



NORTH SHORE REVOLT

Against Tweedie Ring Rule and Bad Government.

Enthusiastic Reception of Messrs. Hazen and Mott at Chatham—Hall Crowded to the Doors Till the End.

Mr. Mott's Manly and Straightforward Statement Why He Could No Longer Support the Administration—Mr. Hazen Made Many Strong Points—Mr. McEade Trimmed D. G. Smith in Neat Manner.

CHATHAM, Oct. 9.—The revolt of Mr. Mott made the first break in the solid North Shore, and if one may judge from what he sees and hears in the town where Premier Tweedie lives, another break will be made on election day on the Miramichi, the very heart of the province.

Mr. Hazen arrived here this afternoon from Sackville. Mr. McInerney and Mr. McDade came up from St. John and Campbellton to join them here. During the day they met a number of men who take an interest in public affairs, and soon learned that it is the intention of the opposition in the county to organize a strong and representative ticket. The names of two leading men in Newcastle, one in Nelson and three or four in Chatham are mentioned, some of whom will probably be selected.

It must not be supposed that all the lumber operators are government supporters, or that all the lumbermen who have supported Mr. Tweedie will do so again. Whatever the intention of the people may be, one thing is plain, that they are ready to give a good hearing to the opposition doctrine from the opposition leader, and that in a meeting as large as the most spacious hall in the town could hold a strong and severe criticism of the ministry was heard with every sign of approval.

There was nothing the matter with the limited capacity of the building. The doors were not long open before the seats were taken. On the platform were a few ladies, which is said to be something of an innovation in this part of the province.

J. L. Stewart, editor of the Chatham World, and one of the stalwart conversers of the town, occupied the chair, though perhaps half the audience was composed of liberal opponents of the ministry. He introduced the speakers in a pleasant way, remarking that Chatham audiences were always courteous and attentive, and would certainly be so on this occasion, when the speakers were all men of high character and extensive knowledge, and all personal friends and comrades of the premier, though they did not approve of his conduct and methods.

There was a good deal of curiosity to hear Mr. Mott, whose recent withdrawal of support from the government has evidently not impaired his popularity on the Miramichi. He was cheered when he came forward and repeatedly as he proceeded with a clear statement of the grounds of his difference with the government. Mr. Mott began by saying that he had given a loyal support to the government as long as he could and even when he found that it imposed a considerable restraint upon the liberties of the people. He said that he had withdrawn his support from the government because he was not allowed a share in the deal. This seemed to be the admission that there was a deal. But he would give a statement of the case and the audience could form its own opinion as to his position.

Mr. Mott went on to state that shortly after Mr. Tweedie introduced and carried his measure for long leases the Muskoka lease of 460 miles was granted to the Toronto applicants. Though the law passed that year required the operation of these lands there was no operation. The lessees never built a camp or cut a log. So long ago as when Mr. Tweedie was surveyor general, he (Mott) had objected, and told that minister that local lumbermen had a right to complain. He told him that if the policy of long leases went on it was absolutely essential that the limits should be worked. This was not for the sake of the stumpage, but because for every dollar paid in stumpage many times that sum was paid in operating a log. However, the matter drifted on till last year. Then Mr. Mott was applied to by a lumberman who said he needed timber for his mill. He told the man that the only limits that seemed to be available were those of the Toronto men, who had held them without operating for a number of years, which they had no right to do. Mr. Purvis was advised by him to apply to the Campbell. He did so, asking for stumpage to the extent of 8 or 10 millions a year. The company replied that they were considering other arrangements. That was last spring. In January of this year Mr. Purvis wrote again, offering to pay whatever stumpage was deemed fair. He was put off with dilatory answers, but finally the Campbell wrote, saying that it would be necessary to cut 15 to 18 million a year off the land in order to clear it during the term of the lease, and asking Purvis if he could handle that much. As a matter of fact he could not, but he soon learned that the Toronto men were arranging to sell the lease.

Mr. Mott advised him to file a petition asking that the lands be again put up and sold, since the conditions of the first sale was not fulfilled. Mr. Mott himself met the government. He was able to say now that the policy had been done and declined to grant Purvis's petition. That was the

proper policy. It was not right that speculators should come in and by utter disregard of the law manage to sell for \$225,000 what they got from the province for \$17,000.

When he heard after this understanding with the government was reached, that the speculators were making a profit on that basis, he got another hearing with the government and demanded that the transfer be refused and that the lease be cancelled for flagrant violation of the terms of the contract. Again he left the council with the clear understanding that the government would intervene. He wished the premier were present to hear him say so. But there came still another change and the transfer was allowed, and faith was broken.

Mr. Tweedie assured the people that he would substantially enforce the law requiring the operation of leased lands. Mr. Mott had himself pledged his word that this course would be followed. Yet he brought face to face with the transaction where an outside speculator was assisted to make \$200,000 by violation of this essential condition. Then he refused to support or justify the government. He was in the extent of his participation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mott went on to compare the conduct of this government with that followed in respect to the Chatham Pulp Company. That company had mortgaged all its assets, including the government lease, to a creditor. The government, in the name of the law, shut out the creditor from his legal rights by refusing to allow the transfer of the lease. They had no more legal or moral right to do it than they had to interfere with any other mortgage or security given for a debt. In doing this they had destroyed a great industry in this town (Loud applause). This intervention was in the pretended interest of other creditors. In that case the interference was unjustifiable, for the company had fulfilled all its obligations to the government in respect to the leases, and it was bad policy because it deprived great numbers of people of employment. In this case the interference was demanded by law, and in the interests of the public treasury and of the working lumberman.

