

SCOTLAND THEORY THAT RYDER WAS MURDERED

Coroner Lamb, of Havelock, Says It's a Clear Case of Suicide

FIRE THREE BULLETS

All the Missiles Went Through Body and the Man Was Seemingly Able to Take Off His Shirt After Firing the Three Shots.

Tuesday, Oct. 17. Strange circumstances were developed in connection with the death of William Ryder, of White Mountain, Kings county, whose body was found near Jordan Mountain on Friday. That he came to his death through foul play is not accepted by Coroner A. S. Lamb, of Havelock, though the theory of foul play followed the discovery that there were three bullet holes in his body, and that his shirt had been removed after the shots were fired.

Speaking of a Times reporter yesterday, Coroner Lamb said that there was no evidence to indicate that the man had been murdered, and that all the circumstances pointed to suicide. In explanation of the seeming impossibility of a man putting three rifle shots through his own body so near to the heart as to cause death and still be able to remove his shirt, Mr. Lamb described the incident as he had reconstructed it from the evidence found after the body had been discovered.

"Everything pointed to a carefully planned suicide," he said. "The unfortunate man left his home on the rifle, saying that he was going out to hunt. When he reached a lonely spot he seated himself on the ground and arranged the rifle with the muzzle at his breast. To pull the trigger he held the muzzle of the rifle against his chest, and the length of the gun barrel, and by placing the fork on the trigger and pressing the stick from him, he could easily discharge the rifle.

The stick used for this purpose was found beside the rifle.

"The first two shots fired in this way entered his breast and, passing through the chest, made their exit through the back. Neither of them was in a position as to be fatal, and I believe that he would still be able to arrange the rifle for the other shot, and fire again.

"From the examination made there was nothing to show that this shot had entered the heart or that it would be instantly fatal, and from the marks on the ground it is apparent that the man had moved from the spot where he sat when the rifle was discharged."

In explanation of the fact that when the body was found there was no shirt on, and the garment was found by with holes in it corresponding to the three rifle shots, Mr. Lamb said, "It is my theory that, after the man had fired the shirt coat fire from the close proximity of the muzzle to the body, when he felt it burning, Ryder must still have been able to tear it off and throw it from him before sinking back dead."

"When the rifle was found there was an empty shell in the breach and another shell was found in the unfortunate man's pocket."

"While I can quite understand that anyone hearing or reading of the case would find it hard to believe that the man committed suicide, it is equally impossible for anyone who visited the spot and examined the evidence to believe anything else."

When questioned regarding the doubt as to whether the man would be instantly fatal and whether this would be explained by a post mortem examination the coroner said that there had been no post mortem examination and that the boy was buried on Sunday.

Mr. White also said that there was no known motive for murder while the suicide could be explained by domestic trouble. There was a quarrel between the man and returned home on the same night. On Wednesday he left home with the Snider rifle which was found beside his body. He had announced his intention of hunting deer. Nothing further was heard of him until Friday when a party of hunters found the body in the woods near Jordan Mountain. The body was then taken to Havelock where Coroner Lamb took charge of the case.

It is a sad coincidence that a son of Ryder was killed about five years ago with the same rifle which caused his father's death. On that occasion the gun was discharged accidentally while in the hands of a companion of the young man.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Be Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

NORTON'S REVIVAL

Norton, N. B., Oct. 16.—The revival is in Norton—not a revival of noise and demonstration, but a real revival of God's power. A revival which magnifies Jesus the Son of God, and which is the result of the influence of all the churches, and the preaching of Rev. C. P. Goodson, of New York City, extended to all churches within a radius of ten or twelve miles. They are coming from Bloomfield, Hampton, Apohaqui, Sussex, Bellville and Middlefield. Among those who have made definite decisions for Christ, and indicated the churches into which they are going, are people from these nearby towns.

Rev. Mr. Goodson's preaching is not a mere show, but a real revival of the spirit. His nightly appeal is "I present Jesus."

A great feature of the services is the no-chance choice under the direction of Mr. J. C. Lennox, who is the young people's officer of nearly a hundred voices which Mr. Goodson organized for this campaign. The services will continue into next week.

BRAGDON GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury Recommends Him to Mercy

Will Be Sentenced Next Tuesday by Judge White

F. B. Carvell Made Strong Appeal for Prisoner, Claiming Justification—Presiding Justice's Charge Was Favorable to the Defendant.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 16.—The sensational murder case of Wm. Bragdon, charged with causing the death of Woodman McCluskey by shooting on May 3 last in Woodstock, was concluded this afternoon. The jury, which was impaneled on Tuesday, will pass sentence next Tuesday. The jury retired at 3:30, were absent an hour and through their foreman, Charles Wilkinson, they said: "We find the prisoner not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter and we give a strong recommendation for mercy."

In the absence of Hon. H. P. McLeod, who had left for Fredericton, Clerk of the Circuit, L. E. Young moved that sentence be pronounced.

Justice White thanked the jury for their attendance and stated that he would pronounce sentence when the court resumed its session on Tuesday afternoon at 10 o'clock. The trial was resumed at 10 o'clock. Mr. Carvell addressed the jury for one hour and forty minutes. Hon. Mr. McLeod stated the address of Bragdon as closed at 12:30. The judge then began charging the jury and at 1:30, after a court adjournment, the case was not completed.

F. B. Carvell said that there was no doubt in his mind that Bragdon was not guilty of murder, but that he was guilty of manslaughter. He had not intended to kill McCluskey, but he had intended to injure him. He had not intended to injure him, but he had intended to injure him. He had not intended to injure him, but he had intended to injure him.

On the whole the evidence showed that there was no justification for the shooting and that justice should be done to the prisoner at the bar for taking the life of a fellow-man.

Mr. Justice White explained the law and dealt with the evidence. The crown officer, he said, did not intend to press the case and the prisoner was able to defend himself. The jury might believe the prisoner if it thought he was telling the truth by the evidence of the man and whether it dove-tailed into other evidence.

Assuming that the deceased was on the prisoner's land and did not go away when warned, if an undue force was used and he was attacked the prisoner fitting the fatal shot would not even make him guilty of manslaughter. If he did not intend to kill, but intended to injure, he was charged in an effort to deceive McCluskey away the verdict should be acquittal. If he used unreasonable and unnecessary force in the shooting and the revolver was discharged in an effort to deceive McCluskey was done a wrongful act.

This afternoon Judge White continued his charge to the jury. He said that the probable homicide was murder, but there is a section of the code which provides that if death is caused by sudden anger, and the prisoner stands upon it before he becomes cool, there is no malice aforethought, because the mind is overburdened with sudden passion, then the law holds that it shall not be murder but manslaughter. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty of culpable homicide but not murder then he is guilty of manslaughter. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty and it was not an accident, then you must inquire whether the prisoner meant to cause the death of McCluskey or meant to cause the death of the man, and if he meant to cause death, and did not care whether the death was caused or not, then the verdict should be manslaughter.

In the present case the prisoner had intention to control, for he is known to have made no effort to kill McCluskey, as the latter came from the house.

The fact that the evidence of Mrs. Bragdon and McIntyre is better than that of the preliminary examination should not count against these witnesses, for as a general thing a witness will not answer the questions asked him by the lawyers.

The judge asked for a verdict in conformity with the evidence and the ends of justice would be satisfied.

and for certain reasons, which I have stated before, I was in doubt whether to allow it to go into the evidence. It is well known that the only evidence which is admissible in a court of justice, where a jury exercises functions, is the testimony given under oath. A dying declaration is admitted, because the court says that a man is dying, and it is impossible to aid of the deceased person, it is impossible to secure a conviction. The courts naturally will receive such a declaration.

When a man is dying, as a result of a crime, he is apt to tell the truth. Under these awful circumstances the declaration is admitted, but the jury should attach such weight to the testimony as it sees fit.

Something has been said as to the conflicting evidence in this case. The evidence in this case is not conflicting. The evidence in this case is not conflicting. The evidence in this case is not conflicting.

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FEAR FOR MISSIONS IN CHINESE REBELLION

Buildings in Hankow in Great Danger from Bombardment

Reports Conflicting About Extent of Rebel Success as Strict Censorship is Maintained—Foreign Warships Ready to Take a Hand if Necessary in Protecting Aliens' Interests.

Canadian Press.

Peking, Oct. 16.—The foreign legations in Peking have received no despatches from Hankow since 6 o'clock last evening. The last message from the American consul-general, Roger S. Greene, stated only that the fighting had begun.

It is believed, however, that the concessions in Hankow are safe, and that the foreign consuls and gunboats in the harbor are ample protection, even from the joint Chinese army and navy. But it will be impossible to prevent stray shells from threatening the foreigners, also from concentrations and looting by the rabble. It would be difficult to cordon the concessions because they are not surrounded by a wall. Only narrow streets cut them off from the densely packed Chinese city.

It is hoped that all the women and children have already been safely removed from Hankow, as it is feared that the defeat of the revolutionaries may be followed by excesses on the part of the mob, care and vigilance being necessary. It is believed that the revolutionaries have more sympathy for the foreigners than for the Chinese.

The German legation at Peking made denial today of the report that German troops had been engaged in the fighting in the street of Hankow.

The board of communications early last evening received two despatches. One mentioned that the revolutionaries had captured the telegraph station at Hankow, the other was interrupted while being transmitted.

Imperial Troops Mutinous.

A report has reached here that imperial troops have refused to detain at Hankow. Other reports state that the Chinese gunboats took little part in yesterday's fighting. Their inactivity is explained by the fact that a direct fire would have endangered their own troops, while a flank attack would have involved a bombardment of the foreign concessions.

Some of the discontent at Hankow are said to have taken place yesterday. The rebels who retreated from the city, were followed by the imperial troops, and the arrival of government reinforcements, retired in a southerly direction. Some of them re-entered the native city of Hankow, while others made the way toward Wu Chang. The loyal troops were not sufficiently strong to press home any advantage they had gained.

The American attaches, Lieut.-Col. William D. Beach and Major H. H. Reeves, returned to Peking last night because they were not permitted to accompany the troops to Hankow. They say that the Chinese army is in a state of confusion, and that the rebels are in a state of confusion.

Despatches from Shanghai setting Peking for news sent that the telegraph wires from Hankow to Shanghai are also cut. Several gunboats carry a wireless system, which should be working between Hankow and Shanghai.

Fear for Mission Buildings.

London, Oct. 16.—Fear that the Chinese admiral will bombard the rebel camp at Wu Chang has disturbed missionary circles in London. A member of the London mission at Wu Chang, who is now here, points out that as Han Yang and the native city of Hankow, who are opposite the rebel camp, are also in the hands of the revolutionaries, the imperial gunboats will be precluded from taking up a position in the river between two fires, and will be forced to move their shells from the north. In this case the American Boone University and the American Swedish Wesleyan and London mission hospitals and schools will all be in a direct line with the firing.

Dr. Somerville says that a French doctor, who is prominent in the present outbreak, carried on a revolutionary propaganda at the club connected with Boone University, several of whose students were executed because of their connection with him.

Both Armies Disaffected.

The fact that the rebels did not advance along the railway prior to the arrival of the imperial troops may not have been owing to the lack of initiative but to the cordialness and friction with which the two armies are bent upon creating. It is thought that both armies are in danger of wholesale defection. No concrete idea, either imperial or republican, holds the minds of the troops while general discontent with bad government affects both.

There are conflicting reports regarding the first division, which is entirely Manchu. It has been stated that this division left for Hankow, but reliable reports say that the Manchu regiments have all been re-

joined in the immediate vicinity of the forbidden city.

Reports that the infant emperor has been taken to Tien Tsin and secretly removed to insure the safe transportation of the infant emperor are groundless.

The Japanese consuls and gunboats in the Yang Tze Kiang are establishing a wireless service from Hankow. Japanese torpedo boats, which have arrived at Tien Tsin, may connect with Tokio as well as with Hankow by wireless. The American legation has asked the Chinese government to insure the safe transportation of Americans from the Peking-Hankow railway zone should disorders develop.

Much alarm has been displayed all along the railway line owing to the wild rumors, which have been made public to reassure the people. Lieut.-Col. Beach, in speaking today of conditions in Han Yang, says that there is a good crossing in the Yang Tze, five miles north of Wu Chang, and it should not be difficult for the imperial troops to cross the river under the protection of the gunboats. He was informed at Hankow that the rebels have probably 12,000 soldiers.

A strict censorship was established today on all transmissory messages regarding military movements and also on all code messages except consular and legation despatches. Even the legations are denied the right of telegraphing to their own capitals, and there is anxious suspense as to the last messages received describing the continuance of desultory firing with rebel reinforcements crossing the river.

The censorship is being criticized here. The legations fear that the lack of news from China will give rise to most serious rumors and speculations in Europe and America. The government has considered also the censoring of telegrams going abroad but has not yet decided to institute such a restriction.

According to a special dispatch, the rebels, after crossing from Han Yang on the night of Oct. 17, suddenly marched all night long in a westerly direction toward the foreign concessions and attacked the imperialists shortly after daylight at their camp near the railway. The station at which the encounter took place was not that immediately behind the concessions, but seven or eight miles to the eastward on the Yang se. The other station, which has frequently changed hands and at which the disarming and slaughter of Chinese imperial soldiers took place, is evidently the main station immediately behind the concessions.

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Western Federal Supreme Court Schemes.

Hon. Robert Rogers has a new and unique scheme to propose to the government, as a counterpart of Premier Borden's proposal to establish a western division of the federal railway commission. Mr. Rogers thinks that there should also be a western division of the federal supreme court. In favor of it he urges the expense of western litigants who carry cases to the supreme court, and who now have to come to Ottawa, at greatly increased cost for lawyers and witness fees. The minister of the interior believes his scheme is practicable and would be popular in western Canada. It is hardly likely, however, to be endorsed by the government.

Dr. Sproule for Speaker.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, the veteran representative of the province, in the commonsense government's choice for speaker of the commonsense. His elevation to the speakership was definitely decided upon this afternoon. Dr. Sproule, who is now in the capital, is already receiving the congratulations of his friends.

The choice will meet with general approval. For thirty-three years he has been continuously a member of the House of Commons, and his long experience and his record surpassed only by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. John Haggart, among the members of the commonsense.

He is personally popular on both sides of the houses, and so men have a better knowledge of the rules of procedure and debate.

