer Wilfred C. returned yesterday from St. Martins, where she has been the past week repairing. Miss Julia Brewster has been engaged to teach the school at Waterville, Albert county, for the balance of the term. Egbert C. Peck returned yesterday from a trip to Boston.

REFUSES \$30,000 FOR ONE APPLE TREE

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GAME PLENTIFUL IN ALBERT COUNTY

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CALLS REV. MR. BATTY "BACKWOODS PREACHER"

Moncton, Sept. 28—The chapel car, which was in Moncton yesterday, left shortly after midnight for Sydney. Father Riche, who is in charge before long, as an interview, referred to statements made by Pastor Batty in the Central Methodist church here on Sunday last. He said: "I have met his kind before. The species is not hard to describe. It is generally found in small towns and rural communities, and is not particularly noted for scholarship, erudition or even for the rudiments of what is known as a popular education. Educated clergymen of all denominations have considerable respect nowadays for the old church. They have found that she stands for something definite in the field of religion, and they have found, too, that the Catholic church, against which the backwoods preacher hurls his thunderbolts, is an ordinary institution. Mr. Batty in his Sunday sermon treats of this imaginary institution and when I have said this I have passed the severest possible commentary on the reverend gentleman's fitness to preach. Preachers, at least, ought to tell the truth—or keep as close to it as their early education will permit." Father Riche claims that in Roman Catholic countries general conditions as a whole were as good as in Protestant England. He did not think that the Methodist brethren could afford to put on airs or assume a position of spiritual superiority.

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Father Morris's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment. The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles. A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened on to the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic catarrh. Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble. Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts. Father Morris's, the skilled priest-physician, rightly regarded catarrh as a double trouble, consisting of unpleasant local effects and their fundamental causes, the latter having to do with impaired general vitality. His famous remedy, No. 26, is a compound of salve for catarrh. It consists of tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially compounded salve. The salve is antiseptic and quickly heals the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages. The tablets go to the seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual health. Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wisdom to take the steps to get away with the effects and at the same time remove the cause. No. 26 does just that. At your druggist's or from Father Morris's Medicine Co., Ltd., Combined, N.B.

"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"

This little book in choicest full of hints and tips for the wash day. It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics. It tells how to clean the galvanized tubs and tubs. It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly. It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap. It tells how to remove the dinginess from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know. Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE. GUMMER - DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

A RAINY DAY NEED NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR OUT DOOR WORK OR SPORT WEAR A TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

It is guaranteed to keep you dry in the heaviest storm. TOLD EVERYWHERE TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD. TORONTO, CANADA.

Consumption Book 200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how to cure Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any other lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will show you how to cure it. It is a wonderful cure before it is too late. Others have cured themselves after all remedies had failed, and they owe their lives to this book. Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE. At your druggist's or from Father Morris's Medicine Co., Ltd., Combined, N.B.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 1910.

HERE IN THE EAST

The Dominion government crop report for the month ended August 31 last confirms the earlier news from many sections of the Maritime Provinces to the effect that our crops have been uncommonly good. Canada's total grain crop was estimated at the end of August as likely to reach 45,420,000 bushels, which would be 128,185,000 less than the final estimate for last year. The loss is in the West mainly. The eastern provinces show an indicated gain of 3,633,000 bushels of wheat, 23,210,000 bushels of oats, and 625,000 bushels of barley. The estimated crop of wheat for all Canada is 122,785,000 bushels as compared with 166,744,000 bushels last year. The July drought cut down the area to be harvested in the West by twenty per cent. Nova Scotia is having a fine season except for fruit and roots, which will be short. The official account of New Brunswick conditions follows here: "The hay crop of New Brunswick in general was exceedingly good, many correspondents expressing the opinion that it was the heaviest yield per acre in twenty years. The grain crops in the southeastern and St. John river counties are good and the yield is expected to be above the average. In some sections of the counties bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence the grain is late in ripening owing to late seeding consequent upon a late cold spring; nevertheless every report from these counties expresses the opinion that this year's harvest will be the best for a number of years. The frost of the night of August 31 did considerable damage to buckwheat, corn and potatoes on low lying lands."

A table of no little interest is this one, showing the estimated yield of wheat, oats, and barley, at the end of August, computed on the area sown; and in this connection it is worth while to compare our yield per acre with that of the western provinces:

Table with columns: Provinces, Yield per Acre, Total Yield. Rows include All Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

Young men in a hurry to leave New Brunswick would do well to give the foregoing table earnest attention. Work on a New Brunswick farm, if it be hard and intelligent work, is evidently not without its reward. Here a fair crop of all our standard crops is sure year after year. If labor is dear and the cost of living higher than formerly, both are still moderate in comparison with any section of Canada

west of the Maritime Provinces. Moreover, the outlook here is for a steady improvement of the market. The province is being opened up by new railways, the cities and towns are flourishing, travel and freight traffic are increasing rapidly, and business generally is good, with a strong promise that it will remain so. Stay East, young man, and grow up with your own country. It is the most comfortable you will ever find.

THE WATER IN THE STOCK

In protesting vigorously against the proposed power merger in Montreal, by which the "street railway monopoly, the electric monopoly, and the gas monopoly will be concentrated in one great monopoly," the Herald of that city presents several arguments which may be applied with force to several St. John and New Brunswick problems and to many questions in other Canadian cities where the public utility companies have sought to forget that they are public servants. Of past and proposed mergers (we had a telephone merger once upon a time) the Herald says, cogently: "Experience has shown, for example, that the ability of the people to obtain a suitable reduction in the price of gas has been materially lessened by the fact that the gas and electric monopolies had been merged. It is a pretty large question whether the effort to get at a right price for these commodities should be further impeded by the complications which would be certain to arise if all the surface and subterranean transportation interests of the island were lumped in with the other two. Whatever the theory about separation in bookkeeping might be, we know by experience that in fact the shareholders' dividends are given first consideration, and have always been able to command it. So that there is a great deal to be said on the question whether in the public interest an amalgamation should be allowed at all, even after a company which sells electricity and a company which uses electricity were to consolidate their management."

"If the amalgamation is to be made, what is to be the recourse of the people if they believe themselves to be suffering from overcharge or from bad service? That competition is a hollow farce we are now seeing once more. The Canadian Power Company, which was to have given competition, proves to be the active agent of this consolidation, and will in all probability, if the opinion of business men counts for anything, be included in it, realizing, without the turning of a wheel, its share of the spoil. And in what consists the spoil? In nothing else than the sum taken from the people in excess of what is a fair price to charge for the services rendered. The much advertised effort to give competition is ending, as anyone could have foreseen that it would, in combination; the much advertised prospect of bringing prices down turns out to be but one more danger of their being kept up. Clearly we cannot afford to delude ourselves any more with the phantom of competition, after what has happened to the Park and Island, the Terminal, the Gas Company, the Imperial, the Chamby, the Royal, the Standard, the Lachine, and the Shawinigan companies. Competition is invariably swallowed up in combination, and today combination is hungry for another mouthful."

"We must look, therefore, to the possibility of an effective control being exercised through the only other existing agency, the Public Utilities Commission. Fortunately, there is such a body in existence. Unfortunately, it has not been in existence long enough to have as yet taken a strong grasp of the situation. IT HAS NOT AS YET NAMED THE PRICE AT WHICH GAS SHOULD BE SOLD, THOUGH IT HAS THE POWER TO DO SO ON APPLICATION. IT HAS NOT YET FIXED THE SELLING PRICE OF ELECTRICITY, ALTHOUGH IT HAS THE POWER TO DO SO ON APPLICATION. IT HAS NOT YET EXERCISED ANY OF ITS MORE IMPORTANT POWERS IN RESPECT OF STREET RAILWAYS. And yet it must be plain to the least business-like intelligence that there can be NO PERMANENT VALUE ASSIGNED TO ANY OF THESE UNDERTAKINGS UNTIL THE COMMISSION HAS GIVEN THE SEAL OF ITS APPROVAL TO THE ONLY BASIS UPON WHICH THEIR EARNING POWER CAN BE CALCULATED, THE PRICE THEY ARE TO BE FREE TO CHARGE THE PEOPLE FOR SERVICES RENDERED."

No doubt "the interests" and their allies will regard the Herald with a measure of amazement and indignation; yet it preaches the true gospel, and the public utility companies must learn their lesson, disagreeable though it may be, lest a worse thing befall. There must be just and sensible regulation followed by peace between the public and its servants—the public utility companies—or, failing that, public indignation over the arbitrary actions dictated by the unbridled greed of the interests will lead to drastic legislation that will give the stock market and the holders of public utility securities a rude shock.

THE CITY'S LEGAL ADVISOR

There is a tendency, in discussing the city reorganization, to aspire after model conditions. It is said that we should have an able lawyer, a man of broad mental and strong public spirit, whose whole time would be given to the service of the city, and that to such a man the citizens should pay an adequate salary, which in these days could not well be less than \$5,000 a year. It is said by others, including, perhaps, some aspirants for the position, that no lawyer enjoying a large practice, and having before him broadening opportunities in his own line and the probability of political preferment or promotion to the Supreme Court bench, could be expected to devote all of his time to the city's business and to abandon, consequently, his whole private practice. There is a measure of truth in both of these views; and it is improbable that a model arrangement will be arrived at, because model arrangements in such matters are, in these days, exceedingly rare. But a point to be kept in mind is that in contemplating any appointment for the place made vacant by the death of the late Recorder Skinner there are certain things that must be avoided scrupulously, unless the city is to make a very bad bargain in the premises. For example, it is absolutely essential that the city shall now do away with the

loose arrangement of the old days, whereby the city's legal adviser was given a retaining fee, and was permitted to charge, throughout the year, varying sums for all sorts of services, which some had in practice to be passed upon by laymen who had neither the knowledge nor the time to deal properly with them. It will be necessary, too, to remember that as a man cannot serve two masters, it would be highly undesirable to engage for this position anyone whose zeal for his own personal profit, or on behalf of influential interests which might openly or secretly employ him, might be likely to outrun or to outweigh his devotion to the cause of the taxpayers whose loyal servant he would be supposed to become from the moment of his acceptance of this office of dignity and emolument.