Mr. Mott said that Mr. Tweedie had claimed to be the great friend of the lumber interest, but he had no hesitation in saying that this interest would have just as good a friend in Mr. Hazen. If he (Mott) had any influence in the future policy of the country the law would be changed to give lumbermen the right to raise their leases. This would give their business greater stability and enable them to procure and invest more capital. This privilege of renewal in Quebec led to large investments in mill and lumber properties and in pulp mills. He would also advocate a reduced rate of stumpage with uniform equitable enforcement. A lower rate of stumpage collected, with uniformity without favor, would produce as much revenue, and he was sure that the lumbermen would be glad to be free from government control governing the rate of stumpage.

Mr. Mott's clear, calm and undignified statement of his position seemed to make a strong impression on the audience, and when he closed his speech he received a hearty round of applause.

MR. MCINERNEY. At once put himself on good terms with the audience by referring to the previous occasions when he spoke in that hall, once as a lecturer, and once in the last federal campaign, on both of which occasions he had been warmly received. He was now standing upon a delegation of the Trades and Labor Council, asking him if he would be a candidate in their interests. He did not know if labor was organized in Northumberland. He was then upon by a delegation of the Trades and Labor Council, asking him if he would be a candidate in their interests. He did not know if labor was organized in Northumberland. He was then upon by a delegation of the Trades and Labor Council, asking him if he would be a candidate in their interests.

There was a government that had increased the debt of the province \$100,000 a year until they added two millions to it. Mr. Tweedie could not excuse himself, because the rate of increase in the last four years had been much larger than the previous four. The public service was stormed, while Attorney General Pugsley, though drawing a salary besides, drew \$5,000 for sixteen days' attendance in the hearing on the Eastern Extension case, and \$1,000 for sixteen days' attendance in the bridge inquiry, when his duty as a member required him to be in attendance. Ministers were adding to their own emoluments by holding commissions of inquiry with themselves as commissioners. Members were rewarded for service to the government by giving them pay as crown prospectors, contrary to the independence of parliament act. This offence for which Mr. Anglin had lost his seat was committed every day with impunity by members of the legislature.

In the midst of this carnival it was retreating to see Mr. Hazen, the ablest and most conspicuous members of the house, display his patriotism, honor and courage, by refusing to condescend to some of these offences, by leaving the side of the government in

KENT IN ARMS

For a Change of Provincial Government.

Large and Enthusiastic Opposition Meeting in the Public Hall at Richibucto.

Addresses by Mr. Mott, M. P. P., Mr. Melanson, M. P. P., Mr. McInerney ex M. P. and Mr. Hazen, M. P. P.—All the Speakers Were Given a Splendid Reception.

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 11.—The political atmosphere of Kent was somewhat disturbed before the visit of Mr. Hazen, Mr. Mott, Mr. McInerney and Mr. Melanson. Last night's meeting has materially increased the desire for a change of provincial government and a change in the present representation. If the people of Kent were satisfied with the Tweedie administration, which they are not, there would still be opposition to the three representatives for what is known as the Barnes ticket. Mr. Barnes, who seems to dominate his two colleagues, has in some way managed to alienate many of his own and partly through a conflict of authority among persons with whom he has come in contact in matters of public interest. He has been observed and justice done, down and the neighboring community, now called Rexton, there is a strong feeling among government supporters for a change in the present representation. Two French speaking representatives have not aroused so much personal hostility, but there is a strong feeling among the educated, enterprising and progressive elements of the county that should be represented by men of more influence and independence. In Kent such race feeling exists among the French speaking people expresses itself in a laudable ambition to be represented by men of weight and individuality, not mere creatures of any government or organizer. They want men who will assert themselves, and only speak in such a way as to be directed, their competitors are not really represented at all.

Moreover, one hears now in Kent a protest against the doctrine that the French vote ought to go as a matter of course with the government in order that the French counties may be kept in a laudable state of contentment which always vote with the government without regard to the merits of the administration do not get justice. The counties and the members of the department are not to be considered as those who support the government desires, not those whose support can be counted on whatever happens.

The appearance of Mr. Melanson of Westmorland at Richibucto was an object lesson to the people of Kent. His legislative career has been in opposition. None of the Acadian supporters of the government have anything like the influence that he commands. None of them is so sure of an election in the next contest. No one seems to have the respect for men of either race that is given to Mr. Melanson. It is found that the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all. Mr. Melanson also pointed out the defects of the French department of the Normal School. He contends that while the teacher is a good French scholar, the methods are such that the department is of no practical value for the purpose intended. Mr. Melanson and Mr. Hazen have served together in the legislature four sessions. The member for Westmorland has been one of the most effective members of some of the committees, and has done his share in revealing the true condition of affairs. Speaking of the Kent people he paid a tribute to his leader, as a man of high honor, and of remarkable fairness, absolutely free from prejudice and narrowness, and the ablest member of the legislature.