By reason of seniority and long party service, Dr. Sproule had a right to cabinet preference, but did not press his claims, nor, in fact, did he seek the speakership. The honor has been thrust upon him. His appointment, apart from his personal fitness for the post, is also politically expedient. Dr. Sproule represents the faithful old guard of the party in Ontario, and has been a member of the commonsense since its formation. He is personally popular on both sides of the houses, and so men have a better knowledge of the rules of procedure and debate.

Dr. Sproule's election to the speakership will strike an average between Orangist and Nationalist.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—(Special)—P. E. Blondin, member for Champlain, will be appointed deputy speaker. He is practically the only French-Canadian member-elect with parliamentary experience available, who speak English fluently, for the position. Moreover, he is a Nationalist, and his appointment with that of Dr. Sproule will strike an average between Orangist and Nationalist.

THREE NOVA SCOTIA BYE-ELECTIONS NOVEMBER 15

Halifax, Oct. 16.—(Special)—The date for the provincial by-elections has been fixed for Nov. 15. Nomination day will be Nov. 8. There will be three elections—Lunenburg, Annapolis and Digby counties.

Royalists Capture Portuguese Town.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 16.—It is reported here today that the Portuguese Royalists have captured the frontier town of Monte Negro. The republican troops had sixteen casualties.

Schooners Make Quick Passage.

City Island, Oct. 16.—Schooner Lawson (Br.), from Port George (N. S.), and schooner Jost (Br.), from Spencer's Island (N. S.), made a quick passage of seventy hours to City Island.

Auto Driver Killed.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Billy Pearce, automobile driver, was instantly killed this afternoon when his Colby automobile crashed into the fence while he was speeding at Woodland track. Pearce was practicing for the race meet which will open tomorrow. His home is said to be in Indiana.

Next World's S. S. Convention in Zurich.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—At a meeting here today of the executive committee of world's Sunday School Association which was attended by Sabbath school leaders from Europe, Africa and America, it was voted to hold the world's seventh Sunday school convention in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15, 1913.

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GIANTS ARE STILL VERY CONFIDENT

Next Contest Will Be for Blood

Bad Feeling Between the Teams Over Spiking of Baker

Christy Mathewson, in Fore-cast of the Next Games, Says the National League Champions Will Remedy Past Mistakes, and Put it All Over the Athletics.

(By Christy Mathewson, the Giants' star pitcher. Copyright by J. W. Bolton. Copyright in United States by the New York Herald Company. All rights reserved.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Although these two days of idleness have helped the Giants materially in their fight for the championship of the world, still there isn't a man on the club who doesn't hope that tomorrow is a fine day. They realize their mistakes now and are keyed up to make the fight of their lives, and they want action, want a chance to do something.

The second consecutive day of idleness has changed the situation little except to rest up our pitchers. "Babe" Marquard should be fit to go back at them tomorrow, and let me say that if he is right they will have to go some to beat him.

This Baker-Snodgrass incident and the attitude taken by the Athletics in freely discussing the entire matter of playing "dirty ball" is not going to make the remaining contests any pink teas, and each side will be on its guard, while the Philadelphia newspapers have stirred up the fans, so that they are likely to be trouble at any time. The Giants, in a body, stand by Snodgrass and say that he was well within his rights when he hit into Baker, who was trying to knock him. The whole thing is very regrettable and has produced a serious situation.

McGraw took each of the men aside today and gave him an individual talk, pointing out his faults and how to correct them. He says that the team plunged into the series in an effort to drive the ball away and give him an individual talk, pointing out his faults and how to correct them. He says that the team plunged into the series in an effort to drive the ball away and give him an individual talk, pointing out his faults and how to correct them.

Chief of Police McLeod Examines Scene of Tragedy Again, and Thinks Inquiry Should Be Held.

Sussex, Oct. 16.—Chief of Police McLeod paid another visit today to White's Mountain to complete his enquiry into the death of William Ryder, found dead with three bullet holes in his body on a swampy piece of ground, about 75 rods from his own home. Chief McLeod, returning to Sussex tonight and is now in a position to make a written report on the details of the tragedy. He is said to have information which, when reported to Hon. J. A. Murray, will result in the body being exhumed and an inquest held. This will be done as soon as the necessary formalities can be gone through with.

Chief McLeod regards the circumstances suspicious of the body being found exactly three feet from where the man first fell to another ground and died from his wounds, and that also the outside shirt was found torn and burned three feet from where the body was discovered. He says that the inside shirt, which he has in his possession, gives evidence of being sopped with blood only on one side, and believes the stains could only have been made when the man was lying on the ground. Whereas the body was found on a sitting position. Chief McLeod made exact measurements today of all distances bearing any effect upon the case, besides interviewing people of the community acquainted with Ryder and his friends.

The discussion of the tragedy is growing very warm as to a motive, if murder was committed.

Confident of Winning Series.

I still have every confidence that the boys will win the series. Once they get going as they were, say in Pittsburg on the last trip the club made west, and no team in the country can stop them. Let the club get into base hits in one day and give him an individual talk, pointing out his faults and how to correct them. He says that the team plunged into the series in an effort to drive the ball away and give him an individual talk, pointing out his faults and how to correct them.

I look to see our men steal lots of bases before the last game is played, now that Connolly will be posted on the foul lines for the next two contests. And when one club once starts to twirl on another, trouble is going to result.

Bad Feeling.

The series now has developed so much partisan feeling that both teams will fight to the last ditch, and each is going to be on its guard for some trick to gain any advantage, however slight.

Of course, if the Athletics want to, doctor their field tomorrow and make the base lines heavy around the bags, they will do it. It would inspire confidence, again, and the machine would get into its old stride and make the Athletics wonder who they were playing.

NATIONALIST FOR DEPUTY SPEAKER

P. E. Blondin Slated to Help Dr. Sproule Keep Parliament in Order.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HAVELOCK

Havelock, N. B., Oct. 16.—The case against a number of the boys of Havelock being connected with the discharging of a shot into the house of Fred H. Alward some two months ago, comes up today at Sussex. Mr. Alward and several witnesses went to Sussex today. Some time ago a pipe some two inches in diameter was loaded with powder and a plug, which being discharged in the night, the load made its way through the window, knocked some plaster off the wall and injured the piano. Mr. Alward is the police magistrate of Havelock and had previously found one or more boys for playing ball on the street.

A law suit takes place in Steeves Settlement today between Weyman Saunders and Joseph Herrington. This is a case of alleged assault. Mr. Saunders being the complainant. The trouble began by cattle getting in the field, then a fight and now law. Hon. F. J. Sweeney came from Moncton this morning and will defend Herrington. Both parties are from Havewood.

Henry Steeves, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is improving and his son is now down with the same disease. Raimond Keith is now able to be out after a siege of typhoid fever.

Mrs. George E. Killam, of Killam Mills, is still quite ill with no apparent improvement. Mrs. B. H. Thomas, of Dorchester (N. B.), is visiting friends in Havelock and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Alward left today for a trip to Quebec and Montreal. Potatoes in this vicinity are a good crop this year, and several car loads have been shipped from Havelock and Killam's Mills.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 18.—The people of Kings county are greatly stirred up over the alleged attempt to wreck the dwelling of Magistrate Fred H. Alward at Havelock by bomb throwing, for which five boys are now on trial.

The explanation given is that the magistrate had previously fined one of the boys, who had been caught playing baseball in the public street. The lady, it is charged, employed their time in a courtship to seek revenge for the fine.

On the night of August 16 Magistrate Alward and his family were aroused from their sleep about midnight by the noise of an explosion and a shock which shook the house. Hurrying downstairs the magistrate found his front parlor looking as if the house had been through a bombardment.

The windows were broken, a wall was wrecked and glass and lime were scattered over the room. An examination showed that the missile which had done the damage was a large wooden plug which he found embedded in the wall opposite the window. The piano which stood beneath was covered with wreckage and pieces of window glass were firmly embedded in it.

The next morning an investigation of the lawn showed the instrument with which the damage had been done. It was a crudely made bomb manufactured from the two-foot length of iron pipe, about two inches in diameter, which had been loaded with powder, closed at both ends with wooden plugs, planted securely in the lawn pointing towards the house and discharged with a fuse. Parts of the fuse still remained, wound around the pipe, and the smell of gun powder indicated the explosive used.

One of Mr. Alward's daughters had been in the habit of sleeping in a hammock on the veranda of the house all summer, but had not done so on that night. If she had she would have been in the line taken by the missile. As it was the case was of sufficient importance and seriousness to demand prompt measures, and Mr. Alward consulted with the attorney general.

The latter sent a detective to the place

to investigate and learn the identity of the perpetrators. It did not take long to discover about a gang of boys, and after some questioning the whole story came out. The boys were now very much frightened by what they had done and were in a repentant mood. They wanted Mr. Alward to come to some settlement, but in view of the circumstances he could not see his way clear to do so, and accordingly information was laid against five boys, who were believed to be the offenders. These boys are Osa Keith, Irvine Alward, Waldo Oldfield, Frank Mullins and James Coates.

The facts were brought before Police Magistrate H. W. Folkins, at Sussex, on Monday last, and their preliminary examination begun. The witnesses heard included Magistrate Alward, Chief of Police McLeod, R. Crawford, Walter Hicks, Leonard Keith and some of the other boys of the neighborhood.

After hearing the evidence the case was adjourned for a week. W. D. Turner appeared for the prosecution, and J. McIntyre of Sussex and Mr. King of Petitcodiac for the defense.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 17.—In a post-mortem examination of the body of Murray B. Wilson, a former Salisbury boy, who was found dead in his bed at the Ardmore Hotel in Brockton (Mass.), last week it was found that death resulted from natural causes. Mr. Wilson had been troubled before with pains about his heart. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday last from the residence of his older brother, William L. Wilson, at Providence, Rhode Island. Rev. Alfred H. Wheeler, rector of Christ church, conducted the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Crandall, of Hampton (N. B.), spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. John L. Triton, who has been spending several months at Sydney (N. B.), returned home last week, accompanied by his son, G. Allison Triton. Mr. Triton returned to Sydney on Monday.

J. E. Edgett, A. G. Bray, Mrs. Edgett Salisbury on Monday on an automobile tour.

Miss Edna Steeves, teacher of Forest Hill, Albert county, is spending a few days with Salisbury friends.

Tuttle T. Goodwin, principal of the Salisbury school, is spending a few days in Fredericton this week in connection with his studies for the legal profession.

A couple of sportsmen from Boston arrived in Salisbury this week, and left for Canada woods with Guide Elton Eagles on a hunting trip.

Rev. J. B. Champion is spending a few days in St. John this week.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Heath, of Moncton, came down yesterday to attend the agricultural fair.

Samuel W. Smith and bride, formerly Miss Ruth Milton, are visiting the latter's relatives here.

Win. M. Callison, who engaged in lumbering in Nova Scotia, came to his former home at Albert yesterday.

Albert Starrat, of Dorchester, is visiting relatives in the Hill.

Mrs. W. A. Jamieson, of St. John, is the guest of friends here. It was Mrs. Jamieson's husband, the late Captain W. A. Jamieson, a former well known Albert county shipmaster, who had as a member of his crew, the young sailor, who is now famous as Ducknam Pasha of the Turkish navy. Mrs. Jamieson was on the vessel when the young man sailed with her husband, and recalls very clearly their acquaintanceship with the adventurous lad, who was a great favorite with the captain and his family, and who kept up correspondence with them, while he was working his way up towards the position of world wide distinction he now occupies.

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 18.—The steamer Tanagra sailed from Grandstone Island on

Monday night, with deals shipped by J. Nelson Smith and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Steeves, of Meadowfield, attended the Hill fair yesterday. Mrs. Steeves, while on the fair, unfortunately lost a wallet in the hall, containing upwards of \$12. While coming down the Albert train from Salisbury to Hillsboro, Mrs. Wm. Milton had a pocketbook in her lap, which she forgot about when she left the train, and has not seen since. It contained \$21.

Three residents of Albert, who were hunting recently, brought out of the forest two moose and a story of their experiences which shows their trip to have been attended with not only success as to game bagged, but with somewhat unusual excitement as well. Two of the party, the story says, being tired for several hours by a hunt of a moose. The huntersmen, along towards night, it appears, brought down a moose, and one of the party left with the carcass for Albert. Shortly after he left another moose was shot. The two men went to camp for a pull with which to carry some water, and one returning found around the carcass of the slain animal a number, said to be five, other moose, and a very angry and evidently ready to avenge their later comrade.

The sight was too much for the sportsmen, inasmuch as they had already got the compliments of game allowed by law, and they took to the trees where they were kept until along towards morning, before they dared descend.

Mrs. H. B. Peck, of St. John, visited friends here the past week.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE

Newcastle Bridge, Queens Co., N. B., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Sarah Miller and Lynn Miller of Teapona (Wells), are spending the fall and winter relatives here.

Rev. C. P. Wilson, former pastor of the Baptist church, Blackville (N. B.), spent a day or two visiting friends here last week.

On Thursday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Graham a reception was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Graham. In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large number attended, and many congratulations were extended to the young married couple.

Miss Helen McFarlane is visiting friends and relatives in Moncton.

Miss Sara McDonald returned to Fredericton a short time ago. She will resume her musical studies there.

Owing to the ill health of Rev. J. J. Bonnell, pastor of the Baptist church here, the ministerial duties will be carried on by his father, Rev. H. A. Bonnell, formerly pastor of the Range church.

Miss Mabel Miller is attending business college in Fredericton.

Mr. McDonald and Mrs. Triton, of Moncton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bonnell last week.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Oct. 18.—Mrs. H. C. Mercer and little son returned yesterday from a picnic visit to friends in Toronto and Montreal.

Mrs. Minnie Cady and two sons left for their home in Denver (Colo.) on Monday after a two months' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser, sr. Her sister, Miss Grace Fraser, accompanied her to Moncton and returned yesterday.

Mrs. Fred Robertson and little daughter, of Bathurst, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robertson, Mandeville.

Fred. Cull and Harry Gould, went to Chatham Junction Monday, where they will be employed for the winter.

H. J. Statham is enjoying a visit to St. John friends.

The Kent County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Butouchee Superior school, Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th.

A very successful concert was given by the pupils of Richibucto Village school on Saturday evening, under the supervision of the teacher, Mrs. R. Richard.

Miss J. Wood has taken charge of the school at Upper Main River.

