

arlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 11.—At morning's session of the W. F. & H. M. S. Mrs. Jamieson, of Halifax, an interesting Bible reading on con-

etings were read from the Board's Women's Home Missionary Society, and the Women's Mis- sionary Society of Quebec. The president spoke briefly to the which had meant the development of sympathetic feeling on the part of members.

s. J. H. Thomson spoke on the To- congress, referring to the confer- of the Home and Foreign Mis- sionary Societies of the western division. Mr. Falconer explained the manner of the Wolville Missionary Society, which has a summer school at the supplies of the united boards of the evangelical churches in Canada, the United States, the Canadian all directing affairs in Canada. She intended that the representative of the W. F. & H. M. S. who attended the Foreign Mission committee get into with this school.

ss. Christie, of Pictou, and Miss of the Wolville, also spoke. The president spoke of the Toronto press, dealing with the basis of the adopted in the amalgamation of Foreign Missionary Societies of the western division. There has been to the members of the eastern for their consideration and study, that it could be dealt with next year. number of members expressed their pathy with the resolution which was passed by the synod last year. s. McNab gave notice of a resolu- which was tabled, moving that the of the society be transferred to W. of the eastern division.

Crulshank's Report. The afternoon session Mrs. Crulshank, of St. John Young People's secy, submitted her report. It was encouraging. There were twenty- new or organized bands during the and seventy-eight during the year. hough the secretary of fourteen bands to state the membership. There was an increase of \$888.71 in the raised for foreign missions, and increase of \$184.44 for home mis- sionary purposes.

There were ninety-one new life bers, a gain of nine over last year, ninety-five thank offering services. The following statement was tabled, showing the respective names of Presbyterial and the number of the is, membership and amounts raised missionary purposes.

Table with columns: Bands, Mem., Amt. and rows of financial data.

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The Daily Telegraph and The News

SAYS BORDEN IS AFRAID IN HALIFAX

Understood He Will Not Run There The Acadian Recorder Hears of Many Changes One Rumor Is That Senator Dennis Will Resign and Be Made High Commissioner in London—A. B. Crosby Said to Be Slated for Lieutenant-Governorship.

Halifax, Sept. 18.—The Acadian Recorder prints an interesting report to-night. Referring to the conference of Halifax Conservatives with the Right Hon. R. L. Borden yesterday, it says: "It was understood that Premier Borden will not run for Halifax again, it being considered too risky. The candidates will probably be F. B. McCurry, M. P. for Shelburne and Queens, and his running mate will be W. F. O'Connor. John R. MacLeod will be the candidate in Shelburne and Queens."

CONDUCTORS HAVE TOO MUCH TO DO, IS CONTENTION

Give Evidence to Effect That They Are Held Responsible for Actions of Several Other Trainmen.

New York, Sept. 18.—A. B. Garretson, the trainmen's representative before the government arbitration board in the controversy with the eastern railway managers cited the latest New Haven railroad wreck today to prove that conductors and trainmen are weighed too much responsibility for the wages they are paid. The conductor of the White Mountain express, said Mr. Garretson, was held responsible for the negligence of his subordinates. This statement interrupted the testimony of Martin Deegan, a freight conductor, to use that freedom of speech gave some illustrations of how the railroads had helped certain individuals and on the value of gifts to the home community. Teachers in the school are being considered. The case has come when the work must be pushed, or it will not keep pace with the work among them.

The Short Cut to Market

Railroads spend millions yearly straightening curves and making short cuts. It pays in net earnings. National manufacturers can shorten the chains between them and the local market by appealing through the best medium to reach the market—the daily newspapers. The merchants of this town will tell you that their advertising in the daily newspapers like The Telegraph and Times bring direct returns day by day. Newspaper advertising is an intimate daily part of the people's lives. It reaches them when they are in the mood for buying. The modern short cut to market for a nationally advertised product is through a co-operative campaign in the daily newspapers between merchant and manufacturer.

CREAT GOLF PLAYING AT BROOKLINE COURSE

NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK ON JOB Of Calibre Seldom Seen in America

Two of the English Professionals Forge to the Front Harry Vardon and Wilfrid Reid Turn in Cards of 147 for the First 36 Holes—Spectators Delighted With Wonderful Exhibition of Courage and Skill.

Brookline, Mass., Sept. 18.—Playing golf of a calibre seldom seen in America, two of the trio of English professionals forged to the front in the first half of the nineteenth annual open tournament of the United States Golf Association here, and at dusk led the field by a margin of two strokes. Harry Vardon and Wilfrid Reid turned in cards of 147 for the first 36 holes. Edward Ray divided second place with Herbert Stone, of the Inwood Club, of Inwood (N. Y.), each having 148. MacDonald Smith, of New York, and J. H. Barnes, of Tacoma, were bracketed in third position with 150. After the leaders came a long list of professionals, broken here and there by the name of a prominent amateur.

MANUFACTURER PLEADS FOR HIGH PROTECTION

President Gordon at Dinner in Halifax, at Which Mr. Borden is Present, Declares There Should be Further Upward Adjustment in Tariff to Protect Investors and "Credit of the Country."

Halifax, Sept. 18.—The Canadian manufacturers leave Halifax early tomorrow morning and will visit New Glasgow, Amherst and St. John before returning to Montreal. The closing event of their convention was the dinner here tonight at which Premier Borden, Premier Murray and C. B. Gordon, newly elected president, were the chief speakers. President Gordon made a strong speech. Discussing the tariff situation Mr. Gordon said: "We have reason to believe that considerable change has come over the west in this respect. Why? Because they are witnessing the establishment of more and more manufacturing in their midst. Who are the men who have visited that territory? It has become a settled policy of the association to encourage in every way in their power the opening of establishments in the west. I am very confident that the present or future prospects of manufacturing in Canada, I would advise a visit to the Canadian national exhibition at Toronto, which has just closed. Here will be found gathered together, each year, and placing before the Canadian people for their approval, as it were, the results of our present tariff policy, and I think those of you who have visited that great exhibition, which has no equal on the continent, will agree with me in pronouncing it conclusive evidence of the progress of manufacturing and the desirability of continuing the present policy."

JURY'S VERDICT IN SCHMIDT MURDER CASE

New York, Sept. 18.—While steps were being taken today to have a jury pass upon the sanity of "Felix" Hans Schmidt, bit open bit evidence was piling up linking closer and closer the lives of the slayer of Anna Ammulee and his alleged counterfeiting partner, Dr. Ernest Muret. Muret was the central figure in the day's developments in the case. At the conclusion of an inquest into Anna Ammulee's death conducted by Coroner Schlemm in Jersey City tonight, the torso found in the Hudson river on September 8, and all other exhibits in the case were ordered turned over to the New York authorities. "We find that Anna Ammulee came to her death on September 2 last, in her apartment on the premises at 68 Broadway avenue, New York City, at the hands of Hans Schmidt."

STRIKE SITUATION IS NOW SERIOUS

AUTO PARTY HELD UP AND ROBBED

Three Men Take Valuable Jewels and \$2,000 THEN DROVE AWAY Sheriff, Who Was Pursuing Them, Shot, But Managed to Arrest One—Reckless Party Excites Detroit Police, Who Are Still Puzzled.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Motoring from Toledo westward, Herman C. G. Laytes, of St. Louis, and party of five, were held up by three men in an automobile six miles east of Bryan, Ohio, at an early hour today. At the point of a revolver, the thieves secured \$2,000 in cash, a gold case carried by one of the women, several diamonds, and other jewelry. The brigands drove away with the two cars, leaving the Laytes party in the road. They walked to a farm house, and were driven to Bryan, where they aroused Sheriff Samuel Wendland. Following the tire tracks, the sheriff found the two automobiles at a farm house out of gasoline. As he approached, Wendland was shot in the left arm, and another bullet inflicted a flesh wound in his head. He grappled with one man and arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as R. W. Duffy, 26, of Toledo. The other suspects were taken later from a passenger train at Wauson, Ohio. Police Are Puzzled.

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Dublin Outlook Very Grave

Some Work at Docks Under Police Protection Traffic at the Port of Manchester May Be Brought to a Complete Standstill—An Irish Labor Party Predicted By Some Observers.

London, Sept. 18.—Despite the intervention of the Lord Mayor, which led to the concession by the Tilling's Bus Co. of the right of the men to wear union badges, a general strike of the traction employees is still imminent on the clear-cut issue of recognition of the union. Explaining the failure of a conference held at the Mansion House today, Organizer Ben Smith, at a mass meeting of the strikers tonight, declared: "We are preparing to stop every passenger carrying vehicle in London, before we will lose the fight. Tillings will concede, then the General Omnibus, then the trolley, and after that, if we are forced to it, the street cars." The strikers declare that the Tilling's concession with regard to wearing badges are not enough, that the union must be recognized and the grievances with reference to wages and hours adjusted.

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Use "The Want Ad War"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NORTON
Norton, N. B., Sept. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. George Robertson and family, of California, are spending a few weeks with friends and relatives here.
Mrs. James Murphy is visiting friends in Boston.
Mrs. O. R. Patriquin accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Dawson, of Moncton, have gone to Fredericton for a few days.
Mark Murphy left Saturday to resume his studies in Antigonish (N. S.).
Fred. Robertson, of Hartford (Conn.), has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Fannie Robertson.
Miss Nellie Vasey, of Apohaqui, is the guest of Miss Mabel Innis.
Mrs. James Myles and little son, of Hammond, are the guests of Mrs. John Jamieson.
Mr. Belding, of St. John, spent Sunday in Norton and sang a solo in the Baptist church Sunday evening, which was greatly appreciated.
Mr. and Mrs. John Jamieson have bought the house known as the George Robertson house, and have moved into their new quarters.
Jerry Duffy was successful today in shooting two fine deer. Mr. Duffy has received congratulations on his success as he had only been in possession of his license a short time when he came across the deer.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the members of the Albert Agricultural Society, No. 36, last evening, it was decided to hold the annual fair here on Wednesday, Oct. 15.
The body of Mrs. Hopper, widow of Rev. Ezekiel Hopper, who died in the States, was brought to Fredericton, Albert county, by Friday's train for burial. Mrs. Hopper was a sister of Sears Steeves, of Memel.
Rev. F. B. Colwell, who has been spending a vacation in this county, filled the appointment in the Baptist churches on the Hopewell field, today.
The Methodist Sunday school at this Hill has elected J. W. Newcomb, superintendent; Silas Wright, librarian; Minnie Newcomb, secretary; teachers, Bible class, Mrs. Alex. Rogers; first intermediate, Miss Mary Archibald; second intermediate, Miss Helen Newcomb; primary, Miss Nellie Newcomb.
Formerly here have received a great setback in their harvesting the past week or two, on account of continued wet and generally unfavorable weather. Some grain has been lying out for nearly two weeks and is said to be sprouting.
Mrs. Clark, of Vancouver, who has been visiting her old home at Harvey, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Helen Nichol, here, this week, and on Friday.
Mr. Wagstaff, local preacher, took the appointments of Rev. Mr. McCully, of Hillsboro, today.
Rev. Mr. Strubbing was at Hillsboro today, attending the funeral of the late William Boile.

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Hopewell Hill, Sept. 15.—The first day of the shooting season saw four deer brought down in this parish, one being shot by Connon Robinson, of Chemical Road, another by Wm. Mahar, of Riverside, and Mr. Alex. Rogers, of Hillsboro, morning just after he bought his license, the deer being out in an open field near the village. Deer got very tame during the summer, coming out into people's gardens and feeding around near the houses.
A new agricultural society has been organized at Albert, Village, with Wm. M. Calhoun, president. A proposition was made by the Albert citizens some time ago to Hopewell Hill and Harvey agricultural societies, to unite and hold an annual fair at Albert, a central location, but this was not looked on with favor by these societies. So now Albert organizes a new society, and it is understood starts out with a membership of 125. The fair of the new society will be held this year on October 9, 10 and 11, a three days' show, which would seem to indicate that the society, though young, is fairly ambitious.

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BOSTON
Boston, on the way she spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Sarrak, Moncton.
Bernard Doucet returned recently from a trip to Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands.
Romeo Doucet left this week to resume study at the Caracquet College.
Miss Richard, Richibucto Village, visited friends in town today.

SALISBURY
Salisbury, N. B., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Isabelle Randall, of Hampton (N. B.), was in Grand Falls on Monday afternoon the day with relatives.
Rev. A. E. Chapman, B. A., of Pettitcodiac, exchanged pulpits on Sunday with Rev. J. B. Champion of this village. At Salisbury, Mr. Chapman's native place, a large number of old friends were present to listen to his excellent discourse in the Methodist church in the evening.
George Wortman and bride formerly Miss Bessie Francis, reached home from their bridal tour Saturday evening.
Monday afternoon after school Principal T. R. Stokel and a party of his pupils went to Pettitcodiac and played a return game of baseball with the Pettitcodiac school boys, the latter winning out. The Salisbury boys were entertained at the home of Pettitcodiac boys after the game, returning home on train No. 184.
Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Carter went to Fredericton on Monday. Mrs. Carter will remain for about a week with her daughter, Miss Blanche, who is attending Normal School.
Frank Tuplin, the well-known P. E. Island fox rancher, and a party of friends passed through this village this morning en route to Fredericton, in Mr. Tuplin's new Pierce-Arrow touring car. This is the finest auto ever seen at this village.

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THE BAPTIST MINISTERS
(Maritime Baptist).
The death of Rev. Leonard A. Palmer, B. A., took place at Kingsport (B. C.) last month. He was a well-known Baptist clergyman, graduating from Acadia in 1888. He leaves a widow and three daughters. Mrs. J. C. Bishop, of Wolfville, is a sister.
Rev. T. S. Roy, who has been summing up in Campbellton (N. B.), passed away at Hillsburg, Sunday, 14th inst. He reports the Campbellton church interests as prospering, and Pastor Jenner doing good work.
Rev. H. B. Killam, for the past four years pastor of the Second Baptist church, Edmonson (N. Y.), has recently received and accepted the call of the First Baptist church of Newfare, New York, and entered upon his new pastorate August 24. Mr. Killam, of Berwick (N. S.).
Rev. A. C. Archibald, M.A., of Brockton (Mass.), has accepted a call to the First Baptist church, St. Joseph (Mo.), where his duties will begin November 1. He will close a very successful pastorate of six years at Brockton, during which new church was built costing \$120,000 and largely paid for, and a great increase has been made in the membership and current finances. He assigns the decision to his love of the West, where he held a pastorate before, and because his work at Brockton, in securing a new church has been completed. The St. Joseph church is the second largest Protestant church in the State.
Rev. E. E. Locke concluded a five years' pastorate of the Pugsaw Baptist church on Sunday, August 31, when he preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation from the text, "He is Lord of all," Acts 10:36. During his residence in the pastorate, he has not only won the esteem and affection of his own congregation but also without denominational bias, he has been an active worker in everything for the good of the town, and by example as well as precept sought faithfully to lead men into the higher life. During his pastorate a large debt on the church has been paid off and the church has been paid off and the church property greatly improved. He felt that the strenuous work in this field was more than he could attempt for another year, and for this reason severed his connection with the congregation as stated above. Before entering upon his other charge Mr. Locke will take a few months' vacation, which we are glad to know will be spent in Pugsaw.

DATING ROBBERY
AT FREDERICTON JUNCTION
The Fredericton Junction post office was the scene of a daring burglary on Tuesday evening when the safe of the postmaster, S. Burnett, was broken into by the front window. The thieves ransacked the whole place and carried off the stock of stamps besides about \$300 in money, most of it in \$100 bills, belonging to Mr. Hartl. The thieves also helped themselves to new boots, leaving the owner behind, but took away no other goods.
D. W. Meservey, the local magistrate, has notified the police in Fredericton, St. John and other towns of the presence of the burglars in the province, thinking that they are probably expert crooks on their way to Fredericton.