Thus, if it is impossible to make a model arrangement, it should at least be a comparatively simple matter to avoid the very obvious quicksands that are suggested by rumors that this man or that man already has this appointment in his pocket, because of his ability to do the thinking for an unstable majority of the men in the Common Council. Undoubtedly there is today a widespread public conviction that the next Recorder should give his time entirely to the position he will hold. It should not be said that it is impossible to secure a competent man on such terms. And it should certainly not be the case that because of public spathy, or of log-rolling at City Hall, the city should now be likely to have fastened upon it an arrangement which might hereafter prove highly and steadily inimical to its best interests. Altogether, this is a matter in which the Council should proceed, with extreme care, fully realizing that an error or a display of weakness at this time will be likely to prove exceedingly costly.

CUTTING OFF BOUNTIES

The New York Post discusses at some length the question of bounties at Ottawa. It notes the fact that some seventeen millions have gone directly from the treasury to about a half-dozen iron and steel companies in Nova Scotia and Ontario. Then it proceeds: "The melancholy announcement that the law could not pass again was conveyed to the iron and steel men with many expressions of regret. It was sad news indeed for Sydney, Londonderry, Hamilton and Sault Ste Marie—all centres of the iron industry. The iron and steel men have always been working on the pleasant assumption that bounties like high duties in the tariff were to go on forever. They had, consequently, capitalized bounties, municipal bonuses, provincial and municipal tax exemptions, cheap freight rates on the Intercolonial and all other miscellaneous largesse, easily making (exclusive of tariff protection) a total of twenty millions bestowed on the industry since the Londonderry furnace was relighted by bounties in 1883." The article continues with the unkind suggestion that now as they are disconnected with the Ottawa pipeline they can cajole the Laurier government into starting some new and indirect bounties.

The exclamation of the Psalmist, "How are they increased that trouble me!" must be often on the lips these days of those who seek tariff favors. The industry now seeking such tax support is like a tree standing singly on a high hill exposed to the rude buffeting of every varying blast that blows upon an exposed position. Formerly those industries stood together and produced a luxuriant if unprofitable vegetation, the great trees proudly rearing their heads aloft and protecting all the thorns and brambles lying within the verge of their shadow. But with a perplexing suddenness men on every hand have begun examining that forest, considering each individual tree on its merits or demerits, and deciding with great unanimity that such as are devoid of profitable fruit or foliage should be cut down.

It is not difficult to understand how the thought of a protective tariff first took form; but it is difficult to understand how the narrow coterie who benefit by it think that it can persist when the mass of the nation are clamoring for cheaper goods. Where one man is benefited by the tariff there are ten who accept it because it is connected in their minds with a high standard of life, growth of capital, national independence and economic freedom. But this fashion of thought is passing away. When men believed in witches they did so because everybody did. When the belief in witches was given up it was no longer "enlightened" to believe in them. It is the same with a privileged order. They have fallen on evil days. To defend them is as antiquated as belief in witches.

But of all forms of bonusing that of paying a lump sum out of the public treasury to reward a manufacturer who has been a benefit to the community, has most to be said in its favor. It is a direct tax paid above board, to promote the carrying on of any special industry. It is a system that clearly calls for the judgment of the voters upon a policy that they can understand. Everyone knows the amount that it costs the country to support those industries. The matter is not open to falsification and cannot be done in a corner. It is by far the better way to promote the carrying on of any industry that the country deems worthy of the cost. But for the twenty millions of bonus, not counting the extra protection, it would be possible to duplicate the equipment of all the primary iron and steel plants of Canada. The companies have been heavily over-capitalized and now that the bounties are to be withdrawn they are still in the "gristle" stage, and the outlook for dividends is not promising when the bounties are removed.

The editor of the Post concludes by saying that never since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power was there more discontent with his administration or more indignation at his betrayal of Canadian Liberalism, than on the eve of 1910-11. This is not true. It is foolish. The insurgency that threatens to sweep the Tories of the United States from positions that were thought to be invulnerable, will sweep Sir Wilfrid Laurier into higher favor and regard. Mr.

Taft had an opportunity of becoming a leader of that insurgency and of expressing the sentiment of the country in advanced legislation. He failed utterly and the lightning is striking in every direction. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has ever been responsive to public feeling. He has had no opportunity as yet for legislation, but he will prove a leader worthy of the cause, not like Taft and Aldrich and Cannon and of that type. It is not true to say that he is unpopular at the assembling of parliament for the session of this winter. Such statements can be made only by those who are ignorant of Canadian conditions, or who are willing to distort the facts for their own purposes. The session of parliament beginning in November will be a gravely important one, for many vital problems are to be considered. But it is noteworthy that in approaching this session the Prime Minister is at the height of his power and popularity and that his party to an unprecedented degree enjoys the confidence of the country at large.

MR. BUTLER'S ADDRESS

No subject that could be discussed in St. John at the present time is of more vital interest than that so ably handled by Mr. M. J. Butler before the Canadian Club Tuesday evening. St. John is so closely identified with the transportation interests of Canada that everything bearing on the question is of interest here. Mr. Butler pointed out that we are compelled to some extent to fight against gravity in developing an east and west traffic, but we are doing it very successfully. He struck a popular note when he said that however the question of fast passenger and mail traffic might be settled as between St. John, Sydney and Halifax, this port was the natural port for the freight business. He made a very striking and important statement when he pointed out that popular equipment for the quick and cheap movement of freight from the car to the vessel had the practical effect of bringing the port two hundred miles nearer the interior. His statement that at Courtenay Bay, St. John could and should have the model port of the continent, is worthy of special note. His other statement that if the Hudson Bay route proves practicable for trade with Europe it will also enable the maritime provinces to place goods cheaply via Hudson Bay into the very heart of western Canada suggested new and great possibilities for the future. Mr. Butler expects to see three transcontinental railways having termini at St. John. His whole address was both informing and inspiring.

OUR ADVANTAGES

New England is the workshop of the United States, and to a very great degree the Maritime Provinces should be the workshop of Canada. There are some facts set forth by a special correspondent of the Toronto Globe who is now investigating conditions in New England, which should be given consideration by all our people here, and particularly by those who are slow to believe that here in the East we are now entering upon a period of very marked industrial and general business expansion. The Toronto Globe, in an endeavor to ascertain what it is that has led to the pronounced low tariff sentiment in the United States of late, sent Mr. M. O. Hammond of its editorial staff to Massachusetts and neighboring states a short time ago, to gather on the ground evidence necessary to arrive at a conclusion. Mr. Hammond points out that it is not difficult to understand the desire of New England for a lower tariff on Canadian products, because he sees that these New England manufacturing communities must depend to a great extent upon Canada for food and raw material. The evidence he submits in this connection should suggest very powerfully to the people of this province that we here have great opportunities to establish and develop industries for which there is a natural field, and the further fact that in many respects our situation in this matter is more favorable than that of the New England states of whose industries the world hears so much.

"The fact is," says Mr. Hammond, "that these industrialized New England states are prospering on the manufacture of raw materials produced elsewhere. They have no coal, they have no iron, their raw cotton comes a thousand miles, their hides many times farther, and their timber is all but exhausted. New England in that respect is worse off than old England, and the old land clings to free trade in order to bring in her raw materials from the ends of the earth at the lowest possible expense to compete with other countries. It is this state of dependence which has developed the low-tariff sentiment here. Geographically, the coast states bear an intimate relation to Eastern Canada, and from the Dominion they hope to secure much of their food as well as raw material needed by their cities in the future. The production of food in the three states named is but a small portion of the quantity consumed. Agriculture seems neglected."

In some lines, he goes on to say, New England manufacturers dominate the country. They make shoes from hides bought from Canada, from the western states, and from the Argentine Republic. Their cotton is grown in the south. Their wool comes mainly from South America and Australia. Their Connecticut river paper industry depends largely upon the forests of Ontario and Quebec, and Mr. Hammond says that these paper mills "ought to be on the banks of the Ottawa and on the St. Maurice." They have, he adds, other more or less exotic industries such as cutlery, small-arms, and the like. If it be true that the Connecticut river region is not now the natural place for a paper industry, it is not alone to the banks of the Ottawa and St. Maurice that this industry should be transferred, but to the banks of many New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rivers as well, for here we have the raw material, and the labor, and the cheap power, and an ideal climate for manufacturing purposes. We have also

an excellent transportation system which is now being rapidly perfected, and we shall have in the immediate future both rail and water routes better than those enjoyed by our competitors.

Low tariff sentiment in the United States, evidently already strong, is likely to grow until it has modified considerably the attitude of the ruling party at Washington. It by no means follows that we should rush into an arrangement whereby we shall give to the New England industries in question their raw material on more favorable terms than they now secure it, unless the American tariff makers shall afford our own manufacturers an opportunity to reach the American market with their products on much better terms than are now available. In a word, the day when Canada was prepared to listen to reciprocity proposals of the jugged orders has gone by. This country has demonstrated its ability to prosper in spite of American tariff hostility, and now that our neighbors are coming to realize the folly of their tariff treatment of the Dominion in past years, we should be able to make with them a trade arrangement which will be just in its terms and mutually profitable. If we cannot make just that sort of arrangement, Canada will be prepared to go on its way as it did from the time when its delegations to Washington were treated with scant courtesy. Mr. Hammond's article on New England conditions is a very interesting one and nowhere in Canada are the facts he sets forth more worthy of consideration than here in the Maritime Provinces, where our really very great natural resources have as yet been utilized to a very small extent only.

We shall not know what progress can be made in this matter of reciprocity until Canadian and American statesmen have gathered about a table and have compared notes frankly as to what they are prepared to give and to take. Then, and not until then, shall we be able to form an idea as to whether or not any beneficial arrangement with the United States is really possible at present.