Naturally the lion's share of the applause of the evening fell to the former member of parliament for Kent. He is evidently a great favorite in his own county. He has always received a flattering support whatever might be his success in the county at large. Mr. McInerney told his old friends how he came to be among them as a candidate in the commercial metropolis so soon after his departure from Kent. He dealt for a few minutes with the Telegraph's account of the meetings addressed by Mr. Hazen and himself. That journal had been so resolved upon discrediting their meetings that it gave a striking account of the thin attendance and want of enthusiasm. In one meeting that had not been held when the description was printed. The Telegraph made a mistake in the date and printed the report some days too soon. He did not remember having ever seen a better meeting than the one at Chatham, where the people crowded the house and held the aisle until nearly midnight. Yet the Telegraph represented the hall as partly filled and asserted that a third of the audience left the hall when Mr. Hazen was speaking, though he was not the last speaker. Another queer feature of the Telegraph's report of the Chatham meeting interested Mr. McInerney, who was represented as advocating a reduction of stumpage to twenty-five cents, though he did not discuss crown lands at all and did not mention stumpage.

After referring to these matters, Mr. McInerney went on to discuss the extravagance of the government, and the unnecessary burdens which were imposed on the country. Among these hardships was the school book monopoly, in consequence of which every purchaser of a child's book had to

pay a commission to a St. John firm, whose name appeared as the publisher, but who never owned a printing press, and whose business was of another kind altogether. These books though purporting to be published in St. John, were actually printed and bound in Toronto, though they could be printed here and sold at a lower price. The people were compelled to pay half a dozen or more direct taxes, all imposed for the first time within a few years, and apparently rendered necessary to meet the extra cost of a government, one of whose members claimed \$1,000 for sixteen days occupied by him in defending the government in the legislature of which he was a member, and on another occasion was paid \$5,000 for his work in a court which sat for only six days.

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Mr. Hazen's statement that the Acadian population had not since Judge Landry's time been represented by the head of a department, may surprise strangers, but the people of Kent and the other north shore counties, as well as those of Madawaska, understand it. They know that Mr. Landry is not of the same stock as the people whom he represents. Mr. Richard is an Acadian, but the solicitor general is not the head of a department, and Mr. Richard only held that position a few months.

In Richibucto, as elsewhere, Mr. Hazen set forth his own policy as declared in the resolutions proposed last session. Here, as elsewhere, the audience had a chance to offer objections or criticisms as the leader of the opposition discussed the programme clause by clause. There was not a dissenting voice in any meeting. Mr. Hazen's declarations as to his crown land policy seem also satisfactory. The revenue need not suffer. The public domain must not be ravaged, but greater protection ought to be gained. Mr. Hazen agrees with Mr. Mott that the law should state exactly what the lumbermen are expected to pay, and that the amount should be honestly collected. If the average rate actually collected is now seventy-five cents or sixty-five cents, it is better that should be the legal rate and that all should pay alike, than that the law should set a dollar while operators pay all the way from that sum down to some unknown and indefinite point. If the industry cannot bear the present lawful rate, the remedy is not an unfair, uncertain, and incorrect measurement, favoring some lumbermen and pressing hard on others, but a lower rate that all should be compelled to pay.

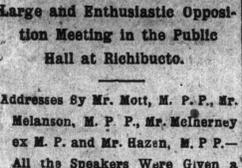
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One of the most popular of Mr. Hazen's proposed reforms is the demand for an honest and secret ballot. The resolution in that behalf was voted down in the house, though, as Mr. Hazen explains, the only argument against it was one offered by Hon. A. S. White, who contended that a secret ballot was dishonest, because under it candidates who bought votes could not be sure that they got them. The Richibucto meeting closed at 11:30, and even then Mr. Hazen was urged to go on with his speech.

Mr. McInerney remained at Richibucto over Sunday. Mr. Mott returned to Campbellton, and Mr. Hazen to St. John today.

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Mr. Mott contends that no man should be allowed to purchase and hold leases of crown lands, which he does not intend to operate, or to hold more than he can use with other lumbermen need the timber. He also protests against the methods which prevent settlers from acquiring crown lands. Many cases have arisen where native settlers have desired to settle on leased lands. The law allows such settlement, requiring the leaseholder to remove the timber within a certain time and give the settler a chance. But in spite of that applicants have been refused the land and have been obliged to seek homes abroad. Thus, said Mr. Mott, while we are paying hundreds of thousands from the dominion treasury to bring immigrants from every part of the world, while the province has been paying Mr. Hickman thousands of dollars and printing handbooks at a cost of more than thousands to bring in settlers from England, the provincial government is actually refusing a home in our own province to the sons of the soil. We subsidize railways to open up lands on which the government will not allow our own people to live.

MR. MELANSON was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all. Mr. Melanson also pointed out the defects of the French department of the Normal School. He contends that while the teacher is a good French scholar, the methods are such that the department is of no practical value for the purpose intended. Mr. Melanson and Mr. Hazen have served together in the legislature four sessions. The member for Westmorland has been one of the most effective members of some of the committees, and has done his share in revealing the true condition of affairs. Speaking of the Kent people he paid a tribute to his leader, as a man of high honor, and of remarkable fairness, absolutely free from prejudice and narrowness, and the ablest member of the legislature.