THE WINNERS
In the Cowan Company's Drawing competition open to all school children in the Province of New Brunswick for the best drawing of this Company's well known tin of Perfection Cocoa, the following is the Prize List:
1st—Bessie S. Burnett, Sussex (N. B.).
2nd—Margaret L. Baird, Fredericton (N. B.).
3rd—Estella V. Fox, Central Kingsclear (N. B.).
4th—Mabel E. Smith, Fredericton (N. B.).
5th—Jessie A. Clark, 511 Brunswick street, Fredericton.
6th—Constance Robinson, 108 Wright street, St. John (N. B.).
7th—G. S. Douglas, Buctouche (N. B.).
8th—Marian Anderson, Fredericton (N. B.).
9th—Muriel Ellison, 184 City road, St. John (N. B.).
10th—Geo. A. Tennant, Fredericton (N. B.).
11th—Cedric Smith, Fredericton (N. B.).
12th—F. Leslie Green, 200 Wentworth street, St. John (N. B.).
13th—Helen E. Keith, Sussex (N. B.).
14th—Isabella Chestnut, Fredericton (N. B.).

A Bevy of Misses
A naughty miss—Miss Condit.
An unwelcome miss—Miss Forsythe.
An unfortunate miss—Miss Lacy.
A grouchy miss—Miss Anthrope.
An incompetent miss—Miss Munnage.
A suspicious miss—Miss Trust.
An unfair miss—Miss Shady.
A marriage hating miss—Miss Ogmist.
A Christmas miss—Miss L. Toe.

GRATITUDE PROMPTED THIS LETTER
Prominent People Proud to Testify For "Fruit-a-tives"
Mr. Timothy McGrath, 180 Atlantic Ave., Montreal, March 1st-1912.
"For years, I suffered from Rheumatism, being unable to work for weeks at a time and spent hundreds of dollars on doctor's medicines, besides receiving treatment at Notre Dame Hospital where I was informed that I was incurable. I was discouraged when a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives." After using three packages, I felt relieved and continued until I had used five packages when complete cure was the result after years of doctoring failed. I consider "Fruit-a-tives" a wonderful remedy. You are at liberty to use this testimony to prove to others the good that "Fruit-a-tives" has done me!"
TIMOTHY McGRATH, 180 Atlantic Ave., Montreal, B. C. At Dealers of Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
A dry, hard piece of cheese is much more digestible than one that is new and raw.
After shampooing blonde hair, half the juice of a lemon, squeezed in the last rinsing water, will cause the hair to dry more quickly and with less snarls. New hair, when given this treatment, is unsightly tangles of thread. Hair is very strong, and may be bought to match almost any kind of matting.
A neat wooden box, set on a platform with four wheels, makes a handy household truck for moving heavy articles about the house.
One of the modern ways with brass handles and cushions, or Chinese embroidery under its glass, makes a delightful lamp in a dining room.
A very light, warm steamer rug, when laid over a rather pictureque covering to be at the foot of a bed instead of the usual "buff".
Peach salad is made by halving and stoning the fruit and filling the cavity with a dressing of oil, vinegar, salt and leaves with mayonnaise dressing.
Long cooking ruins some vegetables—shredded cabbage, for instance, will be tender and white in half an hour, but in double boiling, made of cabbage, dark and tough if cooked longer.
People who keep horses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets or rugs, have no idea of the disease-destraying influence of sunlight and air.
In packing skirts, a roll of small articles should be placed where the skirt is folded over. This saves wrinkles, even if the remaining articles are heavy.
Paint window screens white if you wish to make it difficult for people to see in the window. This will, of course, help to keep the room cool.
Creamed oatmeal is boiled for an hour, then rubbed through a hair-sieve. Add a little milk and cook for one-half hour.
A good bathrobe is made of clean cloth with oatmeal, shaved tulle soap and powdered orris root in it. Rub the body with it just as if it were soap.
When you next creaming carrots, add a teaspoonful of onion juice and a dash of grated nutmeg to their hot sauce. Add the boiled diced carrots and serve on which damp omelette is piled and be hung should be painted with enamel so that they do not leave rusty marks.
By using various colors to mark clothing, each child having his own color, much time may be saved in sorting and putting away clothing.
Skimmed milk is a good substitute for starch when used in the laundry. Wash and rinse the garments as usual and then rinse in the milk.
To clean brass so that it will retain its brightness for several days, use a paste made of powdered rotten stone moistened with turpentine.
Yolks of eggs which have been left over from cooking, from which the whites have been used, can be kept three or four days if covered with cold water.
A laundry chaffin is a useful thing to hold washing powders, soaps, bluing, starch, and so on. One drawer should be lined with zinc and kept for iron.
All sandwiches should be wrapped in oiled paper and sour sandwiches should be combined with sweet fruit, and vice versa, when packing children's lunches.
A little kerosene is good for white canvas woodwork. After washing the woodwork in the usual way, put a little kerosene on a cloth and rub over the woodwork.
If you have a cold cloth and haven't left it wringing a cloth out of cold water and shaking briskly in the air. The rapid evaporation will give you almost an instant cold compress.
If hair has been used, and you wish to keep the rest, add a pinch of salt to the brine, pour a teaspoonful of olive oil in the liquid and rub the comb through it.
In making jam, use clarified fat from the soup kettle as the medium for cooking the flour when beat in a few minutes of hot butter in the jam, serving with tomato sauce. It is especially fine with ham or fish.
Rice may be substituted for macaroni as a dinner dish. Prepare it with the grated cheese and serve in the oven, serving with tomato sauce. It is especially fine with ham or fish.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR THE GAYNOR FUNERAL
Widow in Conference With Mayor Kline—Insists on Simplicity
Body to Lie in State—Public Will View Remains in City Hall Rotunda Next Sunday.
New York, Sept. 15.—The plans for the funeral services of Mayor Gaynor have been practically completed. Mayor Kline, Secretary Robert Adamson and Commissioner R. A. C. Smith met with Mrs. Gaynor and Norman Gaynor, son of the late mayor, yesterday noon, and a few details that may be changed covers the time from the arrival of the mayor's body next Friday until it is interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn on the following Monday.
There will be two services; one will be private and will be held in the Gaynor home at 20 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the other will be in Trinity on Monday morning, Sept. 22, at 11 o'clock.
Mrs. Gaynor's wishes dominated the conference between the committee of arrangements and the family. She and her son Norman motored in from St. James yesterday morning to the Brooklyn home, and at noon Mayor Kline, Mr. Adamson and Commissioner Smith met her.
The conference lasted more than an hour. Mrs. Gaynor had decided wishes to express. Frequently she interposed objections to the previous plans on the ground that they were not simple enough, and she caused changes which she said, the mayor would wish to have made. She was anxious to have the ceremonies attendant upon the arrival and obsequies as simple as possible.
One of the changes she caused was that there shall be no military escort in the march to her home in Brooklyn. She shall have a military guard for the casket when it lies in state in the City Hall.
The plans are arranged with the idea that the Lustran, bearing the body, will arrive in New York by late in the forenoon Friday, Sept. 19. The Corporation, a steamer owned by the Department of Correction, will sail down the bay with Mayor Kline, Mr. Adamson, Commissioner Smith and one or two others who have not been chosen. It is possible that Norman Gaynor may be aboard her, but Mrs. Gaynor will not. The Corporation, which was christened by Mrs. Harry Vincent, daughter of the mayor, will take the casket from the Lustran and will carry it to the Battery, where an escort of mounted police and representatives of numbers of civic bodies will be waiting. A citizens committee will also wait at the Battery. Mayor Kline has appointed former Mayor Seth Low as chairman of the citizens committee, but the other members, of whom there will be 100, will not be chosen until Monday.
The casket will be taken to the Gaynor home in Brooklyn, escorted by the committee and the mounted police.
Mrs. Gaynor asked that there be private services in her home for the members of her family on Saturday, and this has been decided.
The Rev. Dr. Frank Page, formerly rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, who was a close personal friend of the late mayor, will conduct the private services. Dr. Page now lives in Culpeper (Va), but was received from his yesterday that he would come to New York for the funeral.
The private service will be at a o'clock Saturday afternoon. Later the same afternoon the casket will be carried to the City Hall, where it will lie in state in the rotunda. No one will be permitted to pass through on Saturday; Sunday will be the day of inspection, and it is estimated that 100,000 persons will view the remains.
Major Gen. O'Ryan had offered the militia as a guard or an escort, and Gen. Thomas Barry had offered the regular police station's at Governors Island, but at Mrs. Gaynor's request it was decided that the guard will be men from the uniformed force of the city, probably four firemen and four policemen.
These men have not been selected yet, but they will be men who have frequently come in contact with the mayor. William Kennell will not be one of them.
On Monday morning the body will be taken to Trinity, where the public services will be held. Bishop Greer has sent word from Maine that he will conduct the services, and he will be assisted by Dr. Page, Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity, and Dr. L. E. Holden, rector of the Episcopal Church at St. James (L. I.). Several orchestras have offered their services for the church services, but at Mrs. Gaynor's request the offers have not been decided. The organ implicitly, and said that the choir and organ of the church will be sufficient, that Mayor Gaynor himself would limit the music to this and she much preferred it.
"Ave Maria" His Favorite Song.
Mrs. Gaynor made a special request that Gounod's "Ave Maria" be among the musical selections. She said that she had often sung that song to her husband and that it was his favorite song. The State has subpoenaed thirty-nine witnesses, including three experts, Dr. J. J. Coons, Dr. C. C. Howard and Dr. J. A. Brudford of Columbus. The defence will subpoena about thirty witnesses. The indictment against Smith charges in three counts that some time previous to March 1, 1912, he administered poison to his first wife. It is alleged that the poison was administered once in a cup of cocoa and that on two other occasions a hypodermic syringe was used.
Dr. Smith's first wife, who had been apparently in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss Mabel Merchant, a hospital nurse, formerly of Newton Highlands (Mass.), were married. In the following autumn rumors about the death of the first Mrs. Smith caused the authorities to have her body examined and examined in good health, died suddenly in March, 1912. Not long after Dr. Smith and Miss

FREDERICTON FAIR IN FULL SWING

Visitors Arriving in Great Numbers Wednesday Was "Winter Port Day" at the Grounds

Judging Started Tuesday—Harding Bros. of Welsford, Carried Off Honors for Holstein Cattle in First Round of Awards—Many Visitors at the Telegraph's Booth.

Fredericton, Sept. 16.—Today marked the first day of visitors for the Fredericton 1913 exhibition, and this was one of the biggest second days in the history of the biennial show. Last night's trains and the regular trains this morning brought extra cars filled with exhibition visitors, and at noon today the first special arrived, bringing more than 600 people from the Upper St. John River and Houlton (N.S.).

This special train returned to Aroostook Junction and Toulon this evening and tomorrow's special excursions will come from St. John. In fact it is to be the Winter Port City's Day of the show, and among the visitors will be a delegation from the St. John Board of Trade. Better weather than is being enjoyed for the fair could not be ordered. The sun is warm and the sky is clear so that the harvest moon brightens up everything in the evening. The temperature today was a little warmer than yesterday. It is ideal weather for fair week and the exhibition will be seen at its best.

Great Poultry Show.

The greatest poultry show ever held in Eastern Canada. This is the opinion of the poultry raisers who have visited the poultry building at the exhibition. Nearly 8,000 birds are entered and the class of stock could not be improved upon. The poultry building, even with the new extension just completed, is inadequate for holding the large number of birds here.

At the exhibition office yesterday upwards of five hundred entries for the poultry department alone were received. A large number of poultry yards throughout the State of Maine are entered, and there are also several large exhibitors from Upper Canada, but the stock had not yet arrived at the exhibition grounds up to last night. Among the largest exhibitors at the show are the Hartland Poultry Yard, Aroostook Poultry Yards; A. J. Kennison, Bangor (Me.); F. M. Merritt, Marysville (N. B.); E. C. Campbell, Calais (Me.); Thos. S. Kyle, Sussex (N. S.); Ellsford, Centre Yards, St. John; Mr. Jackson, St. John; Maritime Poultry Supply Company, Moncton; Scott and Warren, St. John, and many others. With the arrival of the trains today several more entries are expected. Mr. Seth Jones, of Sussex, provincial poultry superintendent for New Brunswick, and Mr. J. Landry, provincial poultry superintendent for Nova Scotia, are the judges for the poultry department.

Apple Display.

One of the features of the fruit exhibit at the exhibition is the display of apples by the horticultural branch of the provincial department of agriculture. The purpose of the departmental work is to show what the farmers in York county are doing in the way of raising apples. All the fruit in the exhibit is from York county orchards, owned by James Hawkins, of Douglas, Alexander Dunphy, of Douglas, and S. J. Darcy, of Fredericton, while the varieties are Duches, Dudley Winter, McIntosh Reds, Alexander Golden Russet, and Bishop Pippin.

Judging Begun.

Judging was commenced in most of the departments at the fair this morning. The judging of interest for many visitors today. Some of those who registered were as follows: Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Woodstock (N. B.); Mrs. W. A. McCormack, Woodstock (N. B.); George F. A. Chapman, Woodstock (N. B.); Mrs. L. A. Glidden, Jr., Woodstock (N. B.); Miss E. C. Haley, Woodstock (N. B.); Mrs. Ruby Huntley, Houlton (Me.); Mrs. Huntley and daughter, Houlton (Me.); Mrs. G. W. Hazen, St. John (N. B.); Alex. Allen, New York; N. A. Coffey, Harvey Station; E. M. Dykeman, Harvey Station; A. B. Hoyt, Woodstock (N. B.); Miss Eva Shaskey, Woodstock (N. B.); Mrs. B. Donald and family, Blackville (N. B.).

Up-to-Date.

Fashioned Individual—Well, little building a castle? No. This is there's no money in castles—Magazine.

CURED AT HOME BY ABSORPTION METHOD

As suffer from bleeding, itching, protruding Piles, send me your name and I will tell you how to cure at home by the new absorption method; and will also send this treatment free for trial, with return on your own locality if requested. Send no money, but tell others. Write today to Mrs. M. A. Box F. 70, Windsor, Ont.

Clark's Beans

A nourishing, tasty, economical meal. A time and money saver. A strength producer.

MAN'S BODY FOUND BY SIDE OF C. P. R. TRACK

Section Foreman Makes Startling Discovery Near McAdam Bridge—Not Identified, But No Inquest is Necessary.

The body of an unidentified man was found by Section Foreman Hunter by the side of the Canadian Pacific railway track near the McAdam bridge on Saturday, and was taken in charge of by Conductor Dougan, of Harvey Station, being subsequently taken to Magaguadavic and interred in the cemetery there.

The man was apparently rather more than middle age and was of medium height and weight, with a light complexion. In one of his pockets was found a pocketbook containing thirteen cents. No inquest was held, the evidence being held conclusive that the man had been walking on the track when hit by a train.

NOT FOR NEW SETTLERS ONLY BUT FOR PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE, TOO

It is only recently that the farming population of the province has begun to realize that the provisions of the farm settlement act are intended primarily for their benefit. Since the act was put in operation there was an idea among the native farmers that the opportunities for purchasing farms on easy terms were being reserved for new settlers, and as a result nearly all the transfers made by the board in the past have been to newcomers who were quick to take advantage of the new privileges.

