POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ANOTHER TIE AT SUSSEX SHOOT

Seth Jones and S. W. Smith Both Score 61 in Ladies' Cup Match

KINGS MARKSMEN WON

Captured the County Prize--Great Work of Major Kinnear—Meet to Conclude Today When the Pugsley Match Will Be Shot—Col. White, D. O. C., Offers Silver Cup to Active Militia.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 16—In the Ladies' Cup Match, shot this afternoon, Seth Jones, of this town, and S. W. Smith, of Mount Pleasant, Carleton county, tied the score being 61. There will be a shoot-off tomorrow, also a shoot-off between Captain Arnold and T. T. Price in connection with the Provincial Match. The scoring in the Ladies' Cup Match follows:

Seth Jones, Sussex R. C.	61
S. W. Smith, M. P. R. C.	61
Bomb. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A.	60
B. Stewart, M. R. A.	60
Capt. R. H. Arnold, Sussex	59
F. A. Dustan, St. Stephen R. C.	59
Sergt. Chandler, 74th Regt.	58
Lt. Langstroth, 62nd Fusiliers	58
J. C. Sampson, St. A. R. C.	58
Captain S. B. Anderson, 74th	58
Corp. T. Russell, 62nd	57
H. H. Bartlett, St. Andrew's R. C.	57
Col. Sergt. E. S. Wetmore, 62nd Fus.	57
H. H. Hagerman, F. C. R. A.	57
Sergt. Maj. Lamb, 62nd Fusiliers	57
Pte. Daigle, 74th Regt.	56
Major O. S. Wetmore, 74th	56
Sergt. Campbell, 74th	55
W. Balmain, Woodstock R. C.	55
Capt. H. Perley, 62nd Fusiliers	55
A. R. Jardine, M. R. A.	55
Capt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd	55
S. J. Burlock, M. P. R. A.	55
A. B. Maggs, Sussex	55
J. W. McFarlane, F. C. R. A.	55
Capt. E. A. Smith, R. L.	54
Maj. G. S. Kinnear	54
R. T. Mack, F. C. R. A.	54
A. S. McFarlane, F. C. R. A.	54
Maj. McRobbie, 8th Hussars	54
Sergt. W. W. Dole, 74th Regt	53
N. J. Morrison, St. John R. A.	53
Capt. J. Manning, R. O.	53

The shooting will conclude tomorrow, and in the afternoon there will be the presentation of prizes. Tomorrow night a camp fire will be held. Many guests will be at both events.

A silver cup has been presented by Col. White, D. O. C. The competition to be open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia. The cup is in connection with the Ladies' Cup Match.

The Pugsley Cup Match will be shot tomorrow afternoon.

Kings Won County Match.

With a grand total of 673, Kings county won the county match shoot this morning. A feature of the competition was Maj. J. M. Kinnear's shooting. He scored 34 out of a possible 35. The following is the match in detail:

Westmorland County.

Jardine, 26, 31, 21—78.
Stewart, 29, 27, 23—79.
Carter, 29, 27, 29—85.
Weir, 28, 27, 23—78.
Chandler—30, 27, 30—87.
Anderson—29, 32, 30—91.
Haggerty—25, 25, 28—78.
Daigle—29, 22, 25—76.
Grand total,—653.

St. John County.

McIntosh—25, 26, 23—74.
Langstroth—26, 27, 26—79.
Perley—31, 30, 22—83.
Gladwin—33, 33, 31—77.
Hart—29, 26, 21—76.
Sullivan—26, 23, 25—74.
Smith—31, 31, 22—84.
McKay—33, 32, 25—90.
Grand total 637.

Kings County.

Maggs 27, 26, 23—76
Jones 32, 25, 23—80.
Freeze, 25, 32, 24—81.
Maggs, 24, 31, 26—81.
Arnold, 28, 26, 30—84.
Kinnear, 30, 33, 31—94.
Kinnear, 34, 24, 34—92.
Wetmore, 26, 22, 27—85.
Grand total, 673.

York County.

Massie, 31, 30, 23—84.
McLean, 28, 24, 25—77.
Loggie, 27, 26, 21—74.
Douglas, 22, 29, 21—72.
Mack, 23, 21, 18—62.
Hagerman, 31, 23, 14—68.
McFarlane, 35, 22, 39—87.
McFarlane, 30, 33, 24—87.
Total 610.

PROMINENT WINNIPEG MAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING GIRLS

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 16—Several women have been assaulted recently in Winnipeg. Last night two young girls on bicycles were approached by a man, who terrified them by his language and manner. They screamed, and the man fled, pursued by an officer, who fired several shots over his head. He stopped and was taken to jail, where he gave his name as Stokes.

Later it developed that he is the manager of the retail department of one of the largest stores in the city. His wife was found at home awaiting her husband's return, and fainted when the truth was revealed.

FOREST FIRES CAUSE ALARM

Many Raging Along I. C. R. Between Bathurst and Harcourt

HAD A CLOSE CALL

Patrick LeBlanc Had Toes Crushed as He Stepped from Boston Express Thursday—Second Offence Charged Against Scott Act Violator—Four Cases Now of Husband and Wife Separating.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 16—Patrick LeBlanc, formerly of Moncton, who was on his return from Bangor (Me.), had a narrow escape from being run over and killed by the Boston express at the depot here this afternoon. LeBlanc had been drinking, and when the train stopped he alighted with two companions. He was en route to Memramcook, but his companions wanted him to stop over for a later train, but LeBlanc decided to continue his journey on the Boston train.

As it started, he swung himself on the steps, having an overcoat and grip in his hand. He lost his balance and his feet slipped from the steps and his toes got under the trucks of the car. As his boot and toes were crushed, LeBlanc's hold on the car rail broke and he fell, his head coming within an ace of going under the wheels. The oil box struck him on the hip, knocking him clear, otherwise he would have been crushed to death.

Forest Fires Raging.

Trainmen report fierce forest fires burning along the I. C. R. between Harcourt and Bathurst, but so far the fire has done no damage except to timber lands. Heavy palls of smoke hang over the country for miles, and the spectacle is a desolate one, much timber being destroyed. The forest fires in the vicinity of Moncton, which were extinguished by the recent rain, are springing up again, and a bush fire is burning just west of the city, and the burnt leaves are falling on portions of the streets tonight thickly. The city, however, is not seriously threatened. Along McLaughlin road, where a large crowd of men were engaged for several days last week fighting the fire to save the crops and timber lands, the fire started up again today, and the men are out carrying water, preventing its spread.

The fourth case of a husband and wife separating in this city recently came to light today. In three cases the wife left the husband with an infant child and skipped out of town. In the fourth case the man deserted his wife, and in leaving he took $140 of her own hard-earned money. In one case, at least, it is reported the faithless wife cleared out with another man.

The Windsor hotel, which was fined in two Scott act cases before Justice McQueen at Shediac Saturday last, has been served with papers issued out of the same court, charging a second offence of the act. This is the first second offence case brought up in Moncton for some years.

MR. FIELDING DENIES BRIBERY CHARGES AT HIS OWN ELECTION

Took the Stand at Trial Yesterday--Prosecution Endeavors to Show Agency of Man Who Spent Large Sum.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16—Hon. W. S Fielding's election trial was continued today. John F. Seldon, in the forenoon, testified that he received $500 or $600 from E. M. Farrell, a supporter of Mr. Fielding, and sent it to different parts of the county.

The only important evidence given this afternoon was Hon. Mr. Fielding's. He was examined as to payments made for the election of 1900, and admitted that some considerable time after that election E. M. Farrell told him that there were a number of outstanding election bills, and asked him to pay them. He at first refused to pay, but afterwards, in order to avoid dissatisfaction amongst his friends, reluctantly paid the amount to Mr. Farrell. He, at the same time, intimated to Mr. Farrell that if he was again a candidate he would not pay any more such bills. This evidence was drawn from Mr. Fielding in an endeavor to show the agency of Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Ritchie wanted to know the amount paid Mr. Farrell, but the court ruled against the question.

Mr. Fielding stated that at the last election he had paid no bills except the one filed, had authorized none, and had no knowledge of any. He had, in a general way, at the last election asked his friends to conform to the law, but could not specify any special occasion when he did so.

The personal charges against him are withdrawn.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied by the attorney-general with his argument. His contention was that no proof of agency for alleged corruption had been shown.

Mr. Ritchie will close in the morning, when the court will adjourn.

Premier Tweedie Visiting Charlotte County.

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 16—(Special)—Premier Tweedie and daughter arrived here today on their way to St. Andrews and the islands. No political significance is attached to his visit to Charlotte county.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX CLINCH OVER THE G. T. P.

With the Aid of Moncton Resolution Carries for Direct Route Across the Province

Maritime Board Favors Government Aiding Technical Schools---Lower Railway Rates and Better Service for Prince Edward Island---Delegates Guests of Amherst in the Afternoon---W. S. Fisher Elected President, and Next Meeting in This City.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 16—The Maritime Board of Trade this morning adopted a resolution urging legislation for the better protection of sheep from dogs. The value of the sheep raising industry to the provinces and the great possibility for its development were emphasized by the speakers, and in the resolution the question of having a committee of the board to follow up resolutions passed and to have them pressed upon the government was discussed by Rev. Father Burke, A. M. Bell and G. M. DeWolfe, but no action was taken.

President Read pointed out that nearly every resolution passed by the board last year was brought up and discussed or dealt with in parliament.

The question of transportation was next introduced, and the house rapidly filled, anticipating a keen debate on what the president said was the great question of the day in Canada.

H. F. McDougall read an able paper on the question, reviewing the enormous expenditure already made by Canada to provide transportation and setting forth that still greater expenditure was needed. The problem was most serious, and called for the most serious consideration. He dealt fully with the growing grain traffic and the need of quick transportation to the seaboard. Reference was made to the extension of the canal system and the construction of new railways. The cost of transportation from the lakes to the seaboard must be cheapened, and facilities increased of both railways and terminals at seaports, and better provision made for cheap and quick transportation of Nova Scotia coal into Ontario cities.

Improved Transportation Facilities.

Mr. Challoner, of Sydney, moved the following resolution: Resolved, that an important system of transportation affecting shipments of wheat from western Canada over the great lakes and from the lakes at a point on the Georgian Bay to Montreal for shipment by the St. Lawrence route during open navigation, and by rail to St. John, Halifax and Sydney after the close of the St. Lawrence navigation, and for carrying of coal west, such as is outlined and advocated in a paper read before the board by H. F. McDougall, representing the Sydney Board of Trade, hereby receive the approval of this board.

Senator Ross seconded and supported the resolution, which was adopted without dissent. On motion of A. M. Bell it was decided to print Mr. McDougall's paper and that of Mr. Whitman's last evening on the transportation of fish, in the annual report of the board.

C. H. Whitman, seconded by Rev. Father Burke, proposed a resolution relative to fish transportation and bounties. It was set forth that the dominion and local governments should provide that future contracts for railway extension insist upon the main sources of fish supply being included in such extension when possible, and that in regard to bounties, the lobster period should count in determining time and quantity requisite for same.

Hon. Mr. Hughes, Charlottetown, moved that the resolution of the board in 1904, relative to freight rates to the island, be reaffirmed. That the Intercolonial railway freight rates to and from the island should be adjusted on a basis of a continuous haul, and that the federal government be now urged to carry the same into effect and place the island shippers on the same footing as those from Cape Breton and Vancouver Islands. This was adopted.

Mr. Hughes also moved a resolution asking the government to place on the winter route a more powerful boat that the Minto or Stanley for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for winter navigation. Adopted.

Mr. Birch, Alberton, moved that one of the steamers on the winter route be placed on the Summerside-Cape Tormentine route to give the western people the advantages of direct communication as often as possible.

Mr. Stewart, of Summerside, read a paper supporting the resolution, which was adopted.

It was also resolved that the former expression of the board on the island tunnel question be reaffirmed; also that the minister of railways be requested to reduce the scale of rates on the I. C. R. and P. E. Island railway to the scale in effect in 1905.

A. M. Bell moved the following resolution:—

Whereas the report of the Royal Transportation Commission recommends:

1st.—That the grades and curves on the I. C. R. between Moncton and the Atlantic ports be as far as possible reduced in order to secure faster and cheaper transportation.

2nd.—That the G. T. P. between Quebec and Moncton be built by the most direct route.

3rd.—That equitable running rights be secured by the I. C. R. over the Grand Trunk between Montreal and the Great Lakes and also that similar rights be given to the G. T. P. over the I. C. R. to the Atlantic ports of the Maritime Provinces and to Moncton.

4th.—That it is in the interest of Canada and the Empire that a high-class fast mail, passenger and express service be established to run tri-weekly between Halifax and Liverpool.

5th.—Be it resolved that the foregoing recommendations being in line with the declared policy of providing Canadian routes for the carriage of Canadian products are cordially endorsed by the board and the federal government are hereby urged to carry them out in the interests not only of the maritime provinces but of the whole country.

Mr. Bell praised the report of the transportation commission, and said eighty per cent. of the mails for Canada come via American ports. This is a serious question. As a mail route, the St. Lawrence is not as good as the maritime provinces ports. Montreal and St. John are better for freight business than Halifax and Sydney, but the latter are better for mail and passenger service.

In urging the most direct railway route for the Grand Trunk Pacific, he meant the route with the best possible grades, not necessarily an air line, but one serving general rather than local purposes of development.

He contended for Halifax as the terminus for the fast mail service.

C. E. Bentley, of Truro, seconded the resolution.

Wants St. John Recognized.

W. F. Hatheway said he was very sorry the resolution embodied only the fast Atlantic line between Liverpool and Halifax. He had hoped for a broader resolution. For ten years St. John and Halifax had been on equal terms as to mails. As to the transportation commission, some of its members were inadequate for their duties. Two of the three members were from Winnipeg. Their report showed they did not understand the maritime provinces, but

(Continued on page 4, fifth column.)

INDIAN CHIEFS START FOR CANADA HAPPY

Simon Pierre (interpreter) Chief Joe Capelaus Chief Charley Tsilpaymilt Chief Basil

London, Eng., Aug. 16—Lord Strathcona, in saying good-bye to the visiting Indian chiefs today, presented each with a small silver box containing a sovereign. On the lid of each box was a portrait of the late Queen Victoria.

The three Indians referred to in the London despatch are Chief Joe Capilano, head of the Squamish tribe; Chief Basil, of the Bonaparte tribe, and Chief Charlie Tsilpaymilt. All three come from the province of British Columbia. In an interview in a London paper Chief Joe Capilano, who is the leader of the party, gave through an interpreter an account of the mission of the Indians. He said:

"Where, in days not long gone by the Indians hunted the elk, moose, caribou, deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, panther, grizzly and black bear, lynx and wolf; where water fowl, grouse and feathered game abound there is now none. Instead, you find there are townships and cities. The game has been ruthlessly slaughtered. The close season should be made more restrictive for the whites and more open for us. With them it is a recreation; with us it is our living.

"Our representations to the big chiefs of the white race at Ottawa have not seemed to have any effect. Hence our visit to see the King Chief. Yesterday we saw Lord High Commissioner Strathcona, a mighty chief and hunter himself. We are sure of his sympathy and hope he will arrange for us to see the king. We would like to leave in about a week, but if we have to wait a month or six weeks we shall do so to attain our object."

NEXT MEETING AT FORT WILLIAM

Union of Municipalities Finishes Business -- Drastic Resolutions About Telephone Companies.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16—The Union of Canadian Municipalities finished its business this afternoon. They decided to meet next year in Fort William and Port Arthur. It was a close race between the Lake Superior towns and Toronto, Fort William and Port Arthur gaining by only four or five votes. The meeting will probably take place in July.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Alderman L. A. Lapointe, of Montreal, seconded by Mayor Coatsworth:

"In the opinion of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, where a telephone company already charges its maximum authorized rate to the subscribers, being under the obligation of supplying the best and most modern instalment, it is unjust and illegal for the company to make an additional charge, under the pretense of supplying an improved instrument, called a long distance telephone."

A resolution was adopted on motion of ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, endorsing the request of the provincial legislature of Manitoba to the parliament of Canada, for authority to expropriate or purchase all the telephone lines in the province, and affirming the principle that similar authority should be given to the other provinces of the dominion.

On motion of Mayor Coatsworth, seconded by Mayor Fleming, of Brandon, it was unanimously decided to memorialize parliament to amend the legislation of last session so as to require the freest interchange of business between telephone companies, whether long distance or not. It was held that the recent legislation requiring the long distance lines to give connection to local and rival concerns did not meet the public requirements, and that in the interchange of business telephone companies should be placed in precisely the same category as railway companies.

Mayor Sharpe, of Winnipeg, was elected president, and Mayor Coatsworth was elected vice-president of the union.

A feature of the session was the presentation by the union to Mayor McIlreith of a handsome grandfather's clock and a bronze satute of Eros.

RUSSIAN DEPUTY ARRESTED FOR INCITING MURDER

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16—Despatches from Penza report the arrest of another member of the late parliament, M. Vragoff, under circumstances quite as compromising as those in the Onipko case, Vragoff being charged with complicity in the murder of Lieutenant Petroff, of the Rural police, and the wounding of a sergeant of the same force. After the return of Vragoff from St. Petersburg, agrarian disorders broke out at the village of Kamenko, in which Petroff, who attempted to quell the disturbances, was killed.

Upon the arrivel of the governor and military, Deputy Vragoff and the other ring-leaders were arrested and sent to Penza, and the village priest was removed and confined in the monastery.

Agrarian disorders in another district of the province of Penza led to an encounter between the populace and Cossacks, in which one peasant was killed and several were wounded.

CONEY ISLAND TROLLEY WARFARE SUBSIDES

New York, Aug. 16—Acting Mayor McGowan today issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to refrain from further disturbance along the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company leading to Coney Island, assuring the people that their rights are to be fully protected under the rebate receipt plan, which has been adopted for those who pay the double fare now in dispute.

For the third time since the two fare dispute began, William Newbury, district superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was arrested tonight, charged with assaulting a passenger last Monday. Earlier in the day, Newberry, together with John Calderwood, vice-president, and Dow S. Smith, general traffic manager of the company, had been held in $1,000 bail on a charge of inciting to riot.

Two other inspectors were also arrested tonight on warrants charging assault.

All was quiet in Brooklyn today.

NO EXCURSION RATES TO BRYAN RECEPTION

New York, Aug. 16—At a meeting this afternoon of the executive committee of the W. J. Bryan reception committee, Alexander Troupe, of New Haven, reported that he had been informed that the railroads in New England are not granting the reduced rates which railroads in general have allowed to New York on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's return to America.

A resolution was passed, instructing the railroad committee to confer with the officials of the Trunk Line Association regarding the matter. It is expected that 12,000 people will hear Mr. Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden, aside from those who will hear him in Madison Square Park later in the evening.

Five Russian Mutineers Shot.

Doshlagar, Russia, Aug. 16—A field court-martial today condemned a sergeant and four soldiers to death as the ringleaders of the recent mutiny and murder of officers. The sentence was at once executed.

PLEADED IN VAIN TO SAVE NEGRO

South Carolina Mob Applauded Governor's Speech, Then Lynching Proceeded

HUNDREDS OF SHOTS

Great Crowd Emptied Their Revolvers Into Helpless Fiend Within the Shadow of the Home of His Victim -- The Crime Was Exceptionally Outrageous.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 16—Within the shadow of the home of his victim, Miss Jennie Brooks, after having been identified by her, and after Governor D. C. Heyward, who today went to the scene of the trouble, had addressed the mob in vain, "Bob" Davis, the negro who, on Monday, murderously attacked Miss Brooks with intent to commit an assault, and who afterwards outraged a negro girl fourteen years old, was lynched at Greenwood about 7.30 o'clock this evening.

Governor Heyward reached the scene shortly after the negro had been captured. A platform was erected in a fence corner on the premises of the victim's father, from which platform Governor Heyward addressed the mob in an effort to prevent the lynching. The governor begged the mob not to lynch Davis, but in vain.

At the conclusion of his speech the governor was vociferously cheered. The mob then removed the prisoner from the view of the governor and within a short distance of the home of his victim the negro was riddled with bullets.

It is impossible to estimate the crowd, as citizens from several counties had gathered at the scene and for two days had been in pursuit of the negro, but it is certain that hundreds of bullets were sent through his body. The militia in that section of the state is now encamped at Chickamauga and there were no nearby troops to be called upon. The governor's guards and the Richland volunteers of this city have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in the event that their services would be needed.

The assault by Davis on Miss Brooks was made last Tuesday in her father's store, where she was temporarily in charge. After making some purchases, the negro grasped a meat knife, shouting: "You are what I want," and sprang toward the girl. Miss Brooks attempted to defend herself with an iron bar, but the negro slashed her across the throat. Afterward he went three miles to another farm and outraged a fourteen-year-old negress. A posse of 1,000 men started in pursuit of the negro soon after the outrage at the Brooks store, and finally captured him this afternoon near Ninety Six, a town nine miles from Greenwood.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TRANSFERS TROLLEY LINES WORTH MILLIONS

Boston, Aug. 16—Details of the transfer by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company of street car systems valued at many millions of dollars, leaked out in this city today, and although official confirmation was lacking in railroad circles, it was learned that the railroad company had taken steps to divest itself of practically all of its street car property in southern New England. The transfer, which follows closely on the announced intention of the Massachusetts authorities to retain in this state control of Massachusetts street railway corporations, has been made to an association known as the New England Security Investment Company.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOW WILLING TO ARBITRATE BOUNDARY DISPUTE?

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Aug. 16—The report telegraphed from Newfoundland that the government of that colony are negotiating for a modus vivendi pending an adjustment of the boundary dispuite, is accepted here as correct.

The Canadian authorities want to settle the boundary difficulty by arbitration, and a short time ago a proposition to that effect was forwarded to the colonial office for submission to Newfoundland. Up to the present time, however, the latter's attitude has been, in effect: "We have nothing to arbitrate, our rights are clear and distinct." Whether the island colony is now prepared to modify its position remains to be seen.

PEACHERINA GOT FOURTH MONEY IN MONTREAL RACE

Montreal, Aug. 16—(Special)—In the 2.17 pace at Delorimer Park today, Peacherina, owned by S. A. Rockford, of St. John (N. B.), got fourth money. The mare finished fourth in the first heat, third in the three succeeding heats. The race was won by Fabula, of Binghampton (N. Y.), best time 2.18¼.

In the 2.29 pace, Kingsborough, owned by Captain Martin, of Digby (N. S.), won in straight heats; best time 2.20¼.

Will Not Confer on "Open Shop"

New York, Aug. 16—The National Association of Employing Lithographers declined today to grant a conference to the national officers of the Lithographers, Artists, Engravers & Designers' League of America on the subject of the "open shop," which has been declared by the association since the strike of the lithographers was inaugurated.

NO ONE BLAMED IN POISON CASE

Coroner's Jury Verdict Over Albert W. Edgecombe and Lemuel A. Tibbits

WILL OPEN A BRANCH

Bank of New Brunswick Ready for Business at Fredericton Sept. 1, With Charles H. Lee as Manager—J. W. Spurden to Replace Mr. Richey as Manager of Bank of Montreal.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, Aug. 16—The inquest into the death of Albert W. Edgecombe, and Lemuel A. W. Tibbits, who died from poisoning last night, was held here this evening by Coroner Weaver. The witnesses examined were Dr. Crocket, B. E. Crowe, C. Fred Chestnut and Dr. Atherton. The evidence adduced corresponded with the story of the sad affair published in this morning's Telegraph.

Mr. Crowe swore that Tibbits and Edgecombe were together in the back shop when they swallowed the fatal dose, and he (Crowe) was at his bench in the front window. He heard Tibbits coughing and immediately went out to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Mr. Edgecombe pointed to a large earthen crock beneath the sink and wanted to know what it contained. He added that Tibbits had mistaken it for ice water. Witness' reply was: "You have taken poison and deadly poison at that." Immediately the party went to Chestnut's drug store and what happened there is well known.

Dr. Crocket, who was one of the attending physicians, expressed the opinion that death was caused by cyanide of potassium, which he described as one of the most fatal of poisons.

The verdict of the jury was that death had been caused by drinking cyanide of potassium in mistake for ice water, and they attached no blame to anybody.

The funerals of the victims of the tragedy will be held on Friday afternoon—that of Mr. Tibbits at 2 o'clock and Mr. Edgecombe's at 4 o'clock. Members of the Bicycle and Boating Club will attend both funerals and members of the Fredericton Curling Club will attend that of Mr. Edgecombe.

Miss Edith Edgecombe, who has been on a visit to Saulmerville (N.S.), returned home this evening in response to a telegram announcing her father's death.

The firemen were called out this evening to extinguish a fence fire at Scully's grove.

Bank Changes.

The Bank of New Brunswick have secured quarters in the Pitts Building in York street, lately vacated by the Bank of Nova Scotia, and it is understood they will open their agency here about the first of September. Charles H. Lee, of St. John, who is to manage it, is here today completing arrangements.

It is pretty well understood that J. W. Spurden, of the People's Bank, at present in England, will have charge of the Bank of Montreal's business here after the transfer is completed, and that M. S. L. Richey, the present manager, will be removed from the city. The Bank of Montreal will likely use the premises now occupied by the People's Bank.

CONSERVATIVES MUST CHANGE TACTICS TO GET INTO POWER

Such is the Opinion Expressed by Premier Haultain in Regard to His Party—Says the West Will Bring About a Change.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Winnipeg, Aug. 16—"It would be an act of political wisdom," says Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, "for the proposed dominion Conservative convention to be held in Winnipeg.

"The west is now an important factor, not only in the industrial, agricultural and commercial life of the dominion but eminently so in the political life. The great questions of Canada, at least many of them, are of the west. It is questionable if the west is not more in touch with the east than the east is with the west. Our representation, on a basis of population even, is most unfair. The two new provinces, Saskatchewan and Albert, should on a basis of population, have at least 20 representatives in the house of commons at the present time, which reduces the force of argument of our comparative insignificance as political factors."

"I may say," said Mr. Haultain, with emphasis, "and I hope I am not presumptuous in saying it, that material changes will have to take place in the policy and tactics of the Conservative party, if success would be obtained and better government brought about in the dominion.

"I believe that from the country west of Lake Superior will come much of the motive force which will bring about that change of government."

Raisuli Wins Stiff Fight.

London, Aug. 16—A despatch to a news agency from Tangier, Morocco, says that serious fighting occurred today between Raisuli's men and the Anghiette tribesmen at Outenoko, near Tangier. The latter were routed and fled, losing several men killed and wounded. Raisuli's force also sustained several casualties.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

MONCTON.

Moncton, N. B., August 14—Moncton is advertising for a new chief of police. Chief Tingley is no longer head of the force, having gone with the I. C. R. on Monday. The city council last night discussed the question of a successor to Mr. Tingley, and decided to advertise in outside papers for a man. Chief Tingley was paid nine hundred per year by the city.

The city council last night granted permission to the Central Telephone Company to enter the city, and construct lines through the streets. A meeting of the Central directors was held yesterday afternoon. It was stated that the company are pushing construction work with all possible speed, to get into Moncton much sooner than originally intended.

The minister of railways and official staff left last night for Quebec, on an inspection tour over the northern division.

Scott Act Officer McLean has thrown up his job. Leigh Dalton, formerly of the force, has been appointed policeman.

The city council last night unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the enforcement of the Scott Act to the letter.

MONCTON, Aug. 15—(Special)—A woman has left the city deserting her husband and her six-months-old baby boy. She is the wife of Anthony Gallant employed on the construction of the new bridge over Hall's Creek. Gallant is a hard-working, industrious young man and out of his limited wages has kept his wife in comfortable circumstances. Not later than two weeks ago he spent considerable money buying her clothes. He cannot account for her strange action. On Monday evening Mrs. Gallant asked her husband for ten dollars, saying she wished to go to McDougall's Settlement, Gallant thought this strange as it would require but a small amount of money for such a journey. Yesterday, as usual, Mrs. Gallant prepared breakfast and dinner, but at six o'clock when Gallant came home his wife was missing. The infant was left in charge of a girl who said Mrs. Gallant had gone out to spend the afternoon. Mrs. Gallant, in company with another woman, it appeared later, had taken the C. P. R. for St. John, and it is supposed they intend going to Boston. The runaway wife was formerly Lena Petitpas and belonged to Shediac. The couple resided on Pearl Street.

Father Mondou, of St. Joseph's University received a telegram yesterday conveying the sad intelligence of the death by accidental shooting of Louis Philippe Champagne, a popular and well-known student at St. Joseph's. The only particulars in the telegram are to the effect that the young man was accidentally shot on Monday. Champagne lived at Rigeaud, Quebec, and had completed his third year in classics at St. Joseph's. He was a good student and had a promising future. The distressing accident which caused his death will bring deep sorrow to the students of St. Joseph's with whom he was a great favorite. He was pitcher for the St. Joseph's College baseball team last year and was a good all-round athlete.

George McKnight, an employe of the I. C. R. blacksmith shop had his hand severely crushed yesterday afternoon while working at a steam hammer.

A number of firemen and others were called out last night to fight a bush fire raging just west of High St. The exhibition property was threatened for a time.

News of the death of Father Derevers at Somerville, Mass., was received at St. Joseph's College yesterday. The deceased was a former St. Joseph's student.

MONCTON, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the John A. Humphrey Co., Ltd., held in the office of the company here yesterday, the action of the directors in disposing of the clothing factory in Moncton to the Campbell Co., was ratified. In future the Humphrey Co. will confine its attention to the manufacture of cloths.

John Creamer, father of the lost Creamer children at Bayfield, recently left for Boston with the intention of moving his family there in the near future. Creamer has given up all hope of ever ascertaining the fate of his young children.

Roscoe Steeves, who held the position of organist of the Moncton First Baptist church, and who went west on a trip a couple of months ago, has resigned his position here and will remain in the west. The Moncton church is now casting about for a new organist.

Harrison Smith, son of Bowen Smith, formerly of Notre Dame, Kent Co., who has been spending a couple of months at his former home, left yesterday for Dawson City, where he has been living for some years past. Mr. Smith has done well in the Canadian gold fields. He has several claims, which he expects will yield him rich returns in a short time.

Rev. H. D. Cormier, who has been curate at St. Bernard's church in this city for the past few years, has been transferred to Upper Aboushagan to take charge of the parish recently made vacant by the death of Rev. F. X. Cormier. Fr. Cormier is one of the most popular young priests in this section and is deservedly held in very high esteem by St. Bernard's congregation.

A young man named Joseph Cameron, an employe of the I. C. R., who was arrested a few days ago for drawing a knife and making trouble in an I. C. R. car, has been pronounced of unsound mind and was today taken to the provincial lunatic asylum at St. John. The young man, it is said, is a victim of dime novel reading. He spent much time in reading literature of the dime novel class and as a result carried a bowie knife, which he flourished and attempted to use on I. C. R. Officer Perry when he arrested him a few days ago.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, Aug. 14.—A special meeting of the town council was held last night to consider the adoption of a new light unit and turbo-generator for the electric light plant. There was a full board, except Ald. McDonald.

The offer of a 150 k. w. turbo-generator condenser from the D'Olier Co., of New York, was read by Mayor Nicol. They would furnish and instal a 250 h. p. generator as above for $7,575 (including freight and truckage); one jet condenser of 8x18x12 inches, with direct action vacuum pump for $960, or a condenser of the surface variety with larger capacity for $1,730, including erection of piping; the town, however to find the latter. They offered to run the generator for six months if the town would pay one of their men 7 per day wages during that time.

The mayor thought a six months' trial a fair offer and, in fact, the best offer he had received.

The advice of the superintendent was asked in regard to the water supply with respect to the different condensers.

Ald. Heckbert gave the opinion of a Campbellton engineer to the effect that a high speed engine was the best kind to instal.

Ald. MacLauchlan had inquired of engineers familiar with the turbine and was strongly impressed with the latter.

The superintendent recommended the larger condenser as best suited to existing conditions.

Ald. MacLachlan moved that the D'Olier proposition be accepted. This was carried unanimously.

The clearing out of the Morrison brook was spoken of by the mayor. He thought, for a small cost, a mile or more could be cleared out.

Strictly private and confidential is all correspondence in reference to our most marvellous treatment for cancer and tumors. Our remedy is pleasant to use, and even the members of your own family need not know you are using it. Many severe cases of CANCER have been permanently cured. Let us send you the names of some of these persons, so that you can investigate this truly wonderful treatment.

Ald. MacLachlan's motion to buy a new boiler for the electric light station and to procure other necessary articles incident to installing the new unit, was carried. Tenders will be asked for a switchboard.

The light, water and sewerage committee was authorized to purchase any small pieces of machinery, providing the cost be not more than $50.