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In Richibucto, as elsewhere, Mr. Hazen set forth his own policy as declared in the resolutions proposed last session. Here, as elsewhere, the audience had a chance to offer objections or criticisms as the leader of the opposition discussed the programme clause by clause. There was not a dissenting voice in any meeting. Mr. Hazen's declarations as to his crown land policy seem also satisfactory. The revenue need not suffer. The public domain must not be ravaged, but greater protection ought to be gained. Mr. Hazen agrees with Mr. Mott that the law should state exactly what the lumbermen are expected to pay, and that the amount should be honestly collected. If the average rate actually collected is now seventy-five cents or sixty-five cents, it is better that should be the legal rate and that all should pay alike, than that the law should set a dollar while operators pay all the way from that sum down to some unknown and indefinite point. If the industry cannot bear the present lawful rate, the remedy is not an unfair, uncertain, and incorrect measurement, favoring some lumbermen and pressing hard on others, but a lower rate that all should be compelled to pay.

In his criticism of the agricultural policy of the government, Mr. Hazen quoted certain intelligent farmers in protest against some of the appointments of the government, who had been sent out to instruct the farmers on matters concerning which they knew much less than the audience. He told of the famous horse purchase made by Mr. Parris and Mr. King, who after refusing to pay \$400 for an animal privately imported, went to Maine and bought for about four times that sum a horse which took the second prize, while the rejected stallion easily won the first. The anecdote afforded a good deal of amusement, but the Sun was informed that it could easily be matched on the North Shore. A Westmorland breeder who heard Mr. Hazen speak at Sackville, stated that he had himself bought for a little over \$100 a short horn bull, which easily won the prize over one for which the government paid \$400.

One of the most popular of Mr. Hazen's proposed reforms is the demand for an honest and secret ballot. The resolution in that behalf was voted down in the house, though, as Mr. Hazen explains, the only argument against it was one offered by Hon. A. S. White, who contended that a secret ballot was dishonest, because under it candidates who bought votes could not be sure that they got them. The Richibucto meeting closed at 11:30, and even then Mr. Hazen was urged to go on with his speech.

ANNUAL

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Buy BEST FOR WASH DAY. Grocer

ANNUAL FAIR Of the St. Martins Agricultural Society.

Fine Weather and a Large Attendance—Splendid Roots and Grain—The Prize List.

The St. Martins Agricultural Society held their annual exhibition Wednesday, Oct. 8. The day was fine and the attendance was large.

HORSES. (Judge, Myles Fowler.) Pair draught horses, 1200 lbs. and upwards—J. P. Mosher, 1st; Wm. Burchill, 2nd.

Single draught horse, 1200 lbs. and upwards—M. R. Daly, 1st. Agricultural stallion—G. R. McDonough, 1st.

Pair horses, agricultural, not to exceed 1200 lbs.—G. R. McDonough, 1st; S. J. Shanklin, 2nd; Edward McBride, 3rd.

Single horse, agricultural, not to exceed 1200 lbs.—H. W. Brown, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; Colin Carson, 3rd.

Brood mare, colt or her side, agricultural—Samuel Osborne, 1st. Agricultural colt, 3 years old—William Burchill, 1st; agricultural colt, 2 years old, S. J. Shanklin, 1st; agricultural colt, year old, George Mosher, 1st; Isaac Mosher, 2nd; William Burchill, 3rd; agricultural colt, spring, Samuel Osborne, 1st.

Pair driving horses, roadsters—John Kennedy, 1st; driving horse and roadster, G. R. McDonough, 1st; James Rourke, 2nd; H. E. Gilmore, 3rd; driving colt, 3 years old, to harness, Allison Rourke, 1st; driving colt, 2 years old, J. A. Floyd, 1st; R. C. Ruddick, 2nd; Samuel Osborne, 3rd; driving colt, 1 year old, R. C. Ruddick, 1st; William Burchill, 2nd.

Trotting horse—R. C. Ruddick, 1st; William Burchill, 2nd; Arthur Mosher, 3rd. CATTLE. (Judge, Gilbert B. Upham of Hardingsville.)

Beld, 1st; Arthur Mosher, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Pair Buff Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen—E. S. Hatfield, 1st; pair Buff Plymouth Rocks, cockerel and pullet—G. R. McDonough, 1st.

ROOTS AND GRAIN. Judge, W. R. Floyd of Fairfield. Half peck jeans—Benj. Black, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; W. H. Campbell, 3rd.

Half peck beans, white—C. F. Black, 1st; W. R. Daly, 2nd; half peck beans, colored, J. A. Floyd, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Half peck onions, from seed—Edward McBride, 1st and 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd; half peck onions, from sets, J. A. Floyd, 1st; John Howard, 2nd; H. W. Brown, 3rd.

Half dozen ears of corn—J. A. Floyd, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd. Three cabbages—Edward McBride, 1st; William Black, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Pumpkin—J. A. Floyd, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; A. W. Fowles, 3rd.