As a result of missionary work on the part of members of the board the erroneous idea is being dispelled and the residents of the province are beginning to take a deeper and more practical interest in the workings of the act. Recently several additional applications have been received from various parts of New Brunswick, and the members of the board are giving them their attention. While the board welcomes the application of the new settlers there are reasons to see more New Brunswickers take up farms in their own province. One of the greatest handicaps New Brunswick has suffered has been the loss of many of the most enterprising young men, who have left to seek their fortunes in the west. Investigation of conditions shows that the average young man has at least as good opportunities right here and this is the doctrine the farm settlement board is teaching.

The prospect of cheap land was one of the greatest attractions of the west in other years, but now that the best of the government land has been taken up, there is not so great an inducement. On the other hand the new farm act gives almost any enterprising man an opportunity to own his own farm in New Brunswick. The farmer who has received his training here is already familiar with local conditions and can be depended upon to succeed more rapidly than one who has to familiarize himself with new features of farming.

With the steadily increasing prices paid for farm products and an increase, also, in the quantities used, which is being met by the importation of produce from other provinces and from across the border, farm lands in New Brunswick are gaining in value and there is reason to expect that the area under cultivation will increase rapidly within the next few years.

- Miss Bessie Somers, Whiteville (N. B.); James Chapman, Burton, York Co. (N. B.); Guy H. Davidson, Rossville; Mrs. J. Wilson, Gray, Caban, Temiscouata; J. A. Thompson, Newbury Junction; Wm. W. Birmingham, Colorado; Mrs. J. Wilson, Johnson, Ox Bow, Victoria county (N. B.); Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stens, St. John; G. A. Young, Island Falls; Mrs. L. Robson, St. John; Mrs. C. H. Gilles, Fredericton; N. R. Hay, McAdam; Mr. N. Hay and wife, McAdam; Mr. and Mrs. Lister, McAdam; W. Katherine Ribeiro, Peel (N. B.); Mrs. Henry Rideout, Plaster, Rock (N. B.); Mrs. Richard N. Cameron, Hanville (N. B.); Miss Muriel Saup, Lower Jenneville (N. B.); William A. Holasky, Lower Jenneville (N. B.); Mrs. George Chapman, Upper Woodstock; Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, Fredericton Junction; Mrs. R. Ross, St. John (N. B.); P. W. Hennessy, Chatham (N. B.); George H. Young, Tadmouth (N. B.); H. Z. More, Ellsworth (Me. U. S.); D. D. Griffith, Andover (N. B.); Elmer Leida, Elbert, Shields; A. Raymond Perkins, Woodstock; Charles H. Bull, Woodstock; Maud Camp, Woodstock; James Moore, Houlton (Me.); Mrs. Walker F. Bradish, Eastport (Me.); C. S. Violet, St. Leonards (N. B.); F. S. Martin, Fredericton; Mrs. George Denon, Gibson; Lillian O'Brien, Fredericton (N. B.); James Jardine, Rexton (N. B.); Mrs. C. C. Oorkum, St. John (N. B.); L. B. McElhinny, St. John (N. B.); Charles A. Maccliboy, Houlton.

HUERTA WANTS PEACE WITH UNITED STATES

Delivers His Message to Congress Significant Reference to Presence of Foreign Warships

Provisional President of Mexico Assures the People He Hopes to Hand Over Office to His Successor While the Country is Quiet—Sarcastic Reference to U. S. People.

Mexico City, Sept. 16.—Provisional President Huerta delivered his semi-annual message tonight at the opening of the second session of the twenty-seventh Mexican congress. In it he promised to spare no efforts to bring about the unrestricted elections of president and vice-president of the Mexican Republic next month, declaring that it would constitute the greatest triumph of his career to turn over the office to his successor with the country at peace, as he hoped to do.

General Huerta said the strained diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States had caused the Mexican nation to suffer unmerited affliction and had retarded the pacification of the country. Nevertheless, he asserted, he had good grounds to hope for the solution of the differences between the two nations, and to see Mexico and the United States once more united in bonds of friendship.

The provisional president drew a distinction between the attitude of the government of the United States and that of the people of that nation, saying, "The congress of the United States is in sympathy with the government of the United States of America, although luckily not with that people," had put Mexico into a state of apprehension. "It is disappointing to many who had expected that Provisional President Huerta would deal at some length with recent diplomatic changes. This subject, however, he said, "being so delicate and the permanent commission of congress being already informed" and owing to the fact that negotiations are still pending, he would pass over with a bare mention. Prolonged Cheering.

The deputies and senators in joint session filled the floor of the chamber of deputies. The balconies were packed. The diplomatic gallery being filled with foreign representatives and their families. The silence which prevailed during the reading of the president's document changed to one of prolonged cheering, in which the congressmen were joined by the crowds in the galleries.

In his peroration Provisional President Huerta said: "The Mexican government regards the pacification of the country as an urgent necessity in order to restore the public services to their normal state, to re-establish the political, social and economic equilibrium and to make possible a programme of reforms which will satisfy the nation's aspirations, pending the change of power, and to guarantee to obtain the coveted peace and to guarantee fully in the coming elections the free casting of the ballot. "I will spare no effort and will constitute the greatest possible triumph for the interim government to surrender office to his successor if, the latter, as is to be expected, enters upon his duties with public peace, and order an accomplished fact."

A significant portion of the provisional president's address was as follows: "There have been sent to our ports various foreign war vessels, with the object of making visits of courtesy and not of vigilance, but which are a constant growing out of the revolution. In view of this departure in foreign relations, I entered into correspondence with certain foreign diplomats, calling attention to the action of their respective governments, and upon receiving due explanations dictated orders towards the fulfillment of the law in such cases. "Since the law prohibited warships from remaining for more than a month in territorial waters, the senate authorized the said ships to remain, but this should not entail an attack upon the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico. Such authorization limited them to a period of six months, dating from April 25 last, and it was not thought advisable to renew this authorization upon its approaching expiration. Other ships, which made visits of courtesy and not of vigilance, have been received by the Mexican authorities according to international laws and customs."

Of the treasury funds, amounting at the beginning of the last fiscal year to \$27,000,000, \$24,900,000, he said, had been devoted to the pacification of the country. Of the loan of \$100,000,000 authorized in May last, French bankers took \$30,000,000 at 90. Out of this \$20,000,000 had been paid, and \$10,000,000 of which was a loan to the national treasury and for the Monetary Commission. For the army, \$5,000,000 had been paid, and \$1,000,000 closed during the year. The National cartridge factory, he said, was turning out 200,000 cartridges monthly. Besides a production of a quantity of various descriptions of machine guns, rifles, carbines and ammunition for the same, the government had contracted abroad for the purchase of 200,000 rifles, 500,000 cartridges and fifty armoured automobiles, two armoured transports armed with four 75-millimetre guns, each of the vessels of 5,000-ton displacement.

A few drops of oil of lavender scattered on the shelves in the library will dissipate the odor of mold which frequently arises from damp weather.

CIGAR FACTORIES, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES DO FINE BUSINESS IN CANADA

Increase of About 25 Per Cent. in the Output Reported—The Export of Canadian Whiskey—Some Startling Figures.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—An increase of about 25 per cent. in the output of Canadian cigar factories, breweries and distilleries for the last fiscal year indicates one phase of national development and national prosperity which it may be well not to boast about. The annual report of the inland revenue department for the fiscal year ending with March last shows a total revenue mainly from excise amounting to \$23,000,000. There is an increase of \$4,000,000 or nearly 25 per cent. during the past two years.

The production of spirits totalled 6,408,452 gallons or 1,074,022 gallons more than in 1911-12. In addition to this there are 20,000,000 gallons still in warehouse on which excise has not yet been paid. The manufacture of cigars increased during the year by no less than 195,000,000 while the number of domestic cigars manufactured increased by 48,834,551, the total number of cigars put on the market being 297,418,574. The raw material for this stock of cigars totalled 5,775,806 pounds of leaf tobacco. The total weight of leaf tobacco used by manufacturers in Canada during the year was \$28,948,987.

THAW VICTORIOUS IN FIRST CLASH IN LITTLETON COURT

Littleton, N. H., Sept. 16.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw laid today the foundation for plans to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. When the governor of New Hampshire passed the matter of his extradition to New York at the hearing to be held at Concord on Tuesday next, the findings, if adverse to Thaw, will be reported to the hearing before Governor Thaw, and should a decision against him be rendered, successive appeals will be taken until the case reaches the highest court in the land.

"Do you wish to press this question of bail faith?" inquired the court. "Mr. Jerome passed a moment, then said in view of the assurances from the other side he would let the matter drop. "Then," said Judge Aldrich, "the only question to be decided is whether this hearing shall go on or be suspended." "Holding pendente and control of the proceeding under suspension, menaces the rights of the parties concerned nor of the state authorities. Such considerations make it justifiable that the hearing under the writ before us be suspended, to the end that the executive of the state shall have a free hand in respect to the extradition investigation. "It must be understood that it is open to the petitioner, at any time, to press his alleged constitutional right of an immediate hearing. It is likewise open to the parties representing the state of New York or the state of New Hampshire to move at any time for a hearing or for a dismissal of the writ."

In conclusion, the court said: "I will say now," continued the court, "that unless you have a pretty strong case I advise you to save the trouble of raising the issue of bail faith. "Jerome sat down. Mr. Morris, of the New Hampshire lawyers, addressed the court. He said in brief that in Thaw's behalf had been obtained because under the New Hampshire statutes, there was no warrant in the courts in case the governor honored the extradition warrant and the New York authorities cared to remove the fugitive instantly. "We will agree," said Jerome, rising, "that we will not unduly haste in removing Thaw should his extradition be granted. It is our willing and anxious to proceed in a legal and eminently fair manner."

LIBERAL RALLY AT MEMRAMCOOK

Stirring Speeches by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, F. J. Sweeney and P. J. Veniot.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 16.—A Liberal rally in Memramcook on Saturday evening was attended by many despite a heavy downpour of rain. The speakers were accorded a magnificent reception. The meeting was held in the C. M. B. A. hall with C. M. LeGres, ex-M. P. F. chairman.

Progress Reported on the Work from Cape Tormentine—Farmers Encouraged.

Cape Tormentine, Sept. 15.—Farmers are wearing their usual smile today as the weather has come out fine again which will enable them to continue with their harvest operations.

Rev. G. S. Dakin, a student from Acadia College, who has occupied the Baptist pulpit here during his vacation this summer, preached his farewell sermon yesterday and today returns to take up his studies for another year. Before leaving Mr. Dakin was presented with a handsome purse of over \$25 gotten up by the ladies of the place showing the high esteem he was held by his people. Clayton MacClabury, who for the past few years has been living in the West is making a short visit among his friends here. He says they are only dull in the West at present and thinks the East is all right for our young men to live in.

The car ferry is progressing very nicely now. Quite a number of men are being employed to place the stone in the building under Lynn's direction. Mr. MacDonald, from Sydney, who is now awaiting his plan to arrive in a day or two and in a few days we will see a large number of cars arriving daily with stone. Cape Tormentine certainly has a good future for itself.

Very many throughout the parish were greatly disappointed at not being able to attend accounts of unfavorable weather and almost impossible roads, and sent in requests by telephone to have a similar meeting called to allow a large number from out lying districts

SAVED REAR CAN'T BE BUILT HERE

JUDGE FORBES HOME IN THE BEST OF HEALTH

His Honor Enjoyed Visit to Aberdeen Where He Attended the Pan-Presbyterian Conference—The Matters Discussed.

Thursday, Sept. 18. Hon. J. G. Forbes, accompanied by Miss Homer, returned to the city yesterday morning, after a three months' trip through Europe. While in England he attended the Pan-Presbyterian conference at Aberdeen, he being one of the delegates from Canada.

The conference was of a deliberative nature. Some five papers, touching upon matters in connection with the Presbyterian church, were read and discussed. Delegates attended the conference from all parts of the world, about 600 being present. Of these, twenty-one were from Canada, 150 from the United States, about twenty from Hungary and several from England, Ireland and Scotland and eastern countries. Rev. Dr. Barrill, of New York, presided. The matters discussed were chiefly relating to foreign missions.

Judge Forbes expresses himself as being delighted with his trip and will return to his duties at once. When asked if it were true that he intended retiring, he said that he had no intention of giving up his office before his term was up in 1915. He is feeling in the best of spirits and said he felt fit for a ten mile walk at any minute.

THE AUTOMATIC BLOCK SYSTEM ON THE INTERCOLONIAL

Many New Arrangements for the Government Road—A Moncton Report.

Moncton, Sept. 15.—Two new departments of the improved organization of the whole I. C. R. system will soon be in operation, said F. P. Gulefus, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, today. In the new departments Robert Simpson has been appointed general agent, and B. K. Kluck, general tie agent.

On the programme of improvement are the double tracking of several sections of the road, increased yard and work shop facilities, improved ferry service at the Strait of Canso, installation of a telephone service on the Moncton-St. John line, and the introduction of the automatic block service. The construction of several new and attractive station houses is also planned.

Speaking of the automatic block system it was introduced. A Moncton Report. Moncton, N. B., Sept. 15.—It is reported today that the I. C. R. proposes to abandon the main line for three miles north of Moncton, to run in and out of the city over the Transcontinental Railway from "Moncton Junction" near Cornhill street, to the three mile culvert, which has been completed between the I. C. R. and N. T. R. at the three mile culvert. At this point the railways are only fifty feet apart. It is said that this will facilitate the shunting in the I. C. R. yards at the new shops and will also enable trains leaving the city on the northern division to avoid a heavy grade on the I. C. R. line.

It is also reported that the N. T. R. yard is to be used to some extent for the shunting and handling of I. C. R. freight trains, to relieve frequent congestion in the lower yards. This may also have the effect of doing away with much freight shunting near the I. C. R. depot.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Probably the largest bolt of cloth ever woven in the Dominion of Canada was completed one day last week at the Cosmos Cotton Mill, Yarmouth. It was manufactured for the Ontario Paper Company and measured 202 inches wide and weighed 2,110 pounds.—Kentville Advertiser.

Borden Declares It Is Impossible

Premier Belittles Canadians, in Speech at Halifax

Criticizes Opposition for Objecting to Needless Waste of \$35,000,000 of the People's Money, and Spends an Hour and a Half in Attack in Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Halifax, Sept. 16.—For an hour and a half this afternoon The Rt. Hon. E. L. Borden addressed his followers attending the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Conservative Association.

He opened with an attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and stated that the senate had acted under his direct orders in refusing to pass the naval bill. He went at length into the record of the Conservative government since it assumed power in 1911 and charged that the Liberals were laboring under the hallucination that the people of Canada were longing to restore them to power and for this reason the opposition had entered upon a policy of pronounced obstruction in order to force the government to the country. "They have been disappointed," said Mr. Borden.

The premier placed the responsibility for the defeated naval bill upon the shoulders of Sir Wilfrid and said that he had assumed an enormous responsibility. The premier then touched upon the branch line railways bill, and after explaining the provision of the bill charged the opposition with deceit in not having assisted its passage. He then dealt with the agricultural code bill explaining its provisions at length.

Speaking of the national ports the premier stated that his government was dealing generously with the needs of commerce. The proposed terminal at Halifax would be adequate to the necessities of the port for years to come, and he said that St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver would be similarly equipped. The government were also spending large sums of money in governing Toronto, Hamilton, Fort William to properly handle the trade of the interior.

Parcel Post, in 1914. Mr. Borden announced that the government would establish a parcel post system early in 1914. He spoke of the West Indies trade agreement and stated that the government had arranged with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to inaugurate a tri-weekly steamship service to the West Indies from Canada.

Mr. Borden dealt briefly with the naval question and stated that the Liberals at every imperial conference had steadily reduced the part in the naval defence of the Empire. To acquire the full status of British citizenship, said Mr. Borden, it is necessary that Canada should do her part in maintaining the navy. He stated that while it was the desire of the government to advance shipbuilding in Canada, it would be impossible to have Dreadnoughts built here.