Ald. Morris notified the council of the dangerous condition of a barn in Duke street. A fire trap referred to at a previous meeting was also brought up.

Supt. McKay was appointed road commissioner.

The council is thinking of buying a new watering cart and public works committee will get figures for presentation at a future meeting. Adjourned.

Chatham, Aug. 14—The county court is in session today at Newcastle, Judge McLatchy presiding.

The obscene literature case, which, owing to a mistake in not summoning a jury at the last session, had to be laid over till now, will be taken up. Solicitor-General Jones will prosecute the case; R. T. D. Aitken for the defence.

A theft case is before Police Magistrate Connors in the police court. The complainant is one Matoff, who charges Charles Rich with stealing valuable papers in connection with a transfer of property. The case has been adjourned several times, and in standing adjourned for a witness—Mrs. Rich, wife of the accused, who is ill at the Hotel Dieu.

A fire alarm was rung in Monday for a slight fire in a small building in the west end. The fire was extinguished before the firemen arrived. On returning one of the hose carts broke down. The council had been warned several times by Captain Fitzgerald of the dilapidated condition of some of the hose carts, but have taken no means to remedy the defects complained of.

Pilot Master Walls has received notice from the department of marine that the German warship Nanther will be here about Sept. 20. The Chatham exhibition will be going on then.

Roller skating has become quite a fad in Newcastle. Some Chatham young men were in attendance the other evening.

Capt. Houston has sold his household effects and will leave for Boston this week.

Alexander McDermaid, seventeen years old, died at his mother's residence yesterday. The young man was the oldest son of his widowed mother, and was in the employ of the W. S. Loggie Co. in the canning branch of their business. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

James J. Dunn, mechanical superintendent of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company mill, has resigned his position and will take charge of the Miramichi Lumber Company's rossing mill at Morrison's Cove.

The country schools have opened for the season, and a large number of Chatham teachers have gone from town.

R. A. Lawlor, K. C., is in Newcastle today.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, Aug. 14—Michael Rioux cut 21,000 shingles in Burgess' mill on Friday, and on the following day Basil Beatieu succeeded in cutting 22,000. This is the best two days' work ever done in the mill.

Dr. H. F. Kallock, of Fort Fairfield; Dr. S. W. Boone, of Presque Isle; Dr. W. S. Davidson, of Bangor, and Dr. John Henry, of Presque Isle, were here on Sunday to assist Dr. B. A. Puddington in removing the plaster cast from the leg of the Lowersen boy recently operated on for congenital hip disease, according to the Dr. Lorenz method. Miss Hazel Welch, of Woodstock, was the trained nurse in attendance.

On Thursday the gang in Burgess' mill sawed 60,000 feet of spruce boards, which is the largest cut for any one day this season.

Rev. Harry Fraser returned on Saturday from a fortnight's visit with relatives in York county.

Mrs. Orrin Davis returned on Tuesday from Houlton, where she has been visiting friends for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Caldwell are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the happening of a recent domestic event—a boy.

Miss Helen Manzer, of Andover, is visiting Mrs. Ward Burpee here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Boynton, of Boston, are spending the holidays in town.

A canoeing party, composed of J. Clawson, W. H. Clawson, E. E. Church, Geo. Roberts and H. K. Clawson, of St. John, arrived here yesterday and will start today to canoe to Fredericton, and if the weather proves favorable, they may continue the trip to St. John.

ROTHESAY.

Rothesay, Aug. 14—There was a demand for all kinds of vehicles in the village last evening to convey the suburbanites and residents to the Orange hall at Gondola Point, where some visiting vocal artists from New York, assisted by popular local talent, were giving a concert in aid of the funds of St. Luke's church. So, for this reason, the beautiful drive along the Kennebecasis was alive with automobiles, hay carts with crowds of happy merrymakers in their buckboards, 'busses and bicycles, all bent on contributing to the attendance at the song feast. That was what they said it was when the concert was over. The Wamuwa quartette, which has delighted congregations in Bishop Potter's fashionable church in New York, gave much pleasure to the throng that gathered to hear them last evening.

Messrs. Fowler and Walker and Rev. A. G. H. Dicker varied the programme with readings, and afterward those who liked ice cream could get plenty of it. The receipts were more than $50.

Dr. and Mrs. Marcy, of Botson, are spending a few days here, making their annual visit to Mrs. and Miss Bell Yandall. The Misses Yandall are also home for the vacation, and will not return until September. Dr. and Mrs. Marcy will leave for home next Friday.

The work upon the telephone line to the Point is so far advanced that it is stated by those in charge of the installation that they hope to be able to send messages in less than a week. There is no doubt that there will be plenty of business for it once it is in operation.

Hotel proprietors say that last Sunday was the best of the season for transient travel. Many motor boats and a steam yacht or two found a safe and pleasant harbor at The Willows, where there were many who had driven via Millidgeville from the city.

The presence of so many autos at Rothesay seems to have placed a check upon driving this year, and so the route on the other side is better patronized.

Among the extras who spent Sunday at Hillhurst were Mr. Dowling and Messrs. Isaacs. Mrs. Isaacs and her son and daughter will return home next Monday, as do also Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ewing and children.

An entertainment and pie social is announced for Friday evening in the Orange hall, in aid of the Baptist church funds, while the Sunday school picnic will be held on the following Monday on the shore of Gondola Point.

The country schools opened yesterday and those in this section had the usual attendance. Miss de Mille, of Lakeside, a recent graduate from Normal School, is in charge of the Gondola Point school. There is no change in Rothesay or at the Cove.

Mrs. T. J. McPherson, Mrs. Williams and daughter are among the new arrivals at Hillhurst.

Mrs. Mattats, formerly Miss Edith Vincent, is reported as dangerously ill.

HARCOURT.

Harcourt, Aug. 14—Rev. John B. Champion ended his six weeks' vacation in the lower provinces yesterday by a second visit to his brother, Rev. Josiah B. Champion, here, and returned to his pastorate in Brantford (Ont.)

Master Charles Fleiger, of Chatham, returned home yesterday, after spending a week here with his uncle, William Cameron.

Master Jack Swetnam, of Moncton, has for the last week been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie.

John D. Walker, of Bass River, was here yesterday.

Harcourt, Aug. 15.—The Baptist Sunday school convention of this county met in annual session at Little River on Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th inst.

Reports were read from different Sabbath schools as follows

Little River, by C. Hicks; McLaughlin Road, by Ephraim Hicks; Dundas, by James West; Irishtown, by J. Hyslop; Birch Ridge, by Mrs. Watters, and Grangeville, by one of the delegates. Sunday schools are dormant at Settlement and Gallagher Ridge. Committees were appointed to look after the work in places where it was backward.

On Saturday evening the meeting was devoted to temperance, etc. The subjects of home and foreign missions were discussed by Revs. Geo. H. Beaman, James Green, and John Hardy, the latter a returned missionary from India.

Services on Sunday were largely attended. At the morning session Sunday school lessons were taught by Mrs. O. S. Jones, Charles Hicks and Rev. J. A. Green. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. H. Beaman at 11 o'clock.

Sunday afternoon Little River Sunday school presented a programme of music and recitations, special music being rendered by a quartette from Buctouche, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith. Interesting papers were given by Revs. Green and Hardy on Regeneration Essential to Baptism, and Regeneration and Baptism Essential Perquisities to the Lord's Supper.

The evening session was full of interest.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. R. M. Bynon; 1st vice-president, H. W. B. Smith; 2nd, vice-president, Theodore Van Idestine; 3rd vice-president, Charls Hicks; secretary, Mrs. E. Hicks; treasurer, Ephraim Hicks; additional members of executive, Mrs. O.S. Jones, Mrs. R. McConnell and Rev. J. A. Green.

Harcourt, Aug. 15.—Misses Sadie and Minnie Buckley and their cousins, the Misses Mary McKinnon and Annie Buckley, of Attleboro (Mass.), have returned from their visit to Amherst (N. S.)

Miss Constance Beers ,of Richibucto, and her cousin, David Beers, of South Branch, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Noble Beers at Harley Road, Harcourt.

Miss Ethel Wathen is visiting her uncle at Richibucto.

Miss Hattie Geddies ,of Moncton, is visiting Mrs. James Livingston.

Charles R. Thompson, of Massachusetts, came recently to join his wife, who is visiting her father, Alex. Maclay.

Misses Margaret and Christina Thompson, of Bass River, returned to Boston yesterday.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, N. B., Aug. 15—Miss Ethel Black, of St. John, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home on Monday.

Mrs. William Stuart and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, of Penobsquis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Graves.

Mrs. Fred. Gough, who has been visiting friends in St. John, returned to her home on Monday.

Mrs. Ralph A. March and daughters, Kathleen and Constance, of Hampton, are spending a few days here.

Miss Flossie Peters and Miss Ruth Humphrey, of Hampton, are spending their vacation here.

Schooner Emma T. Story, forty tons, Captain Fred. Gough, arrived here from St. John on Monday and will load for St. John.

Miss Ruth Bradshaw, who has spent the past few weeks in St. John, returned to her home on Monday.

Miss Susie McVicker, of Boston, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. William Cronk.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, of Noank, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Grace Johnson, of St. John, is the guest of Miss May Milberry.

Mrs. George Weir and children, of Norton, are spending a few weeks here.

Mrs. L. Steeves and child, who have been visiting Mrs. Arch. Bradshaw, left on Tuesday for Hillsboro, where they will visit for a short time before returning to their home in Everett (Mass.)

Samuel McCumber, who has been visiting relatives here for a few days, returned to his home in Boston on Tuesday.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Aug. 14—The telephone line which was recently put up between the station and York Mills, is working well and proving a great convenience. Agents of the Central Telephone Company have been here with proposals to connect the line here with their system by way of Lake George and Lower Prince William.

Miss Glendenning has a force of nine carpenters and masons at work on the new hotel which she is erecting, and will probably have it ready for occupancy this fall.

William Speedy and his son George are also putting up a handsome and commodious dwelling at Manners Sutton.

Charlie Briggs, about thirteen years of age, a son of Mrs. Sadie Briggs, of Coburn, was very badly injured on Friday by being thrown from a bicycle. He was rendered unconscious for many hours, and it was feared that his skull was fractured; but he is now showing signs of recovery under the treatment of Dr. B. N. Keith.

The social and apron sale, which was held in Taylor's hall by the sewing circle last Thursday evening, was very successful. The sum of $32.82 was realized.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 15—The following appointments are gazested:—

Wilfred B. Jonah, barrister-at-law, to be a notary public.

St. John—Arthur I. Trueman, reappointed to be member and chairman of board of school trustees in the city of St. John; Thomas Gorman, to be chairman of the local board of health of the city of St. John, in the place of James Reynolds, resigned; Henry Gallagher, to be slaughter house commissioner, in place of M. H. Gallagher, deceased.

Kent—Frederick W. Tozer, M. D., to be member of and chairman of the local board of health, in the place of Dr. Richard, removed from the county.

Carleton—J. Crandall Everett, of Hartland, to be issuer of marriage licenses, in the place of Charles H. Hurst, removed from the county.

York—Spafford J. Barker and Herbert Smith, to be justices of the peace.

Queens—John Ward, to be a labor act commissioner for the parish of Chipman, in the place of Isaac W. Baird, resigned.

The following resignations have been accepted: James Reynolds, chairman of the St. John Board of Health; Isaac W. Baird, labor act commissioner for Chipman; St. Claire Fraser, of Chipman, as provincial constable; Arthur Gallagher, of Fredericton, as provincial constable.

Revs. A. D. McCully, of Bathurst, and John Medley Withycombe, of Clifton, are registered to solemnize marriage.

The following companies have been granted letters patent: J. D. Irving, of Buctouche; Arthur J. Thomas, of St. John; R. P. Dickson and J. Fred. Edgett, of Moncton, and R. A. Irving, of Buctouche, as "The Lastook Fishing Club, Limited," with a capital stock of $4,000.

The Girl That's Never Strong

You meet her everywhere, behind the counter, in the office—how hard her lot; weak, unstrung, easily tired. If the will not the strength keeps her in the race. She wants to be strong but doesn't know how.

Let her try Ferrozone. It invigorates the blood, fills it with nourishment and forces that important vitality to every part of the body. No tonic, no strengthening and appetizing, no results surer than the steady rebuilding Ferrozone produces.

"I was all run down and an easy subject for Pneumonia," writes Mrs. A. B. Chambers, of Burlington. "I tried Ferrozone, but didn't believe it could build me up so quickly. In a few days my appetite improved, color came into my cheeks and I felt stronger. I regained eight pounds and regained my old time vigor."

Ferrozone will do as much for you. Sold by all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn. 50 cts. per box.

WHAT Fruit-a-tives OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS" ARE

Fruit-a-tives are the marvels of modern medicine. They have accomplished more actual cures—done more good to more people—than any other medicine ever introduced in Canada for the time they have been on sale.

Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices. They are nature's cure for

—CONSTIPATION
—BILIOUSNESS
—BAD STOMACH
—DYSPEPSIA
—HEADACHES
—IMPURE BLOOD
—SKIN DISEASES
—KIDNEY TROUBLE
—RHEUMATISM
—IRRITATED HEART

Fruit-a-tives are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. These juices are concentrated—and by a secret process, the juices are combined in a peculiar manner. This new combination is much more active medicinally than fresh juices—yet so perfect is the union that Fruit-a-tives act on the system as if they were in truth a natural fruit, medicinally stronger than any other known fruit.

To this combination of fruit juices, tonics and internal antiseptics are added, and the whole made into tablets.

These are Fruit-a-tives—sold everywhere for 50c a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

To F. W. Wisdom, Sadie M. McLean, Charles H. McLean, of St. John; Victor E. Williams and C. N. Ayers, of Worcester, as "The A. B. McLean Co., Ltd.," with a capital of $20,000.

Charles E. McLean, a popular young photographer, and Miss Irene Ross, eldest daughter of George Ross, were married at the bride's home this evening. Rev. Willard McDonald performed the ceremony, in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends. The happy couple left for St. John by the evening train, en route to Nova Scotia on their honeymoon.

Thomas Raymond, the six-months-old child of Thomas Morris, died this afternoon after a brief illness of cholera infantum.

A party of forty American tourists arrived by boat this afternoon and spent some time driving about the city. They took supper at the Queen and returned to St. John by train this evening.

There are altogether forty-two entries for the two days' race meeting to be pulled off at the trotting park on August 21 and 22. There are nine in the twenty class, ten in the twenty-three class, nine in the colt race, and ten in 28 class. The horses entered in fifteen class are Will Be Sure, Bonita, Bal Reta and Lady Bingen.

The steamer Aberdeen, with a Sunday school excursion party on board, went aground nead the Gibson wharf last night and had to land her passengers in boats.

Drs. B. Morcan and F. W. McHugh, of Berlin, N. H., arrived here last night in an auto and proceeded to St. John this morning.

Cols. White and A. J. Armstrong are here today and in company with Major Fiset inspected the new armoury.

The public works department have had notices posted on the highway bridge requesting people not to smoke while crossing the structure.

Mrs. Frances Wood, widow of the late Thomas Wood, died at French Lake yesterday, aged 71 years.

The beautiful residence of James S. Neill, hardware merchant, was the scene of a pretty wedding at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon when his youngest daughter, Jean Balfour, became the wife of Richard Burpee Hanson, of the firm of Slipp and Hanson, barristers. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Willard MacDonald, in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was becomingly costumed in cream satin with trimmings of duchess lace. She also wore a white veil with orange blossoms and carried a beautiful bouquet of cream roses and lillies of the valley. There was no bridesmaid or groomsman. At the conclusion of the ceremony luncheon was served. The popularity of the bride was attested by magnificent wedding presents. The bridegroom is a native of Charlotte county, and a graduate of Mount Allison College and Dalhousie law school. He has already attained promotion in his chosen profession. The happy couple will leave by this evening's train on a trip to the upper provinces. The bride will wear for a travelling costume a blue shirtwaist suit with hat to match.

CHARLOTTETOWN MAN MURDERED IN THE WEST

Barrett Henderson, a Wealthy Ranchman, Shot by His Neighbor Josiah Gilbert.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 15—With his left jaw shot away by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Josiah Gilbert, a farmer, living six miles south of Pilot Butte, Barrett Henderson, a wealthy cattle dealer from Charlottetown (P. E. I.), and the man who took the first cattle in on hoof to Dawson City, died this afternoon in Regina hospital while undergoing an operation for his injuries received this morning on the former's farm, and Gilbert is now in jail charged with the killing. An inquest will be held tomorrow evening.

The dead man owned the section adjacent to that of Gilbert, and recently bought the latter's farm. According to Gilbert's story, Henderson went over to the farm this morning after some supplies, and while Gilbert was getting the gun out of the barn to shoot gopher, it accidentally discharged, shattering Henderson's face. The injured man ran 200 yards, crying that he had been murdered, and Gilbert ran after him, flourishing the weapon.

The mounted police were quickly on the scene, but the chances for the man's life were slim from the first. Great local interest attaches to the case, as the Gilbert family is well known, Josiah having the reputation of being somewhat of a crank, and it is alleged he bitterly reported the sale he had made to Henderson of the family homestead.

British Absconder Short $145,000.

London, Aug. 15—The government has decided to seek the extradition of William Cann, treasurer of the Benevolent Society of Postal Employes, who recently absconded to the United States, leaving a shortage of $145,000. Cann fled to Texas where he was located in April, but his present whereabouts are unknown.

BOSTON MILITIA TO VISIT OTTAWA

Will Arrive 1200 Strong With Artillery Corps Next Sunday Morning

A GENEROUS GIFT

J. R. Booth Offers Lumber for Rebuilding to Those Burned Out in Friday's Hull Fire—Old Lady Dies of Fright—Minister of Militia at Ottawa—To Reduce Yukon Force.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—About 1,200 United States volunteer militia consisting of the 5th Regiment, Boston (Mass.), under Col, W.H. Oakes, the machine gun battery of Rhode Island and an artillery corps and some light infantry from Providence, will arrive in Ottawa on Sunday morning on a visit to the 43rd regiment. They will go into camp at the exhibition grounds and on Monday afternoon will be reviewed on Parliament hill by the governor general.

J. R. Booth will provide the people who were burned out at the Hull fire Friday with lumber to rebuild.

Mrs. J. Lalonde, an old lady of 83, who lived in the burned district, has died from shock caused by fright.

Lieut. Col. White, controller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, will leave for Dawson about the middle of next week. It is expected that the Yukon force will be reduced by some twenty or thirty men.

Sir Frederick Borden, who arrived from Canning (N. S.), presided over a meeting of the militia council this afternoon. Another meeting will be held tomorrow and in the evening the minister of militia will start again for Nova Scotia.

KNIFE PLAY AT MISPEC MONDAY

James Cook Stabbed as He Lay in Bed--Now in Hospital.

A strange story of stabbing comes from Mispec. On Monday night an unknown man whose name is said to be Wilson stabbed James Cook, a resident of Mispec. As a result Cook is in the hospital under the physician's care and his assailant is still at large.

According to the story told by a resident of Mispec the unknown man went to the hotel or boarding house there and asked for sleeping accommodation for the night. As there was not much surplus room he was placed with Cook in the latter's quarters. Some time during the night he arose and stabbed his sleeping bed-fellow and, jumping through the window, made good his escape.

Cook's cries for help aroused the household, some of whom attended as best they could to his injuries while others endeavored to find his assailant. Their efforts, however, were in vain.

As there was no doctor available, the injured man was placed in a team and brought in to the hospital, where he received attention. On examination it was found that he had received one serious cut in the left arm just above the elbow and a slight cut in the fleshy part of the arm. Dr. Donald C. Malcolm, of the hospital, said Tuesday that he did not consider the wounds at all serious and expected the patient would be about soon.

The residents of Mispec are naturally much wrought up over the affair and efforts are being made to apprehend the assailant. Cook has been living in Mispec for about three years and is spoken of as a sober and industrious man. No cause for the stabbing has been learned.

Double Drowning on Lake Erie.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 15—(Special)—A double drowning occurred in Lake Erie early this afternoon, whereby Miss Margaret Lapp, of this city, and Duncan Ferguson, of Tupperville, lost their lives while bathing. There is a sand bar some distance from the shore, and between this and the shore is deep water. The custom is to swim to the sand bar and there rest. While in deep water Miss Lapp and Ferguson's sister became weakened and called for help. Ferguson, who was a strong swimmer, brought his sister to shore and then went after Miss Lapp. Both sank exhausted, and were drowned.

Maritime Deaf Mute Association

The second annual meeting of the maritime deaf mute association will be held in Halifax Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25, with religious services on Sunday, Sept. 23. Lieut. Governor Fraser will be present at the opening and give an address. Mayor MacIlreith, of Halifax will also be present at the opening.

New Sharon (Me.), which is celebrated for its fine sheep, has a ewe, owned by Frank Bailey, which weighs 243 pounds. The fleece lacked only a few ounces of fourteen pounds when the ewe was sheared.

TORONTO POLICE MADE BIG HAUL

Bagged Alleged Gang of Shoplifters and Pickpockets With Their Loot

THE BUILDING STRIKE

Electrical Workers Go Out in Sympathy With Carpenters — New Buildings at Exhibition Affected as Well as Convocation Hall Where British Medical Association is to Meet.

Toronto, Aug. 15—A raid on suspected pickpockets was successfully carried out by local detectives today, and three men and three women were placed under arrest. Their names are: Harry Thompkins, alias Woods, alias Baker, Mrs. Thompkins, his wife; Harry Martin, Mrs. Hattie Dineen, Wm. Lennox, Mrs. Lennox.

The police believe that these form part of an organized gang of shoplifters and pickpockets who have been operating very extensively in all parts of Ontario and also in Quebec province since early spring. There are known to be more than a dozen members of the gang, Toronto and Montreal being headquarters.

For several weeks past two boarding houses on Church street, north of Queen, have been under police surveillance. Here the prisoners were arrested, and a large quantity of furs, ladies' wearing apparel, etc., which it is believed were taken from stores and a considerable sum of money and an opium-smoking outfit were secured.

"There are from seventy-five to 100 men connected with other building trades unions out on strike today, and others are reporting out all time," was the statement received at the labor temple today in reply to a query as to the effect of the decision of the Federal Building Trades Council to enforce the union card. Among the larger jobs said to be effected are the new buildings at the exhibition grounds and the new convocation hall.

About thirty electrical workers have declared their sympathy with the carpenters by striking. It is said that the desertion by these men of certain special work on Convocation Hall for the approaching convention of the British Medical Association is likely to create a very annoying situation.

DR. GAUDET, GRAND PRESIDENT OF ACADIAN SOCIETY

Mgr. Richard, Grand Chaplain—Other New Brunswick Officials — Next Meeting at Memramcook.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 14—The convention of the Acadian Society closed this evening with the election of officers. The next session will be held in Memramcook (N. B.) in two years. The following officers were elected:

Grand chaplain—Mgr. M. F. Richard, Rogersville (N. B.)

Grand president—Dr. E. T. Gaudet, Memramcook (N. B.)

First vice-president—C. F. Cormier, Waltham.

Second vice-president—W. Comeau, Saulnierville (N. S.)

Grand financial secretary—J. H. LeBlanc, Fitchburg.

Grand recording secretary—F. Richard, Gardiner (Mass.)

Grand treasurer—H. Burt, Fitchburg.

Sergeants-at-arms—Dr. D. V. Landry, Buctouche (N. B.); C. Cormier, Barachois (N. B.)

Auditors—R. Benoit, Lowell; J. L. H. St. Couer, Cambridge; C. A. Poirier, New Bedford.

HARVESTERS PAID BIG WAGES IN THE WEST

Maritime Men Getting $45 a Month and Board, Rain or Shine--Ontario Workmen Getting More.

Toronto, Aug. 14—About 5,000 harvesters, who have been brought into the city by trains from all parts of western Ontario, left this afternoon for Manitoba and the west by eight special trains. The wages being paid this year are very high.

A majority of those who left on the Maritime excursion last week received $2 per working day and board, or $45 per month, rain or shine and board. Many of those leaving on today's excursion are assured of a daily wage of $3 and board, the increase resulting, it is understood, from the absolute necessity of western farmers securing competent help at the earliest possible moment.

The Manitoba government agency declines to quote wages to harvesters. That, it claims, is a matter to be decided between employer and employe.

St. John Methodist District Financial Meeting

The financial meeting of the St. John district of the Methodist church will be held in Fairville commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 9. 30 a. m. The programme is:

Tuesday, August 21.

9.30 a. m., business of district.
7.30 p. m., open air meeting.
8 p. m., Evangelistic service in the church.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

9.30 a. m., devotional exercises.
10 a. m., address on "What a Christian Life May and Ought to Be."
11 a. m., address, "The Minister's Ideal."
2.30 p. m., devotional exercises.
3 p. m., address, "The Revival we Need."
4 p. m., address, "Unused Forces in Our Church Life."
7.30 p. m., open air service.
8 p. m., evangelistic service in the church followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

HAVING GOOD TIME AT HALIFAX

Excursions and Band Concert for Canadian Municipality Delegates

SOME BUSINESS DONE

Meeting Decides to Form Provincial Unions at First—Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto Tells of Big Receipts From Street Railway—Mayor Sears Sends Wireless Message to The Telegraph From Outside Halifax Harbor.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM MAYOR SEARS

S. S. Lady Laurier, via Marconi Wireless, via Halifax, N. S., Aug. 15—Daily Telegraph, St. John (N. B.): Convention great success. Delegates enjoying excursion down the outside harbor. Now off Dingle Cove. By wireless.

MAYOR SEARS.

Halifax, Aug. 15—Pleasure somewhat predominated over business with the delegates to the Union of Canadian municipalities, for the afternoon and evening were spent in a harbor excursion as the guests of Halifax. Four papers were read and discussed. The first of these was by F. W. W. Doane, city engineer of Halifax, whose subject was Municipal Central Power Station. Mr. Doane's chief idea was that even where it is not possible to use a water service for power purposes, that the establisment of a large central station to supply power to all requiring it in a town or municipality, is practicable and economical.

Then came two papers in close succession, which gave the convention material for discussion. These were by Mayor Coatsworth on Poles, Wires and Conduits in Toronto, and by Ald. L. A. Lapointe, of Montreal, on Franchise Troubles, or the Problems of a Great City.

Mayor Coatsworth, for one thing, spoke of the terms of the contract between the city of Toronto and the street railway as one of the best, if not the best, in the interests of the city, to be found on the American continent. Two years ago, he said, the street railway yielded in revenue to Toronto $350,000; last year it was $400,000, next year he believed the revenue would reach $450,000 and he was sanguine that long before the expiration of the franchise which would be in 1921, that the railway would yield Toronto $500,000 annually.

The paper by Alderman Lapointe seemed to show that the people of Montreal are having a pretty strenuous fight with some of the corporations and that the metropolitan city has other problems for solution.

Deplores Partizan Politics.

Mayor Sears, of St. John, spoke of the hold that partizan politics has on the people as one of the greatest evils in a municipal government.

Alderman Lockhart, of St. John, thought a strong provincial union a powerful weapon in fighting the corporations and in keeping before the people the need of vigilance in maintaining their rights.

Mayor Coatsworth returned to the subject and urged that municipalities keep a close watch on their representatives in parliament when dealing with franchises.

A meeting was held in the mayor's office at noon to consider the formation of a provincial municipal union. Ald. McGhee, of Moncton, advocated the consideration of the advisability of forming a maritime provincial union.

Mayor Sears suggested that provincial unions be formed.

Mayor Paton thought that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should form a union.

The meeting considered that it was wiser to first form provincial unions before the formation of a maritime province union.

The following officers were elected: President, Mayor MacIlreith; vice-president, Mayor C. P. Fullerton, Sydney; secretary and treasurer to be nominated by the executive committee. The executive will consist of the above and the following: Warden McMahon, Kings county; Town Clerk Clarence Jamieson, Digby; Councillor Hay, Truro; Warden J. M. Buchanan, Victoria (C. B.)

The band concert and parade of illuminated boats on the Northwest Arm, given in honor of the delegates, was a grand success. It was the most beautiful of such scenes ever witnessed on the Arm. The prizes for the best btats and canoes were awarded by a committee of visiting ladies and were presented by Mayor Sears, who said many complimentary things of Halifax. He thought nothing more beautiful than the illuminated parade on the Arm could be seen anywhere unless indeed, it were the grand carnival of Venice.

Halifax hospitality, he said, had been wonderfully kind. After the presentation of the prizes, cheers were given for Mayor Sears and for all the visiting municipal delegates.

A. M. E. CONEERENCE IN SESSION AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 15—(Special)—The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal churches of the maritime provinces met in the A. M. E. church today. Among the clergymen in attendance are Revs. T. W. Johnston, St. John; G. G. Walker, Shelburne; A. A. Challenger, Halifax; John Johnson, Yarmouth; W. B. Hill, Shelburne.

The conference will continue until Monday. The presiding elder was Rev. Alex. Kersey, in the absence of Bishop Handy, whose health is not such as to warrant his being present.

After devotional exercises and the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the conference was called to order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary, A. A. Challenger; marshal, John J. Johnson; reporter to recorder, T. W. Johnson; reporter to N. B. and N. S. papers, Geo. Gilbert Walker.

After appointing the working committee, the conference was addressed by Rev. R. G. Fulton, of Woodstock, who spoke words of appreciation and encouragement, to which Rev. A. A. Challenger and Rev. T. W. Johnson fittingly replied. Adjourned till 9.30 tomorrow.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

UNITED FEELING TO BOOM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Board of Trade Convention Favors Government Placing Advantages of This Section of the Dominion Before Immigrants---Maritime Union Resolution Passed---Abrogation of Fishery Modus Vivendi Tabled After Hot Debate ---Other Important Matters Dealt With at Wednesday's Sessions.

Amherst, August 15—The twelfth annual session of the Maritime board of trade opened in the Parish Hall this morning with about fifty delegates in attendance. President Read, of Summerside was in the chair. Flags are flying along Main street and Amherst has made arrangements to give the visitors a good time. Mayor Silliker heartily welcomed the board on behalf of the town council and citizens. The visitors were free to visit all the industries and would be cordially received.

President McKeen, of the Amherst Board of Trade, also extended a welcome and expressed great pleasure at the large attendance. He regretted that the town was somewhat hampered for hotel accommodation on such occasions but the citizens had loyally come to the rescue. In ten years Amherst's population had doubled. Over seven hundred had been added in a year and two thousand in four years. House building has not kept pace with the growth of the population. There was much therefore the visitors must overlook. He hoped, however, they would get some inspiration in the manufacturing line from what they saw in Amherst.

Delegates responded to the roll call from St. John, Charlottetown, Summerside, Westville, Annapolis, Amherst, Berwick, Canso, Halifax, Kentville, Kings Co., N. S., Yarmouth and Sydney. Many others will arrive on the forenoon train.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: W. S. Fisher, W. H. Thorne, Capt. Elderkin, Rev. Father Burke, G. A. Calkin, W. H. Stearns, S. P. Challoner and Hector McDonnell. They retired to arrange a programme of subjects for discussion from the large numbers submitted by the various boards.

Secretary Creed read letters of regret at non-attendance from Gov. Snowball, Premier Tweedie, Premier Murray and others. He also read his own report. Mr. Dewolfe of Kentville paid a warm tribute to Secretary Creed to whom the continuance of the board was largely due. The report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the president hereafter name five local boards which shall appoint a joint committee to act with the officers of the Maritime Board and select topics to be discussed at the next annual meeting. Much time is now lost in waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions which has today to select topics from a list of over forty sent in by the various boards. This forenoon was largely wasted on account of waiting for something to do. Tomorrow the delegates will be taken in carriages and automobiles to Chignecto Mines to see the source from which Amherst and perhaps Moncton industries will be given power. They will then visit the Experimental Farm where a picnic supper will be served by the ladies.

The noon train brought a large delegation from Sackville, Moncton, Chatham and P. E. Island. Others, including those from Halifax, are yet to come. A very large attendance is assured. The weather is fine and cool.

H. A. MacDougall, of Sydney, seconded the resolution pointing out how hard it was to get immigrants in these provinces when so much greater inducements were held out to them by transportation companies and others to go west. He appreciated the advantage of having eastern people settle in the west, but we must impress upon the federal and provincial governments the need of getting immigrants brought here under as favorable auspices. The growth of the west at our expense should be compensated by special inducements to immigrants to come to the maritime provinces. The I. C. R. should be made a factor in this work. The immigrants should not all be landed on the St. Lawrence, and ticketed for the west. Mr. McDougall's forcible address was heartily applauded.