THE TAX ON LAND

The Australian government are causing some political excitement by the application of the Henry George theories as to the taxation of land values. The cardinal doctrine of Henry George was the total confiscation of land values—not only the confiscation of the unearned increment, but the confiscation of the whole thing. He suggested that this be accomplished by taxation without disturbing the title of the nominal owner, but he would make the tax so high that the result would be equal to total confiscation. The state would be the only collector of rents for land values. Of course the taxation of the unearned increment in England and Germany entirely ignores Henry George's principle of revenue purely, and is approached on the ground of expediency. And it leaves in the hands of the owners over nine-tenths of the value of the advance of their land values.

Henry George's reasons for his view were very bluntly stated. Private ownership of land, he held, was robbery, and the hoary antiquity of the robbery could not be pleaded as an excuse. This was his ethical ground. The practical programme he outlined was that a tax should be placed on all land values equal to the full rental of the land apart from improvements. This would leave in the landowner's hand untaxed, all the improvements or value he had put on the land, but it would put into the coffers of the state for the benefit of all, the natural land value. No titles need be changed in this way; no labor would be discouraged; the results of no labor would be taken, but the value of the land itself, which no individual had created, and which equity demands should belong to all, would be taken for all. Under this system the landlord would be taxed out of existence, and those who by useful labor put value into land could alone be its owners. One of the features of the system would be that it could be brought gradually into operation by simply raising the rate of taxes each year until they came to equal the total rental value.

This evidently is virtually the process that is now going on in Australia. It will meet with many difficulties. Practical consequences of the most serious kind would attend a system under which landowners in great cities should have no share in the advance of value of their land. It was not the amount of the tax on land that caused the Lords to rush forward against all precedent in England last year. It was the fear of the principle. It was the thought of the facility with which the rate could be increased every little while that caused them to risk so much for the defeat of the tax. The tax is not Socialist in its nature. Socialism is utterly different from the principle of the single tax. The single tax would diminish the sphere of the state. Socialism would exalt the state.

The hope of the Australasian legislature is the abolition of poverty and the consequent regeneration of mankind. There is no doubt that present conditions as to land are the potent cause of innumerable moral ills. The opportunities to make wealth by land investment develop the love of speculation. The greatest steals from the governments of the United States and Canada have been, land steals on the part of railroads through land grants on conditions which have never been fulfilled and land steals on the part of syndicates under cover of the homestead laws. The great estates and great fortunes built up as a consequence make democracy difficult. In England its evil effects are more apparent. There are glens in Scotland now inhabited by two or three shepherds and gamekeepers, that at one time sent out their thousands of fighting men. Loyal, peaceable and high-spirited peasantry have been driven from their native land—as the Jews have been expelled from Spain or the Huguenots from France—to make room for sheep, deer and grouse. But it is doubtful if the Australasian will find in a tax system the political economy of salvation. Yet the question of the own-

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON By Thomas Babington Macaulay

From the essay on Croker's edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Of all confessors, Boswell is the most candid. Other men have pretended to lay open their own hearts, Rousseau, for example and Lord Byron, have evidently written with a constant view to effect, and are to be then most distrusted when they seem to be most sincere. There is scarcely any man who would not rather accuse himself of great crimes and of dark and tempestuous passions than proclaim all his little vanities and wild fancies. It would be easier to find a person who would avow actions like those of Caesar Borgia or Danton, than one who would publish a day-dream like those of Almaschar and Malvolio. Those weaknesses which most men keep covered up in the most secret places of the mind, not to be disclosed to the eye of friendship or of love, were precisely the weaknesses which Boswell paraded before all the world. He was perfectly frank, because the weakness of his understanding and the tumult of his spirits prevented him from knowing much as the conversation of the inmates of the palace of truth. His fame is great; and it will, we have no doubt, be lasting; but it is fame of a peculiar kind, and indeed marvellously resembles infamy. We remember no other case in which the world has made so great a distinction between a book and its author. In general, the book and the author are considered as one. To admire the book is to admire the author. The case of Boswell is an exception, we think the only exception, to this rule. His work is universally allowed to be interesting, instructive, eminently original; yet it has brought him nothing but contempt. All the world reads it; all the world delights in it; yet we do not remember ever to have read or ever to have heard any expression of respect and admiration for the man to whom we owe so much instruction and amusement.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Some blamed good fellows lie asleep down yonder where the tall grass waves, but no one ever comes to weep, or plant rosebushes on their graves. They calmly rest in pauper's beds, and wait the judgment, in a row, no shining tombstones o'er their heads, no requiem but the winds that blow. They were the shiftless, trifling lads, upon a weary world turned loose; they never learned to nail the seeds and salt them down for winter use. It's pretty tough that some must sleep in unmarked, bargain counter graves, because their plunks they cannot keep; the honor's for the man who saves. A man whose eyes are wide apart, whose hands are reaching in his jeans, who listens rather to his heart than to the teachings of his brains, is apt to join the pauper crowd, and perish after many knocks, and wear a cheap, old-fashioned shroud, and slumber in a misfit box. Whereas, if he is shrewd and wise, with lips that close up like a hasp, and little space between the eyes, and hands that hang to what they grasp, his death will fill the town with gloom, and mourners will bewail the day, and he will have a carking tomb in which to loaf the years away. Copyright, 1910 by George-Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

Feeding the Molting Hens By J. R. COTE.

I never find it necessary to provide any special diet during the molting period, as a naturally strong and vigorous hen that has been properly fed and cared for during the year previous, will molt quickly and safely. I want only good, sound grain such as wheat, oats, barley, corn and buckwheat, using largely of oats and wheat. A mixture of ground oats and corn, equal weight, with their weight of bran added and the whole moistened with skim milk, makes up a very good meal, when the hens are always hungry and are allowed all they will eat up lean in 15 or 20 minutes. If any of the food remains in the trough at the end of that time it is taken away at once. Whole grain is fed at noon and night in litter, so that they must exercise to get it. Before feeding the grain of 1898, a feed of green food is given. Green clover cut fine and kale supply this want in summer, and cabbage, turnips and turnips in winter. A little skim milk is given for drink in the fore part of the day, with a supply of pure, clean water the rest of the time. No musty or impure food of any kind is ever given, for the reason that it is believed to be injurious to the health of the fowls and to impair a bad flavor to the eggs. My object in feeding the green food is to improve and keep in order the digestive organs, thereby increasing their power to assimilate more of the heavier feeds which are necessary for a large yield of eggs. The happiness of a people. Young says: "Give a man secure possession of a bleak rock and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden and he will convert it into a desert." And again: "The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labor spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon, the breaking up of homes, the despair and wildness which spring up in the hearts of the poor when legal force goes the most sensitive and vital right of mankind. All this is contained in the land question."

HOW SHE EARNED IT

"Cultivate a little more sunshine in your disposition, my dear," said Mr. Dobbly. "Happiness and success in life depend on the quantity of rays one emits." "Very well, John," replied Mrs. Dobbly. "I'll do my best, but I think I'd be happier and more successful into the bargain if you would emit a peculiar raise in my allowance."—Harger's Weekly.

SIX MAGNIFICENT PICTURES FREE

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CHRIST BEFORE PILATE—(Munkacsy)

This painting, the most marvelous picture of Christian history, was made by Michael Munkacsy, a Hungarian by birth, a painter who received his first tuition in the homely school of furniture finishing, and became one of the greatest masters of our time. The picture was finished in 1881. It was not exhibited in the Paris Salon of that year, but was shown separately at the same time. The effect was to carry crowds from the salon to the galleries of Mr. Sedelmeier, where the picture was exhibited. It was brought to this country, and 150,000 persons saw it in New York within five months. It was later purchased by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and remains a part of his collection. It has been indorsed by ministers and laymen the world over, and is as greatly appreciated by all lovers of art as by the devotees of the faith of which it is so striking an artistic representation.



IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY—(Thomas Hovenden, N. A.)

This great picture, representing the interior of a Pennsylvania farmhouse after the battle of Gettysburg, shows the spirit of American brotherhood. The farmer is loyal, as are all the characters save the wounded guest of honor. The picture was painted in 1869, and is now in the Stoczek private gallery at Norwalk, Conn. Thomas Hovenden, adopted American and Pennsylvanian, born in Ireland in 1840, became the greatest painter of American life. His picture, "Breaking Home Ties," was the sensation of the art exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. His "Bringing Home the Bride" met with almost as much favor. "John Brown Being Led to His Execution" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. "Elsie" is a part of the Peabody Institute collection in Baltimore. Hovenden sought and found the "real spirit of American life as it is so eloquently shown in "In the Hands of the Enemy," which is among The Telegraph's series of photogravures of the world's great pictures.



THE DOCTOR—The Most Human Picture Ever Painted.

The original of this great painting, by Luke Fildes, hangs in the Tate Gallery, in London, placed there by popular subscription of the pounds, shillings and pence of the British people. Never has brush depicted more powerfully the expressions of professional amity, maternal grief, fatherly hopelessness or childish helplessness. It is really as well as figuratively the most human of the world's great works of art.



"La Cigale" ("The Grasshopper"), by Edouard Bisson, was honorably placed in the Salon exhibition at Paris. It is a beautiful painting, one of the best of its kind.

"La Cigale" is a story picture. Nearly everybody remembers La Fontaine's fable of "The Grasshopper and the Ant." Done into American rhyme, it runs this way:

A grasshopper gay
 Sang the summer away
 And found herself poor
 By the winter's first roar.
 Of meat or of bread,
 Not a morsel she had;
 So e-begging she went,
 To her neighbor the ant,
 For the loan of some wheat,
 Which would serve her to eat
 'Till the season came round.
 I will pay you, she said,
 On an animal's faith,
 Double weight in the pound
 Ere the harvest be bound.
 The ant is a friend
 (And here she might mend)
 Little given to lend.
 How spent you the summer?
 Quoth she, looking shame
 At the borrowing done.
 Night and day to each corner
 I sang, if you please.
 You sang! I'm at ease;
 For 'tis plain at a glance,
 Now, madam, you must dance.