Before Mr. Borden spoke a resolution was read endorsing his stand on the naval question, and welcoming him to Halifax. In reply Mr. Borden expressed his appreciation and assured the meeting that it was a great pleasure for him to revisit his old home town.

The officers of the Conservative Association for 1913 were elected today and are: President, John R. MacLeod; vice-president, J. C. Douglas; secretary, Dr. Joseph Hayes; treasurer, T. S. Rogers.

An Interesting Meeting.

Harvey Station, Sept. 18.—A meeting of ladies was held in Taylor Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the department of agriculture in the interest of women's institutes. The speakers were Miss Sadie Enright, of St. Stephen; Miss M. V. Powell, of Whitty (Ont.); Mrs. G. H. Winter, and Miss Hazel Winter, of Fredericton. There was a fairly good attendance. Miss Enright demonstrated the making of salads, letting her audience taste the salads she had made.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers are recorded: Fenton E. & Co. Ltd.; to A. G. Plummer, property at Lancaster; to J. Catherine Batchford and others to J. F. McIntyre, property at Simonds. It is said that William Corbett, of Sackville Bay, has sold his large farm, which consisted of 100 acres of land and a house and barn, to L. C. Frim of this city. The price paid for the property is said to be in the vicinity of \$17,000.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of M.S. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers: These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 20, 1913.

SENATOR THORNE

The complimentary banquet tendered to Senator Thorne Monday night was a very pleasant affair in all respects. Mr. Thorne possesses the confidence and the esteem of his fellow citizens regardless of politics, and has been a vital force in the industrial and commercial life of the city for many years.

Mr. Thorne's political views, indeed, his latest work after having made another tour of western Canada is that in his opinion the opportunities are quite as good in the eastern as in the western provinces, and he would therefore encourage our young men to remain in the East and have a part in the splendid development which is unquestionably in store for this province.

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where industries were never so busy nor the general prosperity of the country so great. The English protectionists will find very little comfort in the news from Germany. The other point to be considered relates to Germany itself, and the ambitious military and naval policy of its government. The tremendous budget of armament presses more and more heavily upon the people. They will not be disposed to encourage a policy which will increase a load already almost too grievous to be borne.

"A SQUARE GUY." The mourning for "Big Tim" Sullivan will not be as general as that for Mayor Gaynor, for example, because the sphere in which the Boss operated was more restricted; but it will be more intense. The late mayor had the whole city under his paw. Big Tim only a section of the East Side. But he knew that side thoroughly, and that knowledge alone was enough to stamp him as an extraordinary man.

The lower east side of New York is the most densely populated spot on the habitable globe. Nowhere else can be found such conditions as prevail there—not in health resorts or Bohemia, in ancient Edinburgh or modern Glasgow, not in Naples or Rome, in London or Budapest, in St. Petersburg or Constantinople. There is great congestion and overcrowding, nor such appalling conditions in regard to lack of light and air in the homes of the poor.

A great democrat once said that if a king had taken him by the hand he would at once have thrust it in the fire to purify it, but the sovereign masses in that crowded section of the city took "Big Tim" by the hand and he did not hasten to wash it. The refined and sensitive nature of the average politician revolts against this close contact of the masses, and their carriages are tolerated only at the near approach of an election.

But Tim found this close contact agreeable, and with vision, patience and good will he set himself to lead and use and serve the polyglot throng of restless and struggling and crowded people—the people whose legitimate sovereignty was proclaimed long ago, but who have not yet obtained actual dominion.

And they loved him. "Hankey," "Dago," "Shenny," and those who were known by equally opprobrious names to others regarded Sullivan as a friend. The ex-courier who discovers his path blocked at every step, and who with the best intentions finds it impossible to get away from his past, always secured through Tim's organization a friend, a home, a chance, and assistance in discouraging struggles. He was treated according to his present, not his past, and his special qualities given a wider sphere and more intelligent direction. Nationality did not count. Former history or opinion did not matter.

"Indian and Negro, Saxon and Celt, Teuton and Latin and Gaul, Mere surface shadow and sunshine, while the sounding unifies all."

Sullivan bound them all intimately together, and would not tolerate divisive names or divisive purposes, and if he led them in some not commendable and desperate enterprises he treated them fairly, profited by their attachment and helped them through their help to him. He found a treasure in that which humanity discards. "Investigating the dust-heap," as Gilbert Chesterton says, "he found a jewel there. He polished it and wore it into a coronet for his own head. But he polished it. He brought hope, among those dim and submerged classes to whom hope rarely comes, and with bacchanal recklessness those derelicts who nightly form a broad line in front of the Bowery Mission gave up the chance to get coffee and rolls to look at the blotched face of the dead leader. Their friend had gone, and the old spinner—necessity—who with laden hands and sorrowful heart is always hovering in the foreground will resume a more unbroken way.

The history of Sullivan, Murphy, and a hundred other bosses and leaders, proves that the boss is a moral revolution in democratic government. The Tiger is a necessity of the situation. The Boss represents the specialization of function. The public may be whipped up into a spasm of reform enthusiasm, and secure a victory over the Boss, but after the victory it is no better off than before. The poor, the hungry, the over-driven, the leisureless cannot protect themselves through the suffrage against the initiated, the worldly-wise, the experienced. Going into convulsions occasionally over boss-rule will not cure political ills. The cure is to make the boss public instead of private, honest instead of selfish, and vigilant for the general interest instead of eager for his own grandeur. It is not by going back to the conditions that produced the bosses that good government can be secured. Only by going forward can the clue be found to the way out.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY. One of the recent publications of the Department of Labor at Washington gives a review of the enormous amount of paternalistic work done by the different business organizations and large stores for their employees. This publication—which the Department calls Employers' Welfare Work—gives an account of what is done for the welfare of employees in about fifty different establishments in the larger cities. The different institutions are grouped under three heads—manufacturing establishments, mercantile establishments, and public utilities.

Among public utilities the work of the Chicago Telephone Company may be

taken as an example. This company lays great emphasis on the fact that their betterment work is done solely to promote efficiency of service to the public, and will hear nothing of the term welfare work. It was found that women employees at the switchboards would not bring wholesome or suitable lunches with them. This resulted in wrong calls and false numbers to many patrons in the afternoon. The company accordingly began serving lunches to the telephone girls, and now in nearly all the exchanges nourishing midday meals are served free. After two hours consecutive work they are given a rest period of fifteen minutes, and the rest rooms at the exchanges are provided with comfortable chairs, couches, magazines and books. The yards of the exchange are turned into flower gardens, with benches and swings, where the women may enjoy out-of-door life. They publish a monthly magazine, have mutual associations, and pay sick, accident and death benefits for the members.

Among mercantile organizations the work of Gumbel Bros. of Philadelphia is typical. They have a social secretary whose entire time is devoted to the work. She is versed in the technique of the business, and knows the business from the employer's standpoint. They have a school of instruction for employees in which she is one of the teachers. She comes into touch with them in every capacity—work, sickness, play, besides organizing their entertainments and clubs. They have an emergency hospital with nurse always in attendance. The lavatories are handsomely equipped and on each floor there are individual lockers for the persons employed on the floor. The Mutual Aid Society provides sick, accident and death benefits for its members, and in cases of special need, relief in the way of paying rent and providing fuel, is given. Perhaps one of the wisest features of the welfare work of this store is the twenty-five-cent "rest allowed" women employees in the afternoon.

There is a very general tendency among labor circles to condemn welfare work, and a very general hesitancy on the part of large organizations to speak of their activities in this direction as welfare work, because the term is tinged with paternalism. Nothing could be more unwholesome than welfare work if it is done at the expense of wages. Labor demands rights, not charity; that workers be paid enough and then left to order their lives as they see fit. But it has not been proven that the establishments which welfare work pay lower wages than those doing no welfare work. There is no evidence at all that they do. In fact the sphere of welfare work appears to be very definitely marked. In most cases it grows naturally out of the conditions. In department stores in large cities a lunch room of some kind is a necessity, as eating lunch at the place of work is out of the question. So a lunch room is maintained. Where foodstuffs are manufactured, the demand is for cleanliness; accordingly dining-rooms are provided and employees are required to eat their lunch outside the place of work.

According to this report it is fair to say that much of the work done in this line is by employers of public spirit who recognize their responsibility to society and try to crystallize in their own mind or factory the standards that should prevail everywhere. Many things undertaken voluntarily by these employers are such as should not be left to the humanity or altruism of the employer. That adequate provision be made for cleanliness, pure air, pure drinking water, sanitation, are things that concern the welfare of society as a whole. Welfare work so far has apparently concerned itself with the most pressing necessities in arranging for the physical well-being of employees in their place of work. The men who have undertaken it have done so because they have considered it good business policy. But, surely the minister will now be encouraged to reply to the Borden Club memorial about the St. John Valley Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the terminals of both at St. John. It is still unanswered.

Premier Borden has accepted a banquet in Quebec, at a date not to be earlier than the middle of October. There are many things Mr. Borden might say that the people of Canada would be glad to hear. They would like to know what has happened to the naval emergency, his appeal to the Canadian people, redistribution, and various other matters of importance.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Canadian superintendent of immigration in London, says that a policy of restricted immigration will now be pursued, except in the case of those who intend to settle on the land. Industrial workers will be discouraged from coming, at least until next spring. This is, perhaps, a prudent course to pursue, but it will be observed that it is while a Conservative government is in power to Canada that the demand for such a desirable class of settlers as those indicated is fallen off.

A committee of one hundred citizens of Toronto has decided to make a civic survey. It was announced last week that \$5,000 had already been subscribed, and that subscriptions were still coming in. It is proposed to have a study made of the general finances of the city, and how they are administered, the public works department, the fire department, the parks and street department, the assessment and other departments, so that the report when it appears will be a comprehensive survey of conditions in the city.

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ships worthy of the name unless we sometime make a beginning. Continuing, he says: "I am sure I am right in crediting you all with a desire to see our country possessed of such equipment at the earliest practicable date." All of which is respectfully commended to the thoughtful consideration of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.

The people of Houlton, Maine, appear to have been satisfied with the manner in which animals were killed and meat prepared for their market. Recently, however, an agent of the federal department of agriculture inspected the slaughter-house, and as a result the owners' license to ship meat into Massachusetts was revoked. Naturally the Houlton people are now asking whether meat which is not good enough for Massachusetts is really good enough for them. The result will no doubt be a reform in the methods adopted by the butchers. By the way, what should be said about the meat that is slaughtered for St. John market?

The story comes from Charlotte county that the local member, having been assailed for permitting such large expenditures for harbor improvements that he had in St. John, when Charlotte county harbors received so little, made this reply: "We couldn't help ourselves; we found when we came into power that Mr. Pugsley had the Courtenay, Bay project and the other St. John harbor works so firmly nailed down that we could not get away from them. We had to go on with the work. Blame Mr. Pugsley for it; don't blame us." This confession indicates to whom the credit is due for the prosecution of the great enterprises at this port.

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald challenges what he describes as the "abounding assertion" of another correspondent that living is cheaper in Canada than in England. He says: "I am prepared to prove that I can live in London today and obtain pure and more nourishing food at at least twenty-five per cent. less cost than I can here in Montreal." This correspondent declares he can get as good a meal for thirty cents in a London restaurant as he could get in Montreal for sixty cents, and that hoard by the week is much cheaper in London than in Montreal. And yet London imports its food supplies, and imports a good deal of them from Canada.

The president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association declares that they are "unilaterally opposed to any general lowering in the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada." He intimates, however, that they are in favor of an increase in the woolen tariff, and the iron and steel schedule. Obviously the association will not place itself on record at this meeting in favor of an increase in the British preference, such as is asked for by the Grain Growers' Association. The Canadian correspondent of the London Times says that there will be a revision of the tariff in Canada next year. Naturally the manufacturers will oppose any reduction that would in any way affect their interests.

The very notable increase in the manufacture and consumption of liquor in Canada is partly accounted for by increased population and partly by the great prosperity which the country enjoys. Despite what the figures of the Inland Revenue Department would seem to indicate, however, it is a fact that the tendency of popular sentiment is still in favor of total abstinence. The pressure of modern life calls for efficiency and efficiency and drunkenness do not go together. It will be a long time before the social glass, but it is true that there is an increase in the consumption of liquor in this country, it is also true that there is a decrease in the amount of gross drunkenness.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Department of Labor in the United States publishes figures to show that there was a steady increase in the scale of wages paid in the country during the past six years, while at the same time there was a steady reduction in the working hours of labor. This is one of the explanations of the increased cost of living.

The Borden Club has sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Hazen, as a result of the government's decision to construct those grain elevators at West St. John. Surely the minister will now be encouraged to reply to the Borden Club memorial about the St. John Valley Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the terminals of both at St. John. It is still unanswered.

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HAS CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY OF CANADIANS TO BUILD OWN SHIPS

President Gourlay, of Canadian Manufacturers, Declares Start Should Be Made

"We Will Never Have in Canada Naval Shipyards, Worthy of the Name Unless We Sometime Make a Beginning," He Says—His Explanation of the Financial Stringency—Annual Address to Association.

Halifax, Sept. 17.—In the presence of two hundred delegates from all parts of the Dominion the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was opened here this morning. The feature of the first business session being the address of R. S. Gourlay, Toronto, president of the association.

President R. S. Gourlay, in his address today to the C. M. A. convention, drew attention to the financial stringency of the money market, and some of the theories which have been advanced to account therefor. The war in the Balkans and the widespread trouble, which for a time seemed to portend the German war tax, prompting as it did a concealment of assets and such like causes, he declared, had not been the cause of the situation so far as Canada is concerned.

"The key to the situation here, as it appears to me, is in the fact that Canada is financing her rapid numerical and material growth and development on borrowed capital," he said. The wealth of our resources is unquestioned, but that wealth has not yet been converted into money, or into merchantable commodities that can be used to pay our debts. Meanwhile our immediate requirements in goods from other nations are far in excess of anything we have to offer in return.

For the twelve months ending May 31, the balance of trade against us was \$287,000,000. If we look back ten years, the total adverse balance amounts to \$1,051,000,000. This we have had to pay in cash, and not having the money ourselves we have had to borrow it.

In the effort to secure capital we have thrown industrial bonds by the millions, municipal debentures by the tens of millions, and railway securities by the hundreds of millions onto the markets of London, Paris and Berlin. In the nature of events it could only be a matter of time till our credit abroad would approach its limit, and this past year the inevitable happened.

General requirements for the business of the country are still to be met, and the result was tight money.

Since the commencement of this stringency a good deal of criticism has been levelled against our banks for their alleged failure to provide the funds necessary for the business of the country. To say that they have refused to provide money for speculative ventures, or for the financing of new enterprises is to acknowledge that they have chosen rather to reserve their resources so as to be the better able to take care of legitimate business.

From now till the first of January our banks will require to provide in the aggregate a sum sufficient to purchase a grain crop in the west valued at \$200,000,000. It speaks volumes for the banking system of Canada that so large a sum will be provided for so useful, so necessary a purpose, with so little disruption to other business.

Generally speaking, the business throughout the year has been good. There has been a noticeable falling off in building permits, especially in the West, a fact which accounts for the business which some few trades have experienced. Over speculation in real estate, progress of the wonderful country we have been followed by a depression in the restricted spending power in many quarters. I am not and never was one of those inclined to view the situation with alarm, or even anxiety. Under Providence nothing can stop the boat as our heritage.