Mr. Regan, of Halifax, read a paper on the same subject. After reviewing the efforts to advertise the maritime provinces, this paper contended that funds and officials were necessary for effective work. The board should take definite action to advertise the resources and industries of the provinces. The system should be adopted and the governments urged to aid in carrying it out. The press should preach faith in the provinces and the schools should teach it. The newspapers would, no doubt, be glad to give more space to intelligence about the maritime resources. The schools do not devote enough attention to maritime province history, geography, statistics, literature, etc. There should also be systematic advertising abroad. This plan had proved its value in American cities. Some Canadian cities are providing publicity departments. Reference was made to the results of publicity campaigns by railroad corporations to attract settlers to the region traversed by them. The maritime province governments should do the same and establish publicity departments well supplied with funds to attract settlers and industries and summer tourists and sportsmen. The work of publicity carried on by boards of trade and tourist associations should be greatly extended in the United States. The provinces should have a bureau and exhibition of natural resources in New York where official information could be distributed. Canada is becoming popular as a field of investment and these provinces should be placed prominently before those capitalists. The governments should take a hand and provide funds liberally. The press and citizens should aid.

Amherst Progress Cited.

Mr. McKeen said the tide from the west would in time set back to the east, but the aim of these provinces should be to become the New England of Canada, manufacturing for the western market. We should look to that more than to discussing such resolutions as were before the board.

Mr. McKeen referred to the enterprize of St. John and other centres to develop industries. Amherst last year made and sold outside her own bounds goods valued at $3,500,000, shipping clear through to Vancouver. That was the secret of Amherst's growth. The problem in these provinces is how to better and cheapen manufacture for the western market. He was opposed to them bonusing industries. Our mines and resources gave us great power.

Mr. DeWolfe asked how we could utilize coal when it cost more at the mouth of the pit than 500 miles away.

Mr. McKeen said this was the result of a combine which should be broken down.

Mr. DeWolfe said all were agreed we were not developing our resources as we should. With regard to immigration he had been told yesterday of a man in London who was advised by a maritime province agent to go west rather than come here. We are handicapped by our own agents. We need more faith in ourselves and resources. He agreed with Mr. McKeen that bonusing was wrong. Other places should follow the example of Amherst.

Senator Ross said we had little to offer such immigrants as land at Halifax. Emigrants should be engaged before they sailed from the old country. We really had as much to offer as had the west and much more in social conditions.

Mr. MacDougall told of a man he had arranged with in London to come to Cape Breton and failed because an agent of the federal immigration agency urged the man to go west.

W. S. Fisher an Optimist.

W. S. Fisher stated as an encouraging fact that there are in the maritime provinces and Quebec nearly 100 manufacturing industries shipping goods to the far west. Nearly half of this developed in the last five years. Mr. McKeen had told them what Amherst had done. Half dozen other centres had as good advantages and could do as well. Mr. Fisher said that in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester, Canadian agents complained that they cannot get matter relating to the maritime provinces to distribute. The fault is largely our own in this respect. These agents say they would be glad to distribute literature if the governments of the provinces would supply it.

President Read said the governments are now taking up this question. He declared we should deplore the movement of our people west. The generative force is going from us, leaving old men at home. We could not do too much to overcome this loss.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the federal government had appointed an agent in Boston.

St. John Delegation the Largest.

About seventy-five delegates in attendance this afternoon. St. John has the largest delegation, but all parts of the provinces are well represented, and Sydney especially.

Before the board adjourned for dinner a very interesting debate arose on the method of selecting topics for discussion. At present each local board sends in a list and these are referred to the committee on resolutions at the first session of the Maritime Board. They eliminate some and group others and submit a report to the board which in the meantime has been doing nothing of importance.

W. F. Hatheway, supported by A. B. Etter, Thomas Keiller, W. H. Dennis, A. H. Wetmore, J. N. Sutherland and W. W. Andrews, argued that general rather than local topics should rule, and that the programme should be prepared by the committee before the Maritime Board meets.

G. E. Birch and W. M. Jarvis defended present system, the latter on the ground that it was fair to all and that it was difficult to say where matters of local interest ended and one of general interest began. Finally, on motion of Mr. Andrews, it was resolved that the president at each annual session name five boards of trade which would be a joint committee, one member from each of the five boards to meet with the officers of the Maritime Board and select topics before the latter body met the following year.

When the board met after dinner the president declared the motion unconstitutional and it was therefore presented as a notice of motion for next year.

President's Report.

The president in his annual report referred to the report of the transportation committee and urged the board to emphasize those portions which related to the nationalization of ports, including Sydney, Halifax and St. John, and government support to steel shipbuilding and a fast Atlantic service.

He spoke of the P. E. Island tunnel and said he learned, on the best authority, that the premier is convinced of its necessity and feasibility, and the board should urge haste in this matter.

He referred to attacks made on the I. C. R. by political demogogues and vested interests and especially by the ungrateful people of Ontario, which derived the most benefit from the low rates and also had benefited by the abolition of the canal tolls. Ontario gets a rate to the West Indies seven times less than it is given to Prince Edward Island.

He was not surprised that the St. John board suggested the subject: "Should not canal system be made to pay its working expenses?" The government's action regarding railway rates in some directions certainly changed the whole canal question.

Reference was made to improvements in aids to navigation.

P. E. Island Feels Bitter.

Regarding maritime union the president said that P. E. Island was opposed to it. They were embittered by the failure to carry out the terms of the larger union and this prejudiced them against a lesser and more desirable one. The same feeling was shown in Newfoundland, which was watching to see what the federal government would do with P. E. Island.

Reference was made to the inland fisheries and progress of the provinces in the past years. With regard to insurance he said it was an unfair system that places the safer Atlantic ports on the same basis as the St. Lawrence and foggy gulf ports.

Reference was made to the life insurance investigation, which he said would do great good.

As to immigration he suggested the appointing of agents to meet steamers arriving at St. John and Halifax and having similar agents at European ports of departure to distribute information regarding these provinces. Many of our people are leaving better homes than they will find in the west.

The president referred to the coming exhibitions in Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown, the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, trade with the West Indies, growth of tourist business, development of provincial industries and the importance of the production in these provinces of only goods of the highest classes to obtain the British markets.

The report was adopted with applause.

Senator Ross stated that B. N. A. Act would have to be changed to secure such proportionate representation in parliament as President Read had claimed these provinces should have. The board should bend its energies in that direction.

President Read replied that P. E. Island would not have entered into confederation but for the clear understanding that she would have at least six representatives for all time. The report of the committee on resolutions having been adopted, Rev. Father Burke moved the first resolution as follows:

Federal Aid for Maritime Provinces.

"Resolved that in view of the fact that the upbuilding of the west has entailed a tremendous drain on the population and resources of Maritime Canada, the time has arrived when the general government should devise some efficient means of recompense by encouraging immigration of suitable people for the development of the fisheries, agriculture and mines of these provinces, and by such bonusing or other fiscal treatment of prime industries as must necessarily give the requisite impetus to trade and commerce within them."

Father Burke's resolution was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Reid, of Berwick, referred to the importance of sheep raising, and A. E. Atley read a report prepared at a session of the representatives of Kings, Hants and Annapolis to consider the interests of the industries of the provinces. It was urged in this paper that fishing and fishing rights of Canada should be exclusive, that forests should be better preserved, that the iron and gypsum mines of Annapolis and Hants be developed and action taken to encourage shipbuilding industries. Reference was made to employment of province men in Maine fisheries and lumbering.

S. P. Challoner, of Sydney, read a resolution calling upon the provincial governments to take action to advertise the provinces to attract settlers and capital. Mr. Regan, of Halifax, read a similar resolution. The two resolutions were referred to Sydney Challoner and Father Burke to be put into one resolution covering the points.

A. M. Bell, of Halifax, gave a very interesting account of the meeting in London of the chambers of commerce of the empire. He said it was clear that the United Kingdom is now too prosperous to think of any present change in its fiscal system. He referred to the union with Newfoundland and the West Indies, which was brought up, but not dealt with in any practical way.

The Modus Vivendi.

The modus vivendi was the next subject of discussion introduced by Senator Ross, who said it was contended that permitting Americans to purchase bait and to ship fishermen was very injurious to provincial fishing interests. An experiment had been tried in Newfoundland to keep American fishermen outside the three mile limit, presumably to get better terms from the States. If we could do that it would benefit these provinces. He believed free exchange in natural products would be beneficial to Nova Scotia. If the abrogation of the modus vivendi would produce that result he would favor it, but we should consider results before following the example of Newfoundland. He read a resolution, with which he was not quite sure he entirely agreed, and which called for the abrogation of the modus vivendi.

C. H. Whitman, of Canso, opposed the resolution. The sale of bait and supplies made much business for a large proportion of our people. If the modus vivendi was abolished the Americans would still get fish, we would lose the bait trade, and ill feelings would be aroused. As a business proposition we should continue the present system.

Prof. Andrews, of Sackville, said there is a reported decrease in the world's fish supply; if so, we should preserve our fisheries. Why could not bait be sold to Canadian fishermen? Why not keep resources and profit to ourselves as the Americans do?

W. F. Hatheway said the board should have fuller information before passing the resolution.

Hon. Senator Ross did not believe the world's fish supply was decreasing.

Mr. Whitman pointed out that Newfoundland would be glad to give its present law in exchange for reciprocity. If that happened and we abrogated the modus vivendi, we would be in a peculiar position.

Mr. Birch supported the resolution. He referred to American duties on fish and potatoes and to other restrictions.

Mr. McKeen deprecated any ill-advised action. He thought more information necessary, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was adopted without dissent.

Prof. Andrews then moved that a committee of five be appointed to fully consider the subject and report to the next annual meeting of the board. This was adopted. The committee will be named tomorrow.

Union With West Indies.

W. S. Fisher introduced the question of a union of Canada with the West Indies. The board had last year adopted a resolution in favor of union, and he asked that it be reaffirmed. Looked at from a trade standpoint, one country was the complement of the other. Each produced what the other required; each was a growing market, and each would become a better customer of the other. The trade all round would pass chiefly through the maritime provinces ports. He quoted from Lyman Abbott and other travelers to show that the United States were alive to the idea of securing control of the West Indies. There is unrest in the West Indies. Will the people turn to Canada or the States? This question must be answered within the next twenty years. Let us foster a feeling in favor of union with Canada; discuss it and make it a live issue. Such union would give us a greater and grander dominion.

E. B. Elderkin seconded the motion, and declared the question of union was one of the greatest importance to Canada. If the United States secured the islands it would be a severe blow to maritime provinces trade, and the board should bring pressure upon the federal government to endeavor to bring about union as soon as possible.

Mr. Elderkin was very pronounced in his expression of views on the duty of the government.

Senator Ross said we should have faster and better steamship service and encourage enlarged commercial relations. We must wait till the people of the islands themselves think about union.

I. C. Stewart argued that the board should know more about the industrial and physical conditions in the West Indies and what people thought about it before passing any such resolution. The West Indies, instead of going down hill, are being industrially improved. They are not looking to the United States. Their industrial conditions have greatly improved in five years. Our present tariff would not satisfy the West Indies people. He spent several months in the West Indies, and he felt that before this board passed the resolution they should know more about the situation.

Mr. Fisher replied that he had met very few people who agreed with Mr. Stewart's claim. If the islands are more prosperous it is the strongest argument in favor of union. We want all they can grow, whether cotton, sugar or any other product which we cannot raise ourselves.

Mr. Elderkin also said that Mr. Stewart's arguments were really favorable to union.

Mr. DeWolfe said the present federal government were not at present in favor of union, nor were the people of the islands.

Favors Maritime Union.

At the evening session the following resolution by Robt. Maxwell, M. P. P., was adopted:

"Resolved, that this board reaffirms its attitude of a year ago regarding the desirability of a union of the three provinces, and that the executive for the ensuing year press upon each government that the matter be taken up for consideration at an early date."

Mr. Maxwell ably supported the motion, as also did Senator Ross.

The second resolution, prepared by Mr. Regan, of Halifax, and Mr. Challoner, of Sydney, was adopted:

"Resolved, that the respective local governments of the maritime provinces be memorialized to establish a provincial bureau of industry, publicity and immigration to collect and distribute detailed information as to the cost, extent and description of vacant lands available for settlement, local labor supply, opportunities for industrial development, etc., and have this and similar data printed together with suitable illustrated literature and other reliable printed matter relating to the resources of the provinces, circulated through competent channels, and also that agents of the provinces and dominion in the United States and Great Britain be requested to take active steps to distribute this material to inquirers where it will do the most good; and further

"Resolved, that such immigrants to Canada as may desire it, be given opportunity to land at maritime province ports at all times."

The following, moved by Prof. Andrews in an able speech, was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Maritime Board of Trade express approval of all efforts which may be made to increase the yield of dyked lands of the Bay of Fundy and thus add to the productive power of these provinces and therefore its provinces."

A paper on Sheep Raising by Prof. Cumming was read by Mr. Bowser and D. A. Kinsman urged that the board ask provincial governments to provide better protection for sheep from dogs and the greater promotion of the sheep industry.

F. C. Whitman, of Annapolis; S. Y. Wilson, Halifax; C. H. Whitman, Canso; J. Stewart, Chatham, and John Agnew, Alberton, were appointed a committee to inquire and report next year on the modus vivedi.

C. H. Whitman, of Canso, read an important paper on the Transportation of Fish. He gave valuable statistics on the fish trade of Eastern Canada. This trade was capable of great expansion and depended upon rapid and not too expensive railway transportation. At present the service was not fast enough.

MILLIONS LOST IN BEEF EXPORTS

Shipments of American Canned Meats Show a Shrinkage of 14,500,000 Pounds in Seven Months.

Washington, Aug. 13.—How seriously the export meat business of the United States was injured by the agitation regarding the condition of the Chicago slaughter houses which resulted in the passage of the law for improved inspection is shown in a bulletin just issued by the department of commerce and labor giving the figures of exportation for July. It shows an abnormal falling off, which cost the Beef Trust and cattle growers several millions loss in thirty-one days.

In July of last year there were exported 5,232,794 pounds of canned and tinned meats, at a total value of $542,168. For the month just ended the total number of pounds sent abroad was only 1,039,852, and the value $104,710. For the seven months ending in July there were exported in 1905 over 43,500,000 pounds, at a value of over $4,000,000, as against nearly 29,000,000 pounds in the same period of this year, at a value of much less than $3,000,000.

There was also a falling off in the export of cattle during July. A year ago the number sent abroad exceeded 49,000, at a valuation of almost $3,000,000. This year there was a decrease of over 15,000 head and a shrinkage in value of almost $400,000.

In fresh beef there were exported in July 1905, 21,074,326 pounds, at a value of $1,963,012, as against the present year of 16,467,150, valued at $1,546,191.

The exports in salted and pickled beef, tallow, hog products, oleomargerine and dairy products also showed a marked decrease.

HIS 12,775 GALLONS OF RUM

Now at 86 He Swears Off from His Two Quarts a Day.

Although he says he consumed in his life 12,775 gallons of alcohol, D. L. Osborn, "D. S. G.," has lived to the ripe old age of 86 and is a shining example of a cure made by the Christian assembly which is holding forth at Arlington park, out near 4th and Emerson avenues.

A few months ago, according to the story, this marvel of alcoholic consumption was discovered in Kansas City by the Rev. G. Frederick Fink, the director of the assembly.

Osborn was then using crutches and was carrying about with him some of the 12,000 odd gallons of whisky. In short, he was about to die. The hands were laid on him, and lo! there was nothing more doing for him in "booze consumption."

Elder Osborn had to start early, which he did along about the time he was 16 years old. He drank half a gallon a day up until four months ago, and he is now 86 years old. The alcohol consumed by this one man would run a ten horse-power automobile three and a half times around the earth with some to spare.

The "D. S. G." following Elder Osborn's name interpreted stands for "Drunkard Saved by Grace."—Denver Republican.

Of the 1905 potato crop in Aroostook (Me.), no fewer than 270 carloads were shipped clear to Texas and 224 carloads to Georgia. There were 2,156 carloads shipped to New York city. A total of 3,612 carloads were shipped to points beyond New England.

Headaches Cured for 25c.

Not by powders—they are dangerous, but by the health-giving action of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Any headache is cured, and stays cured because the cause is removed. 25c at all dealers.

OUR CITY AND PROVINCE AS SEEN BY A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

A Series of Letters by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Editor of the Christian Advocate, New York.

(I)

"The City of St. John" With a Prelude on New Brunswick.

Because of the geographical contact of Maine with the Province of New Brunswick much more is know of it than of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick contains about 28,000 square miles—nearly the same area as that of Scotland. It is almost square. On the east it is bounded by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the south by the Bay of Fundy. The larger part of its western boundary is formed by the state of Maine and the rest by the province of Quebec. On the north it is bounded by Quebec, and the Bay of Chaleur. Measured roughly its dimensions from north to south are two hundred and thirty miles, and from east to west two hundred miles.

New Brunswick in general is a "forest province," but much of the best timber has been cut. But forest fires are still as much a terror as they are in the pines of New Jersey. About the end of the first quarter of the last century one fire swept away the forests from three million acres, destroyed a million dollars' worth of property and caused the loss of several hundred lives and the destruction of various towns. But the fires have not been an unmixed evil; for in the interior the winters have been much shortened in length by the destruction of the forests. The sun's rays can now reach, as they could not before, the surface of the earth, from which they are diffused by radiation. Other fires have since occurred.

In 1901 the population of New Brunswick was 331,120. By that census it shows a more rapid rate of increase than Nova Scotia, but that province averages a higher rate per square mile than New Brunswick. Two magnificent islands, Campobello and Grand Manan, are within the domain of New Brunswick. They lie at the ocean entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Campobello lies just inside the New Brunswick side of the international boundary. Its shores abound in fine chasms and magnificent cliffs. It reminds one who has traveled in Norway of its fjords. For 113 years the island belonged to Admiral William Owen and his descendants, but in 1880 it was purchased by a syndicate of gentlemen of New York and Boston. Much effort and money have been expended by them, and it is now a popular resort.

From a certain point in Campobello it is only twelve miles to North Head on the island of Grand Manan. This island is only eight miles from the coast of Maine. It is almost always cool, though like Mount Desert in Maine, liable to fogs, but there is plenty of fishing and shooting, and for many years it has been visited by wealthy people from the south. Artists frequently go there on account of the views of sea and shore, especially of cliffs, and the ceaseless dashing of waves at their feet.

There is a marked difference between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the distribution of the members of the different religious denominations. While Nova Scotia, with its 125,000 more population than New Brunswick, has only 4,000 more Roman Catholics, it has more than one-third more members of the Church of England and three times as many Presbyterians. It also has more than half as many more Methodists.

The Baptists are exceedingly strong in both provinces, numbering in New Brunswick as many as the Presbyterians and Methodists together, whereas in the Dominion of Canada, as a whole, there are more Methodists than Baptists.

The government of New Brunswick is generally similar to that of Nova Scotia. There is, however, one conspicuous difference. In Nova Scotia there are two chambers (the legislative council and the legislative assembly) and a responsible ministry; but in New Brunswick there is only one chamber (the legislative assembly), with forty-five elected members, and a responsible ministry, and an executive council of nine members. The upper house or legislative council was abolished in 1892.

Autumn in New Brunswick is pre-eminently delightful, having the longest Indian summers known.

I learned the following fact of interest to the United States as well as New Brunswick and Great Britain: The value of imports into New Brunswick from beyond the dominion amounts to more than $5,000,000 annually. Of these more than half are from the United States and more than one-third from Great Britain.

Magnificent River St. John.

Long before I visited New Brunswick I had become acquainted with the River St. John far away in the forests of Maine. The St. John rises in that state near the sources of the Penobscot and the Chaudiere, and its course makes a great curve, four hundred and fifty miles long, first toward the north, then southeast, and afterwards for about three hundred miles in New Brunswick, draining one half of that province and all that part of Maine which was presented to the United States under the Ashburton Treaty. By that treaty seven twelfths of the disputed territory and the British settlement of Madawaska were given to the United States, Great Britain getting a better military frontier, including heights commanding the St. Lawrence, which in a previous arbitration the King of Holland had awarded to the United States. All the lumber cut on the upper St. John and its tributaries in the State of Maine is floated down to the sea at the City of St. John. Lord Ashburton wrote that Croker's little farm was worth the whole pine swamp. Nevertheless what was given to Maine has been of immense value to it, and Lord Ashburton was mistaken in supposing that pines grow in swamps.

There can hardly be found a more romantic river than the St. John, in almost any part of its long course to the ocean. As it approaches the sea it passes through ranges of hills parallel to the coast, and extends behind them in long reaches of deep and quiet water "through highlands clothed with woods." One of these is near the City of St. John, and is navigable for large vessels for twenty miles.

I have visited the City of St. John four times, the first being made under the most painful circumstances. I had been awake during the whole night in a hotel in Boston, at first receiving the intelligence hour by hour from the death-bed of President McKinley, and then listening to the dismal bells which announced monotonously that he was dead. After traveling the next day from soon after sunrise till midnight I reached St. John, finding it enveloped by a dense fog, which continued until morning. Then the sun made efforts, ineffectually, to shine through the pall, and it was a question whether total darkness would not be a relief.

Our readers of five years ago may remember the account given of the two sermons that were preached on that dark Sunday, one in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and the other in the Centenary Methodist Church. The solid logic and grand sweep of Dr. Macneill's sermon went far toward enabling my disturbed mind to recognize the sin of doubting the wisdom or goodness of God, and it will never be forgotten; and the fraternal, sympathetic and graphic sermon of the Rev. Mr. Campbell closed the day most helpfully.

But another circumstance had almost as strong a consoling influence as the sermons. It was the thorough sympathy manifested by both congregations with the United States in its sore affliction. I have never seen more interested, approving attention. Dr. Macneill's sermon was published in The Christian Advocate, also a brief summary of that of the Rev. Mr. Campbell. But it was no time then to describe the City of St. John. Our two McKinley Memorial numbers were too small to say all that need to be said. My subsequent visits occurred at times when it was impossible to give to our readers any adequate description of a city which, in its history, its site, and the natural phenomena in and around it, as well as in many of its public buildings, imposes a difficult though pleasing task upon anyone who endeavors to impart to another a proper delineation of what he has seen.

Early St. John.

In 1604, on June 24, which in the Roman Catholic Church is observed as "The Day of St. John the Baptist," De Monts and Champlain arrived in the harbor. A permanent settlement was made about thirty years afterwards by a Frenchman named Charles de la Tour, who prospered in fur trading enterprises with the Indians, but later became involved with his rival and enemy, D'Aulney Charnisay, of Port Royal. The latter attacked his fort with six ships and five hundred men, but he escaped and returned from Boston with powerful allies. Charnisay had to raise the seige and retire, but two years later, taking advantage of a moment when La Tour was away, he returned to the attack, but "met with an obstinate resistance from the heroic Huguenot wife of La Tour," but by the treachery of a Swiss sentinel finally gained his point. He hanged the whole garrison before the eyes of Madame de la Tour, who soon afterwards died heartbroken. This was the inspiration of one of Whittier's most popular ballads:

St. John, 1867.

"To the winds give our banner!
Bear homeward again!"
Cried the Lord of Acadia,
Cried Charles of Estienne:
From the prow of his shallop
He gazed, as the sun,
From its bed in the ocean,
Streamed up the St. John.

* * * * * *

"What wolf has been prowling
My castle within?"

* * * * * *

"No Wolf, Lord of Estienne,
Has ravaged thy hall,
But thy red-handed rival,
With fire, steel, and ball!"

* * * * *

"Of its sturdy defenders,
Thy lady alone
Saw the cross-blazoned banner
Float over St. John."
"Let the dastard look to it!"
Cried fiery Estienne,
"Were D'Aulney King Louis,
I'd free her again!"

"Alas for thy lady!
No service from thee
Is needed by her
Whom the Lord hath set free;
Nine days, in stern silence,
Her thraldom she bore,
But the tenth morning came,
And Death opened her door!"

As if suddenly smitten
La Tour staggered back:
His hand grasped his sword-hilt,
His forehead grew black,
He sprang on the deck
Of his shallop again.
"We cruise now for vengeance!
Give way!" cried Estienne.
"Massachusetts shall hear
Of the Hugenot's wrong,
And from island and creekside
Her fishers shall throng!"

* * * * * *

O the loveliest of heavens
Hung tenderly o'er him,
There were waves in the sunshine,
And green isles before him,
But a pale hand was beckoning
The Huguenot on;
And in blackness and ashes
Behind was St. John!

After he had destroyed De la Tour's fort, Charnisay built another on the other side of the harbor. In 1653 La Tour regained possession of his lost domain by marrying Charnisay's widow, an instance of adaptive facility on both sides worthy of the days of Cleopatra.

For more than 100 years the mouth of the River St. John was the scene of battles between the French on the one side and the British or New Englanders on the other; but in 1758 it was captured by a union of English and Americans.

Origin of the Present City.

After he had destroyed La Tour's fort, Charnisay, who had adhered to England and therefore became "Refugees" from the United States, settled on the St. John river. The first arrived on May 18, 1783. Their settlement o nthe present site was named Parr Town, in honor of the then Governor Parr, of Nova Scotia.

The Loyalists on the St. John soon became dissatisfied, and complained to Governor Parr that their lands had not been properly apportioned, and that they were not having representation in the assembly at Halifax. The governor tried to silence the grumbling, but the agitation increased till the next year, when the British government set off the territory north of the bay as a new province, to be called New Brunswick.

Benedict Arnold in St. John.

After the revolution Benedict Arnold, surnamed the Traitor, settled in St. John, opened stores, purchased a vessel and started trading voyages. He had a partner there, and on the night of July 11, 1788, one of his stores was burned. Subsequently his partner and he had a falling out and two years after the fire his old partner charged him with setting fire to the building, upon which General Arnold brought action for slander, claiming $25,000 damages. He retained Attorney-General Bliss and Solicitor-General Chipman. Elias Hardy, a celebrated lawyer of the time, defended Arnold's partner. The standing of Arnold and the doubt whether he was innocent may be inferred from the fact that he was awarded only twenty shillings damages. Not long afterwards he sold out and left New Brunswick forever.

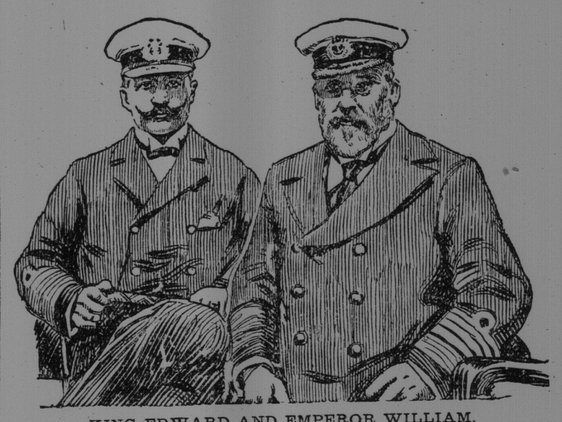
On May 18, 1785, the city of St. John received its charter, and it is the oldest incorporated town in Canada; but three years later the seat of government was removed to Fredericton, which is now the capital. For awhile the city was called St. John's, but I have seen a copy of an original document in which it was proposed, about 100 years ago, that its real name be not St. John merely but The City of St. John. It was of interest to me to ascertain how long it required to cool down the adverse feeling of the Loyalists toward the "Americans." The following throws a benign light on that question:—

The fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at St. John was celebrated in the city on May 18, 1833. It was in endeavoring to ascertain whether in that period of more than a generation the feelings of the Loyalists had been mitigated in the direction of fraternity that I came upon a fragmentary account of this celebration. The solicitor-general spoke to the toast of the day:—

"The land our ancestors left, the land we live in; both inherited from one common parent, and enjoying, though under different governments, the blessings of freedom, may old animosities be forgotten and the present good understanding continue." J. M. B.

(To be Continued).

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER HAVING FRIENDLY CONFERENCE



KING EDWARD AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Cronberg Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, Aug. 15—King Edward arrived here from Frankfort at 8.45 a. m. today. Emperor William and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, of Hesse-Nassau, met him at the railroad station. The emperor assisted the king in alighting and they kissed each other on both cheeks. The meeting was very cordial. The king wore a black Prince Albert coat and silk hat. The emperor had on the uniform of the Posen Jaeger regiment with a steel helmet.

King Edward was accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent under secretary of the foreign office, Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, chief equerry, and Major Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, equerry to his majesty. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador to Germany and the British consul general, Francis Oppenheimer, joined the royal party at Frankfort.

After introductions had been exchanged the royal party and their following proceeded to Friedrichsoff in automobiles. The streets were profusely decorated with evergreens, flags and streamers. Their majesties were heartily cheered by the crowds and school children who were lined up all along the route. Many Englishmen from surrounding watering places were also present.

After reaching Friederichsoff the royal party breakfasted and then the emperor and king spent some time together. At about eleven o'clock they, with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles took a drive to see the monument erected in honor of Emperor Frederick in the Schloss Park. After lunch, at the king's wish, a visit was made to Homburg and the Roman Camp at Saalburg.

A programme of assiduous sight seeing and drives has created the impression among those surrounding their majesties that they wish to avoid prolonged political discussions.

Charles H. White, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), has been granted, through Marion & Marion, Montreal, a patent for a non-refillable bottle.

If it Pains You to Stand Long or Walk Far Use "Foot Elm"—It Makes Feet Vigorous and Prevents Tenderness.

"Foot Elm" is imitated but not equalled—Get the genuine.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., AUGUST 18, 1906

POOR MARKSMEN

If the Russian soldiers are as anxious to murder the Czar and the grand dukes as they are represented to be they are poor marksmen—suspiciously poor. There is an uncertain note about the story of the Imperial Guard "raining bullets" about Grand Duke Nicholas and his staff, and failing to hit anything. If a score of the guardsmen hated the prospective dictator bitterly enough to undertake to kill him, if they had loaded with ball instead of blank cartridges for the purpose of shooting him down and involving the whole command in the crime, he could scarcely have escaped. The story is somewhat nebulous. It recalls another, that of a charge of grape aimed at the Czar last winter by a saluting battery when he went in state to bless the waters of the Neva.

If the household troops were in any such temper as these reports would imply, the less favored regiments, one must infer, would have thrown off authority long ago and permitted the fall of the throne and the bureaucracy which for two years have been upheld only by their bayonets.

The army has its percentage of disaffected, no doubt, but that the vast force is ready to turn and rend its paymaster there is little evidence. The percentage of Russia's population that is directly or indirectly in the pay of the state—dependent upon the powers that be—is exceptionally large. This class steadily if sullenly supports the government, partly from habit, largely because it does not yet believe in the revolution and sees no strong directling force holding up the standard of revolt. Until the revolution develops powerful leaders and begins to show signs of success in an effort to overturn existing conditions the dogged army is likely to go on feeding from the government crib.

The postponement of the elections promised for next spring, or the election of a lower house more radical than that dismissed by the Czar, may produce a popular ferment and men to give the tide direction. For the present repression is in the saddle and reaction justifies itself in bureaucratic eyes by preventing a popular uprising. The waters are gathering force behind the dam. The longer the obstruction holds the greater will be the flood when it breaks—as break it must.

SENSIBLE

A Winnipeg despatch contains the following:

"Mr. F. W. Heuback, the well known Winnipeg financial man, arrived here this evening and states that he quite recently discussed the American invasion with the president. 'The danger is even less than you fear,' said Mr. Roosevelt, 'the Americans now going into the Canadian West will find as good laws as those they left behind and they will find them better administered in the bargain. They will at once settle down to work, and will never Americanize the Canadian West.'"

Which—whether the view be Mr. Roosevelt's or another's—shows good common sense. For the greater part of the Americans who are taking up land in Canada are workers, men who have some property now and who will have more. They are interested in stable conditions, properly enforced laws, respect for the right, good government. They are men who will desire to have a voice in the government of the parish, the county, the province, the Dominion. To this end they will become naturalized. Not one in a hundred of them will be an "Americanizer" in the sense of seeking to disturb Canadian conditions. The West will absorb them, and they will call it "home."

HIGH FINANCE

Harriman and his followers have blocked the attempt to introduce a new policy in the express business, so far at least as Wells Fargo is concerned. What his victory means can be seen by this analysis by the New York Journal of Commerce:

The balance sheet of the Wells Fargo Company, as of July 31, shows assets of $21,155,246, of which $5,375,709 consists of "bonds, stocks and warrants," and $12,874,005 of "loans." Is this then a carrying company, or is it a banking company? In its list of liabilities, equalling assets, are capital stock $8,000,000, "reserve" $7,730,089 and "profit and loss" $5,232,749. This "reserve" appears to be what is ordinarily called surplus and "profit and loss" consists of undivided profits. These items apparently are the source of the outstanding loans. Why should an express company accumulate from its earnings a large fund to be used in loans and investments in corporate securities? A considerable part of capital seems to be invested in this way, as it is not otherwise accounted for.