WASTED AWAY TO A SKELETON

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Me After 12 Years Suffering

Hull, Que., Dec. 24th, 1910. For the past twelve years I had painful attacks of Dyspepsia. Finally, in March, 1908, I suffered such tortures that I was compelled to stay in bed. I could not digest my food and everything I ate caused the most agonizing pain in my stomach. I also had a fearful attack of

constipation, and at times I had no movement of the bowels for two weeks. These doctors attended me for two years and gave me all kinds of medicine but did me no good. My weight came down to only 80 pounds and everyone thought I was going to die. Finally I had the good fortune to buy "Fruit-a-tives" and as soon as I began to take them, I felt better. I persisted in the treatment and to my great joy and to the astonishment of my friends, I recovered.



The sight was too much for the sportsmen, inasmuch as they had already got the compliments of game allowed by law, and they took to the trees where they were kept until along towards morning, before they dared descend.

"Now I feel very well, weigh 115 pounds and this is more than I ever weighed, even before my illness." I attribute my cure solely to "Fruit-a-tives."

MADAME ANDREW STAFFORD, 25c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SHOT BROTHER DEAD, PLAYING IN BED WITH RIFLE

Five-year-old Lee Dudley, of Waite Township, Maine, the Victim—St. Stephen Man Tries Suicide.

St. Stephen, Oct. 18.—A fatality occurred at Waite township (Me.), this morning. Morris, aged nine, nephew, aged five, sons of John Dudley Jr., were playing on the bed in their room, when the older boy obtained a magazine rifle and attempted to put another shell in the magazine. Instantly there was a report, and the young boy fell dead with a bullet through his lung. The terrible accident has enveloped the home and the entire community in sadness.

Earl McLellan, a young man about twenty years of age, made a desperate attempt to end his life last evening. Soon after supper, without a word to anyone, he left his house and proceeded out back of a wood pile, where he slashed his throat with a pocket knife and crawled from there to the bank door of his home, where he was discovered by his young wife, who quickly summoned medical aid. At the present time he is alive, with good chances of recovery. No cause is known for his rash act.

NO "SILLY SEASON" THIS YEAR FOR LONDON PAPERS

Annual Summer Correspondence on Trivial Topics Crowded Out

London, Oct. 4.—Constant visitors to London have missed something during last summer and most of them couldn't make up their mind what it was, except that London wasn't quite the same. What they missed was the "silly season" in the big London papers.

The "silly season" has been an institution in London journalism for many years. It always began as soon as parliament rose for the autumn recess, and it lasted until people got back to town in October and November, and it furnished joy to folk who like to see their names in print, no matter how the publicity is obtained.

The rising of parliament, of course, released a lot of "space" in the London papers, which usually published practically unabridged reports of its proceedings, and as that space had to be filled somehow, the editors started a discussion on some "silly" topic and invited readers to write their views on it.

It was customary to ask some leader of thought as Hall Caine, or Marie Corelli or John Strange Winter to start off with a column article on a carefully chosen silly topic and if the letters didn't come freely enough the office staff was called on to supply them. Provocative letters were sent signifying as "Father of Seven," "Watchdog," and so on written by the sporting editor and the religious reporter usually started the stream flowing and in a few days the empty space was filled.

"Should Girls be Spanked?" was a silly season topic which achieved a record success a couple of years ago. "Should Women Kiss" in another paper ran it a close second, while "Are Sermons too Long" closed the list.

One of the more serious journals drew thousands of letters from country ministers and earnest young curates.

"Is Mixed Bathing Immoral?" was also a popular subject. "Do we Marry too Often?" had a heavy volume of letters to the paper which hit on this happy idea and its success probably inspired a rival to propound the query "Ought we to Marry?"

Associated with the silly season letter writing were the sex serpent and the big gooseberry. The sex serpent always timed his articles to appear on the day of the side with the opening of the silly season and record size gooseberries began to appear on the bushes about the same time.

People have been missing this year. The reason that there has been no silly season is that there was no space to spare in the papers this year. The House of Lords crisis kept parliament sitting longer than usual and the letter writers spent all their energy defending or attacking the "British constitution." Then the Franco-German war broke out and the editors were inundated with epistles from amateur strategists and now we have the Italo-Turkish embroglio to absorb public attention. All the big news has been interesting, of course, but one must admit that summer has looked savor without its silly season.

At last an English author has found a way to circumvent the absurd British "silly season" which has been a liability for damages if it happens on the name of a real person for one of his characters. John K. Prothero, who, by the way, is a woman, is publishing her novel "The Girl in the Green" in a weekly paper some months ago, but an actor whose name had been used unwittingly sued the publishers for libel and got \$10,000. That ended the serial publication of course, but John K. Prothero wasn't to be beaten.

She wrote to a list of leading authors and asked them to lend their names and they all consented instantly. George Bernard Shaw appears in the book as a stage door keeper, George R. Sims is a cab driver, Robert Barr a stage manager, Pett Ridge a cell boy and Harry Bain divides his name between an old man of weak intellect and his dead son. In reply to the author's request George R. Sims wrote: "By all means use my name in the way you suggest, but be careful about the cell man. I have not the slightest doubt that there are several of them who bear the aristocratic name of Sims. I know that the Sims was very nearly hanged a few years ago, and one was a famous thief. But if a woman named Sims brings an action against you, you can call me as a witness to prove that she has long been associated with crime and other amusements of the period."

Well Chesterton wrote: "You can rely on me to bring no libel actions. You may depict me as a burglar, or a blackmailer, or a man who steals pennies from blind beggars, or even as a politician."

Percival Gibbon, who has just had a new novel published and is looked upon as one of the coming front rank producers of fiction, had a somewhat unpromising start. One of his old school mates has just been telling me that Gibbon had a most unfortunate habit of talking in his sleep—a habit which, it has been hinted, may have been involuntary as it was made out to be, in view of the fact that tacked on to the sleeping walking there was always some mischievous comment on his more soundly-sleeping school fellows. The ultimate result, says his friend, was an invitation to Gibbon from the headmaster to step outside the school boundaries and stay out. The boy complied, and he has long been amply testified to the fine stuff of which he is made by some excellent work in South Africa with the Cape mounted police.

An encounter between the Church and the stage on rather novel lines has just occurred at a little hamlet near the famous racing center, Epsom. The heroine is Lady de Bath, better known as Mrs. Langtry. "I positively ruined the appearance of my garden," she confessed to write, "in order to send some nice flowers to the vicar for decorating the altar. Next Sunday I went to church. One of my flowers to be seen! Other people's eyes were drawn to mine. I need only one word to tell the reason. The vicar's wife disappeared on the night."

WOODS

William Br... the Prison... Charged With... Woodman Mc... in Quar... Witness Tells of Pr... Victim in Str... Hearing Shot F... Cused Man Said... Been Jealous of... of McCluskey to

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Stittchen. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. H. H. Stittchen NEW YORK. 16 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

WE CAN PROVE THAT LITTLE'S PURE WOOL YARN Will outwear any other yarn on the market. A splendid assortment of sizes and colors always in stock. Wool taken in exchange for yarn, or you can have your own wool made into yarn by paying for manufacturing. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER to those who wish to PAY CASH for Yarn. Samples, Prices and All Necessary Information on application to LITTLE'S WOOLLEN MILLS, York Mills, York Co., N. B.

HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR. What goes next to your skin Ought to be the best you can get. You admit that! The best you can get in underwear is HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE and you'll admit that too, when you've tried it. Pure Nova Scotia Wool, soft, durable and perfect-fitting to any form. Covered seams give a finished appearance, and are doubly protected so they won't fray or rip. When you wear Hewson's Underwear you avoid the weak spots so common in the garments of ordinary makes. Buy Hewson's in preference to others every time and you'll get quality, wear, comfort and fit.

FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem set Rings and Brooches, lighter-weighting Moving Picture Machines, Newly discovered Ten Sets, Silverware, Accordeons, Lovely Decorated Dolls and many other beautiful premiums given FREE for selling our high class Gold Embossed Pictures Post Cards at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Religious, Holiday, Views, Comics, etc., in artistic colors and of such superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them. JUST SHOW THEM AND TAKE IN THE MONEY. You can win any of these splendid premiums by selling \$2.00 worth and upwards, and if you will write today you can also win one of the Extra Premiums we are giving to those who are prompt send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. WHY? BECAUSE OUR PREMIUMS ARE THE BEST. COBALT GOLD PEN CO. Dept. 317 Toronto, Ont.

Honored by Women. When a woman speaks of her self secret sufferer she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Every where there are women who bear witness to the wonderful working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the suffering sex from pain, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and ailments. IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL. No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN. Save over \$25 WHEN BUYING YOUR RANGE THIS FALL. You can buy DOMINION PRIDE RANGE at Factory Price. Direct from the Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada. THE price which the Dealer quotes you on a Range is made up like this—Manufacturing Cost + Manufacturer's Profit + Jobber's Expense of Handling and Selling + Jobber's Profit + Retailer's Expense of Handling and Selling + Retailer's Profit + Freight. By our direct "Factory to Kitchen" selling plan all these charges are cut out except the actual manufacturing cost, a small profit, and freight. The difference to you is the difference between the \$41.00 which you pay for a "DOMINION PRIDE" Range and the \$66.00 to \$78.00 which you would have to pay the Dealer for a Range which cost as much to make. Are you anxious to contribute \$25 or \$30 to the middlemen? In the "DOMINION PRIDE RANGE" bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel. A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flu Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 8 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41.00 to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49.00 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your notes.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario. When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 17.—Jury indicted in Brag the murder of Woodman McCluskey, May 3 last. Judge White the prosecution is being. Hon. H. E. McLeod, who is defended by the Brag. The following jury was the case: Thomas Watt, Ed Charles Wilkinson, A. J. B. Aver, William Brag, John Brag, William Loane, Hugh Biggar, Moses Moore. The witnesses heard were Miss Rita Lane, Duane Brag, Dr. N. P. Grant, Chief Ke, the arrest of Brag; Miss the death of McCluskey in and Dr. Grant, the ch wounds. Danwood McIntyre avor tive of the shooting. He kn er and the deceased for ad had been living near the business made it necessary absent from home frequently saw McCluskey around Br many times during the year. knew he stayed all night times during the absence of gossip of the neighbors first mention to the fact that the dord man and Mrs. Brag's erly made him take an in watch the conduct of the he otherwise would not ha conducted, as he put in a scope" for his imagination, at times he kept his eye. The evidence of the witness fuller of details than the ar as any examination that it argument between Hon. B and F. B. Carvell, the forr and three blank shells were ap lied that the former would court and browbeat witness evidence in favor of McCl while he was coming in. The judge stopped the co the learned gentlemen told that there would be no quing the remainder of the tr The Evidence. Owen Kelly, sworn, said, mshall, and when three six years. He knew wh the deceased. He saw deca in the hospital, who he said for. That was about 9 o'c saw Brag. "No, that is g up to me and gave me a volver put in evidence." One hera is loaded, there were five blank shells, three of which I got a bullet from Dr. put in evidence." I was pr autopsy was held, and this removed from the scene. To Mr. Carvell—When I handed to me I put the sealed box and put it in Dr. Brag's bag. I saw after his arrest, when I see McCluskey. I did not. I thought I had no right revolver in the same com I got it from Brag. Miss Rita Lane, sworn—I stock, am majron of the. Map 3 a man came there. that day and said he was a Cluskey, suffering from it was operated upon by Dr the bullet could not be fou me if I thought he could. I answered, "No, that is noon on the 4th. He died, and I'll o'clock on the night. Dunwood McIntyre, say lived about fifty yards from William Bragdon, in Woo 9:30 I heard some loud talk don's house on the evening knew McCluskey by sight around Bragdon's house ma the last two years. He v visitor at the house. I saw at night and that was at different times during the Bragdon. I knew Bragdon fore they moved there. I as Mrs. Bragdon together times, and saw him to into night, watched until late a not see him come out of t said these nightly visits were the absence of Bragdon fr were frequent. It had co that the relations between and McCluskey were impr him go into the house on t A little girl opened the doo girl, but Mrs. Bragdon wa girl. He was inside but tw five minutes after Bragdon and then the quarrel start in the shooting. He did not Bragdon knew of the relat McCluskey and his wife. house sits on the hill. He was ten or fifteen feet low sufficient light on the fatal parties and what was and both of them were and not from a grass mo house. Bragdon said: "Go, premises Woodie. I warne they got up the shots were feet and returned where they. They clinched and Bragdon on his knees, as McCluskey To Mr. McLeod—They se together. He would swear t took place. It was McClus the Bragdon and the latter went they got up the shots were fifty yards away and the p. m. "If I said my house away from Bragdon's at th examination, I made a mist Dr. N. M. P. Grant, swor a medical practitioner, res

THE POPULATION OF CANADA IS 7,781,869

New Brunswick Has 351,815, a Gain of 20,695 in Ten Years

St. John Has 42,363 People, an Increase of Only 1,652 in a Decade—Nova Scotia Has 2,273 More Than it Had in 1901, While P. E. Island Lost 9,537 in Same Period—Large Increase in the Other Provinces, Particularly the West.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The population of Canada, according to the census taken on the first of June, is 7,781,869, an increase in ten years of 1,710,554.

The figures are about a million below the estimate made before the census. There are a few figures missing, Cumberland (N. S.); Regina and Battleford and Saskatchewan having reported. The returns for Alberta, New Brunswick and P. E. Island are complete, while in all the other provinces there will be small additions.

Population by Provinces.
Population of Canada by the census of 1911, less districts not reported, as compared with 1901.