Squash—Samuel Osborne, 1st; C. F. Black, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Squash, Hubbard—C. F. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Assortment of apples—J. A. Floyd, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd. Assortment of crab apples—R. C. Ruddick, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; William Black, 3rd.

Half peck tomatoes—J. A. Floyd, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; William Black, 3rd. Podder corn—S. J. Shanklin, 1st; Michael Kelly, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd. Six heads celery—J. A. Floyd, 1st. Bouquet cut garden flowers—S. Titus, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; R. C. Ruddick, 3rd.

Three pots house flowers (assorted)—J. P. Mosher, 1st. Queen of the Valley potatoes—John Kennedy, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; Colin Carson, 3rd. Black Kidney potatoes—Benj. Black, 1st; E. S. Hatfield, 2nd; S. J. Shanklin, 3rd.

Empire State potatoes—James Rourke, 1st; M. R. Daly, 2nd; Benj. Black, 3rd. Snowflake potatoes—Benj. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; Samuel Osborne, 3rd. Early Rose potatoes—Joseph Kennedy, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; John Howard, 3rd.

Black Kidney potatoes—Benj. Black, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Mangolds, long red—James Rourke, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Mangolds, Yellow Globe—M. R. Daly, 1st; H. W. Brown, 2nd; J. A. Floyd, 3rd.

Kangaroo turnip—C. F. Black, 1st; Allison Rourke, 2nd; E. S. Hatfield, 3rd. Black oats—J. A. Floyd, 1st. White oats—Benj. Black, 1st; J. A. Floyd, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd. Rough buckwheat—Benj. Black, 1st; Isaac Mosher, 2nd; M. R. Daly, 3rd.

BOSTON LETTER.

Seventeenth Annual Convention Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—Another Jack the Sluggo—Spruce Lumber Very Firm—A Budget of Interesting News.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Boston is a week entertaining hundreds of delegates who are attending the seventeenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The high prices have placed a check on the lumber trade, the market being even firmer than ever. The last sales, fishermen's orders, etc., of veneer were at \$18 to \$19.50.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN. Judge Shaw's Reasons Why It is an Impracticable Proposition.

(London Times.) Judge Shaw, K. C., read a paper on "A British Zollverein." The paper was read within the British Empire, (at the annual meeting of the Zollverein Association for the Advancement of Science) which the following is a summary: There are two main reasons for establishing a Zollverein.

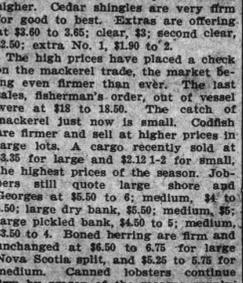
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INTERVIEW WITH MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

PITTSBURG GAZETTE, JULY 17, 1902



"IF YOU WERE A YOUNG MAN, and had your start to make in the world, would you take up the manufacture of steel?" was asked of Andrew Carnegie by a gentleman who met him on the train to New York after his last visit to Pittsburgh.

The philanthropist hesitated a moment, then shook his head. "No," he said, "the best opening for a young man to-day is in rubber. Rubber will, in a few years, make a greater fortune under present conditions than steel, or, in fact, any other branch of manufacture.

The apparently startling statements of Mr. Carnegie, startling only to those who have not investigated, have aroused the greatest interest and everyone wants to at once know all about this wonderful new industry.

Simply cut out this coupon and mail it to us with your name and address, or write to us for prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation.

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, Inc. INVESTMENTS 1119-1121 Exchange Court Building NEW YORK CITY

HLKIN & CHIPMAN. Agents Eastern Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. John, N. B.

FREDERICTON. Death After Several Weeks' of Intense Suffering—The Michaelmas Examinations.

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commission to a St. John firm, name appeared as the publisher, who never owned a printing and whose business was of an unkind altogether. These books purporting to be published in St. John, were actually printed and in Toronto, though they could not be traced here and sold at a lower price.

The people were compelled to pay a dozen or more direct taxes, and for the first time within a year, and apparently intended to meet the extra cost of a cement, one of whose members had \$1,600 for sixteen days occupied in defending the government legislature of which he was a member, and on another occasion was \$5,000 for his work in a court suit for only 16 days.

MR. HAZEN. His first appearance as a publicist in Kent, made a strong and favorable impression. He has seldom done more effectively than last year. After some introductory remarks he took up the bridge inquiry, matters with which he has to deal in the last four years, showing how the opposition had saved the province half the cost of all bridges that might be constructed in the future.

The contention had an interest, as the Kingston bridge, three miles from the hall, cost more than would pay for it now, and competition. Kent has a good old and bad bridge and this sum would have been a welcome addition to the fund required to put in good condition.

Mr. Hazen's statement that the population had not since Landry's time been represented in a parliament, may surprise strangers, but the people of the other north shore counties as well as those of Madawaska, stand it. They know that Mr. Hazen is not of the same stock as the people whom he represents.

Mr. Hazen is an Acadian, but the solicitor is not the head of a department. Mr. Richard only held that for a few months.

Richibucto, as elsewhere, Mr. Hazen set forth his own policy as defined in the resolutions proposed last year. Here, as elsewhere, the audience had a chance to offer objections or to discuss the programme clause by clause. There was not a dissenting voice in any meeting. Mr. Hazen's declarations as to his crown policy seem also satisfactory on each shore. He does not think that lumbermen ought to contribute to the revenue than they do now.