"Who," asks the Journal of Commerce, "benefits chiefly by these funds accumulated in surplus and undivided profits and put out in loans? Is it the stockholders of the express company or those who have occasion for funds in the operation of railroads? Minority stockholders complain that while the company earns thirty per cent or more on its capital stock only eight or nine per cent is distributed in dividends, and the rest is otherwise employed. They evidently suspect that it is not employed for their benefit, but for the benefit of those who manipulate the funds or lend and borrow them."

But the New York Post introduces the public even more definitely into the world of high finance. It says:

"Mr. Harriman's counsel, at the excited meeting of the Wells-Fargo Company yesterday, gave us a new definition of high finance. As reported in the Times, Mr. Cromwell said of Harriman: 'He cannot be replaced, for he moves in a higher world into which we may not enter.' The Sun's report reads: 'There is a higher world where the stockholders cannot enter.' Taking the two statements together, it is pretty clear what that higher world is. It is the world of the surplus and the declaration of dividends. The mere stockholder, like the policyholder under the recent insurance regime, is guilty of something like sacrilege in venturing near that sacred place. His proper attitude is to sit in reverent awe while the dwellers on the financial Olympus do what to them seemeth good with other people's property. Though they slay him, yet must he trust them. Who is the stockholder, poor, weak, and erring mortal, after having turned over his money to Mr. Harriman, to say to such a higher intelligence, 'What doest thou?' Mr. Cromwell's reminder is timely and wholesome. We see reverence and faith decaying all about us. Rash levellers would pull down even our greatest and wisest. In such circumstances, it is well to have an authoritative voice calling the world to worship once more, telling us earnestly that man cannot get on without having some noble ideal above himself, and pointing us all to the irresponsible financier, who deals with surpluses and dividends according to the dictates of his sovereign will, as the true object of our adoration."

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE

Very well worth reading is the extended report of the Maritime Board of Trade meeting at Amherst which The Telegraph prints this morning. The speeches and resolutions make mention of some of the disadvantages and disabilities which we in the Maritime Provinces have to combat in this the growing time of the Canadian West, but the dominant note of the session is the hopeful determination of the active, aggressive business men of these provinces to make the most of our manifold advantages, to secure more immigrants, provide work for more wage-earners and make this section of Canada share to the full in the prosperity of the whole country. A part of the discussion was somewhat academic, but most of it was of a most practical nature and must bear good fruit if persistent and united effort be made hereafter to give effect to the proposals agreed upon.

Among many interesting topics that of immigrants for these provinces and the formation of provincial bureaus of industry should command particular attention. As was ably said by several speakers the railroads and the immigration agents unite in securing settlers for the West and carrying them through our ports and away to the prairie section as if the Maritime Provinces neither existed nor paid their share of the Dominion's expenditure for immigration purposes. It is wisdom to provide machinery for placing before intending settlers the advantages of the Maritime Provinces, for advertising us in Canada and beyond its borders, for promoting new industries and enlarging those we have, for uniting all classes here in a movement to keep our own people at home and proving to them and to the newcomers that hard, honest work and enterprise in these provinces are not without fair reward.

If the speeches and resolutions of yesterday's session reflect all the lifting power their language indicates, the business men now in session will not be content with recording their opinions and publishing their addresses, but will set about accomplishing something definite before another year goes by. There are provincial and federal and civic governments who must have it made clear to them that the subjects discussed are of vital import to all the people by the sea and that government action is necessary in response to the people's wishes. Organization and continued effort between meetings are necessary to convert the talk of yesterday into things accomplished.

RECIPROCITY RUMORS

Deceived by an erroneous Washington report as to Canada's intentions in regard to tariff changes, the New York Evening Post indulges in some characteristic banter at the expense of the "stand pat" element in the United States. It says:

"Hopeful, undiscouraged Canada is again preparing to 'make an opening for a reciprocity agreement with the United States.' It is easy enough to make openings of this kind. The Canadian side of our tariff party-wall is fairly honeycombed with them. The trouble is that we will not complete the work by digging through our half of the masonry. One day a sturdy Massachusetts workman comes along with his mallet and cold chisel and begins knocking out a few chips, when suddenly a hand is laid on his shoulder. It is the senior senator, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. 'Stop, misguided man,' he cries in a woodman-spare-that-tree tone of voice. 'It is true that beyond that wall are some millions of customers to whom you and your friends can sell the products of our state. But reflect. There is also waiting at the half-completed gateway a man with a wheelbarrow full of herrings which he will bring here for us to eat without selling them to an American fisherman first.' The man with the chisel shudders and departs. After him, perhaps, comes a Minnesota miller anxious to knock down the wall, bring in grist, and double his output. But a spokesman for the American farmer dissuades him. The American farmer's prices, except for the machinery and goods he buys, are not fixed by the tariff; but he believes they are, and the reluctant miller stays his hand. So the old comedy goes on, the scene merely shifting occasionally from Ottawa to Washington."

The foregoing is mainly accurate so far as it refers to American tariff history and present tariff conditions, but it is inaccurate in that it expresses the belief that Canada is still seeking trade favors at Washington. The Canadian side of the tariff wall is no longer honeycombed by Canadian seekers after tariff favors. So far as the Ottawa government's intentions with respect to foreign countries have been declared or foreshadowed the proposal is, briefly, "tariff favor for tariff favor." The United States, opposing a high tariff to all the world, Canada included, may expect no favors from the Dominion until it is prepared to secure them by favors in exchange. The outstanding weakness of all the American tariff reformers who sigh for easy entrance to this great market is their failure to realize the change in Canadian feeling and the extent of Canadian progress during the last ten or fifteen years. The Washington report that Canada is "preparing to make an opening for a reciprocity agreement with the United States" has no basis beyond the statement that we are to have a "three column" tariff under which the United States may secure "favored nation" treatment in return for concessions which Canada may deem worth while. And the chances that the United States will make such tariff concessions in our direction are extremely remote.

SILK HAT AND STEEL HELMET

The King wore a silk hat and the Kaiser a steel helmet when they met yesterday, say the despatches. The correspondents give many details as to the dress and bearing of the King and his nephew; but as to the meaning of the meeting there is only conjecture. Thus the kernel of the story is lost—for the time at least. After breakfast "the King and the Emperor spent some time together." An exact report of their conversation, had it been available, might have called for extra editions of the newspapers in every city of importance in the civilized world.

King Edward is said to have received lately a letter from Nicholas of Russia, asking for advice. Nicholas, from what the world knows of him, would be more likely to ask advice from the Kaiser. It may well be that the Russian situation was a subject considered at the royal conference in Prussia yesterday, though it must be feared that the Czar is not the man to act upon the only sort of advice which could be of use to him in the existing crisis. King Edward, perhaps, would give him the sort of counsel that is born under a silk hat, and the War Lord the kind that, is suggested by his steel helmet—of which latter kind the misguided Czar has had all too much already. The silk hat suggests the moderate and enlightened policy which has won for Edward VII. the title "The Peacemaker." The steel helmet suggests the Hohenzollern swagger which has caused Europe to bristle on several occasions within a decade, and which has isolated Germany and made her an object of distrust.

If the King could but persuade his ambitious nephew to exchange the steel helmet for a silk hat and the demeanor that goes with it he would be paving the way for no little progress at the forthcoming Hague conference.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Representatives of St. John and Halifax fell afoul of one another in the Maritime Board of Trade meeting Thursday, the occasion being the St. John men's objection to a resolution advocating the shortest route to Moncton for the G. T. P. Moncton—the specified terminus of the proposed line—made common cause with Halifax and the St. John contingent was voted down. The delegates spoke with marked restraint, and seemingly kept in mind the fact that the resolution was not of great practical importance. There is some division of opinion in New Brunswick as to the virtue of the Valley as opposed to the so-called Central route, but it appears to be admitted that the line must go where the engineers find the shortest route and the most favorable grades.

It was evident, however, that the Halifax and Moncton men who took part in the debate, fear some deep and dark scheme to divert traffic in this direction at their expense. They fail to recognize the railroading fact that a choice of one route or the other is not going to help Halifax in the matter of freight, inasmuch as the bulk of the freight which is carried east from Quebec—whatever that quantity may be—must gravitate towards the nearest available seaport, and that the cheaper haul must inevitably be that to St. John among Maritime Province ports if the road is located by engineers who are seeking only the shortest practical line of tidewater.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson recently dwelt at some length upon the necessity for making the Eastern section pay its way. In seeking to make it pay the company will scarcely make a practice of hauling freight over a long road with a heavy grade when a shorter one with an easier grade is available. And that—from the railroading standpoint—will be the difference between the haul to St. John and the haul to Halifax unless there should be—as some enthusiasts predict—so much freight that many ports must needs be equipped extensively in order to handle it.

THE CZAR'S COURAGE

The Czar has men of desperate courage about him—men who are willing to take up the work of others who have fallen by the hand of the assassin—but the Czar's own courage is a doubtful quantity. The Wall Street Journal, in discussing it, pays a deserved tribute to the courage of British sovereigns which it contrasts with the hesitancy which marks the Romanoff dynasty. It says in part:

"It seems as if all modern development in the machinery of government had only tended to accentuate the public demand for high qualities in rulers. Without the quality of personal courage the others are stultified in any real emergency. If in such a democracy as ours the quality has been essential, what must it be in a ruler who claims autocratic power. It is related that when the Czar's father was alive, the young man, in company with the Prince of Wales, travelled through Japan. While there an attempt was made upon their lives. The conduct of the Russian prince was such as to excite the open ridicule of the Englishman, in a phrase which no diplomacy has been able to smooth over: 'Then Nicky ran!' Courage was always a quality of the Hanoverian dynasty in England. George II did not run away at Dettingen, and attempted assassinations of quite sufficient frequency have demonstrated the quality of courage in his descendants. Does lack of courage account for the Czar's inability to grapple with such a great question?

"It will be remembered that in the French Revolution Mirabeau died before the change had been completed. He was the only man strong enough to direct such a movement, and no single one of the revolutionary leaders took part in the government ultimately established by Napoleon. Our own revolution was a struggle against a foreign foe, but internal struggles, like those of France and Russia, tend to disintegrate where ours solidified. The future government of Russia will probably be something quite different from what anybody expects. The victims of misgovernment are pulling a dozen different ways. They all know what they do not want, but no two of them agree upon what they do want.

"There is only one end to such a situation, and history has supplied its parallel over and over again. Some one man greater than any of the faction leaders, usually removed from them by the absence of personal cause of complaint with the old system, less a Garibaldi than a Cavour, and more a Napoleon than either, emerges and brings order out of chaos. Essential veracity is his keynote. He sees the situation as no one else sees it with all its factors in their proper relations. His one indispensable quality is courage. Theorists who have preceded him probably saw almost as clearly as he does. They lacked the one element which makes personal rulership possible."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Next week will bring the anniversary of the capture of Washington by the British in 1814. There will be no celebration.

* * *

York and Sunbury counties are at war over the pollution of the river. The discussion if not the water is likely to leave a bad taste in the mouths of Sunbury folk.

* * *

This town might well do something to recognize the bravery and self-sacrifice of the little messenger boy who plunged into the harbor last evening and saved a drowning child. The hero who survives should appeal to us as well as the hero whose self-sacrifice proves fatal. The city should hear more of Rupert Powers.

* * *

A good word for the Eastern provinces is spoken by Mr. J. C. O'Mullin, of Halifax, in an interview printed on another page. Hard work and enterprise will win here as well as in the West, he says, and he has engaged in business in both sections. More preaching of this doctrine is needed in the Maritime Provinces today.

* * *

A Russian woman said to have been whipped brutally by the Czar's soldiers is now discovered to be of American descent. The New York Herald gives her picture and her story much prominence, but, however romantic, the incident does not promise to develop into a cause for American intervention in Russian affairs.

* * *

The man who led the latest lynching party in North Carolina has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison with hard labor, and twenty-five of his followers are to be placed on trial soon. The conviction is the first in the history of the state. It is scarcely likely that the reform will last or that it will spread to other Southern states.

* * *

"There is no mistaking the sincerity of the call that democrats are making for Mr. Jerome to lead them is this crisis," says yesterday's New York Herald, "They feel that the nomination of a demagogue of obscure personality or a mere creature of a boss would mean inevitable defeat, and that a bold, strong, vitalizing man is needed to rally the party, attract the independent voter and lead the way to victory."

* * *

If the Dominicans have finally negotiated the sale of their island to the United States, they must have got hold of the smartest real estate agent that ever sold a Long Island sand dune to a Pittsburg "sucker."—Bangor News.

The sale has not yet been negotiated. The United States has six war vessels on duty at Santo Domingo and dare not withdraw them lest the Dominican administration whose stability Mr. Roosevelt guaranteed should collapse. It is an awkward business.

* * *

An Amherst business man gave the board of trade delegates something to think about Wednesday when he warned them against buying new industries by the bonus plan and pointed to what Amherst had done in selling $3,500,000 of her goods last year. The Halifax man who remarked that coal at the pit mouth costs more than it does 500 miles away also raised an interesting question. What will the business men do about these things? Resolutions alone are of little use.

* * *

"On Anarchists," says Secretary Bonaparte, "the death penalty should be unequivocally imposed by law and inflexibly executed whenever the prisoner has sought, directly or indirectly, to take life; for offences or less gravity, I advise a comparatively brief, but rigorous, imprisonment, characterized by complete seclusion, deprivation of all comfort and denial of any form of distraction, and which could be, to my mind, advantageously supplemented by a severe, but not a public whipping. The lash, of all punishments, most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellow men hold odious and disgraceful and not merely for reasons of public policy.

* * *

Hunger is the great producer of revolutions, says an American reviewer. "What actually produced the French revolution?" he asks, and answers:

Want of food among the masses. Do not forget this: only famine produces revolutions. When the American revolution comes, it will be because wages do not meet the cost of living. There were and there will be, a thousand other irritants to help; elaborate histories will be written about the pride and oppression of the plutocracy; but be assured of this: You cannot get 100,000 grown people to turn anarchists if even fifty per cent. of them have got their material necessities supplied. It is starvation that has produced the Russian revolution of today. The moujiks at length realize that they have nothing to lose. You will surely see the guillotine again in Russia—a guillotine of rifles; and as surely a new Napoleon to cure it, although hardly a real one.

* * *

"No one can read the speech of Winston Churchill, under-secretary for the colonies, in the British House of Commons in introducing the Transvaal constitution without admitting that Great Britain possesses in him a constructive statesman of a very high class," says the Wall Street Journal. It gives this reason in support of its opinion:

"Here is the guiding principle of the measure, and great indeed is the nation whose responsible minister can say this thing:

"'Our policy has been to make no difference in this grant of responsible government between Boer and Briton. We propose to extend to both races the fullest privileges and rights of British citizenship, and we intend to make no discrimination between men who have fought most loyally for us and those who have resisted the British arms with the most desperate courage.'

"This has been our own national policy. Its success is a good augury."

Recollections of the Farm.

I recollect the good old farm, the scene of boyhood days,
I recollect the farmer man who'd taken me to "raise,"
I recollect at four a. m. he's get me out of bed
With divers thumps and sundry clumps upon my frowsy head.

I recollect the gentle stock; I recollect e'en now
How nice it is to scrub a horse and manicure a cow.
I recollect the playful bull that nearly every morn
Would try to get my youthful form impaled upon a horn.

I recollect the nice fresh eggs—the ones we didn't get—
The ones that into town they shipped. I taste the others yet.
Oh, yes, I recollect those days so careless and so free:
I recollect 'em now and then, and that's enough for me.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Railways of the Country

The 220,000 miles of main track of the railways of the United States represent property to the extent of $16,000,000,000, or as much as the total value of all the property in the country in 1860, the year of Lincoln's election. Their income of over $1,000,000,000 a year is very nearly four times the annual revenue of the United States government. The number of men on their rolls is 1,500,000, an army as great as the combined forces that Oyama and Linevitch had in Manchuria at the time of the peace of Portsmouth.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX CLINCH OVER G. T. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

they urged spending millions for elevators at small ports on the lakes, not mentioning maritime ports at all in that connection. Mr. Bell, therefore, should not rely on their report. They had ignored Sydney as a mail port. They had not properly recognized these provinces. He suggested that St. John and Sydney be added to Halifax in Mr. Bell's resolution.

H. F. McDougall pointed out an error made by the transportation commission in relation to Sydney and North Sydney, both as to the harbor itself and time of open navigation. He claimed Sydney had not been fairly or intelligently dealt with by the commission in their report.

After remarks by Senator Ross and J. E. DeWolfe, of Halifax, W. F. Hatheway moved the following amendment to the resolution:—

Resolved, that as the increased grain products of Canada demand complete storage facilities on the Atlantic seaboard, we therefore urge the dominion government, if they accept the principle of government elevators as outlined on page 20 of the transportation commission report, December, 1905, to equip the ports at Sydney, St. John and Halifax with elevator capacity to the extent of 10,000,000 bushels.

Further resolved, that referring to the recommendation of the transportation commission on page 35, that this Maritime Board of Trade urge the government to subsidize a first class bi-weekly mail and passenger steamship service, all the year round, between Halifax, St. John and Liverpool.

Further resolved, that the port of North Sydney be a port of call for all subsidized mail and passenger steamers that make their Canadian terminus at Montreal or Quebec.

Further resolved, that the ports of Halifax, St. John and Sydney be nationalized at the earliest possible time, and also that efficient facilities be provided for the rapidly increasing oversea trade of Canada.

W. H. Thorne seconded this resolution. Mr. Bell contended that this was not an amendment and Mr. DeWolfe took the same ground. The chairman endorsed their view.

Mr. Hatheway then abandoned all but the last two clauses and moved them as an amendment to Bell's motion.

The chairman said this would not be an amendment, but a substitution.

G. S. Campbell, Halifax, spoke in support of Mr. Bell's resolution and in support of the most direct route for the G. T. P. If it went down the St. John valley to St. John, Halifax would get no benefit. St. John should not object to what maritime members of parliament had agreed should be done. He also argued for a fast Atlantic mail service to Halifax and defended the transportation commission's report. He declared Halifax was not narrow.

W. H. Thorne

W. H. Thorne stated the St. John delegates could not endorse clause two, relating to the route of the G. T. P. They asked St. John to go back on all it had said or done relative to the G. T. P. St. John had asked that this clause be left out, but Halifax refused. Mr. Thorne declared that this matter was a dead letter anyhow and should not come up in this board. St. John had also contended for a share of the fast Atlantic service, but was willing to abandon it if Halifax would insert in place of clause two one calling for the nationalization of ports.

To this the Halifax members refused to agree. J. E. Dewolfe, said the delegates from Halifax had to support the resolutions sent in by their board. He declared that a caucus of Maritime Province members had endorsed Moncton as the eastern terminus of the G. T. P. The route should be most direct.

Mr. McKeen Amherst, argued that clause two should be omitted. It would not in any way influence the action of the government, which has already been decided. To press this clause would cause ill feeling.

W. S. Fisher endorsed this view. St. John was disposed to settle any question with Halifax in an amicable way. Eliminate this clause. To divide upon it would lessen the influence of the board. To pass the section would do no good. St. John would not be asked to endorse it. St. John delegates were ready to endorse Halifax for fast service, but clause two should be cut out. St. John would support the rest of the resolutions.

Senator Ross declared to eliminate clause two would do an injustice to Nova Scotia. He would be ashamed to go back to Halifax without voting on it.

J. L. Stewart moved that Mr. Bell's resolution be amended by the elimination of the second clause.

Mr. Bell declared it would be against the interests of the Maritime Provinces to eliminate that clause. He appealed to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick generally to support it. Halifax could not abandon clause two.

Mr. Campbell, Halifax, asked if the board wanted the road built by most direct route. If so, now for it.

W. S. Fisher.

W. S. Fisher defended the position of the St. John delegates. He pointed out that there was a difference of opinion in New Brunswick regarding the route, not that anyone wanted the long route, but the best one. St. John was not opposing the interests of Halifax. St. John had spent more than $1,000,000 to develop the national idea, believing a return would come in time. The benefit would also come to Halifax, and St. John was in no way opposed to what would confer that benefit.

F. W. Sumner, Moncton, strongly supported the contention of Halifax and charged St. John with prejudice.

Mr. Stewart's amendment to eliminate clause two of Mr. Bell's resolution was then voted down.

Hon. Mr. Armstrong, of Sydney, moved, seconded by Mr. Challoner, that a clause be added to the resolution asking that pending the establishment of a fast service to Halifax, North Sydney be made a port of call for mail steamers to the St. Lawrence. With this addition, Mr. Bell's resolution was adopted. St. John men voting nay because of second clause being retained.

Hon. Mr. Hughes invited the board to meet next year in Charlottetown.

After dinner the delegates went in automobiles and carriages as guests of the Amherst Board of Trade to Chignecto Mines, where power for the Amherst factories is to be produced, and after an inspection, drove to Nappan experimental farm, where the Amherst band greeted them with music, and the ladies of Amherst served tea on the beautiful shady lawn. Superintendent Robertson, in a brief speech, welcomed the visitors, and the whole party of ladies and gentlemen were massed on the lawn and photographed.

W. S. Fisher, A. M. Bell and W. H. Thorne briefly but felicitously expressed the thanks of the board, and J. M. Curry responded for the Amherst board, and T. S. Rogers for the ladies. Mr. McKeen also spoke briefly. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the Amherst Board of Trade, and ladies. The visitors were right royally entertained. The day was cool and fine and the delegates were charmed with the hospitality extended.

An efficient committee had made every possible arrangement for their comfort and pleasure.

Canadian Trade for Canadian Vessels.

Returning to Amherst the board assembled and F. McDougall, of Moncton, moved the following resolutions:

"As it is of first importance to the maritime interests of Canada that we should secure and hold our place in transportation by sea therefore to revive our fast declining shipping industry it is desirable to promote Canadian ship owing under new conditions now prevailing, moreover as supplementary or corollary to this it is necessary that Canada should have the power to limit coasting privileges now enjoyed by European nations; therefore

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this board the dominion government should first pass a ship subsidy bill for the promotion of sea-going Canadian owned tonnage, and second take such steps as will secure for Canada the privilege of cancelling the existing coasting privileges now enjoyed by foreign countries under old imperial treaties, the idea being to have Canada control our treaties."

Mr. MacDougall read a very comprehensive and able paper in support of his resolution which was seconded by G. S. Campbell, of Halifax.

H. F. McDougall, of Sydney, agreed with the resolution except, he declared that to rule out Norwegians from the coasting trade would be injurious to the Nova Scotia coal trade with the St. Lawrence.

President Read combatted this statement, declaring that it would be very easy to get all that trade as well carried on under the British flag.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of W. S. Fisher the board reaffirmed last year's resolution in favor of a better steamer service between Digby and St. John.

A resolution by Hon. Mr. Hughes, seconded by Prof. Andrews, was adopted, to the effect that the provincial members of parliament be requested to attend meetings of the maritime board.

J. L. Stewart moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, letter postage has been reduced, the rates on some other postal matter, particularly miscellaneous printed matter has been materially increased and

"Whereas, the postal revenue has so greatly increased that a surplus has been reported by the department; therefore

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Maritime Board of Trade these increased rates should be reduced to at least the rates that prevailed before the increase was made."

W. L. T. Weldon seconded the resolution which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Weldon, of Chatham, brought up the question of government ownership in connection with the telephone service and the resolution on the subject was referred to the next meeting of the board.

A. A. Hayward, of Sackville, moved a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:

"Resolved, that it is necessary that higher technical institutions should be established in each maritime province, equipped with such laboratories and instructors for technical research as local needs demand; further

"Resolved, that this maritime board of trade recognizes the importance of greater facilities for higher and more complete technical education at home and pledges itself to do all in its power to promote the establishment of institutions that will more fully equip our young men to develop our great natural resources and place these provinces in better position to share in the industrial prosperity of the age"

The resolution also urged that each local board discuss this subject at least once each year to arouse the interest of the people.

Prof. Andrews declared that this was the most important question that had come before the board. He set forth in a powerful speech the benefit derived from a proper technical education. He showed the great demand for technically trained men and declared that we must meet the changing conditions by establishing institutions for such training.

Mr. Hayward urged that the provincial governments should provide technical institutions, as it was difficult for many lower provinces students to go abroad for such instruction.

W. F. Hatheway emphasized the last statement, and said further that many students are spending money to take correspondence school courses, though many do not complete the course. He pleaded for national rather than provincial expenditure for technical education.

Mr. McKeen agreed with Mr. Hatheway and cited Germany as an illustration, which was threatening the industrial supremacy of Britain. The board should adopt resolutions and follow them up by agitation, so that public sentiment would be aroused.

A. M. Bell pointed out that all provincial colleges were heartily in favor of the movement.

Robert Maxwell strongly endorsed the resolution. He said the whole curriculum of the schools might well be changed for more mechanical and less classical training, as manufacturers depend largely on technical schools and will depend entirely so in the future. Therefore, all possible pressure should be brought upon the governments of the provinces. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The Truro board introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas, by an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia of March, 1902, incorporated towns of the province are deprived of the privilege of granting permission for the opening of streets for the purposes of supplying light, heat and power; therefore

Resolved, that in the opinion of this board said act should be amended and incorporated towns be given the privilege of granting permission for such purposes, subject to a majority vote of the ratepayers of any town.

Robert Maxwell contended that this was a matter outside the scope of the board, and that it should be dealt with by the municipalities themselves.

H. F. McDougall held that the act referred to took from the towns vested rights which should not be taken from them.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, W. S. Fisher; 1st vice, A. M. Bell; 2nd vice, Hon. J. E. Hughes; secretary-treasurer, C. M. Creed; corresponding secretary, W. E. Anderson; auditor, M. G. DeWolfe.

The auditor's report was read and adopted. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Creed and Fisher, and thanks were voted to the retiring president, Mr. Read; the Amherst Board of Trade, the ladies, and the press.

It was decided that the board meet next year in St. John. The board then adjourned.

Open Saturday night till 11. St. John, Aug. 18, 1906

Men's Suit Sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

The story of why we are holding this sale is short. We have had the greatest suit selling season in our history, and a great many lines are sold down to just a few of each. These we are selling at the following reductions—

$5.00 Suits for $3.95 | $6 Suits for $5.00
$7.50 Suits 8.00 Suits for $6.00 | $10.00 Suits 8.75 Suits for $7.50

Men's Pant Sale still on.

J. N. HARVEY, 199 and 207 Union Street, Opera House Block

SCREEN DOORS
DO NOT LET THE FLIES CATCH YOU UNAWARES
If your screen doors and windows are on early think of the trouble saved.
Sizes—2-8x6-8, 2-10x6, 10, 3x7.
Prices—75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2 each.
SCREEN DOOR SETS, including one pair of Hinges and screws, one Brass Door Pull, one Brass Hook and Eye, 20c. each.
SCREEN DOOR CHECKS, 70c each.
MALLORY DOOR FASTENERS, for keeping the door shut, 20c ea.
W.H. THORNE & CO. Ltd., Market Sq., St. John, N. B.

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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LIVELY SESSION OVER FREDERICTON SEWAGE

Sunbury County Out in Force to Protest Against St. John River Pollution

J. D. Hazen Spokesman for Objectors—J. W. McCready and Engineer Barbour Declare That River Water is Unfit to Drink Now, and if the Capital is Stopped in Its Sewerage Scheme Other Towns Must Be Treated the Same—Board of Health Reserves Decision.

Fredericton, Aug. 14—The question as to whether or not the sewage of Fredericton should be discharged into the St. John river was discussed pro and con before the Provincial Board of Health at a special meeting here today.

J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., appeared as counsel for the Sunbury county authorities and was backed up by a strong delegation from that county, including Warden Murray, of Fredericton Junction; Coun. Henry Wilmot, Coun. Thomas P. Taylor, Dr. Peake, chairman of the board of health; Coun. G. A. Perley, Rev. H. E. Dibblee, A. B. Wilmot, Parker Glasier, Judge Gilmour, R. W. Gilbert, Dr. Camp, C. F. McLean, Coun. Charles Burpee, Douglas Burpee and Mr. Day.

The city of Fredericton was represented by Mayor McNally, City Clerk McCready and F. A. Barbour, consulting engineer.

The chairman stated that the board of health were acting as a jury in the case and that the municipality of Sunbury was the plaintiff and the city of Fredericton the defendant.

Sunbury's Complaint.

Mr. Hazen contended that the Sunbury people were only defending their interests and are not really plaintiffs in the case. However, if the board so decided, he was willing to accept their ruling and present his case. He pointed out that a delegation had been appointed by the Sunbury county council and nearly every parish in the county was represented at the meeting. It was true, he said, that only four parishes of the county fronted on the river, but he contended that the people of the whole county had a vital interest in the question.

Mr. Hazen then read from a circular which had been sent to the residents of the river parishes with the object of obtaining their views upon the matter. Altogether 178 families had been interviewed, of which 73 reside in the parish of Maugerville, 40 in the parish of Sheffield, 48 in the parish of Burton and 50 in the parish of Lincoln. He pointed out that 455 people use the river water for drinking purposes, 541 use it for household purposes, 566 use it for watering their animals and 500 obtain their ice supply from it. There are 647 people in the four parishes who use water from wells, and 131 heads of families declare that their property will depreciate in value if the sewage goes into the river. These figures, Mr. Hazen declared, were merely cited to show the importance and extent of the interests involved.

Mr. Hazen went on to say there was a large floating population in Sunbury during the summer season made up of men who worked on the booms below Fredericton. If the sewage was dumped into the river it would simply mean that the people would be compelled to dispose of their farms and move away. If the sewage system was made compulsory it would mean that about four tons of human excreta would be discharged into the river daily and that, he held, would be sufficient to poison the water and make it unfit for use. The theory that running water purified itself had been long ago exploded and could not be put forward seriously as an argument. He had seen it stated in the press that there was no typhoid fever in Fredericton at the present time and this was attributed to the fact that the hospital sewage was no longer discharged in the river below the water intake. This was certainly an argument against the city of Fredericton emptying its sewage into the river. He understood that the Fredericton Gas Company would be permitted to use the sewerage system. In St. John the dominion government had stopped the gas company from emptying sewage into the river, because it endangered the lives of the fish. Surely, he said, it was important that human lives should be protected, in the present case. It was a matter of common law that no man should be allowed to pollute the stream that flowed through his neighbor's property.

Mr. Hazen then read letters from Chas. V. Chapin, superintendent of health of Providence (R. I.), in which he expressed the opinion that it was dangerous to the public health to discharge sewage into the water used for domestic services. He also read some extracts from an article in the British Medical Journal, dealing with the subject of bacteria in water. He also quoted some published remarks by Engineer Barbour, who stated that the water was now unfit to drink anyway, and if used for the sewerage system the people would avoid it.

Mr. Hazen, in conclusion, said that the Sunbury people could not avoid using river water as they had simply had to drink the river water.

Mr. Hazen was inclined to agree with Mr. Barbour's view that the water was bad now, but he saw no reason for making it any worse. Mr. Hazen next read a letter from Dr. Caswell, chairman of the Queens county board of health, expressing sympathy with the movement inaugurated in Sunbury.

Chairman Holly said there had been no complaint from Queens county.

Mr. Hazen also read letters from W. A. Clements, city engineer of Vancouver; Mr. Wilmot, city engineer of Victoria, and Dr. Atherton, of this city. All expressed themselves as being opposed to the dumping of crude sewage into a river used for domestic purposes. A letter was also read from Coun. McElroy, of Oromocto, who told of boring for water on his farm to a depth of over 100 feet without success.

Mr. Hazen assured the board that the people of Sunbury had no ill will against the people of Fredericton in the matter, but only wanted their interests protected.

Other Objectors.

R. A. Cropley, who appeared for the Star Line Steamship Company, said that the company used the river water on their boats and did not want it polluted by sewage.

Mr. Gilbert said he resided on an island in the river and was compelled to use river water. If sewage was dumped into it he would have to get out.

Rev. H. E. Dibblee said he was in touch with the people of the river parishes and could corroborate every statement made by Mr. Hazen. He knew of many families who were actually compelled to use river water.

Coun. T. P. Taylor said he had used river water all his life and had never taken anything stronger, except tea or coffee. He had tried to obtain water from other sources but without success. He resided nineteen miles from the city. He thought the sewage would destroy the fisheries.

Coun. Perley thought that sewage would be detrimental to tourist travel. He had traveled the parish over and could endorse what Mr. Hazen said.

Coun. Wilmot and Warden Murray also spoke briefly.

The warden thought that any man with horse sense should know that crude sewage from a city the size of Fredericton discharged into a river would pollute the water.