Alberta	1,911,190	1,901,190
British Columbia	372,019	372,019
Manitoba	362,768	362,768
New Brunswick	351,815	331,120
Nova Scotia	2,273,000	2,273,000
Ontario	2,519,902	2,519,902
Prince Edward Island	83,722	93,259
Quebec	2,000,887	2,000,887
Saskatchewan	433,608	433,608

Population of Cities.
Alberta
Calgary 1911, 1910 Increase
Edmonton 24,872 24,872
Lethbridge 5,048 5,048
Medicine Hat 5,572 5,572
Strathcona 5,980 5,980

British Columbia.
Nanaimo 6,903 6,130
New Westminster 13,804 6,893
Vancouver 100,333 79,120
Victoria 31,620 20,816

Manitoba.
Brandon 15,837 5,829
Portage La Prairie 5,885 5,801
St. Boniface 7,717 2,019
Winnipeg 103,849 85,960

New Brunswick.
Fredericton 7,298 7,117
St. John 42,363 40,711

Nova Scotia.
Dartmouth 5,058 4,808
Halifax 40,881 40,832
New Sydney 5,418 4,642
Sydney 7,391 4,275
Yarmouth 6,571 6,439

Ontario.
Amper 4,885 4,122
Bellefleur 6,428 5,949
Bellefleur 6,428 5,949
Collingwood 5,073 4,234
Culliton 7,077 5,755
Dundas 5,968 6,704
Dundas 5,968 6,704
Galt 10,290 7,865
Goderich 4,522 4,108
Havelock 15,148 11,499
Havelock 15,148 11,499
Havelock 15,148 11,499

Prince Edward Island.
Charlottetown 11,188 12,080

Quebec.
Chicoutimi 5,880 3,826
Trois-Rivières 5,882 4,320
Trois-Rivières 5,882 4,320
Trois-Rivières 5,882 4,320

MAY INQUIRE INTO RYDER'S DEATH

Sussex Chief of Police Will Investigate Case Further

Opinion Divided as to Whether it Was Possible for the Man to Inflict Three Deadly Wounds on Himself—Post-mortem is Likely.

Sussex, Oct. 18.—Speculation as to the manner in which William Ryder, of Jordan Mountain, came to his death is rife throughout Kings county and the general topic for conversation. William McLeod, chief of police at Sussex, returned today from the scene of the tragedy and appears to be deeply impressed with the need for investigation.

He told your correspondent that the announcement that an inquest had been decided upon was rather premature. He had made, he said, only a partial inquiry at Jordan Mountain, and would return tomorrow to get further particulars. After this it would be decided whether or not the authorities would hold an inquest.

Mr. McLeod says he found opinion very strongly divided on the question whether Mr. Ryder came to his death by suicide or by murder. Two intelligent men who had every opportunity to learn the truth held directly opposite views in the matter. "For himself," he said, "was a most singular thing that a man would float on a log where the body was found in a sitting position, and that all the blood was on the spot when he first fell to the ground."

Chief McLeod says the inside shirt was on the body when it was found and was not torn as was the outside shirt, found badly torn several feet away from the body. The clothing is now in the possession of Chief McLeod.

In case an inquest is ordered on the return of Chief McLeod tomorrow night, it will be necessary to have the body examined and a post-mortem examination made.

An almost incredible theory to the effect that Mr. Ryder was shot by some other person at his request or with his consent is being propounded as one of the many stories told in connection with the tragedy.

BAHAMAS EAGER FOR AN ANNEXATION TO CANADA

Governor of the Islands at Ottawa With Mandate to Negotiate Terms of Union.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—That the annexation of the Bahamas to the Dominion would result in appreciable benefits to both countries was the gist of an interview with Sir William Grey Wilson, K. C. M. G., governor of the Bahamas, who arrived in the city today and immediately met the premier, Mr. Borden, presumably in regard to the annexation problem.

"I am not in a position to state the exact progress of the negotiations in this connection," said Sir William, "but I am decidedly in favor of the annexation of the islands to the Dominion. The idea of a larger union in England is going to be realized sooner or later. The lessons of the great divisions must not be overlooked. The annexation of the islands would be a great benefit to the Dominion and would be a great benefit to the islands."

REDUCTIONS IN EXPRESS RATES

Schedule of Charges to Western Points Published

MEANS MORE BUSINESS

Tariff to Pacific Coast Reduced by \$2.25, and Rates to Other Points Show Corresponding Decrease—Old Schedule in Effect to Eastern Points.

The substantial reduction in express rates between St. John and points in the Canadian west have gone into effect and copies of the new tariffs have been received here by the agent of the Dominion Express Company. The reductions range from \$1 to \$2.25 per hundred pounds. This will effect an important saving on express traffic between the east and the west, and is likely to result in an increase in this class of business.

The largest reduction is made on the high rate which applies to goods destined for the Pacific coast. The former rate from St. John to Vancouver and Victoria was \$14.25 and \$14.50 respectively. This rate is now \$12 and \$12.25, a reduction of \$2.25. This reduction also applies to other express rates. On the rate to Calgary, Edmonton and other places at the same distance, the rate has been reduced by \$1, from \$10.50 to \$9.50.

A new graduated scale regulated according to the weight of parcels has also gone into effect which will decrease the charge on small packages, making, for instance, a reduction of thirty cents on the amount of thirty pounds weight between St. John and Winnipeg.

The local changes which increased the rate between St. John and points to the north of the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia and Quebec, it was announced yesterday, had been cancelled, but the rates which had been reduced are still in effect.

ORGANIC CHURCH UNION ENDORSED BY METHODISTS

Speakers at Ecumenical Conference Dwell on Waste of Energy and Money in Divided Work.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The ranks of the Ecumenical conference showed signs of heavy defection at the last morning session. A good stroke of policy on the part of the programme committee was shown in bringing on the discussion of Methodist union at the last sitting, when the feelings of the delegates were mellow with the prospect of farewell.

"Organic union is one thing and actual fusion is another," said Rev. W. Redfern in a paper on Methodist union. "Separation has largely equaled to the spirit of fellowship. The idea of a larger union in England is going to be realized sooner or later. The lessons of the great divisions must not be overlooked. The annexation of the islands would be a great benefit to the Dominion and would be a great benefit to the islands."

The Evangelical churches everywhere, "ought to set together as far as they honestly and bravely can—but they don't." The coronation ceremonies were participated in by only one church while half the churches in England and more than half of Protestantism stood and looked on.

William Bragdon the Prisoner

Charged With Killing Woodman McCluskey in Quarrel

Witness Tells of Prisoner and Victim in Struggle and Hearing Shot Fired—Accused Man Said to Have Been Jealous of Attention of McCluskey to His Wife.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 17.—The grand jury indicted William Bragdon today for the murder of Woodman McCluskey on May 3 last. Justice White presided, and the prosecution is being conducted by H. E. McLeod, who is the prisoner's lawyer. The following jury was sworn to try the case: Thomas Watt, Edmund Lispet, Charles Williams, B. Ruffin, Arthur Avery, William Mitchell, Charles Gardner, William Loane, Hugh Tweedie, Harvey Rigger, Moses Moore, H. V. Dalling.

The witness heard were Owen Kelly, Miss Rita Lane, Dunwood McIntyre and Dr. N. P. Grant. Chief Kelly referred to the arrest of Bragdon; Miss Lane told of the death of McCluskey in the hospital, and Dr. Grant, the character of the wounds.

Dunwood McIntyre swore to the motive of the shooting. He knew the prisoner and the deceased for some years, and had been living near the prisoner, whose business made it necessary for him to be absent from home frequently at night. He saw McCluskey around Bragdon's house many times during the last two years and knew he stayed all night at different times during the absence of Bragdon. The gossip of the neighbors first called his attention to the intimacy between the murderer and Mrs. Bragdon, and he was ordered man and Mrs. Bragdon to leave the house. He was interested in and watch the conduct of the parties, which he otherwise would not have done. Their conduct, as he saw it, was "a little strange" for his imagination, and at different times he kept his eyes on them.

The evidence of the witness was so much fuller than what he gave at the preliminary examination that the judge heated argument between Hon. H. E. McLeod and F. B. Carvell, the former calling the latter "a bluffer," and Mr. Carvell replied that the judge would see to it that the court and the jury were satisfied with the evidence in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

The judge stopped the cross-examination but the learned gentlemen told each other that there would be no quarter given during the remainder of the trial.

The Evidence.
Owen Kelly, sworn, said he was town marshal, and had been chief of police for six years. He saw both Bragdon and McCluskey on the night of May 3, 1910, in the hospital. He saw McCluskey die on May 4, in the hospital, and he was there for that. He was about 9 o'clock a. m. He saw Bragdon about day. He gave himself up to me and gave me a revolver. (The revolver put in evidence.) One of the chambers is loaded, there were six chambers, and three blank shells were in the revolver. I was present when the autopsy was held, and this is the bullet removed from deceased's body.

Mr. Carvell, when the revolver was handed to me I put the revolver in a sealed box and put it into the safe of Bibbles & Augheron. Bragdon asked me to see the arrest. I did not go. I thought I had no right to do so. The revolver is in the same condition as when I got it from Bragdon.

Miss Rita Lane, sworn, lives in Woodstock, an inmate of the hospital. On May 3 a man came there at 10.30 p. m. that day and said he was Woodman McCluskey, suffering from pistol wounds. He was operated upon by Dr. Rankin, and the bullet could not be found. He asked me if I thought he could get better and I answered, "No, that would be about noon on the 4th. He died between 10.30 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th."

Dunwood McIntyre, sworn, said he lived about fifty yards from the prisoner, William Bragdon, in Woodstock, about 9.30 I heard some loud talking near Bragdon's house on the evening of May 3. I knew McCluskey by sight. I saw him around Bragdon's house during the last two years. He was a frequent visitor at the house. I saw him there late at night and think he stayed all night at different times during the absence of Bragdon. I knew Bragdon and his wife before they moved there. I saw McCluskey and Mrs. Bragdon together at different times, and saw him go into the house at night, walked out late at night and did not see him come out of the house. He said these nights were spent during the absence of Bragdon from town and were frequent. It had come to my ear that the relations between Mrs. Bragdon and McCluskey were improper. He saw him go into the house on the fatal night. A little girl opened the door for McCluskey, but Mrs. Bragdon was behind the girl. He was inside but twenty or twenty-five minutes when Bragdon came home and then the quarrel started that ended in the shooting. He did not know whether Bragdon knew of the relations between McCluskey and his wife. He said: "My house sits on a hill and Bragdon's house was ten or fifteen feet lower. There was sufficient light on the fatal evening to see the parties and what was going on. He was positive both came out of the house, not from a grass mound near the house. Bragdon said he saw McCluskey in the premises. Woodie, I warned you several times." McCluskey went away about 20 feet, and returned where Bragdon was. They clinched and Bragdon went down on his knees, as McCluskey was a bigger man.

To Mr. McLeod—They seemed to come together. He would have that a struggle took place. It was McCluskey who caught Bragdon and the latter went down when they got up the shots were fired. He was fifty yards away and the hour was 9.30 p. m. "I saw my house with the red light away from Bragdon's at the preliminary examination, I made a mistake."

stood and attended the deceased. I saw him after death. Death was caused by shock and loss of blood. McCluskey would weigh 175 or 180 pounds. I attended the autopsy and assisted in removing the bullet.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Woodstock, S. B., Oct. 18.—All the evidence in the case of Wm. Bragdon charged with the murder of Woodman McCluskey was in this afternoon and the case will probably reach the jury tomorrow afternoon.

The prisoner and the prisoner's wife—the woman in the case—gave evidence this afternoon as to the fatal quarrel.

Mr. Carvell outlined the defence in an hour speech to the jury this afternoon. He showed that the house of Wm. Bragdon was a very unhappy home for a few years past owing to the intimacy of his wife and McCluskey; that the shooting was accidental, but that the most Bragdon was only protecting his home from an intruder.

The defence called C. R. Watson, Rev. E. Colwell, C. T. Snow, J. B. MacIntyre, Asst. Bragdon, Elizabeth Bragdon, Dunwood McIntyre, Arthur Burpee, Mrs. Ida Bragdon and the prisoner, Wm. Bragdon.

C. R. Watson, sworn, said he resided in Woodstock, about 100 yards from the home of Wm. Bragdon. The house was south of Bragdon's. On May 3 Bragdon was shot and killed and he told him of the trouble and on the advice of witness Bragdon gave himself up to Chief Kelly.

Rev. B. Colwell, sworn, said he knew the prisoner and McCluskey. Early in March McCluskey asked him if he knew where Bragdon was. I told him he was away. When Bragdon got home I told him that McCluskey wanted to see him but McCluskey said: "I guess he does not want to see me."

C. T. Snow, sworn, said he knew Bragdon, but McCluskey not so well. In April they met in front of his store. Bragdon was not friendly and did not want to talk but McCluskey did. He did not hear the conversation.

Asst. Bragdon, sworn, said the prisoner was his uncle. He saw McCluskey in the Bragdon house on two occasions. About a year ago he saw the prisoner and deceased talking, when the prisoner said, "replying to McCluskey, 'Where there is a will, there is a way. I know where Bragdon was. I told him he was away. When Bragdon got home I told him that McCluskey wanted to see him but McCluskey said: 'I guess he does not want to see me.'"

Dunwood McIntyre, recalled, said he was mistaken now that from the place where he stood and where the quarrel took place the distance was not as long as he first thought. No one spoke to him about the case since the preliminary examination. He was well and he requested him to tell nothing but the truth.

To Mr. McLeod—At the preliminary examination I told the truth as far as I was asked but I did not tell all I knew. I told the whole truth at this time.

To Mr. Carvell—I answered every question that was asked me on that occasion. I never had been in court before that except on the occasion of the preliminary examination. Arthur Burpee swore that he measured today around Bragdon's house with a steel tape line and found that the distance from where McIntyre stood to where the quarrel took place was 60 feet.

Montreal Leads Canadian Cities With a Population of 460,107, an Increase in Ten Years of 88,467.

The city of Montreal leads Canadian cities with a population of 460,107, an increase in ten years of 88,467. Counting in the adjoining municipalities, which are practically a part of Montreal, brings the total population of the city to 569,000.

Toronto is second in size with 376,240 people. Winnipeg has 135,430. Vancouver, 100,333. Ottawa, 86,340. Hamilton, 81,579. London, 48,177. Halifax, 46,081, a gain of 8,249. Calgary, 43,738. St. John, 42,363, a gain of 1,652. Regina, 30,210. Edmonton, 24,872. Among other places are Moncton, with 11,329 people. Fredericton, 7,298. Dartmouth, 15,837. North Sydney, 5,418. Sydney Mines, 7,481. Sydney (Nova), 17,611. Truro, 6,015. Yarmouth, 6,571. Charlottetown, 11,188.

New Brunswick Will Lose Two Seats.

The figures indicate that Alberta and British Columbia will each have twelve members on redistribution, each gaining one seat. Saskatchewan will have fifteen and possibly on complete returns sixteen, making a gain of five or six. Manitoba, fifteen members, a gain of five.