Tariff Revision. Our tariff has undergone very little change since we met a year ago. The remarkable progress we have made of recent years and the general prosperity which our country has enjoyed clearly evidence the fact that our tariff in the main has been a beneficial one. But it is by no means perfect. The woolen schedule is not what it should be, and a review of an industry that should be indigenous to an agricultural country like Canada would not have languished as it has. Neither is the iron and steel schedule satisfactory. As at present constituted it is, to some extent, encouraging the establishment and expansion of what might be called "secondary" industries which do not necessarily add to the protection it affords to certain of the more basic branches of the iron and steel trade, where the investment in plant must necessarily be heavy, and where volume of output counts for so much. I cite only these two cases to support my contention that the tariff needs revision and needs it badly.

We do not ask, nor do we want, higher duties all along the line. I am aware that such desires are attributed to us, and we probably continue to be, despite anything we may profess to the contrary. It will serve any useful purpose, let me here and now place our position on record once more as being satisfied with the present general level of our tariff, subject to the adjustment of certain defects, such as those I have mentioned. But it should also be made clear and emphatic that we are unalterably opposed to any general lowering of the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada. We will not begin before 1914 as time is needed to prepare the defence and to secure medical and other evidence.

The judge at Comox has discontinued his examination of Charlton, who has been worried and depressed by receipts of news that his father, Judge Charlton, had fallen and broken two of his ribs.

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IN ANADIANS OWN SHIPS Canadian Manu-Start Should

Canada Naval Shipyards—His Explanation of Annual Address to

ould refer briefly to the tariff legisla- tion soon to be adopted by the United States. An examination of the Under- bill, as finally amended, confirms the belief that Canada needs no such agreement of 1911. In saying I do not question the value of the act conditions, we would have ac- cepted the tariff, whereas they were returned for similar concessions on our part, now we are to secure many some of the most substantial of without an embarrassing consid- eration of any kind. In touching on the question of Imperialism, President Gourlay referred to the resolution passed by the house in 1906 and said, "Having since then on record four years ago, we today in the humiliating position of a nation which has pledged itself to a policy of action and done nothing or to nothing."

The need for action was recognized in 1909 it is surely far more imperative in 1913. With so impeding a duty as we have been charged and dilated by the spectacle of a noble nation converted into a foot ball of politics. The feasibility of build- ing in Canada all or any of the ships shall constitute our contribution to defence of the empire is a matter which should be left for experts to de- termine. We could build them, we could say, were the question of cost left out of consideration. Certain too, that we will never have in Can- ada shipyards worthy of the name, as we sometimes make a beginning I am sure I am right in crediting all with a desire to see our coun- try. We could build them, we could say, were the question of cost left out of consideration. Certain too, that we will never have in Can- ada shipyards worthy of the name, as we sometimes make a beginning I am sure I am right in crediting all with a desire to see our coun- try. We could build them, we could say, were the question of cost left out of consideration. Certain too, that we will never have in Can- ada shipyards worthy of the name, as we sometimes make a beginning I am sure I am right in crediting all with a desire to see our coun- try.

SIX MORE K. C.

ediction, Sept. 18.—Six new king's seal have been appointed by the royal government, the appointments were signed by Lieutenant Govern- Wood and will be formally promul- gated in the Royal Gazette tomorrow. Six lawyers who are being elevated: J. Roy Campbell, St. John; George J. Bathurst; J. Chipman Hartley, Antigonish; E. Albert Reilly, Moncton; Wilson Bennett, Sackville; and E. arid Grimmer, St. Andrews. The king's counsel will be called to the bar at the next sitting of the su- preme court in this city in ember.

save chicks, put several stones in pan or trough, which will keep the chicks happy to get into the pan can get out by means of these stones and not drown.

ABE MARTIN



FREERECTOR MAKE SUSPENDED FOR LIFE

An Unpleasant Feature Wednesday of Exhibition Races

Trouble Delayed Game for a Time and Then Owner of Patchen Lady Led His Trotter from the Track—The Day's Proceedings.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16.—Expecta- tion that the new track record made by Dingola yesterday would be further lowered today was not realized, but Frank Patch, the Halifax horse which won the 2 1/4 mile and 2 1/2 mile, went first heat in 2:14 1/2. He also won the race in straight heats. Dimple K., a Fort Fairfield mare, got second money. She was second in the first and second heats, but in the third came in fourth in a field of five. Frank Patch had little difficulty in any heat. Laura Merrill came in third in the first and second heats, but in the third came in fourth. Olutta and Stella Vincent divided sec- ond money.

Both colts were won in straight heats. Upton Prince won the two-year-old trot, the best time being 2:27 1/2. Olutta and Stella Vincent divided sec- ond money.

The three-year-old trot went to Brevos, owned by H. P. Reed, of Fort Fair- field, the best time being 2:27. Boring Comet, the Halifax colt, of which much was expected, did not race, having hurt himself in his stall.

Two-Year-Old Trot—Purse \$800.
Upton Prince, b. g., J. T. Jenkin, Charlottetown (Cameron) 1
Ohutta, b. m., T. Raymond, Fredericton (Raymond) 2
Stella Vincent, b. m., H. J. Morgan, Fredericton (Sharon) 3
Martian, b. c., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (McGowan) 4
Time—2:27 1/2.

Three-Year-Old Trot—Purse \$800.
Brevos, b. r. c., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (McGowan) 1
James W. McKinley, blk. c., H. J. Morgan, Fredericton (Sharon) 2
Time—2:27 1/2.
2 1/4 Mile and 2 1/2 Mile Trot—Purse \$400.
Frank Patch, 2:14 1/2, b. r. s., J. T. Jenkin, Charlottetown (Cameron) 1
Dimple K., 2:16 1/2, ch. m., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (Gow) 2
Laura Merrill, 2:14 1/2, b. m., T. Raymond, Fredericton (Raymond) 3
Alho, W. W. Boyer, Fort Fair- field (McGowan) 4
Lemard, Wilton, 2:14 1/2, ch. m., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (Gow) 5
A. E. Trice, Sackville (Sharon) 6
Time—2:14 1/2.

Thursday will be the last day of the exhibition meet. The races on the card that day are: Free-for-all and 2 1/4 mile and 2 1/2 mile. The best racing of the meet is expected for tomorrow.

The second day of the Fredericton ex- hibition of 1913 was largely increased attendance with the success of the fair assured. Judging was begun today and now is well under way. An excursion from northern New Brunswick and Antigonish to county of St. John here this morning on the C. P. R. About 500 arrived on it. The excursion from St. John tomorrow is expected to bring a large crowd.

The outside attractions of the fair are proving to be the best ever offered in this city. The midway is about twice as covered shed attached to the house is a great boon, as in it the birds are able to scratch about for food, deriving the exercise that is so important in maintaining health and vigor.

If there is no scratching shed the fowls are forced to venture out into the open wet and boisterous days, when they would be infinitely better under cover, because they seem to have a great objection to entering in the roost- ing compartment during the day. A suitable and convenient shed can be erected at trifling cost, which can be still further reduced if joined on to the house itself, as this dispenses with the neces- sity of a back. The front should be wire netting, which confines the birds, but permits the free access of air. The ground itself should be used as the floor, as it is more suitable than cement, bricks or wood. If the situation is at all damp the interior can be filled up a few inches with dry earth or gravel, which, well beaten down, forms a hard surface.

It is an excellent plan to keep the floor of the scratching shed covered with straw, dried leaves, or chaff, among which the corn can be scattered. This is, in fact, the meaning of the words scratching shed, as the fowls are con- stantly scratching about for their food. It is surprising what a beneficial effect the exercise has upon the birds, keeping them in a hard condition, and prevent- ing them becoming too fat. Fat stock birds rarely prove profitable, as not only is the number of eggs produced smaller, but the risk of infertility is greater. During very bad weather, a plan we have found to answer well is only half ration first thing in the morning followed about 8:30 or 9 a. m. with a full ration. This keeps the birds in good health, and encourages exer- cise. About 2 p. m. a second supply of grain is given, leading the birds until they are ready to go to roost, and thus instead of standing about idling all day long, they are kept busily engaged. With fowls at liberty the question of exercise presents no difficulties, as they are wandering about the meadows and arable land from early morning till night, thus procuring all that is necessary to maintain them in good health.

Heavy soups should be kept for the main dish at luncheon.

POULTRY KEEPING.

I have been asked by several corre- spondents to give some details regard- ing the management and working of an incubator. I propose devoting all my space this week to this very important question. Tremendous strides have been made during recent years in artificial hatching, and it may truly be said that incubators are no longer a luxury but a necessity. Those who would hatch during the winter months—and when prop- erly conducted this is an extremely luc- rative branch—have no option but to employ artificial methods, since broody hens are almost impossible to obtain for love or money during cold weather, and when an occasional one is procured she is seldom to be trusted, upon the slightest excuse she forsakes her eggs. The time of the year is now rapidly ap- proaching when those who are desirous of having a supply of early chickens ready for the spring markets should com- mence hatching operations, for in order to make the most profit it is neces- sary to have them ready for killing as early as possible in the spring.

There are several points of importance which should receive careful attention before selecting an incubator. For an- thing an abundant supply of pure and fresh air is an essential feature in suc- cessful incubation, and the ventilating arrangements should always be very carefully examined. All the parts of the incubator should work easily, since chicks and jars have an extremely im- portant effect upon the eggs during the period of hatching, particularly during the first ten days. While there are cer- tain differences in detail in each in- cubator, there are a few general principles to be observed in all the many and various makes. As a rule, the incubator should be constructed with each machine as to its detailed management, and these should be carefully studied before start- ing operations.

There are two types of incubators on the market at the present time, the hot- water and the hot-air. There is nothing to choose between them so far as re- sults are concerned, provided that they are worked carefully. The heat within the eggs drawer, however, requires to be rather hotter in the case of a hot-water machine. The best temperature to work at in this case is 104 degrees for turkey and hen eggs, and 103 degrees for goose and duck eggs. In the hot-air type of machine it will be found desirable to run it one degree lower than the above—that is 103 degrees for hen and turkey eggs, and 102 degrees for duck and goose eggs. When there is a moisture tray in the incubator, it is imperative, in order to achieve good results, to keep it filled with clean water, which should be renewed once a week. During the hatching period, the water in the incubator should be well washed, especially the canvas upon which the eggs rest, and that covering the water tray.

There is a saying in some parts of the country to the effect that a close sifter is a bad sifter, and this is quite true. The hatching results are unlikely to be satisfactory. We want to copy nature as far as we can, and thus eggs in an incubator should be cooked twice a day. The length of time that the drawer should remain open depends en- tirely upon the outside temperature. The desire is to reduce the eggs to about 90 degrees. The hatching period should be accomplished in perhaps five minutes, whereas on a hot day twenty-five or even thirty minutes would be required. With a hot-water machine one is able to judge correctly by feeling the eggs with the hand. Unless regular cooling takes place, the chicks within the shells will not hatch so vigorously, nor will they be so hardy or so vigorous when hatched. The chicken begins to breathe a few days after in- cubation has commenced, and unless a supply of fresh air is constantly passed through the shell it will not thrive so well. While the eggs are cooling they should be turned. When doing this the incubator should be quite dark, espe- cially should they be free from light.

The incubator must be very steady the whole time during incubation, for if the eggs are subjected to shocks or vibra- tions during the period of incubation a large percentage of the chickens are likely to be deformed, especially if these occur during the first week or ten days of incubation. The eggs should be turned by hand or machine, tests must be very steady; a cement floor is perhaps the most suitable, or, failing this, the earth floor. The temperature, when dry and well-ventilated cellar is available there is no more suitable place. It is important, however, that it shall be well ventilated, otherwise the results are likely to be poor.—Wesley, Scotsman.

SIR GILBERT'S SCHEME

Edmonton, Sept. 17.—Sir Gilbert Par- ker, who is visiting Edmonton, expressed the opinion here that the British and dominion governments should co-operate in directing the settlement of ex- army, ex-navy and ex-volunteer soldiers and sailors in those parts of the empire where they could be of most service in time of war. He pointed out that Brit- ish Canada has vast tracts of unoccupied strategic territory for any possible opera- tions in time of war on the Pacific coast.

Do not throw your worn-out, hot- water bag away, but cut it in round or oval pieces and use them as mats to put under flower pots.

THE BEST LINIMENT

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IT HAS NO EQUAL
It is a perfect cure for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Croup
Whooping Cough
Sore Gums
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints
It is a perfect cure for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Croup
Whooping Cough
Sore Gums
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

SKYSCRAPERS A CALAMITY

Architect Opposes the Limit- less Building Heights in New York—Says Structures Should Be Taxed Per Story Above Certain Height.

New York, Sept. 16.—Thomas Hast- ings of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, architects, has submitted to the Heights of Buildings Advisory Commission his views upon the subject, in which he holds that limitless building heights are a calamity. "I believe that the greatest calamity that has ever come to any municipality has been due to the fact that there have never been laws limiting the heights of buildings," he said. "Since the total destruction of Pompeii whenever a great earthquake occurs, the human race has been the possessor of again putting up the wrecked buildings; but there seems to be no hope of ever getting down build- ings that have been put up without restriction."

"Where I believe we American archi- tects so often make a mistake is that we present our case as an appeal for aesthet- ic consideration and for the general ap- pearance of a city. In my opinion it is not a question of art—but of sanitation and of justice and law."

Mr. Hastings said that experience of European cities have led to the restric- tion of the height of buildings and point- ed out that in Paris there are several formulas to govern their height. "In Paris the front wall of all buildings on a street, under twelve meters wide must not exceed the width of the street plus six meters, and the roof must be contained within the half circle drawn tangent at this highest point with a ra- dius equal to one-half the width of the street."

"What cannot be avoided should not be allowed," Mr. Hastings said, "and what is going to happen when all build- ings are more than twenty-five stories high on our narrow streets? How will people travel up and down? If I own a lot 25 feet wide and my neighbor's build without limit in height, and my property this property becomes practi- cally worthless."

"Already in the lower part of the city the people are living and working through the day with artificial light. The argument that New York is on a nar- row island is without effect when we realize that the lower and narrow part of New York, within a stone's throw of Broadway, is not rebuilt."

After favoring reasonable restriction in the height of buildings, Mr. Hastings said that he did not hold the aesthetic argument will do any good. "A city," he continued, "will look well if the conditions imposed upon archi- tects are reasonable. I do not believe in the idea that for the sake of beauty we should have a uniformity of height courses or cornice on buildings."

In European cities this uniformity, he said, has been brought about because of a general restriction as regards the minimum height of the first and other stories of buildings erected within a limit of height. "I heartily believe," Mr. Hastings con- cluded, "that the best way to pro- vide tax on every building over a cer- tain height for each story in addition to an established limit, if this is a reasonable number to be placed upon a lot of a given size, the same lot should be taxed on double its valuation when a man has built twenty stories upon it, or an equal fractionally increased amount for every story ad- dored to diminish the tax on each prop- erty while increasing the tax on the tall buildings."

CANCER AND TYPHOID.

The Former More Curable Than the Latter—The Fever Must Run Its Course and the Doctor is Only a Witness to the Need of Watching All Swellings.

(New York Sun.)
Typhoid fever, like other infectious diseases, is never cured in the usually accepted sense, namely, that the treat- ment applied removes the disease. Every case runs its well understood course, no matter what may be the remedy or who may be the doctor. The latter is greatly needed because he is conversant with the cause, symp- toms, pathology and lethal tendencies of the disease and the measures by which he may inhibit or remove them. In fact, the skillful physician stands at the helm success the faithful pilot to divert the lethal tendencies of the disease, just as the navigator diverts the ship from the dangerous shoals. Both utilize the forces of nature, the one trusting to the heal- ing power of nature, while the other is recognized by the father of medicine, Hip- pocrates, and the other trusting to the forces of the wind, the steam or other propelling power, both utilizing with judic- ment born of knowledge the precious freight entrusted to their care.