Dr. Camp, of Sheffield, told of the difficulty that the residents of his parish had in obtaining a water supply. Nearly all the wells were dry part of the year, and it was necessary for the people to go to the river. It was his opinion that if the sewage of the city was dumped into the river it would destroy the water for domestic use.

C. F. McLean, of Burton, said he only used the river water when haying on the island, but gave it to his stock.

Arthur Glasier corroborated what had been said by previous speakers. He thought it would be a great wrong to the people of Sunbury to have the sewage emptied into the river.

Coun. Charles Burpee reminded Chairman Holly that he, being a native of Sunbury, could sympathize with the people of that county in their present trouple. He was opposed to polluting the water of the St. John river.

Judge Gilmore was called upon but had nothing to say.

Dr. Bailey, on being called upon, expressed himself as being opposed to the practice of polluting rivers by crude sewerage. He was not an expert on sanitary matters and had no opinion to offer.

Dr. Atherton, on being called upon, said he felt all along that the city of Fredericton was making a mistake in proposing to dump the sewage into the river. He held that excretia, even without the presence of the typhoid bacilli, was liable to produce typhoid.

Mayor McNally.

Mayor McNally led the discussion of the city's side of the case. He said that Mr. Barbour was one of the most expert sanitary engineers on the continent and would deal with the subject from a scientific standpoint. The mayor said that when the act passed the legislature Mr. Hazen or none of the people of Sunbury had offered the slightest objection to it. The opinion of several engineers had been obtained and all had favored using the river as an outflow. The Sunbury county council had not communicated with Fredericton on the subject until the closing hours of the legislature. Fredericton was in the same position in regard to the town of Woodstock, which had been dumping its sewage into the river for some years. The Sunbury people did not take any action until after the contracts for the work had been signed. As a business proposition, therefore, the board should hesitate before accepting the Sunbury view of the case.

The mayor went on to say that the city council had sent Roadmaster McKay and City Marshal Roberts to Sunbury last winter to ascertain just how many people used the river water. From Sewell's to the Queens county lines on the eastern side of the river they only found three holes in the ice from which water had been taken.

R. W. Gilbert, a Sunbury delegate, characterized the mayor's statement as a downright lie and he was promptly called down by the chairman and Mr. Barry. He apologized for his indiscreet utterance, but added that he was only human.

Several other delegates from Sunbury denied the mayor's statement, and the chairman had to be appealed to to restore order.

City Clerk McCready.

At the afternoon city session City Clerk McCready spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Hazen. He contended that if the board of health yielded to the demands of the people of Sunbury they should not stop at Fredericton but should make the regulation apply to Woodstock and Edmundston and other towns on the river. They would also have to stop those engaged in the lumbering business from polluting the river. He quoted from the report of Prof. Mason to show that the water of the St. John river was unfit for domestic use at the present time above the city and it must be a great deal worse after receiving the street washings and part of the sewage of Fredericton.

He believed it was the duty of the board of health to do the greatest good to the greatest number, by deciding in favor of the city. He held that conditions in Sunbury were similar to those in Fredericton and therefore there was no reason why the people could not procure water by boring wells.

Roadmaster McKay stated that at the request of the mayor he visited Sunbury in March with the object of ascertaining how many people used river water. From Sewell's Landing to the Queen's county line he had counted twenty-four water holes in the ice, but as far as he could tell water for domestic purposes was only taken from two of them. All of the others were used by cattle and were surrounded by much manure.

City Marshal Roberts corroborated what Roadmaster McKay had said.

City Clerk McCready called attention to the statement of the Star Line Steamship Company's representative that river water was used on their boats. If that was true he said, it was about time the authorities put a stop to it as the water is unfit for drinking purposes.

Engineer Barbour.

Engineer Barbour was the next speaker on behalf of the city and was given an attentive hearing. He took the ground that the whole question was one of sentiment and should not be considered in any other light. The question to his mind was what standard the board of health was going to set for the purification of the rivers of the province. He thought the objections raised by Mr. Hazen were very far fetched, but could not be met sentimentally. It had been contended that the sewage should be emptied into septic tanks and purified. Septic tanks, he pointed out were nothing but scientic cesspools and their use would not obviate the difficulty complained of.

He admitted that plants for the purification of sewage were used in the United States, but only on small streams. The water in the St. John River, he contended was already impure and the additional amount of sewage from Fredericton would really make no difference. There is no known system which guarantees the entire elimination of bacteria from sewage. The system designed for Fredericton he contended was absolutely modern in every way, and the river was sufficiently large to dilute the sewage to the standard which it was necessary to maintain.

As the water is now unfit to drink he held it would be very illogical on the part of the board of health to compel Fredericton to purify its sewage.

Mr. Barry said that the board of health had recommended the government to appoint a commission to look into the whole question, but no action had been taken.

City Clerk McCready said that the action of the city council in stopping lumbermen from tying up rafts below the water works inlake, was responsible for the falling off in the number of typhoid fever cases in the city. He intimated that if the board of health insisted on the city disposing of the sewage by means of septic tanks the council would abandon the undertaking.

After Mr. Barbour had satisfactorily answered some questions by Dr. Peake, Mr. Hazen made a few observations and closed the discussion.

Chairman Holly promised that the board would carefully consider the whole question and announce their decision at a later date.

Under the terms of the act either side can appeal to the governor-in-council from the board's decision.

DEATH OF PRIEST WHO WAS ORDAINED HERE

Rev. Cleophas Demers Formerly a Student at St. Joseph's, Memramcook.

Somersworth, N. H., Aug. 13—Rev. Cleophas Demers died before midnight, after a day spent in great activity in the performance of his duties as the pastor of St. Martin's church. Fr. Demers was born at Levis (Que.), Nov. 7, 1847. He studied at Levis College and the seminary at Quebec, pursued his theological course at Memramcook (N. B.), and was ordained a priest at St. John (N. B.), March 4, 1872, for the diocese of Portland.

He began his work as vicar of St. Anne's church, Manchester (N. H.) He was called by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Healy, bishop of Portland, to Somersworth on Oct. 7, 1882.

For three years Fr. Demers has instituted an immense carnival, which was the chief social event among the French-Canadians far and wide.

DOUBTS ABILITY TO ENFORCE SUNDAY LAW

British Newspaper Thinks Canadian Authorities Have Big Contract—Edward Farrers Writes London Paper His Views on Canadian Politics.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—A special London cable says:

Commenting on the Sabbath act of the Canadian parliament, the Newcastle Daily Chronicle says that for a new community, containing elements, which to say the least of it, are not particularly inclined towards religious observances, such an enactment seems a fairly tall order and that there should be some pretty problems presented the authorities when they come to enforce it.

In the course of a long letter to the Tribune on Canada and Protection, Edward Farrer states that if the naked question of protection vs. free trade were left to the people of the northwest, the result would be overwhelming against protection, provided the manufacturers' association was prevented from contributing to a bribery fund to be employed among the poorer class of setlers.

"Canadians," declares Mr. Farrer, "dread British competition more than American and would destroy any government which sought to treat the former generously. Instructed Canadians," he adds, "are glad Mr. Chamberlain's dream of placing the empire on a protectionist basis, is about over."

CAPTAIN STEWART, COMMODORE C. P. R. FLEET, RETIRED

Montreal, Aug. 15—(Special)—Captain Stewart, commodore of the C. P. R. Atlantic fleet of steamships, who was appointed in command of the Empress of Britain when the steamer was launched, has been superannuated and retires with a pension. Captain Murray, formerly of the Lake Montreal, has been appointed to command the Empress of Britain. Captain Carr, of the Empress of Ireland, steps up to the position of commodore, owing to the retirement of Captain Stewart.

Captain Stewart has a unique record on the St. Lawrence, owing to the fact that he never lost a ship or a passenger during the thirty-seven years he was plying to and from Montreal.

NORTH SHORE MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 14—Patrick Maher, of Douglasfield, has a serious charge facing him. Yesterday Maher is said to have made out a check for $50 and signed Hall Kingston's name to it. After one or two attempts he got the check cashed at a dry goods store kept by Mr. Salone, Newcastle, buying some goods and getting the difference in cash. The young clerk in the store was rather suspicious, and as soon as Maher left he went to the bank. Mr. Kingston is a well known lumberman on the Miramichi, and one glance by the bank official was sufficient to pronounce the signature a forgery. The police were informed, and Maher has been arrested.

Fredericton Firm Dissolves.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 14.—(Special)—James P. and William E. Farrell, who have been conducting a gents' furnishing business in the city during the past nine years, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Wm. E. Farrell purchasing his brother's interest in the business.

EAST SHARING IN CANADA'S BOOM

Such Is the Opinion of Hon. Mr. Templeman After His Visit

WORKMEN SCARCE

Dominion Coal Company the Greatest Sufferer He Finds—Sydney Steel Company Sending Rails to Vancouver—Remarks on the Great Growth of Glace Bay.

Ottawa, Aug. 14—Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, has returned from a trip to the maritime provinces. He visited St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Charlottetown, Moncton and other points.

"Notwithstanding the rush to the wheat fields of the Canadian west," said Mr. Templeman, "the east is sharing in the great prosperity which now exists all over Canada. There are evidences of a bountiful harvest in all the provinces down by the sea and the prices the farmer is obtaining for his products are in advance of previous years.

"The great cry is the scarcity of men to do the work. This applies to almost all branches of trade. The Dominion Coal Company in Cape Breton is probably the greatest sufferer in this regard. Some hundreds of miners were imported from Britain and still the demand for coal is greater than the output can meet. Under the auspices of this great industrial concern new cities have sprung up. The latest example is that of Glace Bay, which has a population of anywhere from 12,000 to 16,000.

"The Sydney steel works is particularly busy. Between Sydney and the Soo enough of rails can be turned out to lay 4,000 miles of road each year. The quality seems to be excellent. The company is shipping rails to Vancouver by water for the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway. The Vancouver street railway has also purchased rails from Sydney. When this can be done there is no need for importing.

"Yesterday I was present at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new I. C. R. workshops at Moncton. The whole city took part in the demonstration."

Mr. Templeman will leave for the Pacific coast at the end of the week. He goes by way of Toronto.

ORDERS RELEASE OF BROWNE FROM PRISON

New York Customs Official Extradited from Canada Will Escape His Two Year Sentence in Sing Sing.

New York, Aug. 14—Charles C. Browne, the former examiner of silks in the government customs service in this city, was ordered released from Sing Sing prison by Judge Hough of the United States court today on a writ of habeas corpus.

Charles C. Browne was convicted in March, 1904, of having conspired to defraud the government by passing silks at underrated values, and sentenced to serve two years in Sing Sing prison. He took an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals and lost. He then jumped his bail of $12,500 and fled to Canada. The Canadian government refused extradition on the conspiracy charge, but extradited Browne on an amended charge of being a fugitive from justice. A secret service agent started with Browne for New York from Montreal on July 26 last. His attorneys expected that he would be brought to New York. Instead, U. S. Marshal Henkel went to Poughkeepsie where he met the secret service agent and Browne and took the prisoner direct to Sing Sing prison.

THOUGHT DIGBY MAN HAD A RINGER

King Borough's Easy Victory at Montreal Races Aroused Judges' Suspicions, which Proved Unfounded.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—At the trotting meet which opened here today King Borough, owned by Capt. L. D. Martin of Digby (N. S.), won the 2.40 pace in straight heats. The best time was 2.20¼.

The easy way in which the Nova Scotia stallion won the race aroused suspicion that he was a ringer. Captain Martin, the owner, was called to the judge's stand just before the third heat and he satisfied the officials as to the identity of the stallion. Capt. Martin has been doing the Vermont and New Hampshire circuits with King Borough.

GLACE BAY STRIKE LEADERS HEAVILY FINED

Glace Bay, N. S., Aug. 14.—Two drivers in No. 3 pit nearly held up the mine operations today by persuading other boys driving to quit work, and by forcing a few others to do so. As the output depends on getting coal hauled out to the landing, matters looked serious, but underground Manager Alex. S. McNeil dispersed the boys and broke up the meeting. Proceedings were taken against them and they were fined $16 and $18 respectively.

Rowdy American Millionaires Rounded Up.

Bracebridge, Muskoka, Aug. 14—In the police court here today Police Magistrate Spencer convicted Fergus Haynes, of New York, and Rafftery and Henry Dalmeyer, of Pittsburg, members of a party of American millionaires who have been staying at the Beaumaris hotel, on separate charges of disorderly conduct and bathing off the wharf at the Royal Muskoka hotel without bathing apparel. Owing to the prominence of the parties and an appeal of Manager Boomer, of the Royal Muskoka, for a light sentence, the magistrate imposed no fine, but allowed the conviction to stand over the accused, and compelled them to pay the costs of the prosecution. Because Manager Boomer remonstrated with them for bathing off his wharf unclothed, the men assaulted him and one of the party also threatened to shoot him.

ST. JOHN MEN WIN TWO FIRSTS IN SUSSEX SHOOT

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 14—Two St. John men Lieut. E. K. McKay, 62nd Fusiliers, and E. F. Gladwin, of the St. John Rifle Association, were prize winners in today's shooting. The former won the nursery and maiden, and the latter the Domville cup.

The Prince of Wales cup, a handsome trophy, was won by Major Guy S. Skinner, of the active militia, but the individual scores will not be made up until tomorrow for in the latter match the shooting did not conclude until 7 o'clock. There will be a shoot off between Major Kinnear and H. H. Bartlett, of St. Andrews. The wind interfered with the competition and served to swerve the bullets to such an extent that particularly skilful firing was essential in order to score a bull's-eye.

The riflemen are under canvas on the range which adds materially to their convenience.

Domville Cup Match.

E. F. Gladwin, St. John Rifle Asso	64
Capt. E. A. Smith, R. L.	62
Capt. H. Perley, 62nd Fusiliers	61
D. Freeze, Sussex, R. A.	60
L. P. Clark, M. H. R. A.	60
G. O. Maggs, Sussex	60
Major J. H. McRobbie, 8th Hussars	59
Major A. E. Massie, Army S. Corps	59
Capt. J. Manning, R. O.	58
W. E. Forbes, 73rd Regt	58
Capt. R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars	58
Capt. G. P. Ryder, 71st Regt	57
Bomb. J. F. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A.	57
H. Bartlett, St. Andrews	56
Pte. McIntosh, 3rd R C A.	56
G. A. Keith, Sackville	56
Sergt J. F. Emery, 62nd Regt	56
Major J. M. Kinnear, R. O.	56
Capt. S. B. Anderson, 74th Regt.	55
S. W. Smith, M. P. R. A.	55
Lieut. L. A. Langstroth, 62nd Regt.	55
Lieut. E. K. McKay, 62nd Regt.	55
J. W. McFarlane, F. C. R. A.	55
Sergt. J. G. Sullivan, O. S. C.	55
Capt. J. L. McAvity, 62nd Regt	55
Sergt. Major W. J. Lamb, 62nd Regt.	55
N. J. Morrison, St. John, R. A	54
Lieut. Col. Loggie, R. C	54
R. S. Freeze, Sussex	54
Sergt. W. W. Dole, 74th Regt.	54
Major J. T. Hartt, R. O.	54
A. S. McFarlane and D. Conley counted out.	

It is said, unofficially, that the Hazen cup in connection with Prince Wales match, has been won by the Sussex association.

Nursery Match.

In the Nursery match the prize winners were:

	Points.
E. K. McKay, 62nd, cup	34
Seth Jones, Sussex	33
G. A. Mowat, St. Andrews	31
S. J. Murlock, Mt. Pleasant	31
H. A. Hagerman, Fredericton	31
Sergt. Daye, 62nd	31
G. M. Farren, St. John	30
G. O. Maggs, Sussex	30
J. J. Price, Moncton	30
H. H. McAdam, St. Stephen	30
J. F. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A.	30
W. Balmain, Woodstock	29
J. F. Dustin, St. Stephen	29
C. E. Fairweather, Sussex	29
D. D. Freeze, Sussex	28
E. Anderson, Sackville	28
Sergt. H. Haines, A. S. C.	27
Corp. P. Pettingill, 62nd	27
J. S. Burton, St. John	27
J. Anderson, Sackville	27
Corp. W. J. Anderson, 3rd R. C. A.	27
L. Carter, Point de Bute	27
Corp. H. J. Smith, 62nd	27

"In connection with the nursery" the first prize was won by the Sussex Rifle Club; score, 85 points; second, Sussex Rifle Association, 83 points. The marksmen this year are encamped on the grounds, the tents presenting a very tidy and trim appearance.

Second Day's Shooting.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 15—Major Massie, of the Army Service Corps, won in this morning's Association match with a score of 93. In this afternoon's Provincial Match there was a tie between Captain R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars, and T. T. Price, of Moncton. The score was 45.

A meeting of the competitors took place this evening, Col. Loggie presiding. The meeting unanimously approved of living under canvas on the range. It was announced that the association president would ask the federal government to build on the range a bungalow to cost at least $1,000. The meeting recommended that four more targets for the extra series be put up.

A revolver match commenced this afternoon, the range being twenty-five yards, and six shots to be fired in two minutes. A 44-calibre revolver was used and the target was of the standard American pattern, with four-inch black. The position of the competitors was standing with pistol, arm full extended. Competitors were all made to provide their own revolver and ammunition. The entrance fee was twenty-five cents.

In the shoot-off in connection with the Prince of Wales match, Major Kinnear secured the cup and second money. H. H. Bartlet, who won, secured first money, but not being eligible did not win the cup.

Association Match.

The following is the Association Match score:

Major A. E. Massie, A. S. C.	93
H. H. Bartlett, St. Andrews	92
Major O. W. Wetmore, 74th Regt	92
F. A. Duston, St. Stephen	91
Lt. E. K. McKay, 62nd Fusiliers	91
Capt. E. A. Smith, R. L.	89
R. T. Mack, F. C. R. A.	88
Major G. S. Kinnear, 8th Hussars	88
S. W. Smith, M. P. R. A.	88
G. A. Keith, Sackville	88
Major McRobbie, 8th Hussars	86
Sergt. Chandler, 74th Regt	86
Sergt. J. G. Sullivan, O. S. C.	86
B. Stewart, M. R. A.	86
Sergt. S. Day, 62nd Fusiliers	85
Lt. L. A. Langstroth, 62nd Fusiliers	85
J. W. McFarlane, F.C.R.A.	85
Pte. McIntosh, 3rd R. C. A.	85
Major J. T. Hartt, R. O.	84
E. F. Gladwin, St. John, R. A.	84
D. Conley, St. John R. C.	84
G. A. Mowatt, St. Andrews R. A.	84
S. J. Burlock, M. P. R. A.	84
Capt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd	83
R. S. Freeze, Sussex	83
Col. Loggie, R. O.	82
J. Thompson, St. John R. A.	82
C. E. McLean, M. R. A.	82
Capt. H. Perley, 62nd Fusiliers	82
J. C. Sampson, St. Andrews R. A.	82
A. C. Carter, M. R. A.	82
D. D. Freeze, Sussex	82
A. R. Rigby, H. R. C.	81
Capt. H. R. Arnold, 8th Hussars	81
Bomb Archibald, 3rd R. C. A.	81
T. T. Price, M. R. A.	80
Pte. J. H. Daigle, 73rd Rgt.	80
G. F. Thompson, St. John R. C.	80
A. R. Jardine, M. R. C.	80
J. Anderson, Sackville	80
Capt. S. B. Anderson, 74th Rgt.	80
Col. Sergt. E. S. Wetmore, 62nd Fus.	79
G. O. Maggs, Sussex	79
Maj. J. M. Kinnear, Sussex	78
Corp. P. Pettingell, 62nd Fusiliers	78

Tyro Winners.

Roy Brooks, Sackville	77
Sergt. Major Lamb, 62nd Fusiliers	77
T. Carter, Restigouche R. A.	75
A. R. Boss, M. R. A.	74
Corp. J. J. Ross, S. Africa	73

Provincial Match.

Following is the provincial match:

Capt. R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars	45
T. T. Price, M. R. C.	45
Lt. Langstroth, 62nd Fusiliers	44
H. H. Bartlett, St. A. R. C.	44
E. F. Gladwin, St. John R. C.	44
N. J. Morrison, St. John R. C.	43
Capt. E. A. Smith, R. L.	43
G. A. Keith, S. R. C.	42
F. M. Merritt, W. R. C.	42
Maj. Massie, A. S. C.	42
B. Stewart, M. R. C.	42
Seth Jones, S. R. A.	42
Sergt. Chandler, 74th Regt.	41
Capt. H. Perley, 62nd Regt.	41
D. D. Freeze, Sussex R. A.	41
A. Carter, M. R. A.	40
Capt. J. L. McAvity, 62nd Fusiliers	40
D. Conley, St. John R. C.	40
Capt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd	40
Lieut. McKay, 62nd Fusiliers	40
Capt. J. S. Frost, 62nd Fusiliers	40
Capt. S. B. Anderson, 74th	39
A. R. Jardine, M. R. C.	39
S. L. C. Coleman, F. C. R. A.	39
A. R. Rigby, H. R. C.	39
J. C. Sampson, St. A. R. C.	35
J. W. McFarlane, F. C. R. A.	39

Roy Brooks, W. I. Cates and A. S. McFarlane were counted out.

A camp fire is being held tonight.

Prince of Wales' Match.

Without the scores of Major Kinnear and Mr. Bartlett the scores in the Prince of Wales match, shot Tuesday, are as follows:—Capt. S. B. Anderson, 74th Regiment, 62; Capt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd Regiment, 62; Major A. E. Massie, A. S. C., 62; Sergeant R. Chandler, 74th Regiment, 61; Sergeant J. G. Sullivan, O. S. C., 60; Capt. E. A. Smith, R. O., 60; Capt. J. S. Frost, 62nd Fus., 60; Lt. Langstroth, 62nd, 59; A. R. Jardine, M. R. A., 59; F. W. Duston, St. Stephen, 59; A. R. Boss, M. R. A., 59; S. W. Smith, M. P. R. A., 59; Bomb. Archibald, 3rd R. C. A., 58; Lt. E. K. McKay, 62nd, 57; Major Wetmore, 74th, 57; A. S. McFarlane, F. C. R. A., 57; B. Stewart, M. R. A., 56; Lt. A. L. McIntosh, 3rd R. C. A., 56; Seth Jones, Sussex, R. A., 55; G. O. Maggs, Sussex, R. A., 55; J. W. McFarlane, F. C. R. A., 55; Major J. T. Hartt, R. O., 55; Capt. H. Perley, 62nd, 55; A. Carter, M. R. A., 55; Col. Loggie, R. O., 54; C. E. McLean, M. R. A., 54; A. B. Maggs, Sussex, R. A., 54; Major F. H. Hartt, 62nd, 54

To Improve Ill Temper

Relieve the physical suffering of corns. Quickly done by the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of acid, flesh-eating substitutes and insist on "Putnam's;" it's the only sure and painless cure.

MUNICIPAL UNION CURE FOR MONOPOLIES

Dominion Convention at Halifax a Unit for Self-Government

Passed Unanimous Resolution That Railways Should Pay the Cost of Maintaining Gates and Safeguards at Crossings—Mayor Sears' Paper on the Value of Tourist Associations Makes a Hit.

Halifax, Aug. 14—Halifax city hall is in full and happy possession of representatives of municipalities throughout Canada, and to show pleasure at this invasion the building has been gaily decorated with bunting, shields and electric lights. Over the entrance are the words in electric globes "Municipal home rule our motto."

The proceedings began with a cordial address of welcome from the mayor of Halifax. His worship said the awakening of a new municipal spirit is manifest and he trusted and believed that the deliberations in Halifax would make for what is best.

Mayor Sharpe, of Winnipeg, in responding, said the delegates were delighted with the splendid reception already given them and he thought Halifax was one of the most beautiful cities he had ever seen. He had heard of many gateways to the west, but after seeing Halifax, with its splendid geographical location, he felt that surely it was in truth one real gateway to Canada.

Ex-Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, president of the union, was not able to be present, and his address was read by W. D. Lighthall, M. A., ex-mayor of Westmount. Its keynote was home rule for municipalities and the supreme rights of the governing bodies of the cities and towns within their own spheres. The control of public utilities was theirs and that right should be safeguarded.

In Union There's Strength.

Mayor Fleming, of Brandon, who was born in Sackville (N. B.), was the next speaker, his topic being The Benefits of the Canadian Union. He preferred rather to name his subject the advantages of municipal union. The work of the union, in protecting the rights of municipalities, he said, had been marked and successful. But while a noble work has been done, a great deal remains and re-organization may be necessary. Mayor Fleming thought there should be a federation in the Canadian union of all the provincial unions, and that say thirty per cent of the subscriptions to the provincial unions should be paid into the federal union treasury, so that thus there should be no double subscriptions from some provinces.

Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, dwelt on the fact that in the fight with monopolies the municipalities should stand together. In the contest with the Bell Telephone Company during the last session of parliament, though Mr. Lighthall, the secretary, had done his best, the municipal union had proved to be only a rope of sand. Toronto and Montreal had been almost alone in the fight. Fortunately, said Mayor Coatsworth, the government saw that the Bell company had too much power, and they eliminated some of its privileges, for one thing, cutting down its proposed capital from $50,000,000 to $30,000,000 and providing that in case of dispute with a municipality the difficulty should be referred to the railway committee of the privy council for settlement.

Mayor Coatsworth strongly urged united effort in the union in order that it may, on business principles, justify its existence and accomplish the objects for which it has been organized.

Not a "Rope of Sand."

Ex-Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, pointed out that much quiet work had been done by the municipalities. He did not think the union only a rope of sand, as stated by Mayor Coatsworth. He hoped the remark would not go abroad and that Mayor Coatsworth's statement would not be used by the Bell Telephone Company and perhaps paid for as an advertisement in the newspapers.

Mayor Sharpe, of Winnipeg, thought it would pay the union to keep a first class lawyer at Ottawa to watch legislation. He did not like Mayor Coatsworth's expression "rope of sand" as applied to the union. It was at least a rope of seaweed—pretty tough material.

Ex-Mayor Cook, of Ottawa, first president of the union, thought the organization could make its influence felt most effectively by pressure of the municipal councils upon their representatives in parliament.

Mayor Oliver, of Sherbrooke, asked the union to take up with his town the battle against the Grand Trunk Railway, which persists in constructing and operating dangerous level crossings.

Mayor Sears Lauds Union.

Mayor Sears, of St. John, spoke highly of the paper by Mayor Fleming. He had often, he said, felt the need of an organization like that of the municipal union. It is a young institution but it is closely associated with the west. It breathes its spirit and what the west does it does with sledge-hammer force. The municipal union had come into being at a fit and proper time. It starts on principles that are just and honorable and marks a conviction that we must bestir ourselves against the power of wealth and monopoly. He believed that the union would be productive of great good in the future. Mayor Sears spoke of the highly objectionable railway crossings in St. John, which the city had been unable to overcome.

Alderman Lavalee, of Montreal, urged, rather than the conservative policy of Mr. Lighthall, that there be more aggression, and that there be faith in the future. He said that the union had not made the progress it should have made during the year. If the union dealt in action more than words the funds would come.

Alderman Lapointe also spoke regarding the telephone monopoly.

At the evening sitting, which was short, for the union adjourned early for a public gardens concert given in its honor, the following resolution was moved by Mayor Oliver, of Sherbrooke, and seconded by Mayor Sears, of St. John, and was unanimously adopted: "That in the opinion of this union, when gates, subways or elevated tracks are required for the protection of the public at the intersection of tracks and highways, the cost of the same should be borne by the railway companies exclusively.

"And further, that no level crossings should be permitted to remain in closely populated districts, and that the executive urge this matter to the attention of the public authorities."

The resolution was strongly supported by Mayor Sears and Aldermen Lockhart and Bullock, of St. John; Mayor Judd, of London; Alderman McGee, of Toronto, and others.

Mayor Sears on Tourist Associations.

Mayor Sears was then called to the platform for an address on Value of a Tourist Association. The speaker began with appropriate references to the growing traveling habit and the increasing tourist business. Speaking from a New Brunswick point of view, he said that the objects of a tourist association was first to assist and inform tourists coming to the country and to educate the people as to the value of their country and to help develop its attractions for the visitor.

Mayor Sears proceeded in a most interesting and graphic way to tell of the manifold details of the work of the local tourist association. It seeks to instill a spirit of improvement and progress as well as safeguard historic sentiment and its objects. The conclusion of the reading of the paper was greeted by applause, and it was ordered that the paper be printed with the proceedings.

DEFAULTING CHICAGO BANK PRESIDENT SEEN IN PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Aug. 15—Paul O. Stensland, the defaulting president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, was seen aboard a Pennsylvania railroad train at the Union station here today by Oscar Holmer, a mechanical engineer, who used to be a close friend.

Holmer while talking to a friend in a Pullman car was attracted by a man seated near.

"Hello Stensland, what are you doing here?" Holmer said to the man.

"For God's sake, is it you? Don't give me away," was his answer.

"I told him he and his affairs were none of my business," said Holmer, "and then he started to talk. He said he thought I knew all about his troubles and declared he was almost out of his mind with worry. He did not say where he had been, but I think he has been in Canada. He told me that he was going east and said he hand plenty of money. As we were talking the train begun to move and I had to jump off.

"My friend, who came from Rochester via Buffalo, told me the man whom I recognized had been on the train from that city and that they had talked together."

The train left here at 8 a. m.

Ten pounds of good hay will keep a horse alive as long as 50 pounds of green clover.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE BETRAYAL

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Author of A Maker of History, A Prince of Sinners, The Master Mummer, Anna the Adventuress, Mysterious Mr. Sabin, The Yellow Crayon, The Traitors, The Man and His Kingdom, A Millionaire of Yesterday, etc.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Link in the Chain.

Practically for three days and three nights the Council sat continually. There was no pretence now at recreation, no other guests. We worked, all of us, from the Duke downwards, unflaggingly and with very little respite. When at last the end came, my padlocked notebook, with its hundreds of pages of hieroglyphics, held the principal material for three schemes of coast defence, each one considered separately and supported by a mass of detail as to transport, commissariat, and many minor points.

The principal members of the Council departed by special train early on Monday morning. I myself, a little dizzy and hot-eyed, walked across the park an hour after dawn, and flung myself upon my bed with a deep sigh of relief. Before I had closed my eyes, however, Grooton appeared with apologies for his dishabille.

"I have been up to the house twice, sir," he said, "but they would not let me see you or even send in a message. I thought it only right to let you know at once, sir, that the police have been here rummaging about. They had what they called a search warrant, I believe. I came up to the house immediately, but I could not induce any of the servants to bring word in to you. Mr. Jesson, the Duke's own man, told me that it was as much as his place was worth to allow any one to enter the library."

"All right, Grooton," I muttered. "Hang the police!"

I believe he said something else, but I never heard it. I was already fast asleep.

* * * * * * * *

About mid-day I was awakened by the dazzling sunshine which seemed to fill the room. I called for a bath, dressed, and made an excellent breakfast. Then I brought out my notebook and prepared for work. I had scarcely dipped my pen in the ink, however, when a shadow darkened the window. I looked up quickly. It was Ray.

He entered without knocking, and I saw at once that he was in a strange condition. He scarcely greeted me, but sank into my easy chair, and drawing out his pipe began to fill it. Then I saw, too, what I had never seen before. His fingers were shaking.

"Boy," he said, "have you any wine?"

"The Duke sent me some claret," I answered. "Will that do?"

"Ay!"

I summoned Grooton and ordered the wine and some biscuits. Ray was a man who ate and drank sparingly. Yet he filled a tumbler and drank it straight off.

"You and I," he remarked, "are the only two who sat the whole show out. It was a grind, wasn't it?"

"It was," I answered, "but I have slept, and I feel none the worse for it. Lord Chelsford carried us on splendidly. There is solid work here," I said; "something worth the planning."

I touched my notebook almost affectionately, for the work was fascinating now that it had attained coherent form. Ray smoked on and said nothing for several minutes. Then he looked up at me.

"Have you a spare bedroom, Ducaine?"

"One or two," I answered. "They are not all furnished, but one at any rate is decent."

"Will you put me up for a day—perhaps two?"

"Of course," I answered, but——"

He answered my unspoken question.

"The Duke has turned me out," he said grimly. "Who would have suspected the old man of such folly? He believes in Blenavon. I told him the plain truth, and he told me that I was a liar."

"I thought that he would be difficult to convince," I remarked.

"He has all the magnificent pig-headedness of his race," Ray answered. "Blenavon is Blenavon, and he can do no wrong. He would summon him home again, but fortunately the young man himself is no fool. He will not come. You told Lady Angela?"

"Everything."

"She believed you?"

"I think that she did," I answered.

His face softened.

"The Duke showed me from the door himself," he said. "You will not object to my sending a note to Lady Angela by your servant?"