On the contrary, he affirms that the need not suffer. The public mind must not be deceived, but protection ought to be gained. Hazen agrees with Mr. Mott that law should state exactly what the Crown are expected to pay, and the amount should be honestly stated. If the average rate actually is now seventy-five cents or fifty cents, it is better that this should be the legal rate and that all pay alike, than that the law should say a dollar while operators all the way from that sum down to about four times that sum, are rejected stallion easily won.

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BERSFORD TALKS OF CUNARD LOAN.

\$10,000,000 to Build Two Fast Ships and \$750,000 a Year for Service.

Government Gets Value - Benefits Empire and Company - Predicts England and United States Will Stand Together in Possible Future Conflicts.

Answering questions put to him, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of England, who is the guest of friends in New York, yesterday cleared up many points hitherto in controversy concerning the recent subsidy given the Cunard steamship line by the British government.

Lord Charles has to say about it will be of material interest to those concerned in shipping affairs the world over. He says the government in giving the Cunard company financial aid at this time is for the benefit of the world, and that the company is to be used as a dispatch utility in case of war.

He said, "The British government is to loan to the Cunard company \$2,000,000, or 2 1/2 per cent, with which to build two fast ships. In addition to this the government will give the company annually \$1,500,000, but the latter sum is for value received, and therefore does not come properly under the head of a subsidy. When I say the \$15,000,000 is for value received, I mean that it is in payment for the services of these fast ships, which are to be at the disposal of the admiralty and are to be used as auxiliary cruisers or otherwise in case of war. These ships will never be ready for specific service if called upon, and as the sum paid to the company is for a duty to be undertaken for state purposes it is no more a subsidy than would be money paid by any shipper for having any merchandise carried across the sea."

"Do you understand that these ships are to be used for carrying the mails?" "I do not so understand it, but even so, money paid for mail service is not a subsidy, as there is value received. A subsidy proper is money paid to keep some commercial enterprise, or to encourage some industry, and in either case I think the principle is economically unsound, for in such cases the people as a whole are paying for the support of an individual or interest. But, as you will see in the case of the Cunard company, the sum advanced by the government is for the benefit of the entire British Empire, as it would be spent for the protection of all commercial enterprises connected with the water borne freight in case of war."

BENEFIT TO THE GOVERNMENT. "Then you regard the transaction as advantageous to the British government?" "As I understand it, I think the state must be benefited. The loan of \$2,000,000 by the government unquestionably is an advantage to the Cunard people, but certain advantages at the same time will accrue to the government. The advantage to the Cunard company is the money received on the sale of the two fast ships at two and three-quarters per cent, while if obtained from outside sources the company probably would have been compelled to pay four or four and a half per cent. You can readily see that a very large sum in interest will be saved by them."

"But you think it will be a financial success so far as the Cunard company is concerned?" "That is the company's lookout. I cannot see where it stands to lose. But do you not apprehend complaints from other shipping concerns and commercial interests on the grounds that if the government is to favor the shipping industry, it is to favor the shipping industry?" "Yes, I have no doubt that there will be such complaints. Other steamship lines and other trades unquestionably will say the government is interfering with business matters, and at the same time I do not see in what other way the government could do anything which is absolutely necessary for a punctual and certain line of communication in time of war, and a perfect line of communication is the first and most important of all at such a time. No countries have as yet realized how important signalling, telegraphic and despatch service by adequate vessels will be in the next naval war."

NO FEAR OF WAR WITH ENGLAND. Lord Charles explained that the two new fast ships to be built by the Cunard company will be used as it thinks fit during peace, but in case of war will be available for fast despatch service to any part of the globe. They will not be built for fighting ships, but will be sufficiently equipped to take care of themselves in case they should meet with a similar ship of the enemy. Ordinary ships, he said, suddenly taken up in an emergency for communication duty, were never efficient or satisfactory. The new ships of the Cunard line, he added, undoubtedly would ply between England and the United States, except in the event of war, when they would be available for service in any direction. The possibility of war between the United States and England, he believed to be so remote that it was not worth one's time to speculate upon it. Instead of preparing to oppose one another, he said, the two countries will be found making better plans to stand together in case of future conflicts.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT. Under the contract entered into between the British government and the Cunard line the company will build two fast steamers, with a speed of twenty-four or twenty-five knots an hour. The company is to hold its entire present fleet, but the government is at liberty to charter or purchase any or all of the vessels at any time. The \$2,000,000 loaned by the government is

CHIEF JUSTICE OF JIJI

In St. John on His Way From West Indies to His New Position.

Talks interestingly of West Indian Volcanic Eruptions and of the Future of the British Sea Possessions.

Charles Mayor, lately attorney general of Grenada, British West Indies, came to St. John by the S. S. Coamo Thursday morning and left by the C. P. R. Thursday afternoon for the Fiji Islands, of which he has recently been appointed chief justice.