A typhoid fever case may recover even without assistance. Not so with cancer. Nature never cures or removes this disease; its course is inexorably fatal. Hence the doctor may step in and re- move the disease absolutely, but he does so few physicians who have not made this observation.

Why then is typhoid fever regarded as curable and cancer as incurable? The answer is simple: the human organism is supplied with all the agencies to re- store itself when attacked by the Eberth bacillus, which creates poisons that destroy life, but which the organ- ism is itself capable to cope with. These agencies the physician understands, and he also knows how to utilize them, just as the pilot knows how to utilize the forces of the wind. The physician also knows that the life term of the bacillus is definite and that if he can tide the patient over this term he will recover. He also realizes that he can change the course of these processes no more than the pilot may change the tides or the winds. By adapting their courses to these existing natural forces, both suc- cessful. Experience demonstrates that the earlier the doctor steps in the more favorable the issue. That the doctor cures a case of typhoid fever is as sig- nificant an expression as to say the pilot saves the ship to the dock.

Cancer, on the contrary, is not amenable to any curative agencies existing in the human body. The only method of removing it is by the knife, and the re- sult depends entirely on whether the re- moval has been accomplished before tak- ing place. Despite much contention upon this disease, the fact remains that a very large majority of physicians agree with the view expressed by Dr. Howard Li- bman, that the early diagnosis of cancer, in the beginning cancer is a local disease and may be cured by operation.

At this point appears the portentous fact of which the layman must take serious thought—the early diagnosis of cancer. Just as blood poisoning from a suddenly inflicted wound may be pre- vented by suction and cauterization, so may the poison of cancer be removed by the knife, if it were as easily recog- nized. The analogy may be carried fur- ther. Just as a wound is treated on suspicion, and many probably would not have become free of infection, so must every swelling a month or more old be submitted to a skillful diagnosis, and if the slightest doubt exists it must be removed. Whenever the good sense of the community will realize these truths, there will be no more fatuous talking and writing, mostly by quacks, about medical cancer cures.

The great congress of surgeons that convened in this city last fall issued an appeal to the public to be more ob- servant of certain symptoms that appear in women, as the probable forerunners of cancer, is proof of the position therein formulated, "a stitch in time" may al- most invariably cure cancer. Every swelling not acute must be regarded with suspicion and its character decided by competent physicians.

Game Poultry.
McAdam, Sept. 17.—Frank Harris, has the distinction of bagging the first moose in this vicinity this season, "having brought down a fine specimen, with ant- lers measuring 66-2 inches yesterday. Mr. Harris was particularly fortunate last season, killing a moose, two deer, eight bears and a caribou. Harris is reported to be very plentiful in this part of the province.



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The fact that Amattite needs no painting means a great saving to those who use it. It is also a great convenience not to have to paint roofs. Many buyers have adopted the policy of using nothing but Amattite owing to this economy and satisfaction. A booklet about Amattite will be sent free on request. Address our nearest office.

Creonoid

Everjet Elastic Paint
THE CARRITE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited.

Preserving Eggs.

There is no better method of preserv- ing eggs than in water-glass, or soluble silicate of soda, which is not an ex- pensive material to buy, as a pound, which only costs a very few pence, dissolved in the correct proportion of water, will preserve a large number. The amount of water to be added depends upon the sample, but as full directions are usually sent with each tin, it is difficult to go wrong. The eggs are placed in a glass vessel, and covered with the liquid, care being taken that all the eggs are submerged. When they are wanted for use, they should be gently lifted out of the liquid, wiped dry, and used as specially as possible. The oldest but still a very excellent method of preserving is by means of salt lime, and water. Four gallons of lime, one of salt, and twenty of water should be mixed together, and when the water has taken into solution as much lime and salt as it is capable of doing, it should be allowed to settle, the clear liquid being used to pour over the eggs, which have previously been placed in a suitable vessel. This method has the disadvantage of making the shells rough and extremely brittle—so much so, in fact, that, as a rule, eggs that have been preserved in lime cannot be hatched, the shells cracking with the least touch. Toasted bread or croutons give a rich flavor to soup.

The Duke to Return Next Month.

London, Sept. 17.—The Duke of Con- naught hopes to return to Canada about Oct. 24. The Duchess of Connaught is making satisfactory convalescence, and is expected to return to Ottawa with the duke. Major Murray, comptroller of the English household, is in town making preparations for their departure.

Seldom See

A big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruises on his knee. Ask, Hook, Stille, Knier or Thorne ABSORBINE will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Dime stores, drug stores, and Book & R. Bros., ABSORBINE, Inc., Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Victoria, Vancouver, Old Soos, Alaga Falls. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle in quantities of dozens. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 181 Lyman St., Montreal, Can.

BEST ALL-YEAR LIVESTOCK FEED

MOLASSINE MEAL

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MR. POPE WRITES:
WARRANT FERNDALE FARM, Antigonish, Man. Antigonish, Man., May 21st, 1912
Molassine Co. Ltd. Boston, Mass.
Gentlemen—I want to tell you that the "MOLASSINE MEAL" that I bought and commenced to feed some two months ago, has been the best feed I have ever used. It certainly has proved wonderful results in our cows, calves and horses. Each one of our horses has gained more than fifty lbs., and it has given them the sleekest coat they have ever worn. It certainly has put the bloom on the cows and calves. Our cows never trying to eat their milk supply as they have this spring. "MOLASSINE MEAL" keeps their system in the pink of condition. Yours very truly,
(Signed) Frank H. Pope, Manager Ferndale Farm, Antigonish, Man.

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It means cement of the highest possible quality. It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills. It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement. It means a cement that is absolutely reliable, whether used for a great bridge or for a concrete watering trough. You can use

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RECORD CROWD AT FREDERICTON FAIR

Much Interest in Judging The Exhibition Free of Any Disturbance

McIntyre Bros. of Sussex Carry Off the Honors in the Ayrshire Class—The Dairy Department—Wednesday St. John Day, and a Large Crowd Went Up on Special Train.

Fredericton, Sept. 17.—The biggest attendance of the week marked the third day of the Fredericton exhibition. With favorable weather during the balance of the week the record of attendance made in 1911 will be surpassed. Judging in cattle and poultry, two of the strongest departments of the fair is pretty well completed. In the afternoon the show will continue tomorrow. So far the exhibition has been remarkably free from disturbance or misconduct. Some shows upon the midway to which objection had been taken, were closed today.

Today was St. John day at the fair, and there was a large delegation from the wharfedale here, special excursion train brought about 600. The Calceolonia pipe band of St. John furnished music during the day.

The crowds at the grounds today spent most of the time watching the judging of live stock in the show rings. In the cattle department S. Stearns has got the judging of the dairy cattle well advanced.

Harding Bros. of Wolford, had the champion head in the Holsteins, with Les & Clark, of Victoria (P. E. I.), second. The coming herd, of Yarmouth (N. S.), carried off the honors for the Guernseys with the Penny herd, also of Yarmouth, the winner in the Devon class.

In the Ayrshire class McIntyre Bros. of Sussex (N. B.), carried off the honors for the champion, from Gagetown, with A. McKee & Son, of East Royalton (P. E. I.), a close second. The display of Ayrshires was a fine attraction in the cattle ring.

The feature of the morning in the horse department was the Clydesdale class. The Cossar Farm three-year-old stallion Dunbar Craig, from Gagetown, was proved the champion Clydesdale stallion of the show, while R. A. Snowball's mare, May Lethian, from Chatham, was the champion female.

One of the most attractive classes from the spectators' standpoint was that for saddle horses. H. W. D. Armstrong, of this city, won first prize for men's saddle, and the champion, which was recently imported from Ottawa, while Charles B. Carter, who lately purchased the George Kitchen farm in Kingsclear, won second prize in the class for ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. Carter won the first prize. The champion thoroughbred stallion of the show is Waterlight, one of the provincial government's importations from the States, which was formerly owned by George W. Fowler, M.P., of Sussex, but is now owned and exhibited by H. A. Jamieson of Canterbury Standard Horses.

In the standard bred class ex-Ald H. C. Jewett's new sired, won first prize for three and four-year-old stallions, while Upton Prince, the winner of the two-year-old trot at the exhibition races yesterday, carried off the honors for two-year-olds in the show ring for his veteran owner, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.). Stella Jewett, a full sister of Miss Watson, of Salisbury (N. B.), won first prize in the city, won first prize for three-year-old fillies as well as winning the carriage horse honors for her age. Ohutta, the two-year-old rising, owned by Mr. Kitchen, won the honors in her division also.

In the floriculture department J. Behnington & Son have secured the first prize for share of the prizes for professionals, while in the fine arts department Mrs. A. Hais, of Toronto, and Miss L. B. Elliott, of Hamilton (Ont.), are the big winners. Mrs. Isaac Good, of Kingsclear, is carrying off the major portion of the prizes. In the poultry department A. D. Watson, of Salisbury (N. B.), is giving a B. Keston, and Bangor (Me.), a hot race for the honor of being the largest winner.

Harvey Mitchell, of the dairy and cold storage branch of the Dominion Agricultural Department, commenced the judging in the dairy department yesterday, and up to last evening had completed the awards for butter and dairy cheese.

The Prince Edward Island creameries carried off the honors for creamery butter, while York country farmers were much in evidence in the awards for creamery butter. First prize for dairy cheese went to Sunbury county.

The complete awards to date are: Best tub, box or firkin of butter (creamery)—Dunk River Dairy Co., Beed (P. E. I.); J. P. Elms, Dunstaffnage (P. E. I.); 2nd, Artie Clark, Tryonville (P. E. I.); 3rd, W. C. Lewis, Little Bass River (N. S.); 4th, Crest Dairy Co., River Dairy Co.; 1st, J. P. Simons, 2nd, W. C. Lewis, 3rd, Sussex Cheese and Butter Co., Sussex, 4th.

Dairy cheese—1st, Lester, Apohaqui; 2nd, T. W. Smith, Nashwaq; 3rd, Miss Amelia Kirk, Barony, 3rd; Berton Goodspeed, Penniac, 4th.

Dairy butter—1st, W. Smith, 1st; Bertha Goodspeed, 2nd; Chas. Parent, Douglas, 3rd; A. Illingworth, Fredericton Junction, 4th.

Dairy cheese—1st, Isaac Stephenson, Mangerville; 1st, Clementina Drake, North River (P. E. I.), 2nd.

The housewife should remember that her family needs green food the year round.

HARVESTERS NOT HAVING VERY GOOD TIME IN WEST

Trv to Hold Up Farmers for Higher Wages, and One is Sent to Jail for Theft.

Estevan, Sask., Sept. 17.—Six months' hard labor without the option of a fine was given a harvest hand from Arizona for stealing a suit case from a hotel. A large number of harvesters have been hanging around the past two weeks asking abnormally high wages, and the magistrates have instructed the police to round up all loafers, and if they will not work at reasonable wages to clear them out of town, failing which they will be charged with vagrancy and jailed. Seventy-five were hanged around yesterday, but since the police issued this warning, the streets are practically clear. The men are determined to hold up the farmers for more money than they can earn.

SCHMIDT'S MOTHER IS NEAR DEATH

Prostrated Over News of Her Son's Confession of Murder—Case Still Mysterious.

Aachenburg, Germany, Sept. 17.—Regarding the reports from New York that Hans Schmidt, the self-confessed murderer, and the dentist, Ernest Auer, an alleged counterfeiter, accomplished the murder of the pulp mill owner, Schmidt's mother is prostrated by the news, and is pronounced dangerously ill with heart disease.

He began to show signs of insanity seven years ago, and repeatedly made statements from the pulp mill which his hearers to laugh loudly.

Schmidt's mother is prostrated by the news, and is pronounced dangerously ill with heart disease.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—A thorough search through the lists of students at the Berlin Dental College since 1899 shows an alleged counterfeiter, who is named Ernest Auer, whose name was found near his parents' home a few years ago while he was living here.

Aachenburg, Germany, Sept. 17.—A school inspector named Heim, at Moechelsberg, near here, committed suicide today. He is reported to have been a regular correspondent of the press, and was considered insane by the village authorities. He has been believed to believe that Schmidt may have been reformed by the murder of a telephone girl named Haas, whose body was found near his parents' home a few years ago while he was living here.

SCHOONER HAS BEEN GIVEN UP

London, Sept. 17.—The schooner Americana, from Knapppton, Oregon, which sailed for Sydney (N. S.), has been given up and word has been sent to Lloyd's as missing.

THE LATE MRS. McALLISTER

Sussex, Sept. 18.—The funeral services of Mrs. Mary McAllister, widow of the late Charles McAllister, was conducted at her home, Mt. Middleton, Kings county, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst. In the absence of the pastor of the Main street United Baptist church, Sussex, Rev. G. B. McDonald, the services were conducted by Rev. M. S. Triffon, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), who was summoned to assist in the services as a friend of the deceased. The text for the funeral service was Job, 4-17. There was a large gathering at the home of both old and young, showing the large place the deceased had in the hearts of the people. She was indeed a friend to all and knew how to make life pleasant to all by kind words and deeds.

She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters—Mrs. J. D. Patten and Miss Mary McAllister (nurse), at home; and two sons—Wilford and Charles, of Sacramento (Cal.); and one brother, James Fenney, besides a large circle of friends in the surrounding communities. The choir of the U. B. church of Sussex kindly furnished music for the service. Interment took place at the Kirk Hill cemetery, Sussex.

Little fabric dusters are far more hygienic than feather dusters.

CROP CONDITIONS IN WEST BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Regina, Sept. 17.—Reports received from the provincial department of agriculture from 27 correspondents in all parts of Saskatchewan, indicate that with the exception of a small quantity of late barley, oats and flax, in the northwest, cutting to all intents and purposes is complete and threshing well on in every portion of the province. Seldom have crops come to maturity with less damage or in better condition. Early threshing and inspection returns show that the entire wheat crop is within contract grades.

Regarding Mix-up With China Will Not Countenance Military or Naval Action

Japanese Military Advisers Urging Government to Amend the Demands—Shanghai Despatch Says the Situation is Very Serious

Tokyo, Sept. 17.—China's acceptance of Japan's demands in connection with the killing of several Japanese at Nanking is confined thus far to minor points. No answer has been received to the demand for an apology for insults directed against the Japanese flag and uniform, or to the demand for the dismissal of General Chang-Hsun from the governorship of Kiang-Su province.

Before presenting the demand, the Japanese foreign office sounded Great Britain regarding her attitude in the event of military action being taken, and learned that Great Britain would view it with apprehension, as such action would be likely to encourage the partition of China among the powers. The British government promised its support to Japan diplomatically at Peking, in the demand for indemnity and an apology, but refused to countenance military or naval action.

Military circles are pressing the government to amend the demands so as to obtain an extension of certain concessions and the right to establish a military barracks at Hankow.

The premier is urging Prince Yama-gama and Prince Oryama, who are members of the council of marshals, to use their influence to modify the military attitude.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—A Shanghai despatch says that the Chino-Japanese situation has become acute. In Peking it is believed Japan is acting with the tacit support of Russia. The Chinese government is determined to avoid a conflict by all means, but danger lies in Japan's refusal to accept the removal of General Chang-Hsun.

GIVES REASONS WHY JUDGMENTS SHOULD BE AFFIRMED

"Dynamiter's" Cases to Be Heard at October Court—Cleveland Man Released on \$60,000 Bond.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The government's 780 page brief giving reasons why the judgments of the United States district court at Indianapolis should be affirmed in the case of the twenty-eight convicted "Labor Dynamiter's" should be affirmed, was filed today in the United States circuit court of appeals by U. S. District Attorney Charles Miller, of Indianapolis. The date on which the cases will be heard will be set by the court at the October term.