Another large crowd attended the Bragdon murder trial this morning. A. D. Dugan and Dr. Rankin gave evidence. The evidence, Magistrate Holyoke showed that in the dying declaration of McCluskey, drawn up by the witness, he said that Bragdon deliberately shot him, and that he knew he was going to die.

THE PRISONER'S WIFE

Mrs. Ida Bragdon, Sworn, Said She Was Married to Houton (Mc.) in May 1904.

After obtaining a divorce she was married to Bragdon and lived in Maine a while and some time in Woodstock. McCluskey had been a frequent visitor to her home when she lived on St. John street in 1907 down to the day of his death. These visits were during the absence of Bragdon. Last spring he came when her husband was home and he asked Bragdon if he could do some washing for him and her husband said she could not. On a few other occasions McCluskey found her husband at home and the usual row took place. For four years McCluskey has been visiting her home frequently during the absence of Bragdon. At 9 o'clock on the night of the tragedy, before McCluskey went out she thought she heard a noise and she brought the light. McCluskey went out about fifty yards from the prisoner, William Bragdon, in Woodstock, about 9.30 I heard some loud talking near Bragdon's house on the evening of May 3. I knew McCluskey by sight. I saw him around Bragdon's house during the last two years. He was a frequent visitor at the house. I saw him there late at night and think he stayed all night at different times during the absence of Bragdon. I knew Bragdon and his wife before they moved there. I saw McCluskey and Mrs. Bragdon together at different times, and saw him go into the house at night, walked out late at night and did not see him come out of the house. He said these nights were spent during the absence of Bragdon from town and were frequent. It had come to my ear that the relations between Mrs. Bragdon and McCluskey were improper. He saw him go into the house on the fatal night. A little girl opened the door for McCluskey, but Mrs. Bragdon was behind the girl. He was inside but twenty or twenty-five minutes when Bragdon came home and then the quarrel started that ended in the shooting. He did not know whether Bragdon knew of the relations between McCluskey and his wife. He said: "My house sits on a hill and Bragdon's house was ten or fifteen feet lower. There was sufficient light on the fatal evening to see the parties and what was going on. He was positive both came out of the house, not from a grass mound near the house. Bragdon said he saw McCluskey in the premises. Woodie, I warned you several times." McCluskey went away about 20 feet, and returned where Bragdon was. They clinched and Bragdon went down on his knees, as McCluskey was a bigger man.

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Dr. N. P. Grant, sworn, said I am a medical practitioner, reside in Wood-

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Weak Women Strong

Weak Women Strong

ASK FOR HEWSON'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Answered—"Is your husband home?" "Yes, what do you want with him?" "I'm—revising the voting list, and I just wanted to inquire which party he belongs to."

"Yes, yes! Well, I'm the party you'd belong to."—London Tatler.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 21, 1911

DR. DANIEL'S LETTER, AND THE OUTLOOK

In a letter addressed to the electors of the city and county of St. John, and which appears in this morning's Telegraph, Dr. J. W. Daniel announces that he has returned in order to provide a seat for Hon. J. D. Hazen, who has accepted the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, and who must select election in some New Brunswick constituency.

At the moment, however, the more important phase of the matter is Hon. Mr. Hazen's decision to seek election for St. John city and county and the duties and desires of the electors with respect to that decision.

Dr. Daniel points out that the new Minister of Marine will be the directing head of the Canadian naval service, and he adds that "if the naval programme passed by Parliament is to be carried into effect" the naval department will be one of the most important departments in many respects the most important.

With respect to harbor development, Dr. Daniel says: "Here in the city of St. John a large amount of necessary expenditure has been taking place, and much more will be required to place this port in a proper condition to do the increased business which we have every reason to expect will come to it, commensurate with the growth of the country and its transportation facilities, and the question of nationalizing the port will have to receive early attention."

Just so, Mr. Hazen will be the cabinet representative for New Brunswick. His leader and his party are very definitely pledged to the nationalization of this port and its adequate development. The Confederation Bay project is a national one, so recognized by Parliament, which voted half-a-million to begin the work. The old government had arranged to establish here the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to provide in our eastern harbor ample facilities for this new transcontinental, and to make room also for the Canadian Northern and the Valley railway when they come.

Mr. Hazen a definite statement as to the naval policy and as to these great projects in connection with the expansion of this port as an essential link in the national chain of transportation. The natural and reasonable expectation would be that the Borden government will carry these projects to completion along the lines so soundly laid down by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleagues; but a clear cut announcement from the Minister of Marine in regard to these matters is now obviously in order.

UNDER THE Y-KE

Some writers have asserted that it is only under absolute monarchies that women have enjoyed, or can expect to enjoy, even a semblance of their rights, so that "down with democracy" should be the war cry of American suffragists. With the same evidence, another writer argues that socialism alone can free from slavery. The recent vote in California may have some effect in preventing the adoption of this war-cry, and the fact that monarchies, either absolute or limited, have as yet avoided the complications that might follow the granting of the franchise to women, leaves all forms of government on an equal footing in the matter.

A look backward at the position occupied in other ages by the companion of man's life and the mother of the race may tend to strengthen the claims of those who would place women on a complete political equality with men. The course of evolution from the days of Homer shows no logical stopping place short of this. If life or politics were governed by logic, the question would have been settled before this, for the sharing of women in all the functions of government appears to be in accord with the direction thus far taken by our advancing race.

Under the Athenian republic any free male citizen was more important than any woman. The men who made Athens the glory that was Greece, kept their wives with an oriental exclusiveness. An Athenian woman must not be seen or heard except at religious festivals. Of these frequent opportunities they made the best use. Considered according to her legal status, the married woman in Athens was being so incapable that should she give her husband a piece of advice, and should he take it, his action on it was set aside by the law. The woman of today is, on the contrary, so capable that she should withhold much and frequent advice from her husband in his condition would be deplorable in the extreme. She will admit as much if you ask her, Q. E. D.

We have no record of the movement for women's rights in fifth or fourth century Athens, and can only see its reflection in the comedies of Aristophanes, and in the traditions that Aspasia, tried to arouse Athenian wives to a realization of their oppressed condition. Legally an Athenian could repudiate his wife if she drank a single glass of wine, but the history of Xantippe, one of the few wives of whom we know anything definite from classical times, proves that we can never measure the actual influence of women by her legal status. Dr. Johnson once said that nature has given so much power to women that the law cannot afford to give her more. What do you suppose the wretch meant by that?

In ancient Greece women enjoyed much freedom. The country of Cleopatra was not likely to impose many restrictions upon them. In Rome we find the same legal freedom that she had in the earlier days, divorce was amazingly easy and frequent. Even a Dakota divorce would find it hard to parallel the ease of the Roman nation who found herself the twenty-first wife of her twenty-third husband.

It was the influence of the Christian church that did more than any legal code ever devised to deprive women of property and freedom. It was reserved for the bishop of the sixth Christian century to decide that women had no souls, and were, therefore, not human beings. St. Paul must be held responsible in a measure for the role of the early Christian woman. To him, she was a creature of many limitations.

Many present day tendencies would appear to indicate that we are near, not to a revolution, but to the end of an age. The change cannot be put in force by conservative statesmen without measuring the cost of the transition. If this cost appears to be greater than the profit gained within the living generation, the prudent statesman is likely to bequeath the question to his successors.

LANCASTER GOES "DRY"

The "Wet vs. Dry" election in Lancaster, resulting as it did Tuesday in a decisive local option victory, marks not the end of a fight but the close of one stage of one. The next stage is the interesting one—perhaps it will be the instructive one also.

Let us look back. Once before, a score of years ago perhaps, Lancaster voted "no license." Having so voted, having won the "dry" forces lost cohesion and common purpose, and there sprang up gradually certain kitchen barrooms and other "dives" where liquor was sold under circumstances less reputable than obtain even in the ordinary legalized saloon. The prevailing sentiment of the parish was for temperance, but because the parish lacked the machinery to prohibit dramselling, having no effective police force or other clear form of inspection, what was everybody's business became nobody's, and prohibition did not prohibit. In time conditions changed, many of those who had voted against license, and the open bars were voted in again.

Lancaster now comes again to the test. If there is a sustained temperance sentiment plus effective machinery for giving that sentiment effect in detecting and punishing law-breaking so promptly and so vigorously as to discourage it, Lancaster will stay dry. If these things are lacking the parish will breed illicit dram shops and in time the license party will prevail on

the score—right or wrong—that a legalized traffic is better than one that is illicit but nevertheless flourishing. It will cost money to keep Lancaster dry; and it will require organized intelligence. The victory of yesterday is a step. It reintroduces an experiment that will be watched closely by nearby communities which are sharply divided in their views as to the effect of prohibitory enactments, however large a majority may be persuaded of the value and general desirability of sobriety.

These considerations that should make the victorious party in Lancaster thoughtful in an hour when they are being congratulated upon the work done yesterday. The humul, and the shouting, are over. Now comes the real struggle.

"PHILISTINES"

Mr. H. S. Blake has recently been defending the Bible in "Toronto the good," and in his enthusiasm for his own particular view he says that all those who think or teach differently should be sent to the lunatic asylum. If that suggestion were carried out it might be difficult for him to sleep, for those inside might possibly be the vast majority of mankind. Toronto may thrive on this religious exegesis which is carried on in the spirit of the gardener who heaved the load to bite, like Agass, saying that he would teach to be a fool. We are interested at present in the word he uses to describe those who differ with him. He describes them as "Philistines." It is a word that is perhaps for the first time used in that sense, and one that has been made famous with an exactly opposite connotation.

In his well-bred and urbane way, Matthew Arnold classified as "Philistines" all those who despised ideas because they had secured what they thought was better world having—a measure of material comfort. He regarded the uncultivated as the lost sheep of the House of Israel. His chief war was against the Philistines. Philistinism was the note of the age and community in which he lived. In their heavy inaccessibility to ideas, their dull respectability, their tedious orthodoxy, their preoccupation with the gross materialistic side of life, he felt they represented an attitude toward life against which every child of light ought to wage war. His literary phrases have become current coin—his craving for "culture" and "sweetness and light," his contempt for "the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion," his "stream of tendency" not ourselves making for righteousness"—and so forth.

The conversion of a chief into a truly honest man, or of a public man into a Philistine, would not have seemed to him a great achievement. After all, it may be true that forms and ceremonies are made for man, not man for forms and ceremonies. Human nature gladly and wisely forges bonds for its own better control, but life cleverly seizes itself from the pressure of those bonds when they become irksome and lose utility.

EX-LIBERALS

The Toronto News, in its Ottawa correspondence, draws attention to the fact that R. L. Borden comes of Liberal stock. It says: "Originally R. L. Borden was a Liberal. Is not Sir Frederick Borden his cousin? Was not R. L. Borden's very first political speech delivered in advocacy of the election of Dr. Borden, then Opposition candidate somewhere back in the eighties? The thousands of Liberals who voted for R. L. Borden in 1911 really were voting for one of their own. In 1891 he forsook the Liberal party, and with drums beating and colors flying marched over to the Conservative camp. On what issue? On reciprocity; on the unrestricted reciprocity which Sir John Macdonald fought and conquered. He has full right to term himself a Liberal-Conservative."

The Manitoba Free Press adds: "Mr. Borden is not the only Conservative leader who was nurtured in Liberalism. Sir James Whitney belongs to a Liberal family, and began life as a Liberal. Twenty-five years ago the hottest, wildest Liberal in Manitoba was one R. P. Roblin. The Liberals apparently have to supply leaders for both Canadian parties."

Liberals are not what those men were, but what they are. The recital of their early history, diverting though it is, is useless unless it serve to remind us that one and all they are high protectionists, and that the Liberal party, if it is to organize victory, must begin now to build solidly and consistently upon the sound principle of tariff for revenue only. There is no outstanding issue in Canadian politics today dividing the two great parties except this tariff issue. It will make the Liberal party if the Liberal party but stands by its guns and lets its face as a flint against tariff compromise. The "interests" will use the Conservative party, and that more than any other thing will help to kill it, for the tariff framed by the interests cannot long be tolerated by a people favoring fair play and reasonable equality of opportunity.

THE CENSUS

The Telegraph presents this morning a series of interviews with leading citizens, many of whom express the strong conviction that the census figures for St. John are not correct. Making due allowance for a feeling of disappointment over the nature of the census returns as a whole, there will still be found in many of these interviews with thoughtful men much to support the view that St. John has grown much more during ten years than the census shows. It is suggested by several of those whose observations are published that a recount is necessary.

"Certainly it would seem well to test the accuracy of the figures, if not by an entire new census, at least by the careful enumeration of one or two wards in order to ascertain more definitely whether or not the figures published yesterday reflect the city's real growth. The Board of Trade, if its members contemplate some action in this connection, will find in the

interviews of this morning many significant statements and a score of suggestions worth consideration. In reading the interviews it will be well to remember that The Telegraph did not set out to prove the census good or bad, but merely invited a free expression of opinion regarding its merits, together with proposals as to what action if any seems to be demanded by the public interest. The interviews disclose much more than mere disappointment. They reveal a general settled conviction that the figures are incorrect and that the citizens generally will not rest content until this conviction is confirmed or shown to be unfounded.

With respect to the Dominion at large, the census results will come as a keen disappointment. Evidently we have not given to the increasing exodus the attention it deserves. Or, if we have naturally and properly given much attention to our increase through immigration, we have forgotten to enumerate with any approach to accuracy those who have left Canada for the United States. Now comes a sort of awakening.

So far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned the exhibit is melancholy enough. It is poor consolation to see that New Brunswick is not so hard hit as Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Our own case is bad enough.

The census will surprise Canadians, but will not discourage them. They are a resolute people and they will resolutely set about the cure of the conditions which cause us to lose so many of our own people and a great proportion of the immigrants. Had the figures been made public a year ago, or six months ago, the country might not have permitted itself to be so completely demoralized. The British Empire, France, and the United States, are all engaged in a struggle for the world's trade. It is a fact now as it was before September 21—and the country will see it clearly now—that in point of material prosperity reciprocity would have been of tremendous benefit to the Maritime Provinces. Protection, which nurtured the "interests" and has made them dangerously powerful, has robbed these provinces of their natural heritage in closing the nearest market against our natural products. The census figures will quicken the coming and increase the scope of the reaction bound to follow the hysteria which swept the country on election day.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT

The sultan of Turkey is the only true commander of the faithful, and all the blusterings of the German war lord never held such possibilities of general conquest as this protracted bickering of Italy in stealing territory from the Turk. If the sultan wishes to stir up a holy war between the followers of Islam and of Jesus there is nothing to prevent his doing so. He is the true commander of the faithful. The last man who disputed his claim—Mohammed—Abdullah or "The Mahdi"—met with a violent death, and on the occupation of Omdurman by the British, his tomb was destroyed, his body burned, and his ashes thrown into the Nile. At present it looks as though the Turks were trying to arouse the Moslem world against the aggression of the Christians. Sir William Ramsey is the latest to point out the grave danger of the world's peace in the cynical piracy of Italy.