"Make whatever use of him you choose," I answered. "There are pen and ink and notepaper upon the table."

Then I settled down to my work. Ray wrote his note, and went upstairs to sleep. In an hour's time he was down again. There were black rims under his eyes, and I could see at once that he had had no rest. Grooton had brought his bag from the house, and a note from Lady Angela. He read it with unchanging face, and placed it carefully in his breast coat-pocket.

"I am off to the village to send some telegrams," he said, "and afterwards I shall go on for a walk."

"What about lunch?" I asked, glancing at the clock.

"None for me," he answered. "Some tea at four o'clock, if I may have it. I will be back by then."

He swung off, and I was thankful, for my work demanded my whole attention and very careful thought. At a few minutes after four he returned, and Grooton brought us some tea. Directly we were alone Ray looked across at me with a black frown upon his face.

"You know what they are saying in the village about you, young man?"

"I can guess," I answered.

"Who is this girl, Blanche Moyat?"

"A farmer's daughter," I answered. "It seems that I paid her too much or too little attention, I am not sure which. At any rate, she has an imaginary grievance against me, and this is the result."

"She tells the truth?"

"I have not heard her story," I answered, "but it is true that I encouraged her to suppress the fact that she had seen the man in the village, and that he had asked for me."

"What folly!"

"Perhaps," I answered. "You see, I thought that a verdict of 'found drowned' would save trouble."

"This accursed woman at the Grange is in it, I know," Ray remarked, slowly filling his pipe. "I wonder if she knew that I was about? That would give her a zest for the job."

"She knows that you were at Braster at the time," I said. "It was the night of your lecture."

Ray began to blow out dense clouds of smoke.

"We're safe," he said thoughtfully, "both of us. There's just a link in the chain missing."

"The police have been here with a warrant in search of that link," I remarked.

"They'll never find it, for it's in my pocket," he remarked grimly.

"Colonel Ray," I said, suddenly nerving myself to risk his anger, "there is a question which I must ask you."

I saw his lips come firmly together. He neither encouraged nor checked me.

"Who was that man?"

"You are better ignorant."

Was it my father?"

If he did not answer my question, it at least seemed to suggest something to him.

"Has that woman been here?" he asked.

"Yes."

"She believes that it was your father?"

"She does."

He removed his pipe from his teeth and looked at it thoughtfully.

"Ah!" he said.

"You have not answered my question," I reminded him.

"Nor am I going to," he replied coolly. "You know already as much as is good for you."

He rose and threw open the door of my cottage. For several moments he stood bareheaded, looking up towards the house, looking and listening. He glanced at his watch, and walked several times backwards and forwards from the edge of the cliff to my door. Then he came in for his hat and stick.

"I am going down to the sea," he said. "If Lady Angela comes, will you call me? I shall not be out of hearing."

"You are expecting her?" I asked, looking down at my work.

"Yes. It was necessary for me to see her somewhere, so I asked her to come here. Perhaps the Duke has found out and stopped her. Anyhow, call me if she comes."

He stepped outside, and I heard him scrambling down the cliff. I set my teeth and turned to my work. It was a hard thing to have my little room, with its store of memories, turned into a meeting-place for these two. I at least would take care to be far enough away. And then I began wondering whether she would come. I was still wondering when I heard her footsteps.

She came in unaccustomed garb to me. She wore a grey dress of some soft material, and a large black hat with feathers. Her skirts were gathered up in her hand, and I heard the jingling of harness at the corner of the avenue where her carriage was waiting. I opened the door, and she entered with a soft swish of silk and a gentle rustling. The room seemed instantly full of perfume of Neapolitan violets, a great bunch of which were in her bosom.

She looked swiftly around, and I fancied that it was a relief to her to find me alone.

"Is Colonel Ray here?" she asked.

"He is waiting for you," I answered, "on the sands. I promised to call him directly you came."

I moved toward the door, but she checked me with an imperative gesture.

"Wait," she said.

I came slowly back and stood by my table. She was sitting with her hands clasped together, looking into the fire. She looked very girlish and frail.

"I want to think—for a moment," she said. "Everything seems confusion. My father has commanded me to break my engagement with Colonel Ray."

I remained silent. What was there, indeed, for me to say?

"In my heart," she went on slowly, "I know that my father is wrong and that Colonel Ray is right. He has simply done his duty. Blenavon was being sorely tempted. He is better away—out of the country. Oh, I am sure of that."

"Colonel Ray has done what he believed to be his duty," I said slowly. "It is hard that he should suffer for that."

"Often," she murmured, "one has to suffer for doing the right thing. My father has made himself a poor man because of his sense of what was right. I do not know what to do."

I glanced out of the window. For many reasons I did not wish to prolong this interview.

"He is waiting," I reminded her.

"I must do one of two things," she murmured. "I must break my faith with my father—or with him."

Then she lifted her eyes to mine.

"Tell me what you think, Mr. Ducaine?" she asked.

I opened my lips to speak, but I could not. Was it fair that she should ask me? My little room was peopled with dreams of her, with delightful but impossible visions. My very nerves were full of the joy of her presence. It was madness to ask for my judgment, when the very poetry of my life was an unreasoning and hopeless love for her.

"I cannot!" I muttered. "You must not ask me."

She seemed surprised. After all, I had guarded my secret well, then?

"You will not refuse to help me," she pleaded.

I set my teeth hard. I longed for Ray, but there were no signs of him.

"Your father has ordered you to break your engagement with Colonel Ray," I said, "but he has done so under a misapprehension of the facts. You owe obedience to your father, but you owe more—to—the man whose wife you have promised to be. I do not think you should give him up."

She listened eagerly. Was it my fancy, of was she indeed a little paler? Her eyes seemed to gleam with a strange softness in the twilight. Her head drooped a little as she resumed her former thoughtful attitude.

"Thank you," she said, simply "I believe that you are right."

I caught up a bundle of papers from my desk and stole softly from the room. Ray was close at hand, and I called to him.

"She is in there waiting for you," I said. "I have some transcribed matter, which I am taking up to the safe."

Ray nodded abruptly, and I heard the door of my cottage open and close behind him.

CHAPTER XXX.

Mostyn Ray's Love Story.

In a dark corner of the library, sitting motionless before a small writing-desk, I found the Duke. The table was littered all over with papers, a ledger or two and various documents. I had met Mr. Hulshaw, the agent to the estates, in the drive, so I judged that the two had had business together.

The Duke had not greeted me on my entrance, and he seemed to be asleep in his chair. But at the sound of the electric bell, which announced the opening of the safe, he turned sharply round.

"Is that you, Ducaine?"

"Yes, your Grace," I answered.

"What are you doing there?"

"I have brought up the first batch of copy, sir," I answered.

"You have sealed it properly?"

"With Lord Chelsford's seal, sir," I told him.

He turned round in his chair sharply. "What's that?" he asked.

"Lord Chelsford gave me an old signet ring before he left, sir," I said, "with a very peculiar design. I wear it attached by a chain to an iron bracelet round my arm."

"Let me see it," the Duke ordered.

I took off my coat, and baring my arm, showed him the ring hanging by a few inches of strong chain from the bracelet. He examined the design curiously.

"How do you detach it?" he asked.

"I cannot detach it, sir," I answered. "The bracelet has a Bramah lock, and Lord Chelsford has the key. He used to wear it many years ago when he was Queen's messenger."

The Duke examined the ring long and searchingly. Then he looked from it into my face.

"You mean to say that you cannot take that off?"

"A locksmith might, sir. I certainly could not."

The Duke shrugged his shoulders.

"Chelsford's methods seem to me to savour a little of opera bouffe," he remarked drily. "For my own part I believe that these marvellous documents would be perfectly safe in the unlocked drawer of my desk. I do not believe any of these stories which come from Paris about copies of our work being in existence. I do not wish you to be careless, of course, but don't overdo your precautions. This place is scarcely so much a nest of conspirators as faddists like Chelsford and Ray would have us believe."

"I am glad to hear that you think so, sir," I answered. "Our precautions do seem a little elaborate, but it is quite certain that the Winchester papers were disturbed."

"I do not choose to believe it, Ducaine," the Duke said irritably. "Kindly remember that!"

"Very good, sir," I answered. "There is nothing else you wish to say to me?"

"There is something else," the Duke answered coldly. "I understand that the police yesterday, on a sworn affidavit, were granted a search warrant to examine your premises for stolen property. What the devil is the meaning of this?"

"I think, sir," I answered, "that the stolen property was a pretext. It seems that during the last few days has come to light that the man whose body I found on the sands was not washed in from the sea, but was a stranger, who had arrived in Braster the previous evening, and had made inquiries as to where I lived. It seems to be the desire of the police, therefore, to connect me in some way with the affair."

The Duke looked at me searchingly.

"I presume," he said, "that they had something in the nature of evidence, or they would scarcely have been able to swear the affidavit for the search warrant."

"They have nothing more direct, sir, than that the body was found close to my cottage, that he had presumably left Braster to see me, and that I was foolish enough to persuade the person, of whom the dead man made these inquiries in Braster, not to come forward at the inquest."

"Stop! Stop!" the Duke said irritably. "You did what?"

"The young woman of whom he inquired was close at hand when I discovered the body of the man," I said. "She told me about him. I was a little upset, and I suggested that there was no necessity for her to disclose the fact of having seen him."

"It was a remarkably foolish thing of you to do," the Duke said.

"I am realizing it now, sir," I answered.

"Did this person call on you at all?" the Duke asked.

"No, sir. You may remember that it was the night of Colonel Ray's lecture. He called to see me on his way back and found me ill. I believe that this person looked in at the window and went away. I saw no more of him alive after this."

"You have some idea, I presume, as to his identity?"

"I have no definite information, your Grance," I answered.

The Duke did not look at me for several moments.

"I am afraid," he said, stiffly, "that you may experience some inconvenience from this most ill-advised attempt of yours to suppress evidence which should most certainly have been given at the inquest. However, I have no doubt that your story is true. I have some inquiries now before me from the police station. I will do what I can for you. Good evening, Ducaine."

"Good evening, sir," I answered. "I am much obliged to you."

I walked homewards across the park. The carriage had gone from the private road, and Ray was alone when I entered. It was impossible to tell what had happened from his expression. He sat stretched out in my easy chair, smoking furiously, and his face was impassive. Grooton served us with dinner, and he ate and drank with only a few curt remarks. But afterwards, when I was deep in my work, he suddenly addressed me.

"Boy," he then said, "turn round and listen to me."

I obeyed him at once.

"Listen well," he said, "for I am not given to confidences. Yet I am going to speak to you of the secret places of my life."

I laid down the pen which I had been holding between my fingers, and turned my chair. I judged that it was not necessary for me to speak, nor apparently did he think so.

"I have been soldiering all my days," he said, "since I was a child almost. It is a glorious life. God knows I have never grudged a single month of it. But when one comes back once more to dwell amongst civilians one realizes that there is another side to life. It is so with me. I am not given to doubts or to asking advice from any man. But the time has come when I have the one and need of the other."

He paused, knocked out some ashes from his pipe and relighted it.

"I have loved two women in my life, Guy," he went on slowly. "The first was your mother."

I started a little, but I still held my peace. He looked hard into the ashes of the fire, and continued.

"I tried my best," he said, "to be a friend to her after her marriage, and I hope, I think, that I succeeded. I even did my best to fight that woman's influence with your father at Gibraltar. There I failed. I was foredoomed to failure! She had the trick of playing what tune she cared to on a man's heartstrings. After it was all over, and your father and she had left the place, I spent years trying to persuade your mother to get a divorce and marry me. But she was the daughter of a Bishop, a High Churchwoman, and a holy woman. She died with your father's name upon her lips."

I shuddered! The words were spoken so delicately, and yet with such vibrant force.

"After that," Ray continued, "came Egypt, then India, and afterwards Khartoum. I came home before the last war, and I met Lady Angela. I am so little of a woman's man that I suppose the girl whom I thought of at all became like an angel, a creature altogether apart from that sex of whom I know so little. However that may be, she was the second woman to hold any place in my—heart—as she most surely will be the last. Then the war broke out, luck came my way, and I returned with a greater reputation than I deserved. The very night of my return I asked Lady Angela to marry me, and she consented."

He puffed vigorously at his pipe, but he seemed wholly ignorant of the fact that it was out. His face was set in its grimmest lines. He looked steadily at a certain spot in the fire, and went on.

"There are things," he said, "which troubled me little at the time, but which just lately have been on my mind. The first is that I am nearly fifty, and Lady Angela is twenty-one. The second is that I came home with all the tinsel and glamour of a popular hero. Heaven knows I loathed it, but the fact remains. The King's reception, the V.C., and all that sort of thing, I suppose, accounted for it. Anyhow, I am troubled with this reflection. Lady Angela was very young, and I fear that her imagination was touched. She accepted my offer, and she has been very loyal. Until tonight no word of disagreement has passed between us. But there have been times lately when I have fancied that I have noticed a change. A time has come now when I could give her back her freedom without reproach on either side. I want to know whether it is my duty to give it her back."

Then Ray looked straight into my face, and the color flamed there, for I saw now why he had made me his confidant.

"What do you think, Guy? You are only a boy, but you are of her age, and you have seen a little of her lately. You are only a boy, but then only boys and novelists understand women. Speak up and tell me what is in your mind."

"I will tell you this," I answered hotly. "If I were you, and Lady Angela had promised to be my wife, I would not sit and hatch scruples about marrying her. I would marry her first, and make her happy afterwards, and as for the rest—or the questions which you have asked me, and yet not put into words—I have never heard or seen in Lady Angela the slightest sign that you were not her lover as well as the man whom she was engaged to marry. As for my own folly, since you seem to have noticed it, no one knows better than I that it is the rankest, most absurd presumption. But with me it begins and ends. That is a most absolute and certain fact."

Ray rapped his pipe upon the table.

"Listen," he said. "I found you nameless and practically lost. Yet you have powerful relatives, and your family is equal to the Duke's. There may be money too some day. Bear these things in mind. Can you repeat what you have said?"

It was a wild dream—a wonderful one. But, before me I saw the stern white face of the man, eager for his share of happiness after all these magnificent years of dauntless service. I forgot my own distrust of him, his coldness, his brutality. I remembered only those other and greater things.

"Even were I in such a position," I said, "it would make no difference. I am sure that Lady Angela is loyal. She has no idea—and it is not worth while that she should have."

"You would have me marry her, then?" he asked slowly.

"There is only one thing," I said, taking my courage into my hands.

"And that?" he asked sharply.

"That," I answered, "lies between you and your conscience."

He rose to his feet.

"Wait here," he said, "and I will show you my justification."

CHAPTER XXXI.

My Father's Letter.

I heard Ray's heavy footsteps ascending the stairs to his room. In a few moments he returned, bearing in his hand a letter.

"Guy," he said thoughtfully, "I am a man who is slow to place trust in any one. For that reason, and perhaps because ignorance was better for you, I have told you little of the events of that night. Now my first opinion of you has undergone some modifications. You are stronger than I thought, you have shown faith in me too, or I should not be here practically a guest under your roof tonight. Listen! The man whom you found dead in the marshes was not your father!"

I was not surprised. Always I had doubted it.

"Who was he, then?" I asked calmly.

"When your father went mad at Gibraltar," Ray said, "he needed help. This man, Clery by name, supplied it. When I knew them both he was your father's valet. Since then he has been his confederate in many schemes. Your father on many occasions manifested the remnants of a sense of honour. This creature set himself deliberately and successfully to corrupt it. He was a parasite, a nerveless, bloodless thing without a single human attribute. He and that woman were alike responsible for your father's ruined life."

"Once before," Ray continued, after a moment's pause, "I had told him that if ever we should meet where his life would cost me nothing, I would kill him as I would set my heel upon an adder—and he only smiled as through I had paid him some delicate compliment. And that night, Guy, a hundred yards from your cottage, he sidled up to me in that lonely road, and bade me direct him to the abode of Mr. Guy Ducaine. A moment after he recognized me."

A grim smile parted Ray's lips, but I could not repress a shudder. Invariably at any reference to that awful night the old fear came back.

"He seemed at first paralyzed with fear," Ray continued. "He tried to slip away into the marshes, but I caught him easily, and held him so that he could not escape. He admitted that he had come to find you with a message from your father. He denied at first having a letter, but I searched him until I found it. As you see, it is addressed to you. Nevertheless I struck matches, opened it, and with some difficulty managed to read it. All the time this creature was doubling about like an eel trying to get away. Read the letter."

I drew it from the envelope. It was dated from the Savoy Hotel.

"My Dear Son,—I do not deserve that you should read beyond these three words. I have as little right to call you my son as you have desire to claim me for your father. I am here, however, purely on an errand of justice. I have learned that you have been robbed of the sum set aside to give you a start in life. I am here to endeavor to replace it, for which purpose I desire that you will grant me a business interview within the next few days. I beg your reply by Clery, my faithful companion and servant. I am known here as

"RICHARD DREW FOSTER."

I laid the letter down without remark. Ray had filled his pipe whilst I had been reading, and was sitting now on the arm of his easy chair, facing me.

"I understood the letter and its meaning," he continued. "I knew that the whole neighborhood was under the observation of the French Secret Service, and the man who signed himself Richard Drew Foster saw in you an excellent tool ready to his hand. It is very certain also that the matter would probably have presented itself to you in a wholly different light. Accordingly, I placed the letter in my own pocket, and I released my hold of Clery.

"'You can go back to your master,' I said, 'and tell him that you have seen me, and that I have his letter. It will be sufficient. And you can tell him that I shall be in London tomorrow night, and if any such person as Mr. Drew Foster is staying at the Savoy Hotel, he will know the inside of a military prison before midnight.'

"The man slunk away. I suppose he realized that with me in the way their game was up. But afterwards he must have hesitated, and then made up his mind to attempt what was probably the bravest action of his life. He followed me, stole up softly behind, and with an old trick which they teach them on the other side of the Seine, he as nearly as possible throttled me. However, I got my fingers inside the slipnot, and I held him by the throat. When I could breathe, I lifted him up and threw him into the marshes. There I left him. It seems the fall killed him. That is the whole story. It was absolutely God's justice, but I am quite aware that the laws of the country do not exactly favor such summary treatment. Accordingly I held my peace. I am sorry for it now."

"And Mr. Drew Foster?"

"Had left the Savoy Hotel when I reached there," Ray said drily, "and had omitted to leave an address."

"You might have trusted me," I remarked, thoughtfully.

"If I had known you as well then as I do now," Ray answered, "I would have risked it."

Then as we sat in silence there came a low tapping at the door. Ray looked at me keenly.

"Who visits you at this hour?" he asked.

"We will see," I answered.

I had meant to be careful whom I admitted, but I had scarcely withdrawn the latch when the door was pushed open, and a slim, thickly-cloaked figure glided past me into the room. I knew her by the supple swiftness of her movements. Ray sat still, and smoked with the face of a Sphinx.

I think that at first she did not see him. She swept round upon me and raised her veil.

"Guy," she cried, "forgive me, but I could not help it. I have made a mummy of myself, and I have walked along those awful sands that I might not be seen; but there is a question——"

She saw Ray. The words died from her lips. She stood and shivered like a trapped bird. He removed his pipe from his teeth.

"Go on," he said mildly. "Don't mind me. Perhaps I can help Mr. Ducaine to answer it."

She sank into a chair. Her eyes seemed to implore me to protect her. I heard Ray's little snort of contempt; but I answered her kindly. I could not help it.

"I am sorry that you came," I said, "but, of course, I will answer any question you want to ask me. Don't hurry! You are out of breath. Let me give you some wine."

My own untasted liqueur was on the table by the side of my empty coffee cup. I made her drink it, and her teeth ceased to chatter. She was rather a pathetic object. One of her little black satin slippers was cut to chreds, and the other was clogged with wet sand. The fear of Ray, too, was in her white face. She caught hold of my hand impulsively.

"The man," she murmured, "whom you found—what was he like?"

"He was a small dark man."

She laughed hysterically.

"He," she exclaimed, "was over six feet and broad! It was not he. It may have been some one whom he sent, but it was not he. Guy, have you heard from him? Do you know where he is?"

I shook my head. Ray interposed.

"I think," he said roughly, "that you'll find him at home when you get there, madam, wherever that may be. If he were in this country it would be within the four walls of a prison."

She looked across at him.

"You have set them on—the police—then?" she said. "You would hunt him down still? After all these years?"

"Ay!" he answered. "Tell me where he is hiding in this country, and I will promise you that his days of freedom are over."

She pointed to me.

"His father?"

"Ay, were he his father a hundred times over."

She turned to me as though in protest, but my face gave her no encouragement. She rose wearily to her feet.

"I will go," she muttered. "Guy," she added, turning to me, "you are honest. You will always be honest. You have nothing to fear, so you do not hesitate to speak if necessary to those whom nevertheless you do not trust. But there are other things in the world to fear besides dishonesty. There is animal brutality, coarse indifference to pain in others. There is the triumph of the beast over the man.

There he sits, he who can teach you these things," she added, pointing to Ray. "Do not choose him for your friend, Guy. You will grow to see life, to judge others, through his eyes—and then God help you."

Ray laughed, and again to me there seemed to be a note of coarseness in his strident and unconcealed contempt of the woman. She took no notice of him whatever. She opened the door and passed out so quickly that though I tried to intercept her, and called out after her, I was powerless to prevent her going. She had flitted away into the shadows. I could not even hear her retreating footsteps.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A Painful Encounter.

More work. A week of it, ceaseless and unremitting. The police seemed to have abandoned their watch over my cottage, and I heard a whisper that a statement by the Duke had at any rate partially cleared me from suspicion. Ray had declined to leave England. I knew quite well that it was on my account. He, with the others, was now in London.

Then came my own summons thither. I was told to report myself immediately on arrival at Rowchester House, and to my surprise was informed by the servant who answered my inquiries that a room was reserved for me there. I had no sooner reached it than Lady Angela's own maid arrived with a message. Her ladyship would be glad if I could spare her a few moments in the drawing-room as soon as possible.

Lady Angela was standing upon the hearthrug. I stepped a little way across the threshold and stopped short. She held out her hand to me with a quiet laugh.

"Have you forgotten me?" she asked, "or am I so alarming?"

I set my teeth and moved toward her.

"You took my breath away," I said, with an ease which I was very far from feeling. "Remember that I have come from Braster."

I do not know what she wore. Her gown seemed to me to be of some soft crepe or silk, and the color of it was a smoky misty blue. There were pearls around her neck, and her hair, arranged with exquisite simplicity, seemed to be drawn back from her face and arranged low down on the back of her neck. She had still the fresh delightful color which had been in her cheeks when she left Braster, and the smile with which she welcomed me was as delightful as ever.

"This is a charming arrangement," she declared. "You know that you are such an important person, and have to be watched so closely, that you are to stay here. I went up myself with the housekeeper to see to your rooms. I do hope that you will be comfortable."

"Comfortable is not the word," I answered. "I have never been used to such luxury."

She laughed.

(To be continued.)

She was sitting with her hands clasped together, looking into the fire.

She swept round upon me and raised her veil.

An edict of Charles IX. of France, dated 1563, made it a civil offence to offer a guest more than three courses at one meal.

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MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year or $75 per month and expenses $3 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. 12-10 1 yr -d eoa d&w.

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Information, regarding good farm for sale, good title, somewhere near St. John. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address:

W. C. CUNNINGHAM,

Minneapolis, Minn. Andrus Bldg., 8-11-4i-wkly.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once. "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

MAN WANTED

Near St. John, to show and assist us to sell properties. No experience necessary, if you are willing to let us teach you the real estate business. Salary $60.00 a month to start. Steady position to good man, who is willing to devote part of his time to handling customers. Address:

SECURITY LAND & COMMERCIAL CO.

Minneapolis, Minn. Andrus Building, 8-11-4i-wkly.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Property belonging to Rev. R. W. J. Clements, about one and a half miles from Norton Station, consisting of half an acre of land, on which there is a good dwelling-house. Will be sold cheap. Apply to T. Hayes, 12 King street, St. John, N. B. sw-3w

PROBATE COURT.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, or any Constable of the said City and County—GREETING:

Whereas, Alexander W. MacRae, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the late Florence Belyea, deceased, who died intestate, has prayed that a license may be granted to him to sell the real estate of the said Florence Beleyea, deceased, to pay the debts of the said deceased.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED TO CITE Alexander Uriah Belyea, resident in Shanghai, in the Empire of China, Frank Ernest Belyea, resident in Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, and Frederick Belyea, resident in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick; Annie Amelia Morgan, wife of Walter Morgan of the City of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick; Louisa Napier, wife of Harry Napier of Norfolk, in the State of New York, and Bernice Harned, wife of Clifford Harned of Blue Bonnets in the Province of Quebec, and all others interested to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room in the Pugsley Building in the City of Saint John, on Monday the 22nd day of October next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause, if any, why such license should not be granted.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and seal of the said Probate Court, this fifth day of July A. D. 1906.

(Sgd.) CHARLES J. MILLIGAN,
Registrar of Probate.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,
Judge of Probate.

Proctor—JOHN A. SINCLAIR.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, June 24, 1906, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Pt. du Chene, Sydney, Halifax and Campbellton	6.00
No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton	7.45
No. 4—Express for Moncton, Pt. du Chene, Quebec and Montreal	11.00
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
No. 136—Suburban for Hampton	13.15
No. 8—Express for Sussex	17.15
No. 138—Suburban for Hampton	18.15
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	19.00
No. 10—Express for Moncton, Sydney and Halifax	23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—From Halifax	6.25
No. 135—Suburban from Hampton	7.45
No. 7—Express from Sussex	9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.50
No. 137—Suburban from Hampton	15.30
No. 5—Mixed from Moncton	16.30
No. 3—Express from Moncton and Point du Chene	17.00
No. 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chene and Campbellton	17.15
No. 1—Express from Moncton	21.30
No. 81—Express from Sydney, Halifax, Pictou and Moncton (Sunday only)	1.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., June 20th, 1906.

City Ticket Office, 3 King street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 271.

GEORGE CARVILL, C.T.A.

For itching of the skin in children, often due to nettlerash, which is caused by errors in diet, mix a large teaspoonful of creolin in a tumblerful of warm water, and empty this into a warm bath. This will soothe the irritation and enable the child to sleep.

DEATHS

McGUIRE—In this city, on the 14th inst., Michael McGuire, in the 52nd year of his age.

MAYES—Suddenly, at Queenstown, Queens county, Aug. 13, Fannie, beloved wife of Duncan G. Mayes, in her thirty-sixth year, leaving a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn their loss.

WESLEY—At 13 Garden street, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, Elizabeth Dickson, wife of F. C. Wesley. (Toronto papers please copy).

O'KEEFE—In this city, on Aug. 13, Ada Catherine, wife of Stephen O'Keefe, leaving a husband, four sons and one daughter.

CULLANIN—On Aug. 14, Michael Cullanin, in the 84th year of his age, leaving four daughters and four sons to mourn.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,853, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass, and cld.

Schr Clifford C, 96, Golding, from Boston, master, bal.

Schr Pandora, 98, Holder, from Portland, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Stmrs Brunswick, 72, Potter, from Canning; Granville, 49, Collins, from Annapolis; tug Flushing, 121, Chambers, from Yarmouth; schrs Eastern Light, 41, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; Dorothy, 49, Longmire, from Bridgetown (N S); Clara Benner, 36, Phinney, from Campobello; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Westport; Citizen, 46, Trahan, from Meteghan.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Stmr Gladiator, 2,168, Falla, Pernambuco, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Barktn Bonny Doon (Am), 510, Morehouse, Elizabethport, R C Elkin, coal.

Schr James Barber, 80, Tufts, New Bedford, F Tufts & Co

Coastwise—Stmrs Prince Rupert, 620, Potter, Digby; Beaver, 42, Turner, Hillsboro; schrs Mildred K., 35, Thompson, Westport; Maitland, 44, Hatfield, Beaver Harbor; Lone Star, 29, Richardson, North Head; Alda, 11, Shannon, Musquash; Freddie A Higgins, 78, Ward, North Head.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

Str Hestia, 2,434, Ferguson, Glasgow via Halifax, Robert Reford Co, general.

Sch H M Stanley, 97, Sprague, Rockport, J W McAlary, bal.

Coastwise—Str Senlac; tug Flushing, with barge No 5, 443, McCullough, Parrsboro; schs Watchman, 40, Black, St Martins; Valetta, 99, Forsythe, St Martins.

Cleared.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Coastwise—Schrs Linnie & Edna, 30, Outhouse, for Tiverton; Friendship, 65, Wilbur, for Alma; Harry Swan, Coll, for Sackville; barge No 4, Tufts, for Parrsboro; Ocean Bird, Ray, for Margaretville; C J Colwell, Gordon, for St Martins; stmr Aurora, Ingersoll, for Campobello; Murray B, Baker, for Margaretville; Hains Bros, Hains, for Freeport.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Stmr Eretria, Mulcahey, Brow Head f o, Wm Thomson & Co.

Coastwise—Stmr Bear River, Woodworth, Bear River; tug Springhill, with barge No 7 in tow; schrs Electric Light, Cheney, Grand Harbor; Fleetwing, Parks, Grand Harbor; R P S, Baird, Windsor; Zeta, LeCain, Cheverie; Pandora, Smith, St Martins; Alda, Shannon, fishing.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

Sch Hunter, Burnie, City Island f o, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sch W H Waters, Belyea, Norwalk, A Cushing & Co.

Sch Jennie A Stubbs, Dixon, New York, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Sch Abbie C Stubbs, Colwell, New York, Jas Holly & Sons.

Coastwise—Schs Susie N, Merriam, Parrsboro; Chaparral, Comeau, Meteghan; E Mayfield, Merriam, Harvey; James Barber, Tufts, St Martins; brigt Sceptre, Chapman, Lunenburg; Lone Star, Richardson, North Head; Fred and Norman, Cheney, Grand Harbor.

Sailed.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, for Boston.

Stmr Unique (Nor), 1,086, Hasaldsen, for Sydney.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Stmr St John City, Bovey, London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Stmr Huron, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, N S, Aug 14—Ard, stmrs Dahome, from Liverpool via St John's (Nfld); A W Perry, from Sydney, and sld for Boston; schrs Utopia, from Boston; Bessie Parker, from Norfolk.

Cld—Ship Oddero, for Campbellton (N B).

Sld—Stmrs Hestia, Ferguson, for St John; Rosalind, Clark, for St John's (Nfld); Silvia, Farrell, for New York.

Hillsboro, Aug 11—Ard, stmr Ragnarok, Paulsen, from New York; 13th, stmr Nanna (Nor), Naero, from Newark.

Newcastle, Aug 13—Cld, schr Robert Ewing, Ropes, New York.

Point Amour, Aug 15—1.30 p m—Passed, stmr Ionian, Liverpool and Moville for Montreal.

Halifax, Aug 15—Ard, stmr Halifax, Boston, and sld for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; Contre Amiral Caubet (Fr cable), Fort De France.

Sld—Stmr Kathinka, Thorsen, Jamaica, Turks Island and Cuba.

Chatham, Aug 13—Cld, str Torgorm, Halliday, Tralee.

Hillsboro, Aug 14—Cld, str Nagnarok, Paulsen, Newtown Creek.

Ard 15th—Sch Everett Webster, Maxwell, Boston.

Newcastle, Aug 14—Ard, sch Island City, Johnson, New York.

Montreal, Aug 16—Sld, str Pretorian, Glasgow.

Halifax, Aug 16—Ard, strs Briardene, Ship Harbor (to complete loading for Sharpness); St John City, St John; sch Annie M W, St Kitts via Liverpool (N S.)

Sld—Strs Phoebe, Emmerson, Swansea; Memnon, Morgan, Quebec.

BRITISH PORTS.

Fastnet, Aug 14—Passed, stmr Dora, from Grand Pabos (P Q) for Portishead.

Swansea, Aug 13—Ard, stmr Heim, from Tilt Cove (N S).

Limerick, Aug 14—Sld, stmr Dunmore Head, for Campbellton (N B).

Kinsale, Aug 14—Passed, stmr Albuera, from St John for Manchester.

Natal, Aug 14—Ard previously, stmr Elmville, from Montreal and Sydney (C B) via Cape Town.

Liverpool, Aug 14—Ard, stmr Kensington, from Montreal.

Brow Head, Aug 14—Stmr Majestic, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, 250 miles west at 1.25 p m. Will probably reach Queenstown 8.30 a m Wednesday.

Swansea, Aug 12—Ard, ship Albania, from Parrsboro (N S).

Malin Head, Aug 14—Passed, stmr Lake Champlain, from Montreal for Liverpool.

Inishtrahull, Aug 14—Passed, brk Don Quixote, from Bathurst (N B) for Troon.