This is Mr. Mayor's first visit to Canada, and a reporter, who saw him at the Dominion Hotel yesterday, expressed regret that the day's weather was not such as to make his first impressions of the country favorable. "You could hardly have met me better than you did," he replied. "I haven't seen snow for fifteen years, and even the little winter weather man gave this morning was welcome. I left England in 1887 and had good opportunity of the weather in India ever since. The weather in Grenada is delightful, but one wishes for a breath of the home cold sometimes. So today has done me a lot of good."

Justice Mayor talked interestingly of the effect of the eruptions at St. Vincent, which during a recent visit to the island he had good opportunity of observing. The disastrous results in the immediate vicinity of the volcano, he said, were indescribable, but personally he thought that the extraneous fear regarding the volcanic eruption of the whole island was unfounded. He considered the condition of Kingston and the northern part of the island perfectly safe. The fear, he said, extended through many islands as yet undisturbed. The eruptions were evidently confined to a chain of mountains running under the Caribbean Sea and through many islands as yet undisturbed. The eruptions were evidently confined to a chain of mountains running under the Caribbean Sea and through many islands as yet undisturbed.

CUBA AND U. S. The Situation causing Great Concern at Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The situation as to Cuba is such at present as to give officials here great concern. It is feared that Cuba is drifting away from the United States, and that the British navy is multiplying day by day to mark the growth of a spirit of indifference toward the cultivation of friendly commercial relations with the United States that almost borders on hostility. The best efforts of the state department thus far have failed to secure the adherence of the Cuban government to the treaty which, by the terms of the Platt amendment must be entered into between the two governments. The delay is all on one side, namely, at Havana, for Secretary Hay and the Cuban minister, who have performed their part in drafting a treaty which it is believed carries out the intent of congress. That treaty is now awaiting the approval of the Cuban government, which approval is withheld, not with any expressed intention of rejecting the convention, but through what is regarded here as the natural inertia of the Cubans in diplomatic matters. This treaty includes provisions for a considerable measure of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, and while it is true that the Cubans believe that the United States has been rather rigidly in the arrangement of the reciprocity schedules, these objections are not regarded as sufficient to account for the great delay in concluding the treaty. However, there is no intention, it is said, to resort to any undue pressure on the Cubans so long as there is no discrimination against the United States and in favor of another country. It is believed that Cuba is the principal sufferer from the lack of treaty relations with the United States, internal pressure will soon force action of the pending convention.

BOOSTS PERMITTIONS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to King Edward, opened the new operating rooms of the Liverpool Infirmary today. In view of his recent operation on the King special interest was attached to his brief reference to appendicitis, in the course of which Sir Frederick said that in cases of appendicitis physicians formerly regarded peritonitis as a malady, but it was now looked upon as a thing to be encouraged.

Any Boys?

If there are boys in the house, or girls either, then croup, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, and sore throat are sure to be there, too, sooner or later. Don't crowd their stomachs with medicine, just have them breathe in the vapor of Vapo-Cresoline; they'll like it, and it will give immediate relief. In this way you put the medicine right on the place that needs it. For whooping-cough it's the perfect cure.

DEADLY R. R. SMASH-UP.

Engineer and Brakeman Killed and Fireman Fatally Injured. ALTONA, Pa., Oct. 12.—An express train ran into a wrecked freight train near Harrisburg, Pa., this morning, resulting in the death of the engineer and brakeman, and the fatality of a fireman. The freight train was broken in two, and the parts crushed together. The engine and train were derailed and overturned across the tracks. At the same moment the fast express train, running about 50 miles an hour, came along on the adjoining tracks and crashed into the wreckage. The locomotive was completely stripped and a postal car, baggage car and four coaches containing the passengers were derailed and broken. The wrecked freight cars immediately caught fire and were burned. Engineer Smith and Brakeman Traxler were dead when taken from the wreckage. Fireman Block was burned and scalded and both his arms were broken. The four Pullman cars remained on the track and the passengers were unhurt.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A Common Trouble at This Trying Season—An Example of How This Ailment is Cured by DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. The first indication of nervous exhaustion and prostration is a tendency to neglect your daily work and to lose interest in the affairs of every-day life. Nerve force is becoming exhausted, and it seems too much trouble to concentrate the mind and to set about your task before you. When you feel your energy and ambition waning it is time to take action to restore vitality. The evidence of a man of the most reliable people in Canada points to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as the most effective means of restoring exhausted nerves.

Mr. Willis Taylor, Hensley street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., states: "I suffered from nervous prostration, could not frequently had attacks of nervous headache, in fact, my whole system was run down and my health was in anything but a satisfactory condition. Since having used three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that I never tried any medicine that did me so much good. It has built up my system, strengthened my nerves and enabled me to sleep and rest well. It is now a considerable time since I had a headache, and I can truthfully recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a splendid preparation."

GOVERNMENT IN SESSION. Subsidy Granted to William Thomson & Co. on Certain Conditions. FREDERICTON, Oct. 10.—The premier, attorney general, surveyor, general commissioner for agriculture and lion. Mr. McKeown arrived here last evening, and after dinner at the Queen's Hotel, the government was held. A delegation representing the people residing in the vicinity of Hartland, Carleton Co., was heard. The delegation was introduced by Mr. Appleby, M. P. P., and Frank Shaw of Hartland also spoke on behalf of the delegation, the other members being Messrs. Hoyt and Bradley. The delegation asked that the government would take over the Hartland bridge and make it a free bridge. It is now owned by a company, which built it a little over a year ago. The government assisted the company by guaranteeing the interest upon bonds to the amount of about \$38,000, and the owners charge tolls for the use of the bridge, which tolls the delegation represented the people are desirous of having abolished. It was thought that the government might take over the bridge and make it free. The careful consideration of the matter was promised.