Islam is the latest of the so-called world religions. It insists on the democratic equality of its people, and the slave of today may be the prime minister of tomorrow. The ability of Islam to create a common feeling between highly different races is one of its most striking features. In time of war unbelievers, if they are not idol worshippers, are first invited to embrace Islam; failing this they must fight. If they elect to fight the door of repentance is open, even when the armies stand face to face; and with a Moslem power all war is essentially a sacred war. The history of the Moslems proves beyond all peradventure that they know how to fight, and if aroused now by their holy men they will fight to the death against the "infidel." Never were the followers of the prophet more powerful than they are today. The religion that in the days of the first caliph changed the erratic, untrustworthy swarms of Arab horsemen into ever-victorious legions is now in the hey-day of its vitality. It claims more than two hundred million enthusiasts who pray five times a day and fast often. There are no apostates among them, for these are put to death. Under the ordinance of Omar, and through all the intervening years, every able-bodied Moslem was theoretically a fighting man, part of the national militia.

In the course of an article on the Moslem peril an able reviewer points out the possibility that lie in the Crescent's attitude toward the Christian world. "Christianity has not interfered, with the Moslem religion, but it has encroached upon the political rights of Moslem peoples. The fear of the leaders of Mohammedanism is that if the secular affairs of all the Moslem countries fall under control of the Christian powers it will not be long before they begin to proselytize on a large scale. The suppression of slavery and the slave trade, the education of women, and the withdrawing of legal authority for their sedulion in the harem would alone deal mortal blows to the Mohammedan faith. It may be that before the white man faces the yellow peril at close quarters he will have to meet the Moslem in a last great upstiding fight in the age-long conflict between the Crescent and the Cross."

Italy in this action is sailing under the flag of Christianity, but it is hardly the rudder that steers her course. While it is no doubt true as Shelley writes: "The moon of Mahomet Arose and it shall set; While blazoned as on heaven's immortal noon," The Cross leads generations on. Yet everyone would wish that Christianity should be led into such a fight

THE COST OF PREPAREDNESS

Which of the big nations will be the first to abandon the struggle to pay the frightful cost of preparing for war in time of peace? The Montreal Witness gives us a revealing glance at the enormous sacrifices France is making because she seems to hear the German sword leaving its scabbard. "The cost of making nations prepared for war is appalling; year after year the expenditure piles up higher and higher, and the peoples surely cannot endure it much longer. France, for instance, since 1872, has spent more than twenty-seven milliards of francs, or \$5,400,000,000, on her army, her frontier defences alone having cost her on an average \$20,000,000 a year for the past forty years. Such were the figures given by the French Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, in an address recently at Issoudun, where the inhabitants have just erected a memorial to the natives who fell in the war of 1870. In the course of a review of what had been accomplished for the army under the Third Republic, M. Klotz said that the effective strength had increased from 426,000 in 1875 to 831,491 in 1910, notwithstanding the fluctuations in the birthrate.

"Owing to the elastic provisions of the conscription service, 800,000 reservists belonging to the recently discharged contingents would be available on the first day of mobilization, and, together with the standing force, would form a perfectly trained and equipped army of nearly 1,400,000 men. Besides this, there is a second line in reserve, constituted by a similar number of reservists belonging to earlier contingents. Furthermore, France has 1,700,000 territorial troops, and therefore she could put into the field upon an extremely nearly 4,000,000 combatants, 2,500,000 of whom would be fully trained and equipped, while the second line troops would, after a few days, become as formidable as the first line. M. Klotz has announced that the Republic has done for the army, she is prepared to do not only for militia aeronautes, but for the navy as well. Which means that the taxes wherever they pay for these things must be very heavily increased, while the poor people are clamoring for cheaper food in the midst of their semi-starvation. No wonder Continental Socialism is extending so rapidly. It is probable the more generally a nation becomes liable to personal participation in war the stronger will be the national antipathy to it. The Italian war, if it concludes as it has begun with glory without blood, will afford a poor warning to aggressive nations on conquest bent, but the next war may not be so playful."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Board of Health has devised enlightened rules to govern the slaughter houses. Will the supervision, inspection, and enforcement be on a par with the rules? We shall know the answer a little later on.

People in Toronto are paying forty cents a dozen for strictly new laid eggs. It would be interesting to know what the farmers forty and fifty miles out of town are getting for them and who obtains the rake-off.—Toronto Globe.

CONDEMNED NE TEMERE DEGREE

One new industry for Ottawa every thirty days, which according to Mr. Baker, is the publicly department's record since its inauguration in this city, is certainly not a record of which to be ashamed.—Ottawa Journal.

True, even in St. John that rate of expansion would give a fair degree of satisfaction. The local government has been reorganized, but it would be unwise to assert that it has been strengthened by any of the changes made. Probably others may be expected to prove a very public spirited Surveyor-General, and Hon. Mr. McLeod's career as Provincial Secretary will be observed with some curiosity.

A letter in an evening journal dealt somewhat trenchantly with the question of the city's lands. There may well be several views as to what should be done with these lands, but few thinking men will assert that the policy pursued by the aldermen during the last ten years has been wise or progressive. A definite plan for the use of the lands in the public interest is needed. The matter is worthy of thought and discussion, and action of a progressive sort might well be decided upon before ten years more roll away.

The Borden cabinet does not contain a Scotman, unless we except Mr. Cochrane, and his mother was Irish. The racial descent and church affiliations of the ministers are as follows:

- Borden Scotch
Coad English
Rogers Anglican
Hazen "
Burrell "
Foster Baptist
Kemp Methodist
Crothers "
Monk Anglo-Fr. Catholic
Nairne French
Pelletier "
Doherty Irish
White Presbyterian
Langheerd Anglican
Roche "
Hughes Methodist
Cochrane Scotch
Perley Welsh Anglican

An Old Wheat Stack

What may probably claim to be the oldest wheat stack in the world may be seen in a farmyard at Aisby, South Lincolnshire. It has been standing there for 32 years in the harvest. The reason it has never been thrashed is not definitely known, but local tradition is that the owner once made a vow not to sell the corn under a certain price, and which it never attained. Outside the stack is black with age, but inside both straw and corn are of natural color, and the grain is in splendid condition. The owner is dead and now the stack will be sold.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE OLD COUNTRY

300 GUINEAS FOR A LOCK OF NELSON'S HAIR. A letter from Lady Hamilton to the Prince of Wales, enclosed a lock of Nelson's hair, realized 300 guineas at the sale of the Bridge collection at the Manor House, Piddletrenthide, Dorset.

21,765 CHECK FOR A PASTOR.

A check for 21,765 was presented on Tuesday night to the Rev. Dr. Rowland, who is relinquishing a pastorate of Park Chapel, Crouch End, which has extended over thirty-six years.

RHODES EXTENSION OF ORIEL COLLEGE.

The new buildings at Oriel College, Oxford, the gift of the late Cecil Rhodes have just been opened. The proceedings began with a service in the university church, after which a procession was formed to the college, where the provost declared the buildings open.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

"While drunkenness is decreasing among the men it is on the increase among the women," said the magistrate at Clerkenwell police court on Tuesday, and added that the cases against women in recent years made up 50 per cent. of the whole list.

ALL-BRITISH SHOPPING.

It has been decided to have another All-British Shopping Week early next year. The All-British Industries Association has been busy all the summer laying its plans for a comprehensive exhibition of British manufactures all over the country next spring.

DOG'S LIFE SAVED.

The Chatham stipendiary magistrate on Monday refused to order the destruction of an Irish terrier which had bitten a man. It was stated that the dog was a school model, and sat regularly to the school children for their drawing lessons from the life.

SALARIES OF WELSH BAPTIST MINISTERS.

A report submitted to the annual meeting of the Welsh Baptist Union shows that the average salaries of Baptist ministers throughout Wales is £38 2s. 11d. a year. There are 116 who receive less than £100, eighty-two under £80, thirty-five under £60, and one minister receiving a stipend of £233 a year.

WOMAN'S GIFT FOR WOMEN.

A special service was held at the Southport infirmary on Sunday when the her medical ward for women, which has been erected, equipped, and endowed by an anonymous donor, was dedicated. The Rev. G. J. Howson, vicar of St. Andrew's church, said that the beautiful gift suggested the thought of a woman for women.

HANDSOME PROFIT ON SMALL ARMS.

The annual report of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, which was amalgamated with the Daimler Company, shows a net profit for the year of £232,815. It is proposed to pay a dividend of five per cent, and a bonus of 1s. per share on the reserve fund, making it £240,000, and to carry forward £35,435.

A \$3,700 CLOCK.

At a sale at Melchet Court on Monday a Louis XV. clock, supported by a bronze female figure, realized 703 guineas; a pair of Louis XVI. candlesticks, on brass figures of boys, 150 guineas; an ebony three-fold screen, with eight proof engravings after Constable, 300 guineas; two drawings by Martin Schongauer, 135 guineas; and a portrait of Miss Bingham after Reynolds, and other portraits, 80 guineas.

GROWTH IN MARITIME PROVINCES VERY SLOW IN FORTY YEARS

Table with columns for PROVINCES and CITIES AND TOWNS, showing population figures for 1871, 1901, and 1911 for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, and for St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Charlottetown, Halifax, Sydney, and Yarmouth.

HOPEWELL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 17.—In fact that it is rather late in the holding of agricultural fairs well Agricultural Society, scarcely have had more favourable than that which is now being held at their annual exhibition was placed. A large number of vases, and the fair was a very busy day.

ABE MARTIN



Tipton Bud started to build a chicken coop yesterday but he didn't have terbacker enough to finish it. Some girls look good in anything at some in hardly any think.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Full soon the campaign presidential will fill the land with grief and tears; the same old statesmen influential will push hot air into our ears. The same old roorbacks soon will frolic from here to yonder, as of yore; and orators with mental colic will stand on their hind legs and roar. The same expensive gallingivants of candidates in private cars; the same old shrieking, pawing, ranting, the same old fierce Black Hand cigars. The same old art of stagnation, when business men must hold the sack while Windy Jims, with animation their hobbies ride to Troy and back. I'd like to change the constitution so we will have this feast of tears, this jim-jams wave of election but once in ten or twenty years. Beneath the present day conditions our country gets a frequent shock; we hand it to the politicians, who use it for a chopping block.

INTELLIGENCE

STOCKS

THE BROODS

Dispose of Them When Suitable for Breeding. Old brood sows no longer breeding should be disposed of. It would be hard to get time to turn off these animals best to turn off a brood sow after she has produced a litter, while in other instances it should be kept for a year. This matter cannot be determined, but rather by the breeder. A good, well developed sow, large and uniform in color, milkers and a good mother, a mild disposition, is a treat not to be parted with without reason. Young sows should be kept for a year or more, the first litter, however, to be small. Young sows of large litters the first time, but in later years the height of her sow produces uneven litters, some very good pigs and some others should be regarded as to feed their pigs better than to turn off a brood sow. It is still an open question whether one or two litters should be sent to the pen, whether sows should be kept without breeding at all. It comes for farrowing the sow, she has litter, but if she is penned upon to do so she retarded. Poor milkers are placed in the herd. Sows range build can generally be seen to feed their pigs better than have a chunky, compact sow will not rear their litter so well as the other. It is not a good mother should not be bred. There is always bound to be some of the disposition. Some of the negligent of their young, sows grow large and heavy to overlie some of their litters, and are inclined to be unable to manage at farrowing time are too old for profitable should be discarded. Their litters not only fewer pigs, but of poor quality, and often before. There will also be plenty in keeping the sow during the suckling period, contrast vicious habits, such as gates and doors or fences a whole litter with them. If they become free-booters they prepared as quickly as possible block.—J. P. F.

THE STOCK

How to Handle and Care Breeding Sows

The breeding season is, while the ewes should receive care during this time, the next year's lamb crop deal upon the treatment of

HOPEWELL

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HOPEWELL

For the first time, professed being the judge of the horse and Mr. Jones, of Sussex, in butter, etc. The exhibit was very creditable one, the judge it compared favorably with the smaller exhibitions throughout the province. The horse show was especially made a splendid exhibit, also made a good show were two new classes, and this year, working spans horses.

After the work of judging pleased, short addresses were held by Messrs. Elliott and dealing largely with the poultry, which he considers a most important matter and to which should give more attention. Poultry if properly carried off, claimed, being one of the lines in which the farmers Mr. Jones spoke very highly of butter.

HOPEWELL

In his short but interesting Elliott gave many valuable gave the farmers some pretty

HOPEWELL

Wanted to give

GOUBAULT CAUSTIC BALM

A safe, speedy and positive cure to Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all lameness from Spasms, Rheumatism, Gout, and all diseases of the Feet, Throat, and all other parts of the Body. Removes all Blisters from the Skin. Sold by all Druggists.

GOUBAULT CAUSTIC BALM

As a HUMAN REMEDY, Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Feet, Throat, and all other parts of the Body. Removes all Blisters from the Skin. Sold by all Druggists.