"La Cigale" is Bisson's idealization of the human counterpart of the grasshopper of the fable. The summary figure shivering in the wind of winter impresses the story of the nobility and necessity of labor.

"LA CIGALE." ("The Grasshopper")—By Edouard Bisson



Rosa Bonheur's "THE HORSE FAIR"

Is known the world over as the greatest of the great works of this greatest of animal painters. The original hangs in the Metropolitan Museum in New York; a replica in the National Gallery in London.



THE PRAIRIE FIRE—By Zygmunt Adjukevicz.

"The Prairie Fire" by Zygmunt Adjukevicz, is the most realistic painting of human terror in impending danger that has been made in the past century. The master has been almost crude in his devotion to realistic incident and powerful expression, but through all his work he has borne in mind that his mission was "to hold the mirror up to nature"—to show what he saw as he saw it. Just these qualities made the picture a masterpiece, and made a reputation as a master of a comparatively unknown painter.

CASTORIA

...Bought, and which has been...
 ...has borne the signature of...
 ...and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy...
 ...Allow no one to deceive you in this...
 ...and "Just-as-good" are but...
 ...with and endanger the health of...
 ...Experience against Experiment.

CASTORIA

substitute for Castor Oil, Pare...
 ...ing Syrups. It is Pleasant. Is...
 ...Morphine nor other Narcotic...
 ...is guaranteed. It destroys Worms...
 ...It cures Diarrhoea and Wind...
 ...ing Troubles, cures Constipation...
 ...stimulates the Food, regulates the...
 ...giving healthy and natural sleep...
 ...The Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA ALWAYS
 the Signature of

W. D. FLETCHER
 Have Always Bought
 Over 30 Years.

MEMS OF PROSE

LIFE OF JOHNSON
 Babington Macaulay

edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson."

is the most candid. Other men have...
 ...their own hearts, Rousseau, for exam...
 ...ave evidently written with a constant...
 ...be then most distrusted when they...
 ...re is scarcely any man who would not...
 ...crimes and of dark and tempestuous...
 ...little vanities and wild fancies. It...
 ...on who would avow actions like those...
 ...than one who would publish a day...
 ...er and Malvolio. Those weaknesses...
 ...up in the most secret places of the...
 ...eye of friendship or of love, were...
 ...as Boswell paraded before all the...
 ...k, because the weakness of his unde...
 ...spirits prevented him from knowing...
 ...ous. His book resembles nothing so...
 ...inmates of the palace of truth.

will, we have no doubt, be lasting; but...
 ...and indeed marvellously resembles in...
 ...er case in which the world has made...
 ...a book and its author. In general...
 ...case of Boswell is an exception, we...
 ...this rule. His work is universally al...
 ...ative, eminently original; yet it has...
 ...empt. All the world reads it; all the...
 ...o not remember ever to have read or...
 ...sion of respect and admiration for the...
 ...instruction and amusement.

Walt Philosopher

lie asleep down yonder where the...
 ...er comes to weep, or plant rosebushes...
 ...They calmly rest in pauper's beds...
 ...gment, in a row, no shining tomb...
 ...heads, no requiem but the winds...
 ...ey were the shiftless, trifling lads...
 ...; they never learned to nail the scads...
 ...use. It's pretty tough that some must...
 ...ter graves, because their plunks they...
 ...e man who saves. A man whose eyes...
 ...re reaching in his jeans, who listens...
 ...teachings of his jeans, who listens...
 ...fter many knocks, and wear a cheap...
 ...ber in a misfit box. Whereas, if he...
 ...that close up like a hasp, and little...
 ...ads that hang to what they grasp, his...
 ...loom, and mourners will bewail the...
 ...tomb in which to loaf the years away...
 ...dams.
 WALT MASON.

Molting Hens

R. COTE.

ay in litter, so that they must exercise to...
 ...get it. Before feeding the grain at noon...
 ...a fed of green food is given.
 ...Green clover cut fine and kale supply...
 ...ly this want in summer, and cabbages, beats...
 ...and turnips in winter. A little skim milk...
 ...is given for drink in the fore part of the...
 ...day, with a supply of pure, clean water...
 ...the rest of the time.
 ...No musty or impure food of any kind...
 ...is ever given, for the reason that it is be...
 ...lieved to be injurious to the health of the...
 ...n fowls and to impart a bad flavor to the...
 ...d eggs. My object in feeding the green food...
 ...is to improve and keep in order the diges...
 ...ive organs, thereby increasing their power...
 ...to assimilate more of the heavier foods...
 ...which are necessary for a large yield of...
 ...eggs.

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 ...this is contained in the land question."

HOW SHE EARNED IT.

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 ...Happiness and success in life depend up...
 ...on the quantity of rays one emits."
 ..."Very well, John," replied Mrs. Dub...
 ...bley. "I'll do my best, but I think I'd...
 ...be happier and more successful into the...
 ...bargain if you would emit a ten-dollar...
 ...raise in my allowance."—Harper's Weekly.

BURNING DAYLIGHT

By JACK LONDON

JACK LONDON.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

"BURNING DAYLIGHT"—Elam Harnish—is introduced to the reader as he enters a Circle City dance hall, saloon and gambling house like the whirlwind that he is.

Possessed of a tidy fortune and sure of making a vast one, Burning Daylight proceeds to stir up the life of the gambling house. The men and women all admire him for he is of the type that dominates. Essentially a man's man, Burning Daylight resents, of rather fears, the wiles of the women who frequent the dance hall. But he is afraid to be even civil to a woman, because he dreads the idea of being mastered by anybody or anything, and to surrender to a woman means, in his mind, that he is conquered.

Deak leads to boasting, and in the turmoil that follows Burning Daylight shows his amazing muscular strength. He wins all the tests and downs all the giants that come before him.

Then comes a poker game—the greatest ever played in the Klondike. Burning Daylight's luck deserts him at the end, and he rises from the table penniless—worse than broke.

Then the indomitable courage of this master among men shows itself. He declares himself in readiness to accomplish an impossible task—to run the mail to Dyea and back with a dog team and an Indian. "I swear to you," he exclaims, "and I swear once more, by the mill tails of hell and the head of John the Baptist, I'll never hit for the outside till I make my pile, and I tell you—all, here and now, it's got to be an almighty big pile."

As the indomitable man sees on his way the difficulties that come to him seem too vast to be overcome, and his hardy Indian companion and his dogs are remorselessly prodded on by this man from the southland, who, by all the books, should be the softer and more succumb first.

CHAPTER IV. (Continued.)

HEY worked on steadily without speaking, losing no time. Each did whatever was needed, without thought of leaving to the other the least task that presented itself to hand. Thus Kama saw when more ice was needed and went and got it, while a snowshoe, pushed over by the lunge of a dog, was struck on end again by Daylight. While coffee was boiling, bacon drying and flapjacks were being mixed Daylight found time to put on a big pot of beans. Kama came back, sat down on the edge of the spruce boughs, and in the interval of waiting mended harness.

"I think dat Shookum and Booga make um plenty fight, maybe," Kama remarked, as they sat down to eat.

"Keep an eye on them," was Daylight's answer. And this was their sole conversation throughout the meal. Once, with a muttered imprecation, Kama leaped away, a stick of firewood in hand, and clubbed apart a tangle of fighting dogs. Daylight, between mouthfuls, fed chunks of ice into the tin pot, where it thawed into water. The meal finished, Kama replenished the fire, cut more wood for the morning, and returned to the spruce-bough bed and his harness mending. Daylight cut up generous chunks of bacon and dropped them in the pot of bubbling beans. The moccasins of both men were wet, and in the spite of the intense cold; so when there was no further need for them to leave the oasts of spruce boughs they took off their moccasins and hung them on short sticks to dry before the fire, turning them about from time to time. When the beans were finally cooked Daylight ran part of them into a bag of flour soaking a foot and a half long and three inches in diameter. This he then laid on the snow to freeze. The remainder of the beans were left in the pot for breakfast.

It was past nine o'clock and they were ready for bed. The squabbling and bickering among the dogs had long since died down and the weary animals were curled in the snow, each with his feet and nose bunched together and covered by his wolf's brush of a tail. Kama spread his sleeping furs and lit his pipe. Daylight rolled a brown paper cigarette and the second conversation of the evening took place.

"I think we come near sixty miles," said Daylight. "Um, I think so," said Kama. They rolled into their robes, all standing, each with a woolen Mackinaw jacket on in place of the parkas they had worn all day. Swiftly, almost in the instant they closed their eyes, they were asleep. The stars leaped and danced in the frosty air and overhead the colored bars of the aurora borealis were shooting like great searchlights.

In the darkness Daylight awoke and roused Kama. Though the aurora still flamed another day had begun. Warmed over flapjacks, warmed over beans, fried bacon and coffee composed the breakfast. The dogs got nothing, though they watched with wistful men from a distance, sitting up in the snow, their tails curled around their paws. Occasionally they lifted one forepaw or the other with a restless movement, as if the frost tingled in their feet. It was bitter cold, at least sixty-five below zero, and when Kama harnessed the dogs with naked hands he was compelled several times to go over to the fire and warm the numbing fingertips. Together the two men loaded and lashed the sleds. They warmed their hands for the last time, pulled on their mittens and smashed the dogs over the bank and down to the river trail. According to Daylight's estimate it was around seven o'clock, but the stars danced just as brilliantly and faint, luminous streaks of greenish aurora borealis still pulsed overhead.

Two hours later it became suddenly dark—so dark that they kept to the trail largely by instinct; and Daylight knew that his time estimate had been right. It was the darkness before dawn, never anywhere more conspicuous than on the Alaskan winter trail. Slowly the gray light came stealing through the gloom, imperceptibly at first, so that it was almost with surprise that they noticed the vague loom of the trail under foot. Next they were able to see the wheel dog and then the whole string of running dogs and snow stretches on each side. Then the near bank loomed for a moment and was gone, loomed a second time and remained. In a few minutes the far bank, a mile away, unobtrusively came into view, and ahead and behind the whole frozen river could be seen, with off to the left a wide extending range of sharp, out, snow covered mountains. And that was all. No sun arose. The gray light remained gray.