MINISTER OF CUSTOMS. Hon. Wm. Patterson on His Annual Official Visit to St. John. Hon. William Patterson, minister of customs, arrived in the city Thursday morning from Halifax. He spent the day at the Custom House, where he received a number of St. John merchants. During the morning W. M. Jarvis, president of the Board of Trade, and the following members of the Council, T. H. Sommerville, W. H. Thorne, John Seely, H. Schofield, Fred Fisher and F. O. Allison, paid their respects to the minister and talked informally over general matters in connection with the tariff, fast line freight service and other subjects of winter port interest. The minister is on a general tour of the maritime ports, which he makes every year, when merchants can call on him and talk over matters pro and con appertaining to the customs tariff and all subjects of the customs regulations.

A NEW SHED. Work has been commenced on the new shed belonging to the C. P. R. on the main land near Rodney wharf. This building will be two hundred by forty feet. The frame will be raised tomorrow, and the building will be completed in a few days. T. D. Clark & Son, of Carleton, have charge of the work.

Wanted

Wanted - Students to learn Telegraphy. Prepare for Railway or Commercial Service. Good positions. For terms, particulars, apply to L. E. VOGEL, Teacher, No. 48 St. David street, St. John, N. B.

Wanted

Wanted - A Cook and a House Maid. Apply to MISS THORNE, 15 Mecklenburg Street.

Farm for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in the Parish of Westmorland, at Woodville Village, containing 200 acres, good house, two large barns and other out buildings, 700 Apple and Plum trees, all in bearing. Fruit better known as the G. G. SLAPP fruit farm. For further information apply to STEPHEN M. HAMM, Hampstead, Queens Co., N. B.

Don't go to a BUSINESS COLLEGE

Don't go to a BUSINESS COLLEGE. You will find your own Year Book of Prospective Business College, containing our Commercial, Shorthand and Typing Courses. Send your name and address on a postcard and you will get it without delay. Address: W. J. OSBORN, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

DR. W. MANCHESTER, Vet. Surgeon

DR. W. MANCHESTER, Vet. Surgeon. Graduate of McGill University has opened an office in ST. JOHN AND SUSSEX. Leaves for St. John in Sussex express, returning on the 15th. Anyone wishing information call me at any station along the line. St. John Office - 39 Leinster street; telephone 118. Office hours, 9 to 12.30 a. m. Sussex Office - Main street. Office hours 9 to 9 p. m. Surgery and dentistry specialties. Inquiry by mail promptly attended to.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Another Territory Which May Rival the Rand in the Transvaal - Rush of Prospectors.

Great Britain's possession of her two new South African colonies has soon been followed by profitable discoveries of mineral wealth. Already only a few weeks after the termination of the Boer war, it is announced that another gold field, probably as rich as the Rand, has been found, and a number of prospecting parties are at work at different points in the territory. The real significance of the statement that the new field is as rich as the old can only be appreciated by one who is able to estimate the almost fabulous wealth that is represented by the Rand, and the importance, in his opinion, of the discovery. It is believed that the discovery of what was said when the Boers, at the beginning of the recent war, in their ignorance, supposed to be worthless. Perhaps some idea of what is in store for the discoverer can be obtained by the recollection of what was said when the Rand, at the beginning of the recent war, in their ignorance, supposed to be worthless. Perhaps some idea of what is in store for the discoverer can be obtained by the recollection of what was said when the Rand, at the beginning of the recent war, in their ignorance, supposed to be worthless.

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WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Frink on Friday last received the congratulatory letters of many friends, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. There were some who remembered the event in a more substantial way, and from friends at home and abroad Mr. and Mrs. Frink received beautiful and serviceable gifts in silver, with congratulatory messages and expressions of good will. Among the gifts was a beautiful silver service of old fashioned pattern. It was from relatives in England and is a family heirloom.

CORONATION CHICKENS.

The wife of a clergyman in Dorchester relates the following most strange story, for the truth of which she vouches: "When the date for the coronation was fixed for June 26, we determined to have some coronation chickens, and a hen was duly set on thirteen eggs to hatch out on that day. But with no result for the appointed day we found all the chickens dead in their shells. As soon as we heard the coronation was to be on June 4, we again set a hen on thirteen eggs, and on that day, August 13, thirteen strong but Orington coronation chickens were hatched out. The strange part of it all is that the non-success on June 26 is our only failure this year."

Ragged clothes quickly - that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

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APOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Suffering from Bitter Apple, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Irritability, Nervousness, Painful Menstruation, Pimples, Skin Diseases, etc. Free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada and London, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on. I. D. Pearson is in P. E. Island. Edgar Canning will shortly call on Subscribers in ALBERT COUNTY. F. S. Chapman in Kings County N. B. J. E. Austin in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury, N. B.