GOUBAULT CAUSTIC BALM

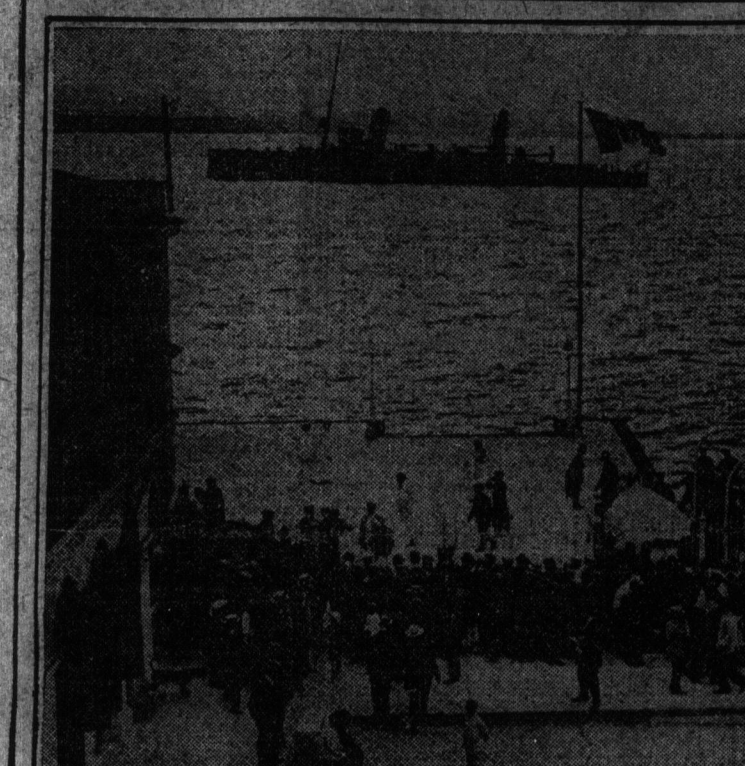
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FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS INCIDENT TO

THE WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY—LANDING OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES AT PORTS OF SAFETY



THE ITALIAN BATTLE SHIP COMING TO ANCHOR AT SYRACUSE WITH REFUGEES.



THE CASTLE GARTH ARRIVING AT MALTA LADEN WITH REFUGEES.



LANDING REFUGEES AT MALTA.

Vice Admiral Favarelli Telegraphs Rome for Relief Turks Seem Bent on Attempt to Recapture the City.

The above photographs are the first to arrive in this country depicting actual scenes in connection with the Euro-Italian War. They show thousands of refugees from Tripoli, and the adjacent country affected by the war, being conveyed to various ports of safety just before actual hostilities were opened.



REFUGEES LEAVING THE CASTLE GARTH AT MALTA.

man's job. Give it to him. Let him feel that he is of some use in the world and we have captured the boy and are making a man of him.

Social Conscience.

"The third development is the beginning of social conscience. This period, from 17 to 24, is marked by the gang instinct and, because of the misdirection of this instinct, this is the criminal age, the age in which most arrests are made. The gang may be either a friend or a foe, according as you treat it. You can have a Sunday school gang instead of a criminal gang, but unless it is turned, as a gang, towards the right it will in its turn turn towards the wrong. In this work personality is the secret of success. I prefer older men to direct this work but some of these wide-awake women are better for the work than many half dead men.

"Revival emotions are entirely foreign to youth. Some youths have survived revivals but they are all a great deal better without it. The aim should not be so much to force a decision as to fortify the boy against the time when he must make his decision, so that he will be able to make it right."

Dr. Cutten closed with an earnest appeal to the men of the church to take advantage of the opportunity which is open for work among boys in the church but warned them that it was criminal for a man to attempt such work without proper knowledge of the boy nature and its needs.

The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of Nearer My God to Thee and the benediction.

Afternoon Session.

The greater part of the afternoon session of the conference was taken up with reports and addresses on the work that has been and can be accomplished by the Bible classes. The speakers urged that classes be organized in connection with all churches and Sunday schools in the province. The good that can be accomplished by organized adult classes and communities where there is very little social intercourse was clearly set forth by Miss Wathen. Instances were given where Bible classes meeting on evenings during the week were helping the younger people to get a truer conception of the work that is necessary for improving the social life of the community. She said that during the forty years near St. John that she had been a part of the work, she had seen organized classes where only one man joined, to lead a better Christian life.

The educational value of the Sunday school was the subject of the address of Dr. McElfresh. He said that education was more advanced than ever before and the number of people getting a college education was very great, but the education of today was a non-religious education. The secular school, the college and the university left religion practically untouched, and the one hour a week in the Sunday school was about all that was left for religious teaching.

"The Sunday school is our last line of defense for teaching religion," he said. "This agency has not been used as it should. The spirit of reverence is essential for the true culture of the soul. The prayer, the prayer, the prayer, the personality of the teacher and the preacher, the place and the day of worship are calculated to do for old and young what the secular schools are not doing."

An Intellectual Force.

The Sunday school should give rich culture to the imagination and to the intellect. It should minister to the intellectual life. D. H. Moody and other great Christian leaders claimed that the Sunday school was not an educational but an evangelistic agency, but now we claim that it is evangelistic in aim but educational as well. The young of the land should be taught how to equip themselves for the great school of this life. Concentrated culture is the need of the Sunday school of today.

Teaching is largely a question of personality, and the Sunday school teacher should seek conversion. Rev. S. J. McArthur gave an instructive address on the "Child and the Evangel." Spurgeon said that he had never had any trouble with those who had been received into church membership while they were children. God made his church by picking his individuals and training them and through them reaching the people.

Morning Session.

Two excellent addresses were given and several reports presented at the session of the convention yesterday morning. Rev. S. J. McArthur read the reports which included those from Sarnia, Kings and Queens west, Kent, Restigouche and Bonaventure. Rev. J. H. A. Anderson gave a verbal report on behalf of Miss Estey for the county of St. John. Rev. W. A. Ross, the general secretary, presented his report for the year in which he laid emphasis upon the value of efficient parish

ITALIAN REFUGEES FROM TRIPOLI LANDING AT SYRACUSE

organization. Continuous field work during the year was carried on, about 200 convention rallies were held and 125 addresses given at Sunday services. Better equipment for the Sunday schools was needed, especially in the matter of properly trained teachers.

The report of the executive was presented by A. Malcolm in which high tribute was paid to the ability and earnestness of the general secretary, Rev. W. A. Ross, who had proven himself well worthy of the confidence that had been placed in him. Several changes took place in the department during the year which were as follows:

In the temperance department W. H. Farnham was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Higgins. L. G. Sinclair succeeded Robert Reid on the Advocate committee. Annie McAvellar, office secretary, succeeded Miss Estley. Erb. Rev. W. Camp succeeded Rev. Mr. Anthony as editor of the Advocate.

Lewis Simms was appointed superintendent of the missionary department and the retirement of E. D. Machum. Rev. S. J. McArthur was appointed representative to the international executive and R. T. Hayes was appointed alternate representative.

Financial Deficit.

The treasurer's statement was:

Table with columns: Receipts, Expenditures, Balance from last year, New Brunswick receipts, Retained by St. John, S. S. Advocate, Departments, etc., Overdraft at bank.

General Expenditure.

Table with columns: Expressage and exchange, Office rent, Office telephone, Office supplies, H. L. & J. T. McGowan, W. S. S. boxes, Office supplies and sundry, Accounts, Deposits, Interest on overdraft, Total receipts, Total expenditures, Balance on hand.

P. E. I. POSTMASTER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH DEFALCATION

Charlottetown, Oct. 16.—(Special)—Frank C. Coffin, postmaster at Morell, was arrested today on a charge of falsifying the post office accounts and was taken to Georgetown jail to await his trial. It is understood that the shortage in the funds is about \$300. Inspector Wheat, of Charlottetown, went to Morell today and made an examination of the books, and arranged for the post office to be conducted in the meantime.

P. E. I. Woman Suicides.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 16.—(Special)—Miss Margaret Campbell, aged twenty-six, of Lower Cardigan, who has been housekeeper in George Wightman's home in Montague, for two years, committed suicide today by drinking an overdose of carbolic acid. Medical aid failed to give relief. It is supposed the girl was suffering from mental weakness.

MUCH INTEREST AS CONVENTION PROCEEDS

President Cutten, of Acadia University, Does Not Believe That Revivals Help the Boy—Fine Addresses by Dr. McElfresh—Good Progress With Business.

Wednesday, Oct. 18. The annual sessions of the Provincial Sunday School Convention were opened yesterday in Queen Square Methodist church. The incoming trainees and hosts brought delegates from every part of the province. These delegates will enjoy the hospitality of the homes of the city during the convention days. Clergy and laity, men and women, youth and age, have been in this gathering for conference, and inspiration in Sunday school work, and every one is full of hope for great things.

The afternoon was taken up with two important conferences, one on elementary work in the Sunday school, presided over by Mrs. W. A. Ross, the provincial superintendent of this department, and the other a pastors' conference, with Rev. J. B. Ganong in the chair.

At the elementary conference Rev. W. A. Ross, the general secretary of the provincial association, sounded the note of advance in clear and decisive tones. Lines of advance were well laid out by Mrs. W. C. Matthews, who in an illustrated address on Handwork in Elementary Grades, emphasized the essential need of expression on the part of the child and by the use of certain simple articles showed how that expression of the child could be effectively gained.

Mrs. J. W. Bridges, of Grandville, Charlton county, in her admirable teaching of a lesson on the Life of Christ, showed by means of a sand table how interest and love for the narratives may be created.

Rev. Dr. McElfresh, international teacher training superintendent, in his masterful way brought out the truth that there is a Bible for the child, the youth, the adult and it became the business of the teacher to interpret the Bible for each respectively.

In the pastors' conference, Rev. Dr. Gibson, of St. Stephen, gave a well thought out and practical address on the Pastor and Christian Nurture. Rev. J. K. Curtis, field secretary of the Methodist church in the maritime provinces, set forth the ideal of Sunday school teaching to save the child. What the church needs today is for skilled workers, especially in the educational movements of today. He emphasized the present day tendency which found expression in such forms as the playground movement, the open air school, medical inspection in the

who can effectively lead these respective groups. It is a task worthy of the ambition of the finest Christian young manhood and womanhood.

Today the morning session will be devoted largely to business and reports, the afternoon session will be devoted to adult work while the evening session will be addressed by Dr. McElfresh on The Mystery of Adolescence and by President Cutten, of Acadia University, on The Religion of Youth. A feature of the morning and afternoon sessions will be addresses by Rev. S. J. McArthur, of Newcastle, on The Child and the Evangel.

Delegates.

The delegates who have already registered at the convention are: Miss Zella Alward, C. F. Alward, Mrs. William Anderson, Rev. A. D. Archibald, Mrs. A. Ward, Mrs. G. F. Baskin, Rev. A. C. Bell, David Bell, Miss Marie Bathson, Mrs. Bridges, Hugh M. Brownell, Mrs. J. H. Brownell, George Bulmer, Mrs. Addie S. Calder, P. A. Chapman, James T. Colpitts, Clarence Colpitts, J. D. Colwell, Mrs. Chas. Comben, Rev. I. A. Corbett, Miss Carrie Corbett, Mrs. Walter Craig, Mrs. Albert T. Craft, Mrs. A. Cripps, L. W. Cronk, Ross Currie, Mrs. David Curry, John Curtis, Miss Myrtle Davis, Chas. Davis, Mrs. G. F. Dawson, Mrs. H. L. Dickenson, Miss Dora Duffy, C. D. Dykeman, Mrs. Earle, Miss Marie Ellis, Rev. J. Estey, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. J. W. Farnham, Rev. David Fisk, D. C. Frith, John Fielding, Chas. Forbes, Miss Eva Trenel, Rev. J. B. Ganong, Mrs. Gerrard, Rev. L. B. Gibson, Rev. George Gough, Miss Myrtle Gourley, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. J. W. Grant, Mrs. D. L. Gray, Miss Mary Greer, John B. Hadjick, Mrs. A. W. Gay, J. S. Hayward, Joseph Henderson, Nathaniel Inch, Miss Agnes Irving, Rev. S. Johnson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. E. B. Jones, Mrs. Kent, Miss Nellie King, J. O. Law, Rev. George A. Lawson, Mrs. Ralph Loggie, Miss Myrtle Lowry, W. S. Loggie, Mrs. John Lind, Miss Lillie Macium, T. H. Manzer, C. W. Manzer, Mrs. Manzer, Mrs. A. B. Markey, Mrs. W. W. Melville, Edward V. McArthur, Mrs. O. McArthur, G. McDonald, Rev. A. D. McLeod, Mrs. Robert McPherson, Walter Nobles, E. R. O'Brien, Chas. Parent, Job S. Pascook, Mrs. Pascook, Harry Pascook, Miss Gertrude Peters, Miss Helen Prince, Miss Helen Raymond, Mrs. Reid, Miss Helen Rice, Clyde Ridout, Mrs. J. M. Ross, Mrs. Edward V. S. Ross, Mrs. O. W. Simpson, Mrs. William Smith, Rev. R. H. Staves, Mrs. M. J. Steeves, Mrs. J. A. Steeves, Mrs. A. Steeves, Mrs. Jordan Steeves, Edward V. S. Steeves, Mrs. O. W. Taylor, Miss E. W. Talford, Robert Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, S. W. Thorne, Miss Martha Thorpe, Mrs. Chas. Tilley, Edward V. S. Wallace, Mrs. George Wallace, Mrs. Weddell, Miss Helen White, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. G. R. Willet, Mrs. Fred Williams, Rev. G. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Wright, S. B. Wright.

Religious work for boys at the period of adolescence marked the evening session.

Dr. Franklin McElfresh dealt with The Mystery of Adolescence in an illuminating manner, showing some of the possibilities that lie in the early years. He was followed by Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Acadia University, who spoke on The Religion of Youth, and in a most practical way pointed out some of the misconceptions regarding this period of a boy's life. He also pointed out the right way to deal with a boy at this important time, and showed that the very inclinations which frequently lead him to run may be taken advantage of in helping him to become a useful citizen and a power for good in the community.

The large auditorium of the church which was crowded with an interested audience which listened with deep attention to the distinguished speaker. The meeting was opened at 8:30 o'clock with a praise and devotional service and before the opening address, Miss Gaetz was heard in a beautifully rendered solo, There Were Ninety and Nine.

Rev. Dr. McElfresh.

The Mystery of Adolescence was the theme of the address delivered by Dr. McElfresh. Sympathy, guidance and will were the three facts emphasized in this connection. To gain insight into the problem of adolescence required sympathy. The hunger of the heart for God, the fullness of power mark these years. "Look at that boy," said a New England deacon, "he professed conversion a few months ago and was received into the church, and there he goes down the hill on a sled."