Larne, Aug 13—Ard, brig Roma, from Newcastle (N B).

Newry, Aug 11—Sld, brk Concordia, for Shediac (N B).

Barrow, Aug 11—Sld, brk Kamfjord, for Sydney (C B).

Liverpool, Aug 14—Sld, brk Labora, for Miramichi (N B).

St John's, Nfld, Aug 14—Ard, stmr City of Vienna, from Liverpool for Halifax and Philadelphia.

Cape Race, Aug 15—Stmr Cedric, Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, in communication with Marconi station 165 miles east this afternoon, will probably dock 5 p. m. Saturday.

Penarth, Aug. 15—Sld, stmr Basuta, Quebec.

Lizard, Aug 15—Passed, stmr Devona, Montreal and Quebec for London; Norden, Chicoutimi for Rouen.

Barry Island, Aug 15—Passed, stmr Welsingboro, Chatham for Sharpness.

Avonmouth, Aug 15—Ard, stmr Maxman, Montreal and Quebec.

Liverpool, Aug 15—Sld, stmr Cunaxa, Chatham (N B).

Port Talbot, Aug 15—Sld, stmr Emanuel, Cape Tormentine.

Fleetwood, Aug 14—Ard, bark Victoria, Cape Tormentine.

London, Aug 15—Ard, bark Superb, Sandinesmonts (P Q), Canada.

Fleetwood, Aug 14—Sld, bark Ole Smith Ploug, Cape Breton.

Queenstown, Aug 15—Ard, stmr Majestic, New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Liverpool, Aug 15—Ard, stmr Lake Champlain, Montreal.

Queenstown, Aug 15—Sld, stmr Carmania, from Liverpool for New York.

Scilly, Aug 15—Passed, stmr Lake Michigan, Montreal for London and Antwerp.

Liverpool, Aug 15—Sld, stmr Baltic, New York; Lake Manitoba, Montreal.

Portishead, Aug 16—Ard, str Dora, Grand Pabos.

Shields, Aug 14—Sld, str Ionian, from London for Montreal.

Greenock, Aug 15—Sld, str Bertha, Bathurst.

London, Aug 15—Sld, str London City, Halifax and St John.

Rhyl, Aug 15—Sld, sch Sinmans, Richibucto.

Runcorn, Aug 15—Ard, ship Margaretha, Bay Verte.

Avonmouth, Aug 15—Sld, str Turcoman, Montreal.

Ayr, Aug 14—Ard, bark Wakefield, St John.

Inistrahull, Aug 15—Passed, str Arcola, Pugwash for Liverpool.

Manchester, Aug 15—Ard, str Albuera, St John.

Greenock, Aug 16—Sld, str Albara, Quebec.

Malin Head, Aug 16—Passed, str Empress of Ireland, Quebec for Liverpool.

Liverpool, Aug 15—Ard, str Majestic, New York.

London, Aug 16—Ard, str Marquette, Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Kildonan, Aug 16—Passed, bark Albania, Mechans (P Q) for Ardrossan.

FOREIGN PORTS

City Island, Aug 14—Bound south, stmr Edda, from Hillsboro (N B) for Newark (N J); schrs Maple Leaf, from Halifax; Centennial, from Dennysville (Me).

Bound east—Stmr Prince Arthur, from New York for Yarmouth (N S).

Philadelphia, Aug 14—Cld, stmr Nora, for Windsor (N S).

Delaware Breakwater, Aug 14—Passed out, stmr Breidablik, from Philadelphia for Sydney (C B).

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Aug 14—Ard and sld, schr A K McLean, from Halifax for New York.

Ard—Schr Scotia Queen, from Port Greville (N S) for New Haven.

Sld—Schrs Silver Wave, from Port Reading for St John; Theresa, from Port Johnson for Gaspe (P Q); Ivanhoe, from Weehawken for Halifax; Victoria, from Weehawken for Halifax; Laconia, from New York for Parrsboro (N S); Lotus, from New Haven for St John; Abbie Keast, from Westerly (R I) for St John.

Passed—Brk Trinidad, from New York for Weymouth (N S); schrs Laura C, from New York for Bridgewater; Marguerite, from New York for Nova Scotia; Onyx, from New York for Halifax; Erie, from New York for St John.

New Bedford, Mass, Aug 14—Ard, schrs Charlotte C, from St John; Madagascar, from Calais (Me).

Sld—Schr Sadie O Holmes, for Shelburne (N S).

Boston, Aug 14—Ard, stmr Boston, from Yarmouth; schr Jennie C, from St John.

Cld—Tug Togo, for Halifax; schrs E Potter, for Clementsport (N S); Fanny, for St John; Temperance Belle, for St John.

Sld—Stmrs Halifax, for Halifax; Boston, for Yarmouth (N S).

New York, Aug 14—Sld, stmr Caronia, for Liverpool.

Fall River, Mass, Aug 14—Ard, schrs Pardon G Thompson, from St John; D W B, from St John.

Stonington, Conn, Aug 14—Ard, schrs Walter Miller, from Sackville (N B); Irene, from Moncton (N B).

Boothbay Harbor, Me, Aug 16—Ard, schr Maggie Miller, from Windsor (N S).

New Haven, Conn, Aug 14—Ard, schr Ida May, from St John's (Nfld).

Sld—Schr Priscilla, for St John.

New London, Conn, Aug 14—Sld, schr Winnie Lawry, from St John for New York.

Gloucester, Mass, Aug 15—Ard, schrs Geo. M Warner, Barton (N S).

Sld—Schrs Arizona, Port Gilbert, Bessie, do.

Boston, Aug 15—Ard, schrs A W Perry, Halifax; Prince George, Yarmouth; Ellida, Louisburg; schrs Hattie C, Advocate; Mercedes, Clementsport; Laura C Hall, River Hebert.

Cld—Schr Damaraland, Port Spain, Trinidad; Olivia, Clementsport; Hartney W, Parrsboro.

Sld—Stmrs Prince George, Yarmouth; Elina, Louisburg; schrs Temperance Belle, St John; Fanny, do; Emma E Potter, Clementsport; Quetay, Meteghan.

Philadelphia, Aug 16—Cld, stmr Siberian, St John.

Philadelphia, Aug 15—Ard, schr Three Sisters, St John.

City Island, Aug 15—Bound south, schrs Romeo, St John; Winnie Lawry, do; Genevieve, do; Harry Miller, do; Muriel, Newcastle; Ophir, Halifax; Speculator, Richibucto; Margaret G, Advocate Harbor; Hattie H. Barbour, Stockton Springs (Me.) Lillian Blauvelt, Tusket; John J Hansel, Hillsboro for Perth Amboy.

New Bedford, Mass, Aug 15—Ard, schr Madagascar, Calais.

Sld—Schrs Alice Maud, Fredericton; Alaska, River Hebert.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Aug 15—Ard and sld, schrs Grace Darling, New York for Bathurst; Basile, Moncton for City Island.

Ard—Schrs Harry W Lewis, Brunswick (Ga) for Sackville; Priscilla, New Haven for St John; Brooklyn, Cheverie for Philadelphia; Kolon, Sand River ofr City Island; Bluenose, River Hebert for orders; St Bernard, do for do.

Sld—Schrs Silver Spray, from Apple River for New York; Rosa Mueller, from Kennebec for do; Scotia Queen, from Port Greville for New Haven.

Passed—Schrs Harry Knowlton, Perth Amboy for St John; Calabria, Nova Scotia for New York.

Chatham, Mass, Aug 15—Passed south, stmr Prince Arthur, Yarmouth for New York.

Portsmouth, N H, Aug 15—Ard, stmr Amethyst, Fulton, St Annes, (N S).

New York, Aug 15—Cld, schrs M D S, Hantsport; Neva, Annapolis Stanley, Elizabethport (N J); Elma, St John.

Sld—Stmr Oceanic, Liverpool; schr Mersey, Yarmouth.

Saunderstown, R I, Aug 15—Sld, schr Agnes May, St John for Bridgeport.

Calais, Me, Aug 15—Ard, barkentine C B Whidden, Halifax; schr Eliza S Potter, Boston.

Sld—Schrs William Cobb, Windsor; Clare Jane, New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Aug 15—Sld, schr Maggie Miller, Boston.

Antwerp, Aug 15—Sld, stmr Montezuma, Montreal.

New York, Aug 16—Cld, str Volund, Windsor; schs St Olaf, Hantsport; Ann Louise Lockwood, do; Georgia, St John.

Providence, Aug 16—Sld, sch Lena Maude, St John.

Chatham, Aug 16—Passed north, schs Carrie W Lewis, Brunswick for Sackville; Golden Ball, Philadelphia for do; Francis Hyde, New York for eastern port.

Passed south—Str Raguarock, Hillsboro for New York.

Boston, Aug 16—Cld, schs G H Perry, Wood, St John; Beaver, Baird, Apple River.

Sld—Schs Damaraland, Port Spain, Trinidad; Oliva, Clementsport.

Vineyard Haven, Aug 16—Ard and sld, sch H H Kitchener, Yarmouth for New Bedford.

Sld—Schs Harry Venner, Brunswick for Sackville; Priscilla, New Haven for St John; Brookline, Cheverie for Philadelphia; Kolo, Sand River for City Island.

Passed—Strs Ragnarock (Nor), Hillsboro for New York; Ethyl Sumner, New York for Moncton; Eliza A Scribner, New York for eastern port; Minnie E Moody, New London for Nova Scotia; Sallie E Ludlam, Pawtucket for Eatonville.

Portsmouth, Aug 16—Ard, sch H R Emmerson, Moncton for Boston.

City Island, Aug 16—Bound south, str Silvia, St John's (Nfld) and Halifax; schs Earl Grey, Windsor; Unity, Bridgewater; Aldine, Apple River; Cora May, Fredericton and St John; Albani, Newcastle; A K McClean, Halifax; Harriet C Bohlin, Windsor for Newburg.

Philadelphia, Aug 16—Ard, sch Adonis, Bathurst.

Cld—Str Grane, Hillsboro.

SPOKEN.

Bark Arivella, Belfast for Dalhousie, Aug 11, lat 45, long 49.

Bark Corrina, Newport (Eng) for Ship Harbor (N S), Aug 11, lat 45, long 49.

LIST OF VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Albuera, at Manchester, Aug 15.
Annapolis, Liverpool, July 14.
Almora, Glasgow, Aug 9.
Evangeline, London, Aug 10.
Gena, at Sharpness, July 5.
Mantinea, Liverpool, Aug 8.
Olenda, Liverpool.
Pandosia, Narvik, May 2.
Phoebe, Barry, June 24, via Las Palmas.
Sellasia, Manchester, Aug 9.
Teelin Head, August coaling port, Aug 10.

Barks.

Augustus Rhyl, Aug 6.
Hugo, Limerick, May 30.
Umberto, at Genoa, July 12.

Married 72 Years

(London (Eng.) Leader.)

Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, of Taunton, who are supposed to be the oldest married couple in England, have celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding.

Although their united ages are nearly 191 years, they still enjoy good health, but they are becoming rather feeble and deaf. Their memory for events of long ago is remarkable. Mr. Crocker has a vivid recollection of seeing a man whipped through the streets of Wintham nearly 90 years ago.

Is Your Back Lame

Why suffer when relief is so easily secured by rubbing on Nerviline. It penetrates and sinks in to the core of the pain, eases from the first application. Try Polson's Nerviline; 25c per bottle.

LACK OF WATER THE CURSE OF TRIP WEST BY MARITIME HARVESTERS

Women and Children Suffer from Thirst and Men Become Angry---A Fight for Ice—Little Chance for Men Without Capital—A Plague of Flies in Winnipeg---Brooms and Ice Water Needed on Trains.

(Special Correspondence of The Telegraph).

Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, Aug. 12—On Aug. 7, thousands of eager men turned their faces westward. After considerable delay, and from one or two officials much impudence, the train left St. John. When the first outburst of disorder in obtaining seats had subsided, an examination of our companions was commenced. A little informal introduction took place. We occupied the smoker of one car. There were a tailor, three train hands, three machinists, a teacher and lath sawyer from North End in our crowd. By nationalities one Irish, three English, one Scotch, the remainder Queens county boys, and a Yankee. Considering our number, we were not crowded, as the smoker holds sixteen. This was owing to the ability of the St. John men and Queens county men to plead a case. They should have been lawyers. When eloquence failed, muscular persuasion soon cleared the smoker. From McAdam onward all was peace.

Hand struggles and defeat were depicted on many faces, especially of the women. But they wonderfully brightened with hope and expectancy when they questioned one who had been "out before." Poor things!

Western Quebec and eastern Ontario were well worth the price of the ticket. The sight of those splendid farms and homes filled one with a heart swelling pride. All comfort and ease. Churches everywhere were excellent. Comments: "Boys, the west can't beat that! Not by a darned sight. I have been out!" Miles and miles of fine crops of every description; wheat much longer in the straw and just as well loaded as in the west. But the roads were much inferior to those of New Brunswick, that is along the route.

Western Ontario and eastern Manitoba made hearts sink. It is simply appalling to see the huts and note the appearance of the people. Rocks and poverty went hand in hand. We saw a miserable collection of four huts about six by ten feet, windowless, cracks stuffed with straw and mud. In front of one a woe-begone woman was milking about fifteen feet from the track. Her only garment, a tattered quilt, was drawn more closely as the train almost stopped.

Fort William, of all the west Ontario places, appears to be the best off. The others, while their good points would appear almost incredible to eastern readers, yet their poverty in many sections is certainly appalling, even sickening. A poor man is not, nor ever will be, "in it," to use slang. I mean a laborer with a family. Rocks, hills, scant bushes, lakes, more lakes, most lakes are the features of western Ontario and east Manitoba.

Tell you what, sports! If you want game stay in old New Brunswick. A large party watched from the cars' steps with implements of chase in hand.

From Montreal to Winnipeg, a run of 1,422 miles, we saw but five ducks and two pigeons, while on the Grand Lake and St. John river we saw ducks and brant not by ones, twos or threes, but by hundreds. Yet we passed hundreds and hundreds of miles of lake expanse and thousands of miles of forest could be viewed from the train.

New Brunswick is certainly the game country of Canada. In a run of 267 miles west of Winnipeg, past numbers of lakes, we saw eleven small ducks and five prairie hens. "I thought one could catch a prairie chicken from the train," said one. "Effusions of real estate sharks," was the reply.

Nevertheless, the west as a wheat and oat country is great. All west of Winnipeg miles, miles, miles of what would appear as an endless farm; as far back as eye could roam, bounded only by the limitless horizon, the wheat field rolled away, awakening in one's breast the sentiments aroused by Byron's apostrophe to the ocean:—

"Boundless, endless and sublime, the image of eternity." Certainly the roll of the wheat reminds one of the sea billows. For a man with a capital of $1,500, or say even $600—the prospects are magnificent. But the lack of men hampers the farmer. "We want 600 men here." "We want 200 men." "We must have 1,200 here in Carberey when threshing begins"—these are remarks heard at every station of any size. Last year they did not get enough men. "Say, old man, what d'ye pay?" "One dollar and seventy-five cents a day and board." "Don't say? We were offered $2.50 'way back."

Strong remarks caused the $1.75 man to gaze hopelessly at the crowd as it boarded the train.

A party of fifteen machinists were in charge of a man, bound for Calgary. Nearly all in our car had been previously engaged. A number of teachers from New Brunswick came out, also lawyers and tradesmen of all descriptions.

As to Winnipeg. It is certainly a great city. Population 100,000; some fine stores, but, and there is a big "but," their interior is not so neat, the goods not nearly so tastefully arranged as at home. The clerks are polite enough, but they all look a "come on," as though he ought to buy. The prices are arranged to suit the crowd. One store sells an article for ten cents, another asks twenty-five cents, and so on.

Hotels have more flies than I have ever seen in my life before.

Flies in soup, flies in milk, flies on bald heads; slap, slap, shoo—all futile; tanglefoot everywhere. Even the trains are full of flies. The shops on side streets are full of small rooms, nasty with dirt. But everyone in Winnipeg goes on a trot. No one is loafing, all are in haste or making a bluff at a hurry.

The water is shockingly bad to an eastern man. Fancy leaving a pitcher of water in your room and awakening in the morning to find it alive with polywoggles. These things are different from our eastern "Pollys." The water at first appears clear, but within ten hours a black sediment settles in the bottom of the vessel. How could it be otherwise? The whole country is covered with a black muck so very fine that it is nearly impossible to filter the water clear.

The great drawback upon these excursions is water. The train hands will put two or three pailsful in every other tank and among 800 or 700 people this is a trifle. It is not only unjust but criminal. Women were a whole day without water. A number of children were aboard and must have fared badly, for they cried very much. Another thing that may be remedied is the dirt. Had a broom been in each car the travelers would have swept out these "pig stys," as they were called. Many requests were made for brooms, but the requests were ignored by the officials. From Tuesday evening to Saturday noon the middle aisles got but two slight sweeps. To wash, in many cases, was out of the question.

But it was amusing to see the rush for water when a stop was made. Longnecks, flasks, square-faces, tin cups, teapots, hats, pickle jars, in fact everything that could serve to hold water was requisitioned.

So far as is known to the writer, but one case at thieving occurred—the victim a St. John man, the offender a Swede. However, the St. John man awoke before his hip pocket was reached. The front pockets were empty. As soon as the hip pocket was reached the North Ender proved to the Swede that he had caught a Tartar. The Swede was persuaded by a persuader in the form of a heavy boot heel applied to his head, without care, that his company was not desired. Two New Brunswickers helped him out rather suddenly. The case was not reported to the officers on board, save that the Swede was pointed out to a detective and the officer told him to keep away from that car. Had the true nature of the case been given, the offender would have lost his journey west.

On Thursday we were very much in need of water and, in passing an Ontario town, a man with five boxes of ice was standing. We offered him fabulous prices for ice, but he refused to sell or give any of it. An Irish-accented Nova Scotian seized a large lump. The iceman's cries brought the detective to the scene. "Drop that, drop; drop it quick." "I won't, by ——! We have had no water all day." The man's profanity was prolific and as he dropped the ice he put up a fist to the officer's nose: "You can't scare me," said the latter. "No, nor ye can't scare me into want, aither," said the first. When the fracas ended the other four boxes' contents were safely hidden under the seats of the farm laborers.

A little further the same Nova Scotian and ten others caught a cow. While she was held by the ten, he proceeded to milk her into a "long-neck." Great was his disgust when he found that she was milked already. A little later we bought milk from a woman. She did not wish pay, she said, but changed her mind when she saw all that was required.

West of Sudbury, we found a patch of potatoes in front of the station. A lot of the boys were soon at work "rooting out" potatoes. A woman exhausted all the strong adjectives at her command, and a man gave the boys a volley from a breachloader. No harm was done. In Quebec the boys "kidnapped" a wheelbarrow, two shovels, a broom and two pails that were on the barrow. Level heads persuaded the boys to return them.

The Free Press and Tribune made this comment: "The first trains bearing New Brunswickers came in last night and this morning. They were the finest lot of men that ever came to Winnipeg, and a credit to the province that produced them."

Chatham Happenings.

Chatham, Aug. 16—A slight fire occurred at the Miramichi foundry yesterday. The fire apparatus was quickly on the scene and two streams of water did the necessary work. The damage was small.

The alleged obscene literature case which was to be tried at the county court was thrown out by the grand jury, there being not sufficient evidence to bring the case to trial.

Ald. Walsh has purchased the Savoy property, St. John street, and is moving in.

The funeral of Alexander McDermaid was held yesterday afternoon and was largely attended; interment in Riverside.

A shark was captured the other day in the salmon nets at Fox Island.

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Church Point, was a delegate to District Division S. of T. at Newcastle Tuesday.

The following are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Flett at the Willows, Nelson: Mrs. Gilchrist, St. John; Mrs. Bulcour, Hyde Park (Mass.); Miss Annie Cranden, Fitchburg (Mass.); Dr. P. M. Flett, Waverley (Mass.); Mrs. Wm. Flett and daughters, of Hyde Park (Mass.)

Miss Reid, of Newcastle, who is taking a course in the Ottawa General Hospital, has gone to New York and Boston on a vacation.

Mrs. McGaffigan and Miss McGaffigan, of St. John, are at the Adams House.

Miss Annie McDonald, of Boston, is spending her vacation with her mother.

Mrs. C. G. McMill, of Moncton, and her sister, Miss Minnie V. Bochler, are spending a few days in Bay du Vin.

St. Andrew's Sunday school will hold their annual picnic Tuesday at Beaubear's Island.

H. R. Emmerson, jr., was in Newcastle Wednesday.

Misses Gessie and Hazel Stothart visited Newcastle friends Wednesday.

Mrs. Agnes Cole, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. J. Y. Mersereau.

Archie J. Powers has returned to Duluth (Minn.) after a pleasant visit to friends here.

Conductor J. H. Sproul, of Sussex, was in town this week, having dropped in here on his way from a fishing trip. He secured about twenty salmon.

Louis Salter, of Chicago, is here.

The weather is considerably cooler the past two days.

Mrs. Doyle has gone to Blackville for a few days before returning to Stillwater (Minn.)

Lusty

(Boston Herald.)

Three hundred British doctors are to visit Canada. They will no doubt find Britannia's largest child is a lusty and hustling youngster.

On the premises of a brick-making firm situated on the Surrey canal, North Camberwell (Eng.), the kiln fire has never been permitted to go out since it was first set alight, 100 years ago.

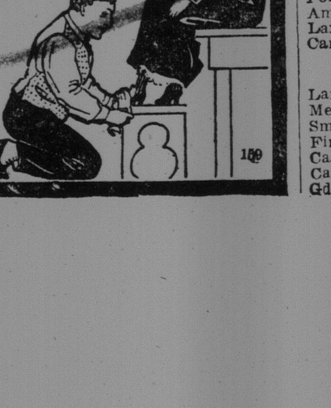
2 in 1

SHOE POLISH

Black and White

Polishing shoes with "2 in 1" is a labor of love. Love for the work and of its effect. There is nothing like it for Ladies' Shoes.

Black in 10c. and 25c. tins. White in 15c. glass.



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900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

In the produce market yesterday spring lamb was a little easier in price, selling at 10 and 12 cents by the carcase. Cabbages, beets and squash are also off, while new potatoes stiffened in price somewhat, wholsaling for 10 cents a bushel more. Butter and eggs still keep scarce. Eggs both case and hennery have advanced. Butter is also at a higher figure and dealers say that product of the dairy is quite likely to be very dear this fall.

Fresh fish are very scarce and high. Silas Chute, of the Annapolis valley, who was in the city yesterday, reports that the shad fishery is a complete failure in the sister province. At Scotch Bay, which used to be a famous place for shad, the boats are getting next to nothing. There are no shad worth speaking of in the local market.

The Nova Scotia apple crop is said to be a fair one as to quantity. The quality, however, is a little off, especially in Gravensteins, which are reported to be gnurly and black spotted.

The following are the principal wholesale quotations corrected up to yesterday:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.08	to	0.09
Beef, butchers	0.08	"	0.09
Beef, country	0.05	"	0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.07	"	0.08
Veal, per lb	0.05	"	0.08
Spring lamb, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Pork, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09
Cabbage, per doz	0.40	"	0.50
Beets, per dozen bunches	0.25	"	0.30
Celery	0.60	"	0.75
Squash, per lb	0.01	"	0.02
Eggs (hennery) per doz	0.22	"	0.24
Eggs (case) per doz	0.18	"	0.20
Tub butter	0.18	"	0.20
Roll butter	0.18	"	0.22
Calfskins, per lb	0.00	"	0.14
Hides, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09½
Chickens, per pair	0.60	"	0.90
Fowls, per pair	0.75	"	1.10
Turkeys, per lb	0.14	"	0.16
Green peas, bushel	0.75	"	0.90
New potatoes	0.70	"	0.80
String beans, per bushel	0.50	"	0.75
Blueberries, per quart	0.06	"	0.07
Raspberries, per quart	0.08	"	0.10
Corn, per doz	0.10	"	0.12

FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts	0.11	"	0.13
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.13	"	0.00
Almonds	0.12	"	0.13
California prunes	0.05	"	0.08½
Filberts	0.10	"	0.11
Brazils	0.15	"	0.15½
Pecans	0.14	"	0.15½
Dates, per pkg	0.05½	"	0.00
Peanuts, roasted	0.08½	"	0.10
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
New figs, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Lemons, Messina, per box	6.50	"	7.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	0.00	"	4.00
Cal. Oranges, per box	0.00	"	7.00
Bananas	1.00	"	2.25
Cucumbers, doz	0.00	"	0.20
Valencia onions	0.00	"	3.50
New apples, bbl	4.00	"	6.00
Cal pears, box	3.25	"	3.75

GROCERIES.

Malaga London layers	1.90	"	2.00
Malaga clusters	2.75	"	4.00
Malaga black, baskets	2.10	"	2.20
Malaga, loose muscatels	0.07	"	0.07½
Raisins, Val. layer, new	0.05½	"	0.05¾
Currants, per lb	0.07	"	0.07¼
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0.06½	"	0.06½
Dried apples, per lb	0.05½	"	0.06
Cheese, per lb	0.12¼	"	0.12½
Rice, per lb	0.03¼	"	0.03½
Cream of tartar, pure boxes	0.20	"	0.21
Sal. soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.20	"	2.25
Molasses—			
Porto Rico	0.34	"	0.37
Barbados	0.27	"	0.28
Fancy Barbados	0.28	"	0.29
Salt—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.62	"	0.63
Beans, hand-picked	1.90	"	1.95
Beans, prime	1.80	"	1.85
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	2.75	"	2.80
Pot barley	4.40	"	4.50

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.25	"	5.30
Granulated cornmeal	3.85	"	4.00
Standard oatmeal	5.55	"	5.65
Manitoba high grade	5.35	"	5.45
Ontario high grade	4.55	"	4.65
Ontario medium patent	4.35	"	4.45

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.30	"	4.40
Austrian granulated	4.20	"	4.30
Bright yellow	4.10	"	4.20
No. 1 yellow	3.80	"	3.90
Paris lumps	5.25	"	5.50
Pulverized	0.05½	"	0.05¾

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case. Fish—Salmon, cohoes, $5.75 to $6; spring fish, $6.25 to $6.50. Other kinds of fish are: Finnan haddies, $4.00; kippered herrings, $3.75 to $4.00; kippered halibut, $1.25; lobsters, $3.25 to $3.30; clams, $3.75 to $4.00; oysters, 1s, 1.35 to $1.45; oysters, 2s, $2.30 to $2.50.

Meats—Canned beef, 1s, $1.40 to $1.50; corned beef, 2s, $2.50 to $2.60; pigs feet, 2s, $2.60; roast beef, $2.00 to $2.60.

Fruits—Pears, 2s, $1.75; peaches, 2s, $1.95; peaches, 3s, $2.90; pineapples, sliced, $2.25; pineapples grated, $2.50; Singapore pineapples, $1.75 to $1.85; Lombard plums, $1.60; green gages, $1.60; blueberries, 85c to 90c; raspberries, $1.77½; strawberries, $2.00 to $2.10. Vegetables—Corn, per doz. 95c; peas, 87½c to $1.25; tomatoes, $1.35; pumpkins, 90c.; squash, $1.10; string beans, 90c. to 95c.; baked beans, $1.00.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	23.00	"	23.50
Pork, American clear	20.50	"	23.00
Am Plate Beef	13.75	"	14.50
Lard, pure	0.12½	"	0.13
Canadian plate beef	14.00	"	14.25

FISH.

Large dry cod	4.00	"	0.00
Medium	4.00	"	4.00
Small cod	3.00	"	3.00
Finnan haddies	0.05	"	0.05½
Canso herring, hf-bbls	3.50	"	3.60
Canso herring, bbls	6.00	"	6.50
Gd. Manan herring, hf-bbls	2.35	"	2.50
Cod, fresh	0.02¼	"	0.02½
Pollock	2.50	"	0.00
Haddock	0.02¼	"	0.02½
Bloaters, per box	0.60	"	0.00
Halibut, per lb	0.12	"	0.15

GRAIN, ETC.

Middlings, small lots, bagged	25.00	"	26.00
Middlings (car load)	24.00	"	25.00
Bran, car lots, bagged	20.50	"	21.00
Pressed hay (car lots)	10.50	"	11.00
Ontario Oats (car lots)	0.43	"	0.44
Cottonseed meal	.00	"	34.00
Cornmeal, in bags	1.35	"	1.40

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.20½
White Rose and Chester A.	0.00	"	0.19½
High grade Sarnia and Arc. light	0.00	"	0.19
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.18½
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.60
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.63
Turpentine	0.95	"	0.95
Seal oid (steam refined)	0.00	"	0.45
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	"	0.95
Castor oil, commercial, per lb.	0.09	"	0.10
Extra lard oil	0.78	"	0.85
Extra No 1 lard	0.70	"	0.75

AN AUGUST RAMBLE.

When the rapidly clicking cutter of the mower has left the fields shorn of the waving grass and meadow and pasture have been parched by the drought of July and early August, when grasshoppers rise with a whirr from roadside and stubble, when the streaming heat makes the mirage dance over the fields and little whirlwinds—miniature cyclones—raise funnels of dust as they pass over the highway, then when the stronger and slower of nature's flower-children are in that full maturity which is alas! so soon followed by decay, the flower-lover may everywhere find innumerable objects of interest to his inquiring soul.

The flowers of early spring—the arbutus, the violets, the bloodroot and the many others which first give evidence of the annual resurrection are, as it were, Nature's delicate children—her poets and percocious geniuses—who after a brilliant but brief career pass away and are too soon forgotten in the great struggle for existence where we see with something akin to sorrow the rough coarse competitors—the thistle, the burdock and such—pushing to the front and occupying the places we would gladly reserve for more beautiful and more modest characters. But not all of Nature's fairest children are of such "hasty growth and blight," and while many of the later summer residents of meadow and wayside revel in orange and yellow and purple, much more quiet beauty may be found in nooks and corners, beneath the tangle of the thickets, among the alders by the stream's side, in the cool shades of the woodland, wherever the seeker may turn his eyes.

Come with me for a short ramble on this August afternoon and let us "watch out" for a few of the things our good mother has to show us.

A short walk over the crisp and crackling stubble and we are at the brook which was such a delight in childhood's days. How pleasant was a plunge into the cool deep pools where the little chubs and sunfish were darting about to escape the strange monster so suddenly hurled into their midst. Earth held for the boy no purer pleasures than those of the "swimmin'-hole."

The overhanging alders with their white patches of wooly aphis bear the long trailing vines of the clematis or Virgin's Bower now in full bloom and forming clusters beautiful as wreaths of orange blossoms. In a few weeks will succeed the fruits with long feathery styles from which comes another of the plants' names—Old Man's Beard.

Along the margin of the brook and among the clumps of alders we find many interesting residents—the jewel weed or snap-dragon that on the slightest touch explodes its bomb-like seed pods and scatters the tiny missiles far and wide; the monkey-flower with its grinning face, tall flower-crowned Joe Pye weed (Life of Man) and its near relative Thoroughwort or Boneset, also of reputed medicinal value, here a bunch of Turtlehead or (as it is often called) Snakehead, and there a cluster of fragrant wild mint or of skull cap.

Back a short distance from the brookside we shall find patches of beautiful Meadow Sweet, while the fence corners are adorned by the fairy bells of the Spreading Dogbane.

We must not return home without penetrating to the deep shade of the mossy forest glades where sweetly odorous Twin flowers grow, those dainty perfumed markers which, according to the Indian legend, the Good Spirit sent to show to the distressed chief the footprints of his lost and much-loved daughter.

We are content to rest amid these sylvan scenes "far from the madding crowd" and to watch through the tangle of intertwining branches the hot sun gradually declining as afternoon wears away and it is with a feeling of sincere regret that we at last bid farewell to the beautiful little woodland dwellers whom we love so well.

H. A. P.

Butternut Ridge, Aug. 13, '06.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

KNIFE THRUST FOR SMALL BOY

Charlie Myers Stabbed by Jack-knife in Hands of Little Frank Cullinan

STORIES OF THE TWO DO NOT AGREE

Quarrel Over Dog and Cat is One Version—Dr. Bishop, in Attendance on Myers, Says Wound is Serious, But Cannot Tell Full Extent Yet.

As the result of a knife wound inflicted by his playmate, Frank Cullinan, little Charlie Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Myers, deaf mutes, of 49 Wright street, lies in a rather serious condition at his home. Frank Cullinan is the 9 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cullinan, of 20 Celebration street. The affair occurred at the corner of Stanley and Winter streets about noon Tuesday and from what can be learned a dog and a cat figure prominently as the cause of the trouble.