George Anderson, of Cleveland, one of the defendants found guilty of illegally transporting dynamite, and sentenced to serve three years, will be released on a \$60,000 bond from the Leavenworth prison tomorrow. The bond, signed by five friends, was filed in the United States circuit court of appeals today.

WHOLESALE PRICES AGAIN GO UP

Official Reports to the Labor Department Show Sharp Advances—Retail Prices.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Wholesale prices moved upward again during August according to the department of labor record, though only to a slight degree. The index number for 270 articles was 189.3 compared with 188.9 in July. In August a year ago it was only 183.3.

The advance was due to higher prices in grains and fodders, eggs, potatoes, wool, condensed feed and anthracite coal. At the same time there were somewhat lower prices for cattle, beef, butter, trout, whitefish, coffee, beans, rubber and a few other articles. Comparing the month with a year ago, the chief increases are among animals and meats, and chief decreases among grain and fodders. In retail prices there was a general advance in eggs and butter and in certain meats. Rents were down somewhat sharply in several western cities, but were firm to upward in the east.

The Boring at Systex (Moncton Transcript) O. P. Begg, manager of the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., returned last evening from a trip to Sussex. He said that the drilling operations there were progressing favorably, and that two or three pockets of gas had been struck.

Do you consider that a very hopeful sign?

"Yes, it is like a leak from a reservoir, it shows that there is something more there."

Mr. Begg said that the drill had now reached a depth of about six hundred and forty or fifty feet.

Firm, close picking is an important factor in selecting grain.

GREAT BRITAIN FACES A GREAT TRANSPORT STRIKE

Thousands of Men Have Already Stopped Work and Situation is Alarming—Freight Tie-up in Some Quarters is Complete—Boy Shot.

London, Sept. 17.—Great Britain will know tomorrow whether or not the railways will have to endure another national transport strike. Acting on a demand from Birmingham, where the strike situation is serious, the executive board of the National Union of Railway Men will meet in London headquarters in the morning to discuss the possibility of calling a national strike. Birmingham has taken Liverpool's place as the strike centre. Seven thousand men are now out there. The stoppage of freight shipments is complete; even local deliveries are impossible.

The only favorable indications are to be found in the return of work of a number of Liverpool freight handlers, and agreements by the officials of the various railway companies involved to receive delegations of strikers.

A prominent labor leader of Birmingham said tonight that no matter what action the executive board took, the passenger train employees would join the night workers tomorrow. Already several hundred engineers and firemen have struck, and freight is piling up. The various trades are beginning to suffer as a result of the disorganization of traffic.

The directors of the Manchester ship canal have declined the offer of mediation by the mayor of Salford, declaring that they will accept any advances at the present time.

MAY TAKE YEARS TO DECIDE THAW CASE

If Case Goes Before United States Supreme Court, the Agony is Likely to Be Prolonged—Thaw Buys Cigarettes and Leaves Them for Jerome.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 17.—Harry K. Thaw was brought to the capital of New Hampshire this afternoon to await a hearing before Governor Felker on Tuesday next on the matter of his extradition to New York. If extradition is refused, he will be a free man, to go where he will, within the borders of this state. If it is granted, his case will be reviewed by the United States district court on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Edgar Aldrich, and perhaps appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

They reached here from Littleton, New Hampshire, where yesterday his lawyers obtained a continuance of the federal writ of habeas corpus in his behalf, until after the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Aldrich, and perhaps appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Weeks, months, or possibly years might roll by before the supreme court would act finally on the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Aldrich, and perhaps appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Much doubt is expressed here as to whether the New York authorities could find a way to have the higher courts review Judge Aldrich's action should he release Thaw from custody.

WHALE KNOCKS HOLE IN STEAMER FROM CAMPBELLTON

Strikes S. S. Wladimir Ritz Terrific Blow and Vessel is Forced to Put Into St. John, Nfld., for Repairs—Whale Sinks.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 17.—A collision with a whale caused serious damage to the Danish steamer Wladimir Ritz that the vessel was forced to put in here today for repairs. The accident occurred Monday afternoon about 260 miles east of St. John's. The crew of the steamer left Campbellton (N. B.) Sept. 11, for Plymouth (Eng.), with lumber. She will have to discharge her cargo to permit repairs being made.

The Moon's bright hair lies on the sea, "Gilding each dipper with its gleam." Spread like a mat, unbound and free, Over a velvet pillow; And crooning low a tender song, The glad waves comb it all night long, "Thomas' Grand Spring in September Lippincott's."

Candles used for lighting the dinner table will not drip if placed on ice for two or three hours just before serving the meal.

THE TARIFF NOT YET DISCUSSED

Manufacturers, However, Cover Wide Range of Subjects ON FIRST DAY

Chief Discussion Centres Around Technical Education and Transportation—Tariff Report Adopted With Practically No Debate—Paper by Toronto Man—The By-Laws.

Halifax, Sept. 17.—Canada's manufacturers covered a wide range of subjects in the first day of their annual convention here today, but the chief discussion centered around technical education and transportation. The report of the various committees in charge of these subjects were adopted, the discussion on the technical education committee's report, many speakers urged the introduction of vocational training in Canada.

The average college graduate was described by these practical men as a person who could make good blueprints and draft fairly well, but totally ignorant of shop work and the need of specialized training here was strongly pointed out.

The chief feature of the transportation discussion was a paper contributed by D. R. Fairbairn, of Toronto, on the construction of a government owned and operated system across Canada run at the lowest possible cost in conjunction with a government line of steamers from the maritime provinces to Hudson Bay via a short road for east-west traffic to the west. His plan met with strong criticism, the ground being that it would interfere too greatly with private capital.

There was practically no discussion on the tariff committee's report, but in his annual address, President Gourlay urged the necessity of revision of the woolen and basic iron and steel schedules.

Technical education, transportation and the tariff occupied the attention of the manufacturers at their afternoon session today. The technical education committee strongly endorsed the report of the royal commission, and stated their belief that the dominion government were not indifferent to this matter in spite of all contrary reports. They strongly recommended the various provincial governments to have the dominion authorities to act along the lines of the Robertson report.

There was a general discussion on the subject and several speakers objected to the present form of education generally and urged the adoption of vocational training instead.

The feature of the transportation discussion was a paper read by R. D. Fairbairn, of Toronto, in which he recommended the construction of a national railway across the continent to be run merely at cost. Mr. Fairbairn went into the general railway situation at great length, but his plan did not meet with the unanimous endorsement of the delegates. Several of whom objected to the proposal on the ground that it was ambitious for Canada and would interfere too greatly with the invested capital in other roads.

The tariff report was adopted with practically no discussion, but a suggestion that met with general approval was that before approaching parliament for any changes, conferences of all the manufactures affected be held to evolve a common policy.

A discussion of proposed changes in the association's by-laws was the sole business transacted at the evening session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a resolution by W. C. Phillips, of Toronto, to the effect that the existing by-laws be repealed was passed. The association, sitting in committee of the whole, then discussed each of the proposed new by-laws in turn. Very little opposition was offered, and at this morning's meeting the by-laws will be voted on as a whole. Among the changes made by the new laws is the holding of the annual meeting within six weeks preceding the first day of May. It was also proposed that provincial vice-presidents be eliminated from the list of officers. An executive committee with special powers is called for. The technical education committee will have to be changed to the education committee.

RENEWING OLD FRIENDS.

Thursday, Sept. 18. Myles Fairweather who was baggage-master on the first train that arrived at the present I. C. R. depot here, and who formerly belonged to this city, arrived in St. John a few days ago after an absence of twenty-five years. He is renewing old acquaintances in railway circles and about the city, and yesterday visited the depot, accompanied by James Milligan of this city, who was the conductor on the same train. The latter is now retired.

Speaking to a Telegraph reporter last night in the I. C. R. depot, after meeting several of his old friends, Mr. Fairweather seemed greatly surprised at the change in the city since he left. The changes, he said, appeared most noticeable in West and East St. John. He recalled the time when he rode into the station on the first train which the shed sheltered. He spoke of other persons who were on the same train, mentioning Mr. Milligan and also Willard L. Broad, who still continues in the railway service. This was about the year 1888.

Mr. Fairweather is living at present in Hartford (Conn.). He is in the city with his wife, visiting friends and will remain for about three weeks.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

Fredericton, Sept. 17.—The police seized \$500 worth of liquor at Long's Hotel this morning in a Scot Act raid. This hotel is now run by a former St. John man.

MAIDS AND HOUSING WANTED

WANTED—A maid for small family. References required. David Robertson, Rothmans street.

WANTED—A girl for work. Mrs. Geo. James street.

WANTED—A cap for work. Address Mrs. J. Robbsey.

WANTED—A capable dress Mrs. J. M. say.

WANTED—General help. Mrs. Duke street.

WANTED—Capable work. Apply, Fair Vale, Robbsey.

WANTED—Girl for work; references. Mrs. A. C. L. Tapscott, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—For housemaids for school, Robbsey, King to the housekeeper.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young nurses to take the training at the Hartley Retreat. Good wages. References required. Superintendent Washington St. Hartley.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative to meet the trend of the times. We wish to represent general agents. The special features of our product offer exceptional for men of enterprise, eminent position and high salary. Stone & W. Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Agents now in demand. Pay liberal. Pelham Nurseries, Ont.

WANTED

LADIES WANTED light sewing at spare time good pay. Particulars, Nat. Tel. Co., Montreal.

TO LET

TO LET—For the comfortable furnished part of the city. Telegraph Office.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second balance of term. Apply, starting salary, \$100.00. Secretary, Birch county, N. B.

TRAPP

I pay Fifty Dollars Mink, Hundred for NELSON W. Northam Station, 1913.

Now is the time to Enroll

Full staff of skilled teachers. Up-to-date equipment. Over 400 students. Enroll now. Catalogue mailed to you.

Liquor and Tobacco

A. McTAGGART, 185 King St. East. Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's personal integrity. Sir W. Meredith, Chief Justice. Sir N. W. Ross, Ex-Premier. Rev. J. G. Shearer, R. A. D. of Moral Reform. Toronto. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable and tobacco habits are extensive. Home treatments, and a certain cure. Consult since invited.

At the Home You can sing all your romances. Which you think Don't wake me from the land of trances. I would dream it as you can praise of your love and fountains. Your trees and your flowers. You're but wasting your shipping mountain. And poetical myrtle. For here is the milk and sweet Nancy—Bless all could be painted fancy. And I would that sweet Nancy—Bless all could be painted fancy. But, alas! since this began. She is married, heigh ho! And I—well, I'm married. —La Touche Hancock

One way to save a strip of parchment above the gas stove. We have books and use strong, strainers, broilers and any utensil that book to store.

SEPTEMBER WEDDINGS

(Continued from page 7.)

Chase-Thurmond. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Chase, 70 Water street, West End, was the scene of a very pretty wedding at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon when their only daughter, Estie Beulah, was given in marriage to William Thurmond, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Chase, 83 Victoria street. The ceremony took place under an arch of golden rods and ferns. Rev. W. R. Robinson, B. A., officiated. The bride, who entered the room on the arm of her father, was wearing a gown of champagne satin with broad and pearl trimmings, Juliet cap and veil with wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bridal bouquet of cream roses. The groom was wearing a tuxedo and carried a boutonniere of cream roses. The bridegroom's best man, Mr. Ernest G. Cochrane, who attended her as bridesmaid, wore a pretty dress of yellow crepe de chene. The groom was supported by his best man, Mr. W. R. Robinson. Following the ceremony a reception was held and a banquet wedding luncheon served. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch.

Meek-Langstroth. Sussex, N. B., Sept. 17.—A very interesting wedding in society circles was celebrated today at one o'clock in the Methodist church, when Miss Jean Meek, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Meek, was given in marriage to Mr. Langstroth, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Samuel Langstroth and the late Dr. Langstroth, became the wife of Rev. Langstroth. The bride was wearing a gown of white satin with a train and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was wearing a tuxedo and carried a boutonniere of pink carnations. The bridegroom's best man, Mr. J. H. Meek, officiated. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch.

Collins-Daley. A pretty wedding was celebrated at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning at 6:30 when Rev. Fr. Daley united in marriage, with nuptial mass, Michael Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Collins, and Frances Daley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Daley. The bride was wearing a gown of white satin with a train and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was wearing a tuxedo and carried a boutonniere of pink carnations. The bridegroom's best man, Mr. J. H. Collins, officiated. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch.

Flaveling-Park. In Fairview Baptist church yesterday morning, Rev. B. B. Park, officiated at a pretty nuptial event in the marriage of Geo. Warren Flaveling, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flaveling, and Miss Grace Dowling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dowling. The bride was wearing a gown of white satin with a train and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was wearing a tuxedo and carried a boutonniere of pink carnations. The bridegroom's best man, Mr. J. H. Flaveling, officiated. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch.

Dixon-Dixon. Hampton Village, Sept. 17.—At the Church of the Ascension, Lower Norton, at 4:30 today, the marriage was solemnized by Rev. Canon Hanington, of Miss C. Winifred Dixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dixon, and Stanley B. Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dixon. The bride was wearing a gown of white satin with a train and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was wearing a tuxedo and carried a boutonniere of pink carnations. The bridegroom's best man, Mr. J. H. Dixon, officiated. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch.

Stone-Balmann. Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—An interesting wedding took place this afternoon in the Methodist church, when Miss Georgina Lister Balmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Balmann, and Walter Edward Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stone, were united in marriage. Rev. William Henne officiated, and the bride was given away by her father. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with lilies of the valley, white roses, asparagus fern and hydrangea blossoms were used lavishly throughout. The marriage ceremony was performed under a trellised canopy of cream tulle and asparagus fern. Beautiful music was rendered by the choir assisted by Miss Bessie London, of Canterbury, with violin. The bride wore a lovely gown of ivory satin, trimmed with baby Irish lace, with square train, caught up in the back with orange blossoms. Her long white tulle veil was caught up by a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Mildred Balmann, who was bridesmaid, wore a gown of pink champagne satin with a train and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Arthur Fisher was the best man and Mrs. Willard Balmann, of Centreville, and Charles Ryder, of St. Stephen, were ushers. A reception was held after the ceremony, at the home of the bride, where she received under a large arch of asparagus fern and hydrangea blossoms. The drawing rooms were trimmed with asters and hydrangea blossoms. The dining room was lavishly decorated with sweet peas and garden glow and the walls were covered with deep toned roses and greenery all over the house. The guests afterwards returned to the house for an informal dance. There were many beautiful presents received. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring and a watch. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring and a watch.

OBITUARY

Crows-MacDormand. Annapolis, N. S., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moore MacDormand, on St. James street, was this evening the scene of a very interesting social event. The deceased, a well-known resident of St. John for some time, died at his home in Annapolis, N. S., on Sept. 15. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Hampton. Mrs. MacDormand became the bride of Allan Boyd Crows, a popular member of the firm of MacDormand & Crows, four years ago. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Henry Howe, B. D., of St. Luke's, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the deceased, parties, and some of their most intimate friends. The bride was most becomingly attired in white satin, mouse-line and wedding veil, and carried a bouquet of white asters. She was attended by the Misses Evelyn King, a niece of the groom, and Emily Ritchie, niece of the bride, who acted as ribbon girls. They were dressed in embroidered dresses and carried very pretty bouquets. After the ceremony supper was served and the happy pair left by automobile for Milford, where they will go on a tour of the country. The bride is wearing a traveling dress of a green Balmain, with a white hat to match. The wedding presents were most numerous and costly, including the car in which the wedding couple are held in this community. On their return they will reside in Annapolis. Flags were flying around town in honor of the event.

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OBITUARY

Mr. George Logan. Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of Mr. George Logan occurred Sunday at his home in Hampton. He had been suffering for about eight or nine months. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Hampton. Mrs. Logan had been residing in St. John for some time up to last fall when she returned to her home in Hampton. She was a member of the Church of England there and had a class in the Sunday school. Her many friends learned of her death with regret.