Once during the day a lynx leaped lightly across the trail, under the very nose of the lead dog, and vanished in the white woods. The dogs' wild impulses roused. They raised the hunting cry of the pack, surged against their collars and swerved aside in pursuit. Daylight, yelling "Whoa!" struggled with the

see pole and managed to overturn the sled into the soft snow. The dogs gave up, the sled was righted and five minutes later they were flying along the hard packed trail again. The lynx was the only sign of life they had seen in two days, and it leaping velvet-footed and vanishing, had been more like an apparition.

At twelve o'clock, when the sun peeped over the earth bulge, they stopped and built a small fire on the ice. Daylight, with the axe, chopped chunks of the frozen sausage of beans. These, thawed and warmed in the frying pan, constituted their meal. They had no coffee. He did not believe in the burning of daylight for such a luxury. The dogs stopped wrangling with one another and looked on wistfully. Only at night did they get their pound of fish. In the meantime they worked.

camped in the vicinity of the boundary between Alaska and the Northwest Territory. This line had never been surveyed, and the Yukon pioneers guessed only vaguely as to its whereabouts. The rest of the journey, the last short stretch to Dyea, would be travelled on Canadian territory. With the hard trail, and in the absence of fresh snow, Daylight planned to make the camp of Forty Mile on the fourth night. He told Kama as much, but on the third day the temperature began to rise, and they knew snow was not far off; for on the Yukon it must get warm in order to snow. Also on this day they encountered ten miles of chaotic ice jams, where, a thousand times, they lifted the loaded sled over the huge cakes by the strength of their arms and lowered it down again. Here the dogs were well nigh useless, and

too thick for an outlook, and he threaded his way across the flat and up the first steep slopes of the mountain at the back. Here, flowing in from the east at right angles, he could see the Klondike, and bending gradually from the south, the Yukon. To the left, and down stream, soared Moosehide Mountain, the huge splash of white from which it took its name showing clearly in the starlight. Lieutenant Schwatka had given its name, but he, Daylight, had first seen it long before that intrepid explorer had crossed the Chilkoot and started down the Yukon.

But the mountain received only passing notice. Daylight's interest was centred in the big flat itself, with deep water all along its edge for steamboat landings.

"A sure enough likely town site," he muttered, which he was almost like a man in a fit. The blood congested in his eyes till they bulged, while the tears ran down his cheeks. A whiff of the smoke from the frying bacon would start him off for a half hour's patrol, and he kept carefully to windward when Daylight was cooking.

They plodded days upon days and without end over the soft unpacked snow. It was hard, monotonous work, with none of the joy and bold stir that went with flying over hard surface. Now one man to the fore in the snowshoes and now the other, it was a case of stubborn, unmitigated plod. A trail of powdery snow had to be pressed down, and the wide webbed shoe, under a man's weight, sank a full dozen inches into the soft surface. Snowshoes work under such conditions, called for the name of muscles other than those used in ordinary walking. From step to step the rising foot could not come up and forward on a slant. It had to be raised perpendicularly. When the snowshoe was pressed into the snow its nose was confronted by a vertical wall of snow twelve inches high. If the foot, in raising, slanted forward the slightest bit the nose of the shoe penetrated the obstructing wall and tipped downward till the heel of the shoe struck the man's leg behind. Thus up, straight up, twelve inches, each foot must be raised every time and all the time ere the forward swing from the knee could begin.

On this partially packed surface followed the dogs, the man at the gee-pole and the sled. At the back, toiling as only packed men could toil, there made no more than a faint mark. This meant longer hours of travel, and Daylight for a measure and for a margin against accidents he set the trail for twelve hours a day. Since three hours were consumed by making camp at night and cooking beans at the Klondike, nine hours were left for sleep and recuperation, and neither man nor dogs wasted many minutes of those nine hours.

At Selkirk, the trading post near Pelly River, Daylight suggested that Kama lay over, rejoining him on the back trip from Dyea. A strayed Indian from Lake Le Barge was willing to take his place, but Kama was obstinate. He grunted with a slight intonation of resentment and that was all. The dogs, however, Daylight changed, leaving his own exhausted team to rest up against his return, while he went on with six fresh dogs.

They travelled till ten o'clock the night they reached Selkirk, and at six next morning they plunged ahead into the next stretch of wilderness of nearly five hundred miles that lay between Selkirk and Dyea. A second cold snap came on, but cold or warm, it was all the same to the men and dogs. When the thermometer went down to fifty below it was even harder to travel, for at that low temperature the hard frost crystals were more like sand grains in the resistance they offered to the sled runners. The dogs had to pull harder than ever on the same snow at twenty below zero, and Daylight increased the day's travel to thirteen hours. He jealously guarded the margin he had gained, for he knew there were difficult stretches to come.

It was not yet quite midwinter, and the turbulent Fifty Mile River indicated his judgment. In many places it ran wide open, with precarious rim he clinging to it on either side. In numerous places, where the water dashed against the steep-sided bluffs, rim ice was unable to form. They turned and twisted, now crossing the river, now coming back again, sometimes making half a dozen attempts before they found a way over a particularly bad stretch. It was slow work. The ice bridges had to be tested, and either Daylight or Kama went in advance, snowshoes in their feet and long poles carried crosswise in their hands. Thus, if they broke through, they could cling to the pole that bridged the hole made by their bodies. Several such accidents were the share of each. At fifty below zero a man wet to the waist cannot travel without freezing, so each ducking meant delay. As soon as rescued the wet man ran up and down to keep up his circulation, while his dry companion could be made and the wet ones dried against the next misadventure.

To make matters worse, this dangerous river travel could not be done in the dark, and their working day was reduced to six hours of twilight. Every moment was precious, and they strove never to lose one. Thus, before the first hint of the coming of day, camp was broken, sleds loaded, dogs harnessed and the two men crouched waiting over the fire. Nor did they make the midday halt to eat. As it was, they were running far behind their schedule, each day eating into the margin they had run up. There were days when they made fifteen miles and days when they made a dozen. And there was one bad stretch where in two days they covered nine miles, being compelled to turn back three times on the river and to portage sled and outfit over the frozen mountains.

At last they cleared the dread Fifty Mile River and came out on Lake Le Barge. Here was no open water nor jammed ice. For thirty miles or more the snow lay level as a table, withal it lay three feet deep and was soft as dough. Three miles in advance of the trail they could make, but Daylight celebrated the passing of the Fifty Mile by travelling late. At eleven in the morning they emerged at the foot of the lake. At three in the afternoon, as the Arctic night closed down, he caught his first sight of the head of the lake, and with the first stars took his bearings. At eight in the evening they left the lake behind and entered the mouth of the Lewes River. Here a halt of half an hour was made, while chunks of frozen boiled beans were thawed and the dogs were given an extra ration of fish. Then they pulled on the river till one in the morning, when they made their regular camp.

They had hit the trail sixteen miles on end that day. The dogs had come in too tired to fight among themselves or even snarl, and Kama had perceptibly limped the last several miles, yet Daylight was out next morning at six o'clock. By eleven he was at the foot of White Horse, and that night saw him camped beyond the Box Canyon, the last bad river stretch behind him, and the last bad day before him. There was no let up in his pace. Twelve hours a day, six in the twilight and six in the dark, they toiled on the trail. Three hours were consumed in cooking, repairing harnesses and making and breaking camp, and the remaining hours were spent in travelling. The iron strength of Kama and men slept as if dead. The iron strength of Kama and men slept as if dead. The iron strength of Kama and men slept as if dead.

He stood a while longer, gazing out over the lonely flat and visioning with constructive imagination the scene of the stampede did come. In fancy he placed the sawmills, the big trading stores, the saloons and dance halls, and the long streets of miners' cabins. And along these streets he saw thousands of men passing up and down, while before the stores were the heavy freighting sleds, with long strings of dogs attached. Also he saw the heavy freighters pulling down the main street and heading up the frozen Klondike toward the imagined somewhere where the diggings must be located.

He laughed and shook the vision from his eyes, descended to the level, and crossed the fat to camp. Five minutes after he had rolled up in his robe he opened his eyes and sat up, amazed that he was not already asleep. He glanced at the Indian sleeping beside him, at the embers of the dying fire, at the five dogs beyond with their wails brusque curled over their noses, and at the four snowshoes standing upright in the snow.

"It's sure hell the way that hunch works on me," he murmured. His mind reverted to the poker game. "Four kings!" He grinned reminiscently. "That was a hunch!"

He lay down again, pulled the edge of the robe around his neck and over his ears, closed his eyes, and this time fell asleep.

CHAPTER V.

AT Sixty Mile they restocked provisions, added a few pounds of letters to their load and held steadily on. From Forty Mile they had had the unbroken trail, and they could look forward only to unbroken trail clear to Dyea. Daylight stood it magnificently, but the killing pace was beginning to tell on Kama. His pride kept his mouth shut, but the result of the chilling of his lungs in the cold snap could not be concealed. Microscopically the small had been the edges of the lung tissue touched by the frost, but they now began to slough off, giving rise to a dry hacking cough. Any unusually severe exertion precipitated spells of coughing, during



"The two men, with raised ear flaps and dangling mittens, sweated as they toiled."

The cold snap continued. Only men of iron kept the trail at such low temperatures, and Kama and Daylight were picked men of their race. But Kama knew the other was the better man, and thus, at the start, he was himself foredoomed to defeat. Not that he slackened his effort or willingness by the slightest conscious degree, but that he was beaten by the burden he carried in his mind. His attitude toward Daylight was worshipping. Stoical, taciturn, proud of his physical prowess, he found all these qualities incarnated in his white companion. Here was one that excelled in the things worth excelling in—a man-god ready to hand, and Kama could not but worship—withal he gave no signs of it. No wonder the race of white men conquered, was his thought, when it bred men like this man. What chance had the Indian against such a dogged, enduring breed? Even the Indians did not travel at such low temperatures, and there was the wisdom of thousands of generations; yet here was this Daylight, from the soft Southland, harder than they, laughing at their fears, and swinging along the trail ten and twelve hours a day. And this Daylight thought that he could keep up a day's pace of thirty-three miles for sixty days! Wait till a fresh fall of snow came down, or they struck the unbroken trail or the rotten rim ice that fringed open water.