The two little lads with others in the neighborhood, are accustomed to play about Patchell's corner. According to one story, that told by Mrs. Cullinan, her son Frank, who had been in the company of the Myers boy, left him to purchase a cent's worth of candy in R. R. Patchell's store. Following him was a cat, says the mother of the Cullinan lad, without any provocation Charlie Myers struck her son, knocking him down, and while on the ground little Myers picked up a stone to strike the cat.

Jumping up, Frank Cullinan, holding a jacknife out before him, informed Myers that he would cut the dog. It is then said that Myers came toward him and ran into the knife, the blade penetrating between Myers' ribs.

A Telegraph reporter who called at the Myers home found the little chap propped up on a sofa in the dining room. He was in a very weak condition, and it was with great difficulty that he managed to tell his story of the trouble. He said that he was playing about Celebration street with Frank Myers about 12 o'clock and with them was a dog, the property of George K. Kennedy of 79 Summer street. Cullinan, so the Myers lad says, picked up a stone and struck the dog on the leg and this occasioned Myers to strike him. He says that he then turned to leave and had reached the corner of Winter and Stanley streets when he heard Frank Cullinan coming behind him and, turning to face him, received the knife blade between the ribs on the right side.

Cullinan, he says, then ran home and Myers says that he did not at first realize what had happened.

He noticed, however, a cut in his cloth blouse and ran home and on arriving in the kitchen fell down exhausted. When found he was in a pool of blood. His blouse shows a clean cut of about an inch in the right side and his other clothing was saturated with blood.

Mrs. Cullinan was at the Myers house, where she had gone to do all possible for little Charlie. She was prostrated as the result of the unfortunate occurrence and expressed herself as feeling certain that her boy had not intentionally hurt Myers, as his temper was gentle. She was anxious to do anything in her power for the afflicted lad.

Another story with reference to the altercation is that the dog in question is accustomed to spend part of the time at a Wright street house and that on his leaving the home of his owner this morning a note addressed to the Wright street people was pinned to his collar. Instead of going direct there, however, he played about with two lads. Then, according to the information, one of the boys endeavored to get the animal to go to Wright street while the other tried to send him home, the trouble resulting.

Dr. Bishop, who was summoned to attend Myers, dressed the wound temporarily, but found the boy to weak to probe the wound. He does not therefore know at the present how deep the cut is. To a Telegraph reporter he said Tuesday that all depended upon the depth. He had hopes, however, of the lad coming round, but the lad was in a serious condition.

STEAMER SENLAC MAY BE SOLD

Agents Claim the Route Does Not Pay, and That the Dominion Subsidy Should Be Increased.

Wm. Thomson & Co., managers of the steamer Senlac, running on the South Shore route, announced their intention of withdrawing the boat and offering her for sale. They say that the steamer does not pay and that unless her subsidy is increased $5 000 by the dominion government, the boat will be disposed of.

It is contended that the steamer does not get support from her call ports at Yarmouth, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg and Halifax, at which places the port dues are excessive, and that the company has to pay agents at each place. The city charges the company $900 per year for the warehouse and wharf accommodation at Reed's Point, and if the service is to be continued it is claimed that the rental will have to be reduced.

The subsidy of the Senlac is now $18,500 per year. The Halifax and Southwestern Railway is about completed, and it is thought likely this will effect the steamship trade along the south shore.

Reports from Fairville and Lorneville are to the effect that the shad fishery is a total failure. The salmon fishery was the best ever known.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WEDDINGS

Parks-Dalton.

Harley Road, Aug. 10—A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, in St. Joseph's church, Chipman, when Charles E. Parks, of St. John, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dalton, Harley Road, were united in marriage by the Rev. Fr. Hannigan. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Margaret Dalton, sisters of the bride, while the groom was supported by Wm. Gallagher.

The bride was becomingly attired in cream crepe de chene trimmed with lace and applique, and white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaids were attired in white muslin, trimmed with lace and ribbon, and wore pretty white hats.

After the marriage they drove to the home of the bride's parents, where a bountiful supper was partaken of. The guests numbered about seventy-five and did ample justice to the good things which were served.

After supper and the reception was over a very enjoyable evening was spent in dancing.

The bride's popularity as attested by the many beautiful and costly presents which she received, including a handsome gold watch and chain from the groom.

The bride's traveling dress was of blue cloth, trimmed with white broadcloth and braid, and white silk waist.

On the following morning the happy couple departed on the train for their home in St. John, where a reception was held on the evening of the 8th inst. at the home of the groom's parents. Their many friends join in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous life.

Payne-Reynolds.

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 14.—(Special)—A quiet wedding took place this afternoon whereby Miss Margaret, daughter of James Reynolds of St. John, was united to J. Fred Payne, son of the late R. A. Payne, of Lincoln, Sunbury county. The bride and her sister, Annie, arrived here last night and were guests at the home of Customs Officer J. P. Bixby. From that place the wedding party left for Calais this afternoon where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Horan, pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception. After supper at Mr. Bixby's the happy couple left for St. John on the C. P. R. train and will make their future home at Lincoln.

Bill-Vanwart.

A quiet but very pretty home wedding took place at 6 Wednesday morning at the home of Ald. J. W. Vanwart, Charlotte street, when his daughter, Miss Lucy E., became the wife of E. Gordon Bill, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bill, of Wolfville (N. S.) The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. McMasters, pastor of Germain street Baptist church, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride wore a gown of white point d'esprit over taffeta silk, and carried a white shower bouquet. There were no attendants. The bride's traveling suit was brown, with hat to match. Many very handsome gifts were received, attesting to the popularity of the young people.

The drawing rooms were very prettily decorated with wild flowers and maple leaves, an arch being erected at one end, where the bridal couple stood during the ceremony.

After a wedding breakfast had been partaken of, the happy couple left on the steamer Prince Rupert for a two weeks' trip through Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Bill will reside at New Haven, where Mr. Bill is connected with Yale University, where he recently graduated with high honors.

Among the guests from outside the city who attended the wedding were Mrs. Bill, mother of the groom; Philip Bill, of Amherst, and Miss Ethel Davis, of Sussex.

DeBoo-McLean.

Sussex, Aug. 15—Today, at 2 o'clock, the marriage of Miss Vera MacLean, daughter of Alderman J. R. MacLean, and Frank R. DeBoo, son of I. DeBoo, of Newcastle, took place at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rogers. The bride was becomingly attired in a Princess dress of cream crepe de chene with trimmings of all-over lace and silk ribbon; and carried a bridal banquet of carnations and orange blossoms. After the ceremony the guests were served a delightful luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. DeBoo left by C. P. R. for Fredericton, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was navy blue broadcloth with hat to match.

Wolfe-Cornfield.

Miss Sarah A. Cornfield, daughter of W. A. Cornfield, of Carleton, was married at her father's residence Thursday to Wm. E. Wolfe, by the Rev. Le B. McKiel, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. Miss Lena Inglis and Harry Cornfield were the attendants. A reception was held immediately following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe will reside in Milford.

McAllister-Wilson.

Miss Clara Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Lorneville, was married last Wednesday to Milford McAllister. The ceremony, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, was conducted by Rev. Lachlan McLean. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss May Wilson, while his brother, Mr. William J. McAllister, supported the groom. A becoming gown of white lawn, lace trimmed, with lace hat to match, formed the bridal costume. Numerous handsome wedding gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, who will reside in Lorneville.

Apohaqui Items.

Apohaqui, Kings Co., Aug. 15—Rev. D. Baily and family left here on Saturday to visit his mother in Albert county.

Roy McCready, his wife and son are at his father's, C. B. McCready.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. McAuley have gone to Grand Manan to visit their daughter, Mrs. Coy.

There will be an ice cream social and entertainment in the Hall on Friday, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Baptist choir.

Miss Laura Nowlan, of Bangor (Me.), is visiting her sister, Mrs. McCready.

Geo. B. Jones and family have returned, having spent a very pleasant week at Chipman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Jones spent Wednesday in Sussex.

A split in the Jewish congregation is reported and some of the old members have broken away from the congregation and will build a new synagogue in the North End.

At the present time the new organization are holding prayer meetings in the hall over Young's paint shop, Main street. The officers for the new organization have been elected as follows: J. Myers, president; A. Cohen, vice-president; J. Rubins, secretary; H. Bayg, treasurer; F. S. Rubins and A. Zeigerman.

The reported cause is that the rabbi has been acting too independently.

EAST FULLY EQUAL TO WEST

J. C. O'Mullin of Halifax Here, Gives Views After Winnipeg Trip

MONEY TO BE MADE HERE AS READILY

Discusses Government Officials' Exploitation of West as Compared With Eastern Portion of Dominion—Greater Part of Capital Developing New Land Comes from Here.

J. C. O'Mullin, of Halifax, is in the city at the Royal. He has just returned after a business trip through the west. Mr. O'Mullin is prominently connected with the Munro Wire Works of New Glasgow (N. S.), and was looking over their branch factory in Winnipeg, where an extensive business is carried on in the manufacture of wire fencing, etc. The demands on the Winnipeg establishment were so great that the company recently installed four large new wire fence manufacturing machines.

While Mr. O'Mullin found business brisk, he is of the opinion that the east is just as good a country in which to leave and to make money as the west, and he thinks that if the government immigration officials enploited the east as they do the west that intending settlers would find it as profitable to settle right here in the maritime provinces as in the western portion of the dominion.

"I was informed by three prominent bank managers," said Mr. O'Mullin, "that the majority of the capital that is developing the west, comes from the east, and I think from what I have seen in the four weeks I spent there that we have as good a country here as they have in the west. A man can be just as successful here as out there."

Mr. O'Mullin thinks that many of the young men that go to the west on excursions have to work harder, a great deal harder than they would here, and the wages paid them are well earned. If the same energy was put in their work here he thinks there would be better results.

The wheat crop this year, Mr. O'Mullin was informed, would reach about 120,000,000 bushels. Mr. O'Mullin was a Conservative candidate for Halifax at the last dominion elections, but was defeated with R. L. Borden. When asked about political matters, he said he was not interested in politics just now.

CAR STRUCK CARRIAGE

Two Men and Boy Thrown Out—People Say Cars Go Too Fast on Grade.

Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock a rapidly moving car from Seaside Park, when on the grade past Tilton's Corner, struck a single-seated carriage in which were two men and a boy. All three were thrown out and the carriage was smashed somewhat. The boy, on being picked up, was found to be quite severely bruised and had also some slight cuts about the face. The men escaped with a shaking up.

Residents in the locality complain that cars are driven at too great a speed on this grade, so much so that on hailing a car it passes some distance before it is possible to bring it to a standstill. Last Saturday, in about the same locality, a car struck a wood cart, sending the load in all directions and demolishing the cart.

Sackville News.

Sackville, Aug. 16—President David Allison and Mrs. Allison have returned from a pleasant visit at Chester and Annapolis.

Rev. Dr. Borden, principal of Mt. Allison College, is in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tomlins, of Port Elgin, are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Colpitts, of Boston, and their friend, Miss Fanny Stetson, of the same place, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Colpitts, Point de Bute.

John T. Carter has been compelled to resign his position as preventive officer of the port of Sackville on account of ill health. Capt. Peter Hanson has been appointed as his successor.

Rev. Selley Jefferson and family leave today for their home in Halifax after spending several weeks at Point de Bute.

Clarke Atkinson, of Minneapolis, is renewing old acquaintances at Baie Verte, after an absence of twenty-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron are enjoying a visit of two weeks at St. John's (Nfld.)

Miss Myrtle Fullerton has taken charge of the Point de Bute school.

The prospects are excellent for a successful year at the Mt. Allison institutions. The teaching staff of the Ladies' College is now complete. There will be an additional teacher in the musical department. In the oratory department Miss Alberta Black, of Richmond (N. H.), succeeds Miss Bowker. Miss Black is a graduate of Emerson School of Oratory and comes highly recommended. Miss Kate Hemming, of London (Eng.), succeeds Miss Higley in the vocal department. Miss Mabel Lyman Ruggles, formerly on the staff of Mt. Allison, has been secured for another year.

Miss Nellie Clark succeeds Miss Adams in the piano department. Miss Clark is a graduate of Mt. Allison and also of the Conservatory of Music at Leipsig. In the domestic science department Miss Eadie, the former teacher, will be succeeded by Miss Goverlock, a graduate of the Lillian Massey School of Household Science.

A. W. Dixon, proprietor of the Intercolonial Hotel, lost a valuable driving horse last night.

Harcourt Notes.

Harcourt, Aug. 16—R. Elmer Black and Miss Lena E. Livingston, of Trout Brook, have registered at the Superior school here.

Mrs. Fullerton, of Albert, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George H. Bearman.

Mrs. E. J. Hutchinson, of Rexton, on her way home from Norwich (Conn.), visited Mrs. L. J. Wathen here last week.

Mrs. George Goguen, of Cocagne, an aged lady, broke her arm last week by falling into the cellar. Her injuries are very serious.

Miss Florence Jardine, of St. John, is spending a vacation at her former home in Kouchibouguac.

James E. Hogan, of St. John, and Thomas J. Hogan, of Portland (Me.), are visiting W. H. Hogan, Richibucto; and Dr. F. D. Phinney, of Cincinnati, is visiting the same place.

Harry Laurence, of Richibucto, has returned from his visit to Sackville.

Mrs. Harper has returned to Campbellton after a visit to her sister, Mrs. James L. Girvan, of Galloway.

Mrs. John Flood, of Greenwood (B. C.), is visiting in this county.

Never wash chamois skins in hot water. Use cold water and avoid soap, if possible. The skins clean very easily as a matter of fact. This applies also to chamois-skin gloves, which are so popular in summer.

LOCAL NEWS.

Frank E. Williams has been appointed Cuban consul here.

Joseph Harrison, formerly circulation manager of the Evening Times, left Wednesday for Glace Bay (C. B.), where he will assume the management of the Glace Bay Gazette.

W. E. Stavert, who has charge of the business of the Bank of Montreal in the maritime provinces, said Tuesday that the Bank of Montreal will take over the business of the People's Bank, Fredericton, within about three months.

The local police have received a circular from the Chicago authorities asking them to keep a lookout for Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, wanted for embezzlement.

Rev. H. A. Cody has succeded in capturing a prize of $200 offered by the Canadian Club and the Alaska Yukon exposition for the best essay on the resources and advantages of the Yukon territory.

James Cook, who was stabbed in the arm at Mispec on Monday night by a stranger with whom he was rooming, and who was taken to the General Public Hospital for treatment, was reported Wednesday night as resting comfortably.

It is understood that some American capitalists are contemplating entering Canada to establish a large soap manufactory and are at present considering the maritime provinces for a site. It is said one of the border towns is preferred.

James McLeod, son of Capt. Beth McLeod, of this city, is trying to establish a claim to two-thirds of the site of the Dominion Iron & Steel Works, Sydney. He is about to engage a lawyer and a law suit may be the result.

A horse owned by John Irvine, of Milford, ran away in South Market street Wednesday morning. The animal fell and when the harness was loosened it arose and ran away again, leaving the wagon behind. The horse was caught in Germain street.

On Tuesday while the steamer Victoria was on the return from Fredericton she grounded on the point just below Hampstead. She was fast for about fifteen minutes, but got clear without assistance. She was two hours late in reaching Indiantown.

Chief Clark has received a letter from Salem asking him as to the whereabouts of Havelock Murphy and requesting to be furnished with proofs of the marriage of that man to his wife, Christine. Chief Clark has secured the information and has sent it on to Salem.

James Kempt, drowned while attempting to board the steamer Himera, in the stream on Monday evening, hailed from Abernethy, Scotland. He was a fireman and trimmer on the Himera. Hs body is supposed to have been carried out of the harbor by the tide.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, who on Jan. 9 last celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary are now in Boston visiting relatives. They sailed on the steamer Calvin Austin, accompanied by their grandson on Saturday and will be absent till the last of September.

The following exhibition superintendents have been appointed: Harvey Mitchell, Sussex, dairy exhibit; E. M. Straight, Cambridge, Queens county, agricultural exhibit; David P. Riley, St. John west, poultry building; J. F. Frost, Hampton, stockyard; John C. Leonard, St. John, superintendent of lodging bureau.

J. D. O'Connell, of Sussex, was in the city Wednesday. He expects to leave for Cuba very soon. He did not intend to go till fall, but received a letter from the overseer of his ranch there that he intends to leave his service the 24th inst. Therefore Mr. O'Connell is starting earlier.

Judge Longley, of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Mrs. Longley passed through the city Wednesday on his way to Halifax They have been for five weeks in the Northwest. Judge Longley has been gathering material for his history of Canada, the first volume of which will be issued next year.

Policeman Collins, of the I. C. R., on Monday arrested a man in the depot who is, or pretended to be, a deaf mute. He escaped from the cell in which he was confined, by battering off the lock. It now turns out the man is wanted in Boston and a reward is pending for his capture.

The St. John delegates to the Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor are: Chas. A. Everett, P. M. W. V. T.; Dr. W. F. Roberts, M. W. V. T.; W. C. Whittaker, P. G. W. T.; J. L. Eagles, P. G. W. T.; C. B. Black, P. W. C. T.; S. E. Logan, D. M. W. T.; R. D. Martin, P. W. C. T. They will leave here by next Saturday night's steamer for Gloucester (Mass), where the sesions will begin on Tuesday next and continue several days.

Rev. Dr. John T. Creagh, of Washington (D. C.), and his brother, H. J. Creagh, claims agent of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co., Wakefield, (Mass.), and G. C. W. Killein, a prominent and wealthy contractor of Wakefield, returned to Boston Tuesday after an extensive trip through the provinces. Mr. Killein expressed himself greatly pleased and much surprised with the large undertaking some local contractors have on hand.

Word has been received at the Salvation Army headquarters here that Brigadier Turner, who is now in charge of the army work in eastern Ontario, will arrive here about Aug. 30 to assume command of the maritime provinces district, in succession to Colonel Sharp. Colonel and Mrs. Sharp, with their family, will leave St. John about Sept. 1 for Upper Canada, whither the colonel has been transferred. Farewell meetings will be conducted by Colonel and Mrs. Sharp on Sunday and Monday, Aug. 26 and 27.

Result of C. M. R. League Contests.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—(Special). — In the Canadian Military Rifle League contest for the city cups, the Tenth Grenadiers of Toronto are first, with 3,848; the First Artillery of Halifax, ninth, with 3,459; the 63rd come tenth, the 62nd Fusiliers, St. John, were 16th, with 3,177. Sergt. Simpson, of the 10th Toronto, wins the intermediate championship with 401.

In the second series, for rural corps and regiments, the 69th Regiment, Round Hill, won, with 3,743; the 74th, Moncton, was 2nd, with 3,705.

Captain Orlando won the individual championship with 393.

The civilian rifle club series was won by Bridgetown, with 3,703; Moncton 2nd, with 3,641; Truro 3rd, with 3,638; St. John City 20th, with 2,984.

DECORATE GRAVES OF THOSE DEPARTED

Knights of Pythias Hold Annual Service in Fernhill Yesterday -- Stirring Address by P. S. P. James Moulson.

The annual parade of the Knights of Pythias to decorate the graves of their Pythias to decorate the graves of their departed brethern was held Thursday afternoon. About two o'clock, the procession left the hall on Germain street and marched via Germain and Princess streets to Charlotte, where two barouches, handsomely trimmed with floral tributes, were taken into the line and the procession proceeded along Charlotte, Union and Waterloo streets to the Church of England burying ground and thence to Fernhill.

The Knights presented a fine appearance as, headed by the Artillery band, they paraded through the streets on their way to do honor to the dead. Adjutant Alfred Dodge, of the 1st Regiment of the maritime provinces, was in command.

Subordinate lodges New Brunswick No. 1 and Union No. 2 attired in black clothes and silk hats and in charge of past chancellors Charles T. Jones N. B. No. 1 and F. A. Kinnear, Union No. 2, preceded the band, and immediately following it were the two uniform companies —Victoria Company No. 1, in command of Capt. W. E. Hopper, and Cygnet Company, No. 5, in command of Captain W. S. Kee. Ahead of these uniform ranks walked Quartermaster F. A. Godsoe, Col. LeB. Wilson, and Col. James Moulson.

After the graves had been decorated at Fernhill the hymn A Few More Years Shall Roll was sung with band accompaniment. This was followed by a scripture reading by Knight J. Lefferts Thorne, after which James Moulson, past Supreme prelate, delivered the following address:

The purpose of your coming here today is the same as that for which you have come annually for a number of years. The object and ceremony being the same as on previous occasions, the speaker is limited to the same subject and consequently to the same line of thought. A subject of greater importance cannot be presented and yet it is one to which many give but little heed. This being so a reference to it, bears frequent repetition.

Each year you meet here you have one less of life to live, one less in which to prepare for the great step that leads from things temporal to things eternal; a step which so many of your friends have taken, and one that you must take. For this reason it should be the aim of the speaker to express such thoughts as might bring home to you the necessity of being prepared for this great change. To accomplish this he must rely more on your minds and hearts being susceptible to good impressions than on his ability to say anything which would influence you in this direction.

While men are enjoying good health and deeply engrossed with the business and pleasures of the world they are not inclined to give much, if any, thought to the uncertainty of human life and the certainty of death.

It is true that when men are in the house of mourning, in the presence of their dead friends, and listening to the solemn notes heard on such occasions, many are deeply impressed, but the impressions linger only for a short time and then pass away like a dream, and are not again thought of until amidst similar surroundings and then the thinking and forgetting is repeated. The indifference of many is not due to a lack of good impressions made by the urgent appeals of those to whom they listen from time to time, but to the fact that while men are in good health and the time for them to bid adieu to the affairs of the world seems so far in the future they think it is needless to prepare for it now. Waiting for a more convenient season is the stumbling block in the way of many.

If any I am addressing have not given this important subject the consideration which it deserves it is because there is some stumbling block in the way. If so, you know what it is; you can remove it if you will. If you don't it is because you won't make the effort. To do so may mean giving up habits which you have created and indulged, and this may seem a greater sacrifice than you are willing to make at present, but which you intend to make by and by; perhaps in the near future, or, it may be, put off from time to time until your steps grow feeble, and your heart grows weak—until your physical conidtion is such that restoration to good health seems hopeless, or it may be until someone in their kindness bends over you and in broken, solemn accents whispers: "Your end is drawing near. Get ready!"

What a solemn moment that will be. There will be no thought of further participation in the business and pleasures of the world. All this will be abandoned and the mind will be occupied in reviewing the past and contemplating the future. Will you read the record of a stainless life, or will you recall forgotten sins of the dim past? Will the future seem bright, or will the past cast its shadows across the way?

If you want to make your path bright, fill the hours with kind words, the days with generous deeds. Practice the principles of pythianism. The act of today will not be without reward, or without its influence for good.

No words of appreciation come from those who occupy the narrow houses of clay, but you know that when they were with you the ceremonies of the day warmed their hearts and strengthened the bonds of friendship. When you laid them to rest, you promised to cherish their memory green in your hearts. On memorial day you not only fulfil but renew the promise, and although their hearts no longer beat in unison with yours, the ceremony of the day revives and strengthens the friendships of the past.

The long ago and the later past is made the present, and the loss of those who are gone is as fully realized, and as keenly felt as when the hands were for the last time clasped and the farewell words spoken. Advancing years oft times increase the losses of earlier days, but the loss—the separation—is only for a time. You must follow. For some there may only be a few more days of toil, a few more days of pleasure, and then the end of life here. Think of how you were shocked during the past year by the sudden death of two of those to whom you were linked by fraternal bonds. Almost every year that you have assembled here reference has been made to the loss of some. The angel of death is ever reaping, ever casting his shadows. Will you carry this thought with you and allow it to influence you from day to day, or will you drive it away as one unworthy of a place in your minds and hearts?

I must not detain you. On behalf of the Knights of Pythias I thank all those to whom we are indebted for flowers, favors and assistance, without which it would be impossible for us to observe the ceremony of the day as we do. We are especially indebted to the president and superintendent of Fernhill and those under them.

A few more words and I will have done. It is very nice to place beautiful flowers on the graves of your brethern. May the kindly act strengthen the bond of friendship among the living. May it lead to a greater practice of the principles of Pythianism while men are traveling over the path of life tossed by its tempests, perplexed by its trials, and saddened by its sorrows.

May such impressions have been made here today as will create and increase a desire to fill the hours with kind words and the days with generous deeds, and thus bring sunshine to hearts in gloom and brighten the path of life. May you so live that when the time comes for you to say farewell to those you love your hands may be filled with deeds of charity—the golden keys that ope the gates of eternity.

After the hymn Safe in the Arms of Jesus had been sung the service concluded with a prayer and the benediction.

The procession was then reformed and marched back by way of Brussels, Union, Charlotte, King and Germain streets to the hall, where it was disbanded.

BRAVE BOY SAVES LIFE OF ANOTHER

A plucky rescue by a mere boy was witnessed Tuesday night by a large crowd of spectators. Oscar Johnston, the six-year-old son of J. Johnston, of South wharf, while playing on that structure, fell into the water. The little fellow would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the cool daring of Rupert Powers, eleven years old, a Western Union telegraph messenger, who, without a moment's hesitation, dived in and reached young Johnston just as he as sinking for the second time.

Young Powers managed to hold Johnston up in the water till a man in a boat took them both out. The accident had attracted to the spot a large number of men, who warmly praised Powers for his brave deed.

NORTH SHORE GAME LAW VIOLATORS FINED

Bathurst, Aug. 16—Information was laid by John Robinson, chief game ranger of the province, before John E. O'Brien, J. P., against L. Azore and Joseph Hachey for hunting moose in the parish of Bereford, (Gloucester county, in the month of July. The cases were tried yesterday and resulted in the conviction of both men. They were fined $50 and costs each. R. A. Lawlor, K. C., for the prosecution.

Solicitor-General Jones is in town to resume the investigation into the charges brought against the liquor license inspector and commissioners.

The two boys, Albert Evans and Alex. Glasier, thirteen and fourteen years respectively, charged with breaking into Adams, Bruns & Co.'s store on Sunday, 5th inst., were brought before Judge McLatchey yesterday and were sentenced to two years each in the Boys' Industrial Home, St. John.

TWO FREDERICTON MEN DEAD FROM POISON

Albert W. Edgecombe and L. A. W. Tibbits Victims of Cyanide of Potassium

Took It in Mistake for Ice Water While Sitting in Shute & Co.'s Jewelry Establishment--Mr. Crowe, One of the Partners, as Soon as He Found Out the Terrible Mistake Summoned Three Doctors, But Their Efforts Were Useless as One Succumbed in Half-an-Hour and the Other Lived Two-and-Half Hours.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 15—One of the saddest tragedies in the history of the province, and one that has shocked the community more than any occurrence in recent years, took place here tonight, resulting in the death of Albert W. Edgecombe and Lemuel A. W. Tibbits, two of Fredericton's best known citizens.

Mistaking it for ice water, they drank cyanide of potassium, one of the deadliest of poisons, and though every effort was put forth to save their lives, it was all to no purpose.

Tibbits died half an hour after swallowing the deadly decoction, and Edgecombe lingered for two and one-half hours, when death relieved his sufferings.

The terrible mistake occurred in the jewelry store of Shute & Company, to which place they had accompanied D. E. Crowe, one of the proprietors. Mr. Crowe left them sitting in the back shop while he went to the front of the store to attend to some work. During his absence they began to look about for a drink of water, and noticing a large earthern jar beneath the sink, they partook of its contents, thinking it to be ice water. The acid is used for cleaning silverware, and it is customary for the firm to keep a supply on hand diluted ready for use.

It is supposed that Tibbits imbibed the larger quantity, for he began to suffer from its effects almost immediately. When Mr. Crowe returned he was made aware of what had happened and, terribly alarmed, he hurried the two unfortunate men into C. F. Chestnut's drug store, which is only two doors away. Mr. Chestnut thought it was a joke at first, but soon realized the desperate nature of the case. Dr. Weaver was promptly on hand in response to a telephone message, and was soon joined by Dr. Crocket and Dr. Atherton. Emetics were administered and stomach pumps were used and everything possible was done to save the lives of the two men, but all to no avail. They soon lapsed into unconsciousness, and it became evident to the medical men that there was no possible hope for recovery.

After Tibbits had passed away physicians applied artificial respiration to Edgecombe and succeeded in keeping the spark of life alive for more than two hours but he never rallied from the effects of the poison. A large crowd collected on the street in front of the drug store and at 1 o'clock the sad announcement was made that all was over.

Fred B. Edgecombe was summoned from his summer cottage at Springhill and was at his brother's side when he breathed his last. Coroner Weaver decided that the circumstances justified the holding of an inquest.

He empanelled a jury composed of T. B. Winslow, R. S. Barker, R. P. Allen, J. H. Holland, H. C. MacKay, F. P. Robinson and John Palmer, and had them view the bodies. He then postponed the inquiry until 7.30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Mr. Edgecombe was a son of the late John Edgecambe, and has resided here all his life. He was secretary treasurer of Fred B. Edgecombe Company, Ltd., the city's leading dry goods concern, and was recognized as one of the brightest men in the city. He was about forty-eight years of age and is survived by a widow formerly Miss Logan, daughter of Wm. Logan of St. John, and a family of one son and three daughters.

He also leaves four brothers—Wm., J. Frederick B., and Norman Edgecombe, of Fredericton; Alfred G., of St. John, and two sisters, Mrs. Sterling and Mrs. Thos. Knowles. He is the third member of his family to meet a tragic death. One brother, Arthur, was killed in the Palmer' Pond accident a few years ago, and another, Charles, met death in the railway yard here some time since.

Mr. Tibbitts was a son of the late Jas. Tibbitts and was a native of the province of Quebec. He was about fifty-two years of age and a bachelor. He was a brother of R. W. L. Tibbits, deputy provincial secretary, who is the last survivor of the family.

Mr. Tibbitts had resided here many years and was well known and popular years he has held the position of steward of the Bicycle and Boating Club.

Undertaker John G. Adams, took charge of the bodies and had Mr. Edgecombe's removed to his late home on Brunswick street. That of Mr. Tibbitts was taken to his brother's residence.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. F. C. Wesley.

Fred C. Wesley, head of the F. C. Wesley Company, engravers, was called upon Tuesday to mourn the death of his wife, Elizabeth, after a few years of happy married life. Mrs. Wesley had been in poor health for some time and though nothing which could suggest itself for her comfort and improvement was left undone, it had been felt for some time that there could be but one end to her sickness. Mrs. Wesley was a daughter of the late James Dickson and besides her husband leaves one brother and a sister. They are John Dickson, of the I. C. R., and Mrs. Cunningham, of this city.

For Mr. Wesley and the other bereaved relatives there will be general sympathy.

Michael Cullanin.

Michael Ciullanin, one of the first residents of Fairville, died at his home there on Tuesday at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. Cullanin's wife predeceased him by but four months. He leaves four sons and four daughters.

Michael McGuire.

Michael McGuire died at the General Public Hospital Tuesday, aged fifty-two years. The funeral will take place at 2.30 today from the hospital.

Miss Etta Reid.

Saltsprings, Aug. 14—A gloom was cast over this community on Thursday, July 19, when Etta, third daughter of Peter and Elizabeth M. Reid, died of consumption.

The deceased was twenty-two years of age and leaves beside her sorrowing parents, four sisters, who are Mrs. D. J. Floyd, of Clover Hill; Misses Melissa, Ada and Tilley, at home, and one brother, Frederic, of Vancouver (B.C.), and a large circle of friends and relatives.

Miss Reid, though ailing for a year, looked well until the last few weeks, so few realized the end could be so near. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and bore her suffering with Christian fortitude, her only anxiety being that the members of her family be guarded against contagion. Miss Reid's early demise is mourned alike by young and old.

Mrs. Ella May McDonough.

Mrs. Ella May McDonough, wife of Henry A. McDonough, passed away Tuesday night at the family home, 181 West street, aged 25 years, 10 months. The deceased was a native of St. Martins, Canada. She was Miss Ella Burgess before her marriage. Besides her husband she leaves twins, born Tuesday morning.

The funeral of Mrs. McDonough was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family home, 181 West street. Rev. William Woods conducted the services in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives.

The body rested in a solid oak casket, silver trimmed and inscribed:

ELLA MAY McDONOUGH,
1881—1906.

Burial was in Bellevue cemetery.—rence Sun.

P. E. I. Hotel Burned.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 16—Acadia Hotel, Tracadie, one of the well known North Shore summer resorts, was burned to the ground last night at mid night. The fire started in a piazza, where a cigarette had dropped between the planks. Almost all of the sixty guests were in bed at the time and many lost all their effects, including some considerable sums in cash. The Acadia was owned by I. C. Hall and was insured for $4,000. Loss $8,000.