John James Russell. Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of a well-known resident of Milford, John James Russell, occurred Sunday evening at his home in Milford. He was 78 years of age. He was a well-known resident of the West Side and many friends will learn with regret of his death. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Assumption for requiem high mass.

Hugh O'Brien. Boston, Sept. 16.—Hugh O'Brien, formerly of St. John, died today in Cambridge. He resides at the home of his son, Frank, West Somerville.

James Goodfellow Williston. Newcastle, Sept. 16.—James Goodfellow Williston, who died on the 10th inst., aged 78, was buried last Saturday at Bay du Vin. He was unmarried and resided in the New Anglican church yard at Bay du Vin. He died at the home of his nephew, George Williston, and was buried by Rev. W. J. Bates, of Newcastle, assisted by Rev. W. J. Wilkins, formerly rector of St. John's. Two brothers and one sister survive: Robert, of Newcastle; John, of Marquette, Wisconsin; and Mrs. James Loggie, of New York. The funeral was held at the home of the deceased, Mr. Williston, on Sunday evening, Sept. 15. The funeral will be held at the home of his son, James, on Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Mr. Michael Gallagher. Newcastle, Sept. 17.—The funeral of Mr. Michael Gallagher, of Baschland, who died Saturday evening, aged 82, was held at St. Mary's R. C. cemetery here this morning. Deceased was Miss Anne Gallagher, widow of the late Michael Gallagher. After marriage she lived in Douglas town till about eight years ago, when, with her husband, she removed to Rosedale, where she lived with her daughter, Mrs. James Keane, at whose residence she died. Her husband predeceased her seven years. Two children survive, Michael, Jr., of Boston, and Mrs. Keane.

Mr. John Nowlan. Newcastle, Sept. 17.—The funeral of Mr. John Nowlan, of Redbank, who died on Monday, aged 84, was held at the R. C. church, Redbank, this morning. Deceased was formerly Miss Mary Matthei, of Redbank. She is survived by the following children: William James and Allan, and Mrs. James Leach, of Redbank, and Mrs. John Harris, of Bromar.

Mr. Edward McPartland. Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of Edward McPartland, the well-known tailor, of Princess street, occurred last evening in his room in the Edward hotel, King square. The night porter had occasion to go to Mr. McPartland's room about 10 o'clock, and found him dead in bed. Coroner Barryman was called, and ordered the removal of the body to St. Patrick's undertaking parlour. The body was taken to the parlour and was seen by the coroner. The next thing he was seen about the hotel was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and he appeared to be in his usual good health. The coroner's doctor, he was said to have been dead some time, possibly three or four hours. The cause of his death was given as heart disease.

Mr. Edward Collins. Wednesday, Sept. 17. Mrs. Gertrude, wife of Edward Collins, died yesterday morning at her residence, 286 Carriacou street. Mrs. Collins was 78 years of age and leaves behind her husband, one son and one daughter. The funeral will be held at 2:30 on Thursday afternoon to St. John's Baptist church.

Mr. Hannah Cassidy. Chatham, Sept. 15.—The death took place Sunday night shortly after midnight of a very aged and highly respected resident of the town, Mrs. Hannah Cassidy, widow of David Cassidy, who had attained the ripe age of 89 years. Mrs. Cassidy is survived by two sons, William, of Ontario (also in Ontario), and John, of St. John's. She is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Alexander Vye, of Victoria (B. C.), who is at present visiting in Blackville and will reach Chatham tonight, and another daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Beaman, of Nelson. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Alex. Stewart.

C. T. Goddard. Moncton, Sept. 15.—The death of Council T. Goddard, well-known resident of Intervale, Westmorland county, occurred at his home Saturday night. This was the first break in a family of ten. Deceased was in his fifty-eighth year and is survived by his wife, six daughters and two sons. The talented Goddard sisters, well-known in local and provincial musical circles, are daughters of the deceased.

Miss May Gordon. Chatham, Sept. 16.—The death of Miss May Gordon, the 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. George Gordon, of Bartibogue, occurred at her home in Chatham. She was a well-known resident of the town and was a member of the St. John's Baptist church. The funeral will be held at 2:30 on Thursday afternoon to St. John's Baptist church.

Mr. Gordon McAdam. Hartland, N. B., Sept. 15.—Gordon McAdam, who has been suffering for some time with cancer of the throat, died Sunday morning. He leaves to mourn his wife, two children, father and three sisters. The funeral was held Monday

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Northumberland County Teachers' Institute will be on Oct. 20 and 21 next, at Blackville. A good programme is being provided.

The new C. P. R. elevator is rapidly nearing completion; the great concrete chimney will be finished Saturday and the steel superstructure will be ready in three weeks.

The Misses Watson, of Hartland, who have been visiting in Newcastle, returned home last week. They expect to leave this month for New York, where they will spend the winter.

Chatham Gazette.—W. B. Snowball has received a letter from Hon. J. D. Hazen, the minister of marine and fisheries, announcing the latter's acceptance of the M. E. A. invitation to be present at the opening of the exhibition.

Mrs. Amos Phimmer, of Hartland, who was a delegate attending the World's Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland, and who has since been traveling in France, Germany and British Isles, returned home on Saturday.

In a report of the awarding of premiums at the Charlottetown exhibition Monday a paper, Mr. Modist, of Old Lettice, was credited with the first award for French-Canadian bull, whereas the actual winner of the prize was W. S. Fools, of Old Lettice.

The Saint John Street Railway Company have begun work on the extension of the line to the one mile house. About forty-five or fifty men are at work already, excavating for the new line, and it is hoped to have the tracks laid before the frost comes.

Sackville Post.—Captain Rupert Anderson, commander of a large steamer which piles along the Pacific coast of South America, has come home to Sackville for a vacation. The captain is a son of the late Captain George Anderson, a grandson of Captain Titus Anderson, a nephew of Captain Tom Anderson, and a brother of Captain Jesse and Captain Ernest Anderson.

Mrs. Margaret M. Semple, wife of Joseph Semple, of Main street, Fairville, has purchased the property in Lorneville, belonging to the late Francis McKeown, block-maker, from his heirs in Annapolis, a grandchild of Bushy Hill. The property was purchased by Mrs. Semple, and without issue, and his widow died in 1911. Mrs. Semple was a niece of Mrs. McCosch. The business was bought by her solicitors, Inches & Hazen.

Miss Frances L. Fish, M. A., has returned to her post as vice-principal of the Campbell Grammar School, of Chicago, where she has been spending her vacation in post graduate work at the University of Chicago. Miss Fish has passed successful examinations on two years of graduate work in Greek. She also received her M. A. degree at the University for examinations previously passed.

Chatham Gazette.—Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkinson, Jr., and young son, William, who were in the city last week, will leave for Cambridge today to visit Mrs. Wilkinson's relatives. While they were the guests of Mr. Wilkinson's grandchild at Bushy Hill, the father, Rev. William Wilkinson, Sr., of Springfield also spent a few days there. The four generations, all William Wilkinsons, were present.

David E. DeWitt, who has been station agent at Harvey (N. B.), for about ten years, returned on Saturday with his bride from their honeymoon trip and was agreeably surprised to find that during his absence a handsome quartered Malaga buffet and china closet, with dinner and tea sets of Gaudin's china complete, had been placed in his dining room. The present was submitted by Mr. DeWitt's friends in the vicinity. Mr. DeWitt was formerly Miss Louise V. Trill of Southampton. Many other beautiful presents were received by the newly married couple.

Two People Hurt, But Not Seriously From Track By A 'BURNING BRIDGE' (Continued from page 1.)

James Larkin, the leader of the union, denies the reports of threatened starvation, and asserts that food and coal are being sent to the strikers in increasing quantities from England and Scotland. The situation is becoming graver in Manchester. If the carters fulfill their threat to strike, the traffic of the port will come to a complete standstill.

The only item to the credit of industrial peace today was an agreement on the basis for the settlement of the London building trades strike.

The Dublin Outlook. Dublin, Sept. 18.—The strike of the transport workers here is believed by some observers to indicate the birth throes of an Irish labor party, destined to wipe out many of the traditional lines of cleavage in the political, religious, and industrial life of Ireland.

The historic and bitter feud between Nationalist residents and the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary added to the ferocity of the street fighting during the riots, but the strike itself was a clear-cut issue between employer and employee over the question of labor unionism.

The master mind of the street carmen's side of the controversy, James Larkin, is a picture character, who has included in his repertoire a wide variety in the steel mills of the United States. When he began his work of organizing transport labor in Ireland, Ronald Ross, a friend of his, had been found practically a virgin field for his efforts.

Larkin is not even an Irishman, having begun his career at the Liverpool docks. He has been in continental and American methods of conducting strikes, and has no sympathy with the Nationalist cause. He is a man of great heart and courage, and he has been greatly encouraged by the amounts that were due to the strikers for fuel supplied were paid by the Bank of Nova Scotia here.

New ironwork cannot be used for cooking unless it is first boiled and the addition of potato parings to the water is one of the best means of getting the iron out of the water. Some experienced housekeeper could do a good turn by helping her in this respect.

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

Several small changes have taken place during the week in the local markets, especially in the country market. The prices of groceries and canned goods have shown some slight differences. The wholesale quotations yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes, bbl. 1.10 to 1.20. Spring chickens, pair, 1.00 to 1.10. Beef, western, 0.00 to 0.11. Beef, butchers, 0.09 to 0.11. Beef, country, 0.07 to 0.09. Eggs, hen, per doz., 0.05 to 0.06. Pork, per lb., 0.11 to 0.12. Spring lamb, 0.00 to 0.10. Veal, per lb., 0.07 to 0.09. Eggs, hen, per doz., 0.05 to 0.06. Cream butter, per lb., 0.25 to 0.27. Tub butter, per lb., 0.23 to 0.25. Fresh milk, per gal., 0.15 to 0.16. Spring chickens, pair, 1.00 to 1.10. Lettuce, per doz., 0.00 to 0.20. Bacon, 0.00 to 0.20. Carrots, per doz., 0.00 to 0.38. Turnips, bbl., 1.00 to 0.00. Celery, per doz., 0.00 to 0.75. Tomatoes, per lb., 0.00 to 0.08. Cabbage, doz., 0.00 to 0.60. Squash, per doz., 0.00 to 0.01. Corn, per doz., 0.00 to 0.00. Oysters, 1s., 1.00 to 1.70. Corned beef, 1s., 2.25 to 2.35. Peaches, 3s., 2.35 to 2.40. Pineapple, sliced, 1.10 to 1.15. Apples, 1.10 to 1.15. Singapore pineapples, 1.75 to 1.85. Lombard plums, 1.10 to 1.15. Raspberries, 1.30 to 1.97. Corn, per doz., 0.00 to 0.00. Peas, 0.32 to 1.38. Strawberries, 1.05 to 1.97. Tomatoes, 1.05 to 1.70. Pumpkins, 0.25 to 0.30. Squash, 1.20 to 1.25. String beans, 0.65 to 0.80. Baked beans, 1.25 to 1.80.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, cohoes, 7.40 to 7.50. Salmon, red spring, 8.25 to 9.50. Flanagan haddies, 6.50 to 6.80. Kipper herring, 4.00 to 4.60. Clams, 4.00 to 4.25. Oysters, 1s., 1.65 to 1.70. Corned beef, 1s., 2.25 to 2.35. Peaches, 3s., 2.35 to 2.40. Pineapple, sliced, 1.10 to 1.15. Apples, 1.10 to 1.15. Singapore pineapples, 1.75 to 1.85. Lombard plums, 1.10 to 1.15. Raspberries, 1.30 to 1.97. Corn, per doz., 0.00 to 0.00. Peas, 0.32 to 1.38. Strawberries, 1.05 to 1.97. Tomatoes, 1.05 to 1.70. Pumpkins, 0.25 to 0.30. Squash, 1.20 to 1.25. String beans, 0.65 to 0.80. Baked beans, 1.25 to 1.80.

PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess, 29.50 to 30.00. Pork, American clear, 28.00 to 28.50. American pig, 122.50 to 123.00. Lard, compound, tub, 0.11 to 0.12. Lard, pure, tub, 0.15 to 0.16.

SUGAR. Standard granulated, 4.70 to 4.80. Corn, yellow, 5.40 to 5.50. Bright yellow, 4.50 to 4.60. No. 1 yellow, 4.20 to 4.30. No. 2 yellow, 3.50 to 3.60.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal, 5.40 to 5.45. Standard oatmeal, 5.00 to 5.05. Manitoba, high grade, 6.45 to 6.50. Ontario full patent, 5.60 to 5.70.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 0.08 to 0.09. Fancy do., 0.09 to 0.10. Malaga do., 0.09 to 0.10. Currants, cleaned, 1s., 0.08 to 0.09. Cheese, per lb., 0.14 to 0.15. Rice, 0.00 to 0.00. Cream tartar, pure, box, 0.20. Bicah, soda, per box, 2.10 to 2.20. Molasses, fancy Barba, 0.88 to 0.89. Beans, land picked, 2.30 to 2.40. Beans, Yellow Eye, 3.75 to 3.80. Split peas, per bag, 3.60 to 3.65. Pot barley, 7.50 to 7.60. Cornmeal, per bag, 1.80 to 1.85. Granulated cornmeal, 0.00 to 0.00. Liverpool salt per sack, ex-store, 0.75 to 0.80.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots, 26.50 to 27.00. Mid., small lots, 28.00 to 28.50. Bran, small lots, 24.00 to 24.50. Cornmeal, in bags, 1.90 to 1.95. Pressed hay, car lots, 14.50 to 15.00. No. 1, 14.50 to 15.00. No. 2, 14.50 to 15.00. Oats, Canadian, 0.46 to 0.50.

FRUITS, ETC. Marbot walnuts, 0.12 to 0.13. Almonds, 0.12 to 0.13. Filberts, 0.12 to 0.13. Brazil nuts, 0.16 to 0.17. Pecans, 0.12 to 0.13. New dates, per lb., 0.05 to 0.06. Peanuts, roasted, 0.10 to 0.11. Bag figs, per lb., 0.10 to 0.11. Lemons, Messina, box, 5.50 to 6.00. Cocoanuts, per sack, 4.00 to 4.50. Peaches, 2s., 1.80 to 1.75. Bananas, 2.00 to 2.75. New figs, box, 0.15 to 0.16. Cal late Valencia, 3.50 to 7.00. Canadian onions, 1.90 to 2.00. Cal years, 4.00 to 4.50.

FISH. Small dry cod, 4.00 to 6.00. Medium dry cod, 4.00 to 6.00. Pollock, 3.75 to 4.00. Grand Manan herring, 1.25 to 4.00. Grand Manan herring, half-bbls., 2.75 to 3.00. Fresh haddock, 0.02 to 0.03. Pickled shad, half-bbls., 8.00 to 12.00. Fresh cod, per lb., 0.02 to 0.03. Bladders, per box, 0.86 to 0.89. Haddock, 0.10 to 0.15. Kipper herring, per dozen, 0.80 to 0.80.

OILS. Palatine, 0.00 to 0.21. Turpentine, 0.00 to 0.19. Raw oil, 0.00 to 0.62. Baled oil, 0.00 to 0.65. Extra No. 1, 0.87 to 0.90. Motor gasoline, 0.00 to 0.27.

HIDES. Beef hides (green), per pound, 0.11 to 0.12. Beef hides (dried), per pound, 0.11 to 0.12. Wool (washed), 0.22 to 0.25. Wool (unwashed), 0.22 to 0.25.

WHAT WHOLESALE GET FOR PRODUCE IN MARKETS HERE

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