In the meantime Kama kept the pace, never grumbling, never shivering. Sixty-five degrees below zero is very cold. Since water freezes at thirty-two above, sixty-five below meant ninety-seven degrees below freezing point. Some idea of the significance of this may be gained by conceiving an equal difference of temperature in the opposite direction. One hundred and twenty-nine on the thermometer constitutes a very hot day, yet such a temperature is but ninety-seven degrees above freezing. Double this difference and possibly some slight conception may be gained of the cold through which Kama and Daylight travelled between dark and dark and through the dark.

Kama rose the sign on his cheek bones despite frequent rubbings, and the flesh turned black and sore. Also he slightly froze the edges of his lung tissue—a dangerous thing and the basic reason why a man should not unduly exert himself in the open at sixty-five below. But Kama never complained, and Daylight was a furnace of heat, sleeping so warmly under his six pounds of rabbit skins as the other did under two pounds.

On the second night, fifty miles to the good, they

*Parka—A light, hooded, smocklike garment made of cotton drill.

(To Be Continued.)

WANTED—Cook, wages. Apply 8
WANTED—Third grade teacher for school district, salary, to Geo. J. Kings County, N. P.
LADIES TO DO I Sewing at home, good pay; work sent; paid; send stamp for Manufacturing Comp.
\$15.00 A WEEK A man or lady to agents for establish and previous employ McGarvey, Mar. 202 West, Toronto.
MEN WANTED—A man in each loc Poultry Specifics and the consumer as well \$15.00 a week salary. No experience necessary. Advertisements goods in ones for particulars. Co., London, Ont.
PERSONS having v outhouses or sta \$30 per week gross earnings fall and winter. Best time to plant and illustrated ho Supply Company, Mo.
WANTED—A first Sept. 6, for the References required. by letter to Mrs. R. Rothesay.
PORTRAIT AGENT Men we start in and give credit. Me Limited, Toronto.
WANTED—A cook Apply with refer Robertson, Rothesay.
WANTED—Cook a by letter, Mrs. John, N.B.
WANTED—For the a competent cook Rothesay School for month.
WANTED—Girl for no washing. App No. 1 Mount Pleasant.
SMART WOMAN dairy and house- wages wanted, to M Vale, Rothesay.
AGENTS S PLENDID OPPORTU nable and energo our line of First G Big demand for it. Thirty-two years in Provinces puts in requirements of the Toronto, Ont.
FOR FARM FOR SALE an acre of me in the heart of New centre in the p Kings county; fifty supply of hardwood, large barn, 38x40, w nice dwelling, seven cellar. House nearly farm and only three Property must be so mortgage claim. Apply to Alfred Bur St. John, N. B.
AUCTION SALE REGISTER Under the Directio ment of Frederick, Tuesd m. Newcastle, Thurs p. m. Moncton, Saturd a. m. At the above sale the Shropshire, Hen Fr. Roche, is being Intercolonial Railwa Our St. John con the car is not being department of railwa Railway being a could not haul the other railways, but religious organization. It was therefore must pay for indidinary basis of half religious organizations or Catholic, as clergy a half rate allowed. The mileage charge for the charge for a pr due to the I. C. R. eral hundred dollars will presumably be car whether owned b. The charge made car from St. John t Halifax, and from to St. John, is \$ stande, \$225.02.
Evening Will Begin M Hours 7 Monday, Wed Odd Fell
THE ST. JOHN Business College

GOVERNOR FRASER OF NOVA SCOTIA DEAD

Passed Away at Guysboro, Yesterday Morning—Had a Notable Career in Parliament, Bar and Bench—Was One of the Best Political Campaigners in Canada.

Guysboro, N. S., Sept. 27.—(Special)—Hon. C. C. Fraser, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, died here this morning. He was 77 years of age. He was born in Guysboro, N. S., on Sept. 27, 1833. He was a member of the Nova Scotia House of Representatives from 1858 to 1862, and was re-elected in 1866 and 1870. In 1874 he resigned his seat, and was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of his native province. He received his title of L. L. D. from Dalhousie and D. C. L. from St. Francis Xavier, and King's College. He was governor of Dalhousie College, besides being president of the Alumni association and also governor of the Ladies' College, Halifax. He was commissioner of schools for Pictou, N. S., and commissioner of public accounts in the House of Commons. He was also Grand Master of the Free Masons.

The Canadian "Who's Who" sketches his career as follows: The Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser, B. A., D. C. L., Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, was born on October 1, 1833, in New Glasgow, N. S., son of Alex. and Ann Fraser, of New Glasgow. In 1852 he married Bessie G., daughter of Wm. Graham of his home town. He received his education at the public schools and later at the Normal school, Toronto, and after graduating with a B. A. degree from Dalhousie, in 1857, taught school for a while before being called to the bar in 1873. He was elected on two occasions mayor of New Glasgow, and was elected to the provincial legislature in 1878, and resigned to run for the assembly. The following year he was called to the legis-

lative and executive councils, and acted as party leader in the former. In the general elections of 1891 he was elected to the House of Commons for Guysboro, N. S., and was re-elected in 1896 and 1900. In 1904 he resigned his seat, and was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of his native province. He received his title of L. L. D. from Dalhousie and D. C. L. from St. Francis Xavier, and King's College. He was governor of Dalhousie College, besides being president of the Alumni association and also governor of the Ladies' College, Halifax. He was commissioner of schools for Pictou, N. S., and commissioner of public accounts in the House of Commons. He was also Grand Master of the Free Masons.

Lieut. Governor Fraser had many friends in St. John. The "Sentinel of Guysboro" was one of the best stump speakers of his time, a rare story-teller, and a genial companion. The Halifax Herald, a political opponent, once described him as "big in body, big in voice, and big in intellect." The members of the Canadian Club of St. John have pleasant recollections of Lieut. Gov. Fraser, who attended two of their luncheons last year. He was also a member of the famous party of Canadian clubmen, who went to the old country a couple of years ago and made a great impression on all whom they met on the other side, because of his ready wit, his stories, and his fine addresses on public occasions. The news of his death was heard with universal regret this morning. It was known that he had been very ill, but the end was unexpected.

THE MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF TRADE THROUGH ST. JOHN

Great Expansion in Export Business During Last Decade—How We Compare With Other Ports—Optimistic Predictions Fulfilled—The "Liverpool of America."

Now that the opening of the winter port season is so close at hand it is important to bear in mind that during the season of 1909-10 the value of exports from St. John was \$24,988,519. During the same season the exports from Quebec and Halifax combined were \$17,347,120, or nearly \$8,000,000 less, while the value of the exports from the port of Montreal with all the advantages of a longer season and a very much larger number of sailings was only about \$52,000,000 larger. The outlook for the winter port business this season is brighter than ever. Besides the sailing of the Allan and C. P. lines, which have been already published, the Donaldson line will in all probability have twenty sailings. An increase also will be the Australian services by the C. P. R. Five boats are to keep up a monthly service with the Antipodes. The outlook for freight is said to be excellent, and it is safe, perhaps, to predict an expansion which will be exceedingly gratifying to all concerned.

port has gone up by leaps and bounds, the figures having increased nearly three times from \$9,735,524 to \$24,988,519. The following were the total figures for each of the years mentioned:

1900	9,735,524
1901	11,294,930
1902	14,273,846
1903	15,364,735
1904	13,318,068
1905	13,548,011
1906	18,329,939
1907	13,342,538
1908	20,304,281
1909	20,665,517
1910	24,988,519

Tremendous Gains. While these figures show a solid growth of the winter port season there is yet another side to them. They demonstrate that no other port in Canada has made equal gains. Thus the exports from Montreal in 1900 were \$9,071,500, while ten years later the total value was \$17,501,540 or an increase of \$8,429,040. The exports from the port of Quebec in 1900 amounted to \$5,173,843 and in 1910 \$5,150,375, an increase of only \$77,532. Halifax in 1900 exported goods to the value of \$6,758,403 and ten years later, \$11,985,755, an increase in value of \$5,227,352. To recapitulate, the value of the exports from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John during the periods from 1900 to 1910 showed the following increases:

Montreal	\$8,429,040
Quebec	\$77,532
Halifax	5,837,362
St. John	15,254,985

The above figures, which the board of trade has taken from government statistics, show clearly the immense value of the exporters place on the steamer service from St. John. They prove conclusively that the winter port here is the natural outlet for the larger part of the Canadian Atlantic trade. In all the items which go to make up the export trade of Canada there has been a marvellous increase and with another transatlantic railroad being rapidly completed to St. John the time seems very near when St. John will be able to claim with justice the title of the "Liverpool of America."

the home of William A. Findlay, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening when his eldest daughter, Greta Eugene, was united in marriage to Arthur Gordon Plummer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Camp, of the Leinster Baptist church at the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding supper was served. The table was decorated with pink and white flowers, the house decorations consisting of potted plants and flowers in cut glasses. The bride was given in a navy blue broadcloth travelling suit with hat to match. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and lilies of the valley. The groom's present to the bride was a piano. They were the recipients of many costly gifts, including cut glass and silverware. They left on a wedding trip to Boevar and other American cities. On their return they will reside at 149 Brittain street, Riley-Record.

Figures for Ten Years.

During the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the value of cargoes sent through this

Sailings.	Tons.
1902-1903	282,325
1903-1904	328,739
1904-1905	328,139
1905-1906	385,818
1906-1907	482,805
1907-1908	473,804
1908-1909	474,620
1909-1910	501,260

Liverpool of America. The above figures, which the board of trade has taken from government statistics, show clearly the immense value of the exporters place on the steamer service from St. John. They prove conclusively that the winter port here is the natural outlet for the larger part of the Canadian Atlantic trade. In all the items which go to make up the export trade of Canada there has been a marvellous increase and with another transatlantic railroad being rapidly completed to St. John the time seems very near when St. John will be able to claim with justice the title of the "Liverpool of America."

GAGETOWN NOTES

Gagetown, Sept. 28.—The death of Joseph Wood, who was in his 85th year, occurred here on Friday, the 23rd, and his body was taken to St. John for interment.

On Saturday Warren Ebbett died suddenly, after suffering some years from paralysis. Interment was made at Upper Hampstead, Rev. H. Penna officiating.

The body of Miss Lena Brooks was brought from St. John on Saturday and interred in the Methodist cemetery here, the Rev. H. Penna conducting the burial service.

Miss Arthur Babbitt has returned home after a visit to St. John and Sussex.

RICHIBUCTO NOTES

Richibucto, Sept. 28.—Mrs. G. V. McInerney, who has been a guest of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary, returned on Thursday to her home in St. John.

Miss Marguerite O'Leary, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary, left recently on her return to Washington to resume her studies at Trinity College.

Mrs. R. O'Leary and son, Harry O'Leary, left on Monday for Montreal. The former will remain a few weeks, the latter will resume his studies at college.

Miss Florence Pierce, who has been visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Pierce, returned on Monday to Shediac.

Dr. T. J. Bourque, F. Robitoux and L. Daigle have returned from their hunting trip, which resulted in the securing of a small fawn moose.

Miss Pearl Davis, graduate nurse, who has been spending a short vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, returned last week to Providence (R. I.). The accident which happened to Sheriff Johnson's son from the accidental discharge of a gun was not so serious as at first reported. Although a small portion of the bone of one finger was shot away and it was at first thought that it would have to be amputated, on account of his youth and his blood being in a very healthy state, it has been possible to save the finger. Dr. H. C. Mercereau is the attending physician.

Mrs. Shortis and two children, of St. John, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, returned some little time ago to her home in St. John.

Mrs. Hart Hayden, of Digby (N. S.), with her children, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pine. Their other daughter, who too is married and resides at Digby, is also visiting them.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Results.

Genuine must bear Signature



WEDDINGS

Bel-Edwards.

Tuesday, Sept. 27

An interesting nuptial event took place yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the home of the groom's father, W. H. Bell, King street east, when his son, George K. Bell, a well-known druggist of this city, was united in marriage by Rev. F. H. Wentworth to Miss Annie D. Edwards. The young couple were unattended, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of only the close friends and relatives of the principals. A wedding breakfast followed, and the bride and groom soon after left on a honeymoon trip to Boston and vicinity. On their return they will live in St. James street.

Among a splendid assortment of presents received was a handsome piano from the groom's father, and a beautiful cut glass pitcher from the choir of St. John's Stone church, of which Miss Edwards was a popular member.

Fairweather-Seely.

Lower Norton, N. B., Sept. 26.—Church of the Ascension was the scene of a very pretty wedding at 5.30 p. m. today when Miss Ella Seely was married to Leonard Fairweather.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was becomingly attired in white silk and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. She was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Seely. Harold Fairweather, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Miss Maria Jeffries, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl, carrying a bouquet of pink and white sweet peas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. P. Hanington.

After the ceremony a tempting repast was served at the residence of the bride, only immediate relatives being present. The presents were numerous and beautiful. The groom's present to the bride was a piano case organ. The happy couple left on the evening train for Nova Scotia.

Miss Edith Seely will reside in Central Norton. The bride's travelling costume was very pretty, being of blue broadcloth, with hat to match.

Crawford-Johnston.

Wednesday, Sept. 28

Exmouth street Methodist church was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday morning when Miss Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of John Johnston, was united in marriage to F. Rodrick Crawford, son of the late Gabriel Crawford, by Rev. W. Brewer who was the officiating clergyman. The bride was becomingly gowned in a navy blue travelling costume with hat to match. After the ceremony the young couple left for a visit to Boston and other American cities. On their return they will reside at 40 Celebration street. Many costly gifts were received.

Smith-Bannister.

Thursday, Sept. 29

St. John's Baptist church was the scene of a pretty wedding at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Florence Alexandra Bannister was united in marriage to John Bartlett Smith. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Holman.

The bride looked charming in a dainty costume of white cheviot with large picture hat. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses and carnations. She had as her bridesmaid Miss Ethel Bannister, who wore a costume of white lace with beaver hat and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Marian Williams made a pretty flower girl. The groom was supported by Oscar J. Dick.

A very large and beautiful array of wedding gifts greeted the popularity of both bride and groom. Among the number was a handsome china dinner set from Dearborn & Co., where the bride had been employed and a parlor cabinet from Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kincaid. The groom's present to the bride was a gold ring set with pearls. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond and ruby pin, the gift of gold cut links. Luncheon was served at the home of the bride in Brittain street.

Corbett-Nason.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carr, Lancaster Heights, was the scene of a quiet wedding Tuesday afternoon, when Thomas C. Corbett, of Gagetown, and Miss Jennie A. Nason, of Wolford, were married by Rev. Frank E. Bishop, of Fairville. After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Corbett left for Fredericton.

Barjum-Stevens.

Thursday, Sept. 29

Miss Annie Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, of Chipman, and George W. Barjum, of Lynnfield Centre (Mass.), were married by Rev. Dr. McIntyre last evening at the home of Charles S. Stevens, 173 Melville street. The bride was gowned in silk muller, her tulle veil being caught up with a diamond and ruby pin, the gift of the groom. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. They will leave tonight for New Mexico, where the groom is a possessor. He was formerly a civil engineer on the G. T. P. The bride's going-away dress is grey cloth with hat to match.

Wasson-Nightingale.

Thursday, Sept. 29

Last evening at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. McIntyre, 340 Main street, Miss Myrtle Nightingale, of the Range, Queens county, was married to Herbert Wasson, of Chipman. They were unattended and only a few friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in navy blue broadcloth. They will reside in Chipman.

Reid-Treacatan.

Thursday, Sept. 29

A very pretty wedding took place last night at the home of Henry Treacatan, 287 Main street, when his daughter, Bertha, was united in marriage to Edmund Reid, of Tracey (N. B.). The bride was given away by her brother, William Treacatan. Her dress was of cream silk, trimmed with applique and duchess satin. Her going-away dress was of blue broadcloth, with hat to match. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Nobles. After the wedding a dainty supper was served. The presents were numerous and costly, including silverware and china. After a short wedding trip the couple will reside at 287 Main street.

Bentley-Gillmor.

St. Martins, Sept. 28.—The most brilliant social event of years was the marriage today of Miss Kathleen Augusta, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Gillmor, to Wendell Boyden Bentley, son of A. F. Bentley, M. P. P.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Snelling in the parlor of the handsome residence of Dr. Gillmor at 12 o'clock. The bride entered the apartment, which was resplendent with natural flowers. After a short wedding trip the couple will reside at 287 Main street.

ceremony a reception was held and later Mr. and Mrs. Rankine left for Boston. Upon their return they will reside at Greenwood, where Mr. Rankine is engaged in lumbering operations. The bride was the recipient of a beautiful assortment of gifts of silver, cut glass and cash.

Robertson-McArthur.

Thursday, Sept. 29

A very quiet wedding took place at Harcourt on Monday evening, Sept. 26, when Miss Jane McArthur, of Grangeville, was united in marriage with David Robertson, of New Brunswick. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Stavers in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives. The contracting parties were unattended. After the ceremony was over all sat down to a dainty repast. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson will reside at Harcourt.

Johnston-Barker.

Thursday, Sept. 29

The parlors of the Ben Lomond House, Loch Lomond, was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Miss Mildred Blanche, second daughter of the late Stealing H. Barker, will be united in marriage to William A. Johnston of this city. The bride will wear a gown of white silk muller and will carry a handsome bridal bouquet. She will be unattended and will be given away by her brother, David Barker. Rev. Canon Hoyt will perform the ceremony. After a wedding luncheon, the pair will drive to the city and will leave on the C. P. R. express for a trip to Montreal. The bride's traveling costume is of dark blue, with hat to match. On their return they will reside at 153 King street east. The wedding is to be performed in the presence of immediate relatives only, and during the afternoon the house will be closed to visitors. Attractive decorations have been planned for the rooms. The parlors will be decorated with ferns and autumn leaves, and the bridal party will stand under a white wedding bell. In the dining room white and red flowers will be used. Very large number of handsome presents have been received.

Fairweather-Robinson.

Thursday, Sept. 29

St. Paul's church, Robesay, was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon when Percy Rainford Lee Fairweather, of Robesay was united in marriage to Christine Emily Ludlow Robinson, daughter of the late J. Ludlow Robinson, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Daniels, rector of St. Paul's. He was assisted by Rev. W. B. Armstrong, uncle of the bride, and Rev. R. W. Hibbard. The bride was attended by Miss Kathleen Robinson and John Davidson acted as groomsmen.

Moran, cousin of the bride, played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Bentley, sister of the groom, and Mr. Bentley was supported by Robert Gillmor, brother of the bride. Little Miss Arvilla Gillmor was flower girl. The bridesmaid's costume was pale blue embroidered silk, silver trimming.

The invited guests present included only the immediate relatives of the family, with the exception of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bailey.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. James H. Moran, grandmother of the bride; Mrs. H. A. Hutchins, Senator and Mrs. Gillmor, of Montreal; Miss Elizabeth Ruddick and Andrew Ruddick, Hampton; Percy Gillmor, St. George; Mrs. Donald MacKenzie, Miss Marjorie Moran, Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, of New York; Bertha Fales, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace King, of St. John; Mrs. George Barnes, of Hampton.

Some of the costumes worn by the ladies were particularly handsome.

The mother of the bride was attired in black chignon satin, with white lace and gold embroidery; Mrs. J. H. Moran, black moire; Mrs. A. F. Bentley, brown silk, with jewel trimming; Mrs. Horace Hutchins, white lace; Mrs. MacKenzie, gray satin, trimmed with rose point lace; Mrs. Parker, gray chiffon; Mrs. D. Gillmor, dark blue satin, embroidered with gold; Mrs. George Barnes, gun metal satin trimmed with white chiffon and lace; Mrs. M. L. Cochrane, black silk lace trimmings; Mrs. J. L. Moran, black silk; Mrs. Jas. Walsh, gray moire; Mrs. Horace King, white serge trimmed with black; Little Miss Margaret Bentley, pale blue batiste. Miss Cochrane, green silk with plaid trimmings; Miss Helen Moran, white mull; Miss Nancy Currie, yellow silk; Miss Madge Moran, pale blue moire; Miss Elizabeth Ruddick, green satin; Miss Alice Cochrane, pale yellow silk mull; Miss Moran, green silk, white trimmings; Miss Annie Cochrane, pale pink moire; Miss Kathleen Robinson, pale blue moire; Miss Marjorie Moran, over pink silk; Miss Meline and lace, over pink silk.

After the wedding luncheon was served, during which many hearty good wishes were expressed for the bride and bridegroom. About 2 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bentley left by automobile for St. John. They will proceed on their honeymoon, which will include several Canadian and United States cities.

The bride's going away gown was of blue cloth trimmed with Persian satin, worn with a white beaver hat.

The wedding presents were very numerous. All during the evening's proceedings, the young Italian countryman remained to all appearances unconcerned.

The young people start life with the best wishes of hosts of friends all over the province.

On their return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley will occupy the city apartment, which Mr. Bentley has just completed. It is on the property adjoining his father's residence.

Wilcox-Whitman.

Annapolis, N. S., Sept. 28.—(Special)—St. Luke's Anglican church here, today, the scene of a very interesting event, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Constance, daughter of F. C. Whitman, president of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Whitman, to Sidney Wilcox, of Windsor (N. S.).

The church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers, autumn leaves and potted plants. In front of the altar was a floral arch, under which the nuptial altar stood. The wedding service was read for the first time from the book presented to the parish of St. Luke's, from King George, and presented on his behalf by Bishop Ingram, of London, England.

The bride was very prettily gowned in white satin and wore the traditional bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Wilcox, sister of the groom, wore mauve silk; Miss Jean Daniel, of Robesay, wore salmon pink silk, and Miss Edith Whitman, sister of the bride, blue silk.

Mr. Wilcox, brother of the groom, did the honors for the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. How, rural dean, assisted by Rev. W. T. Suckling, of Granville Ferry. The choir, led by Mrs. How, rendered appropriate selections, being heard to particular good advantage in their rendering of "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden."

At the close of the ceremony the orthodox rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony a collation was served and the happy couple left for a wedding tour. After the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox will go to Kenora, Ontario, to reside with the groom's father, who is the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly, showing the popularity and esteem in which she is held in the community. The bride was flying around town in honor of the event.

Pond-Gunter.

Fredericton, Sept. 28.—The marriage of Charles W. Pond, of Winnipeg, and Miss Mary Gunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richards, of the York Hotel, this city, took place at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, King street. Rev. Neil J. McLaughlin, pastor of the Methodist church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond left this evening on a wedding tour which will include Niagara Falls and Upper Canadian cities. They will reside in Winnipeg.

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JURY FAILS TO AGREE AND ARE LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT

Unable to Decide Whether Verdict in Italian Case Should Be Murder or Manslaughter—Out Two Hours and a Half—The Evidence and Addresses to the Jury.

Thursday, Sept. 29

After two hours and a half's deliberation the jury in the case of Andri Rossi, charged with the murder of Diego Siracusa, failed to reach a verdict. At 1.30 o'clock this morning they reported to Judge Landry that they were hopelessly divided on the question of manslaughter or murder. As they appeared much fatigued the judge ordered them locked up for the night, to meet again this morning for further consideration. The case was given to the jury at exactly 11 o'clock. They had only been out an hour and a half when Constable McBriarty informed the court that they were anxious to have Rossi's confession read over to them. On objection being taken by Mr. Logan, however, their request was refused. At 12.30 o'clock they returned to the court room and asked for further instructions from Judge Landry. This was given them, and they retired to return at 1.30 this morning and state that they were hopelessly divided whether the verdict should be one of murder or manslaughter. All during the evening's proceedings, the young Italian countryman remained to all appearances unconcerned.

Three sessions of the case were held in the circuit court before Justice Landry yesterday. Rossi pleaded not guilty at the morning session, and was represented by J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., and G. Earl Logan. Attorney-General Hazen prosecuted. The morning session was adjourned at 1 o'clock. Court resumed at 2.30 p. m., lasting until 6 o'clock, the court then rising until 7.30.

Minnie Jones.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Minnie Jones. She told of having received a letter from the prisoner, which she handed her to the prisoner's mother. She did not send the letter because on a previous occasion Rossi had told her that he intended committing suicide. Witness also told of having received a chain of letters from Siracusa. She said she went with him to purchase the locket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baxter, witness said that previous to the shooting Andri Rossi had been in her house. He told her mother that he had intended to commit suicide. The prisoner, she said, had not been in her mother's house very often. Witness had only gone walking with Siracusa once and that was on the occasion when she went with him to purchase the locket. The prisoner had never been out walking with her. She had not been to the Nickel or a Chinese restaurant with him. Witness also denied having smoked cigarettes with the prisoner. Her husband was working in the yard in Lynn. Before she was married about two years ago she had not been arrested. She never kept company with a man named Randolph or had him arrested on a charge of seduction. Witness had her husband arrested on a charge of non-support and he was discharged by the court.

Deputy Chief Jenkins said that he had laughed at him. Rossi's confession in its entirety was given through Rossi through continued questioning. One part of it Rossi said that he had been mad at Siracusa because he laughed at him.

The case for the prosecution was closed with the testimony of Policemen James H. Gosline and Charles H. Rankin, who had already been given in the past court.

For the Defence.

For the defence one witness was called, Pasquale Terrero, of Lynn (Mass.), a brother-in-law of Minnie Jones. The witness said he knew of her having been arrested in Lynn.

Mr. Hazen objected to this evidence. Mr. Baxter said that the reason for calling Terrero was to discredit the cross witness, Minnie Jones. In his own opinion, he believed she had perjured herself. The evidence was allowed subject to objection.

Terrero said that the Jones woman married one Gregory, but later she married one Randolph. In Lynn, witness said she had a bad reputation.

To the attorney general the witness admitted that he, himself, had been sentenced to one year on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife. Later he served three months on a charge of violation of the liquor law.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baxter the witness gave his reason for trying to shoot his wife that he had found her in the company of another man.

The Address to the Jury.

Mr. Baxter addressed the jury, emphasizing the importance of the case, with which they were dealing. There was something in the case which did not seem quite clear. The penalty for the crime charged was beyond human recall and any mistake was serious. He feared that the eloquence of his learned opponent would swing the scales of justice as they should not. It was his duty to advise the jury that what was a most unfortunate one. He had made what was called a "confession," but what was he to do in a small room with two police officers boring him with questions and a jury who had an innocent man in the dock did shoot his fellow man, but there was nothing to show premeditation. The elements of the tragedy did not spell "murder," and as he had to face the jury, he did not think the jurors could return any verdict but manslaughter. If this unfortunate, helpless man has been guilty of murder, there is enough punishment awaiting him in eternity, and the same is true if he is guilty of manslaughter. They must decide on manslaughter, but must think also of mercy and leniency.

Attorney General Hazen followed and said he could not see why his learned friend had reduced the crime to manslaughter. God forbid, he said, that he should advise a jury to acquit an innocent man should be wronged. The duty of a crown officer was to protect as well as to prosecute, but the ends of justice must always be met. While it is true that the prisoner is a foreigner, still he must count himself a British subject while in this country, for the manner of treating a subject of Britain would be the same as that used in the case of Rossi. Mr. Hazen contended that a premeditated murder had been committed in the death of Siracusa. The prisoner had asked the dead man's hospitality, had been his bed-fellow and then, in return, had crept to that bedroom, and shot his comrade without any sudden provocation.

His honor briefly charged the jury. They would not have to consider whether he had committed the crime as it was admitted that Rossi had done so. His honor then explained the difference between murder and manslaughter. The jury had simply to judge with the evidence. If there was any reasonable doubt if a prisoner should benefit by it.

It was now 11 o'clock and the jury retired, returning more than two hours later to announce that they were hopelessly divided on the question of murder or manslaughter. The judge ordered them locked up for the night.

At the morning session three witnesses were examined, Julia Jones, Corvidus Sullivan and John Wolff. Their evidence was to show that Rossi had been angry at his friend for keeping company with Minnie Jones, and Sullivan told of seeing him with a revolver. The Jones girl said that Rossi had told her that she had never do so again.

The juror sworn was as follows: Wm. J. Noble, Gilbert C. Jordan, Waldemar Pederson, Needham B. Springer, Walter H. Irving, George W. Robinson, Alexander Corbett, Charles Robinson, Thomas J. Dean, David B. Poirson, Theodore Dillon, and William C. Magee.

Friday, Sept. 30

Andrew Rossi, alias Andri Rossi, will again have to face trial for the murder of the countryman, Diego Siracusa, as the jury who sat on his case, after one day's deliberation lasting from 11 o'clock yesterday evening until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, failed to agree on a verdict. The vote stood nine to three, the majority being in favor of a decree of manslaughter. The remaining three standing out by the majority.

His Honor Judge Landry discharged the jury, thanking them for their patient attention to the case. He said that it is understood that the decision of the jury would be quite lively and that while the number in favor of a verdict of manslaughter finally stood at three, it was even more so earlier in the proceedings, when the vote stood 8 to 4, and also 7 to 3, the majority approving of the edict of murder.

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