"We have been practicing repression," he said, "with youth when we should have been extending sympathy. Guidance, not control, is the proper method of his aid. We may command the boy of eleven, but we must respect the individual will of the same lad at sixteen who questions and reasons. It is the key of idealism, the wonderful capacity. Every youth has a touch of creative genius. Not with authority must he be met but with sympathy, kindness and guidance. The youth seeks the leader who personalizes the ideals of the printed page. The heresy of all education is information. Some of the men who are giving us the most trouble in the commercial and the political world are the braided men. What is needed is the reaching down to the depths of personality and building the will to the Master Man, Christ, Jesus. The trend of the Sunday school today is for great leaders."

which would be better for the youth of the country if they had a better education in religion even though it might leave them with some holes in their knowledge of trigonometry and some flaws in their Latin.

"The subject assigned to me," he said, "would indicate that there is a different religion for youth and manhood. This is very true and lack of recognition of its truth has been the cause of many failures in religious work. The fault has been three-fold—the church has had only one standard of religion, for that standard it has chosen the adult type and the type of helping him to become a useful citizen and a power for good in the community."

Rev. A. F. Newcombe, the newly appointed secretary of the Canadian Bible Society in succession to Rev. Dr. Campbell, was called to the platform and made a short address on behalf of the organization. He emphasized the close relationship existing between the Bible Society and the Sunday School Association.

Personal Freedom.

"There are three of these usable indications which are of importance to us. The first is the indication towards personal freedom and towards a break with authority during adolescence. It is true that in many modern households there has been too complete a departure from the old-time respect for parental authority and the children are allowed to govern the household, but this is not so serious as the older fault of too much authority. At the same time it must be borne in mind that proper government of the child is necessary and that a child cannot be expected to have the right appreciation of the authority of God if he is not taught to respect that of his parents and of the civil authorities. But too many parents are at fault in the other extreme and they should be taught that though they can destroy the boy's life they cannot destroy nature and when natural inclinations point to personal freedom they must be respected. The best that the parent can do is to make a normal adjustment at this period of change. While the adolescent boy needs freedom he also needs sympathy and he needs it most at the time when he usually gets it the least.

"Without the recognition of personal freedom, Christianity is a farce. Liberty should be encouraged but directed and the boy should be aided in growing from one stage to the other with the least possible break. At this time he can voluntarily give his life to the Lord but he should not be forced to do so.

"The discovery of selfhood, the period when a boy discovers that he is an individual, causes him to question and is liable to make the boy disagreeable to those who come in contact with him but it is a valuable symptom. The boy is beginning to feel that he is a man and he wants a

President Cutten.

Dr. Cutten, in opening his address, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to address a Sunday school gathering, saying that the Sunday school was today the chief source of religious education. He remarked that in the day schools the children were given twenty minutes a week for religious instruction and the rest of the week in

Two striking addresses dealing with religious work for boys at the period of adolescence marked the evening session. Dr. Franklin McElfresh dealt with The Mystery of Adolescence in an illuminating manner, showing some of the possibilities that lie in the early years. He was followed by Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Acadia University, who spoke on The Religion of Youth, and in a most practical way pointed out some of the misconceptions regarding this period of a boy's life. He also pointed out the right way to deal with a boy at this important time, and showed that the very inclinations which frequently lead him to run may be taken advantage of in helping him to become a useful citizen and a power for good in the community.

CANADA AND

CANADA IN

By (Copyright Published)

The first woman who practised medicine in Canada was Dr. Emily Stowe. She attended the College for Women, since study medicine in Canada in 1867. Dr. Emily Stowe Toronto. She was for long in the life of the city, cured as recently as 1900 taken for granted that woman who practices medicine strong bent for being a physician, perhaps, is true. On the whole, it seems



DR. IDA LYNN

in Canada for women to follow their desire to follow other countries. Yet, socially is conservative, as said before, any woman medicine in Canada is certainly strong inclination for being average Canadian woman being either listless or lacking of character. The average woman physician has a marvellous character. The average woman physician has a marvellous character. The average woman physician has a marvellous character.

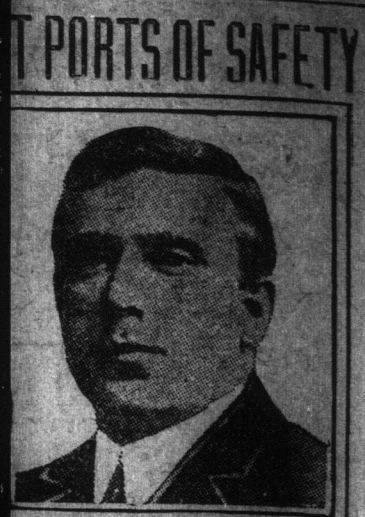
The first woman to take her day in Canada was Dr. Ida Lynn, daughter of Dr. Stowe. She graduated from Victoria College in 1883. In the Women's Medical College, founded, and Dr. Stowe, member of its first staff, worked during the history which lasted for twenty-three years. The Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto became open to women in 1887, and in the same year the Medical College ceased to exist at present only one woman, the Medical Faculty of Toronto, Dr. Helen MacMurchu, assistant in gynecology, of the Toronto General Hospital, organized about the same time. The Medical Faculty of Toronto first received women students. The first woman to take her day in Canada was Dr. Ida Lynn, daughter of Dr. Stowe. She graduated from Victoria College in 1883. In the Women's Medical College, founded, and Dr. Stowe, member of its first staff, worked during the history which lasted for twenty-three years. The Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto became open to women in 1887, and in the same year the Medical College ceased to exist at present only one woman, the Medical Faculty of Toronto, Dr. Helen MacMurchu, assistant in gynecology, of the Toronto General Hospital, organized about the same time. The Medical Faculty of Toronto first received women students. These are probably the



DR. STOWE GULL

university appointments in by women in Canada. Outside Canadian women hold a number of appointments on medical in the United States and both both Hurdon is one of the of a Canadian woman in m of Canada. She is on the of Hopkins University and has in much regard. Dr. Hurd at one of the Toronto Medicine Women. She is the joint of Howard Kelly of a well-known book.

One of the most remarkable work of Canadian women in been in the east. The man early took a strong hold on Canada. Numbers of them, as medical practitioners and nurses their calling in count men can be aided only by camps. In India, the North of Medicine for Women has Canadian women doctors of Dr. Leila Davis is professor



CAPTAIN STUBBS OF THE CASTLEGARTH

REFUGEES FROM LANDING AT SYRACUSE

LADEN WITH REFUGEES. Organization. Continuous field work during the year was carried on, about 2000 refugees were held and 125 addresses given at Sunday services. Better equipped for the winter season, the equipment for the Sunday schools was secured, especially in the matter of properly trained teachers.

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Rev. S. Simms was appointed superintendent of the missionary department and the retirement of E. D. Machum. Mr. Simms was appointed as representative of the international executive and R. T. Hayes was appointed alternate representative.

Dev. W. Ross gave an address concerning the new school standards in which he outlined the missionary department and school. Rev. S. J. McArthur spoke on the Child and the Evangel and said that everything should be done to help the child during the critical period of its life.

Financial Deficit. The treasurer's statement was:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include balance from last year, Brunswick receipts, Island receipts, S. Advocate, apartments, etc. Expenditures include Advocate, printing, postage, international, etc.

E. I. POSTMASTER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH DEFALCATION

Charlottetown, Oct. 16 (Special)—Frank Coffin, postmaster at Morell, was arrested today on a charge of falsifying the office accounts and was taken to Georgetown jail to await his trial. It is understood that the shortage in the funds about \$600. Inspector Wheeler, of Charlottetown, went to Morell today and made examination of the books, and to arrange for the post office to be conducted the meantime.

F. E. I. WOMEN SUICIDES. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 16 (Special)—Miss Margaret Campbell, aged twenty, of Lower Cardigan, who has been sequestrated in George Wightman's home, Montserrat, for two years, committed suicide today by drinking a quantity of oleic acid. Medical aid failed to bring her to life. The suicidal girl was suffering from mental weakness.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THEIR WORK IN CANADIAN WOMEN IN MEDICINE

By MARJORY MACMURCHY

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The first woman who practised medicine in Canada was Dr. Emily Howard Jennings Stowe. She attended the New York College for Women, since she could not study medicine in Canada, and graduated in 1837. Dr. Emily Stowe practised in Toronto. She was for long a familiar figure in the life of the city. Her death occurred as recently as 1903. It may be taken for granted that any Canadian woman who practises medicine has a strong bent for being a physician. This statement, perhaps, is true of any country. On the whole, it seems to be easier

in Canada for women to follow any calling they desire to follow than it is in older countries. Yet feeling in Canadian society is conservative, and as it was said before, any woman who practises medicine in Canada is certain to have a strong inclination for being a doctor. The average Canadian woman is far from being either listless or lacking in decision of character. The average Canadian woman physician has a marked individuality. It can be said truly of most of them that they are "born doctors." This was the character of Dr. Emily Stowe. Since her day it has become an easy matter for a Canadian woman to study medicine.

For a woman physician to care for a large practice is regarded now as a matter of course. The first woman to take a medical degree in Canada was Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, daughter of Dr. Emily Stowe. She graduated from Victoria University, Cobourg, in 1883. In the same year the Women's Medical College, Toronto, was founded and Dr. Helen MacMurchy was a member of its first staff, continuing this work during the history of the college which lasted for twenty-three years. The Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto became open to women students in 1907, and in the same year the Women's Medical College ceased to exist. There is at present only one woman instructor on the staff of the University of Toronto. Dr. Helen MacMurchy is a clinical assistant in gynecology. When the staff of the Toronto General Hospital was reorganized about the same time, the Medical Faculty of Toronto University first received women students two women physicians were appointed as clinical assistants in gynecology. These two are Dr. Ida Lynd and Dr. Helen MacMurchy of Toronto. Besides Toronto, the medical courses at the Universities of Dalhousie and Manitoba are open to women. Women have graduated in medicine from Queen's University, Kingston. The medical faculty of Bishop's College, now merged in McGill University, also had a number of women graduates in medicine. The medical faculty of McGill does not admit women students. But Dr. Maude Abbott is on the staff of McGill University as curator of the pathological museum. These are probably the only Canadian

few typical instances will show the training undertaken by Canadian women in medicine and the average career which they follow. Her training includes years spent in the large schools daily, and the small schools and colleges occasionally. During school vacation, the medical officer inspect schools in buildings where large numbers of working people are employed. They vaccinate employees who do not show marks of vaccination, or who are unable to produce certificates. Two of these medical school officers are women, Dr. Helen MacMurchy and Dr. Maude Abbott. Dr. Hansford may be taken as a representative of the Canadian medical woman who is a school medical officer, since her training and experience are fairly typical. She was born in Perth (Ont.), the daughter of a Methodist minister. Like other daughters of the parsonage, she has lived in a large city and has had a wide range of experience in the various branches of the medical course was taken at Bishop's College from which institution she graduated in 1888. Beginning general practice in Montreal, she was appointed a school medical

work which is being done by Canadian women in medicine. The present account does not aim to be anything but an indication of how naturally and effectively such work can be done by women in Canada. It is not at all unlikely that some Canadian women as a whole bring an active part in civic improvement, on school boards, and in work of public health, much the same motives which impel some women in medicine. Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen was for several years a member of the public school board of Toronto. Canada is a country in which development is taking place on essentially normal lines and those of its women who are physicians follow their calling from much the same motives which impel some Canadian men who become doctors. They like medical work, and they believe that there is work in medicine which they can do effectively.

DR. STOWE GULLEN.

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON.

DR. MARY E. CRAWFORD.

DR. MRS. ADAM SHORT.

DR. MARY E. CRAWFORD.

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON.

DR. MARY E. CRAWFORD.

SACK ENGLISH BATTLE HANKOW WAS UNDECISIVE

Rebel Troops Did Well While Ammunition Lusted, and Then Fell Back

Revolutionist Victory Would Have Meant a Rush to Join Their Ranks—Foreign Warships Land Marines During Engagement.

FAKE ROBBERY STORY WORKED

Latest Victims Were Steamship Acquaintances Whom She Took as Guests to a Brighton Hotel, and Then "Borrowed" \$750 from Them.

London, Oct. 7—Anyone who wants a plot for a sensational novel or play can find it in the report of the trial at the London sessions this week of Mrs. Elven Campbell who was sentenced to seven months imprisonment for obtaining \$750 by false pretences from some people whose acquaintance she made on a voyage from New Zealand to London. The story not only proves that the day of the adventures isn't over yet, but it also furnishes fresh evidence of the truth of the American confidence man's adage that a fresh "sucker" is born every minute.

Mrs. Campbell is only twenty-three years old, but she has managed to crowd a lot of experience into her life. It didn't all come out at the trial, but I am able to supplement the "podagre" given by the police by some facts obtained from persons who knew her.

She was the daughter of a respectable auctioneer in a London suburb, who made a good living but didn't leave much behind him for his children. When he died she was left with a small sum of money, but she was not content with that. She was the daughter of a respectable auctioneer in a London suburb, who made a good living but didn't leave much behind him for his children. When he died she was left with a small sum of money, but she was not content with that.

After that she went to Australia, where she married a steamship purser. He seems to have been a "decent" quiet sort of man, but he couldn't keep his wife out of trouble, for in 1908 she was sent to prison for two months in New Zealand for obtaining money by fraud.

Finally she tired of the Antipodes and announced to her husband that she had come into a big estate in England and that she must go home to claim it. He believed her and gave her a check for \$750. She took the money and disappeared.

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FOR SUGAR

Committee to Recommend it to be Said to Control Prices in

representatives from Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Holland take part in these monthly meetings, the countries represented being known as the "convention countries."

The report sets forth that there is an embargo upon Russian sugar, which is now only 200,000 tons of that nation's enormous production of almost 1,500,000 tons every year to enter the "convention countries."

The effect of this condition in Europe on the American prices of sugar is explained as follows. Despite the fact that we are the greatest consumer of sugar in the world, we are the smallest growers of the sugar beets.

Further, it will be shown that the sugar crops of the great producing countries have turned out a product this year that contains a smaller percentage of saccharine matter than ever before.

Clifford Sifton cares for the chairman of the Conservation Commission when he is a better-gilded job in sight.

Dyeing is Easy With MAYPOLE SOAP. Cotton, wool, silk and mixtures all take rich, lustrous, even shades when dyed with Maypole Soap.

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced housemaid, with references. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, 27 Queen Square, St. John, N. B.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A tablemaid for the Netherwood School, Rothesay, N. B. 1413-t.f.a.w.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, must furnish references. Apply Mrs. J. G. Watta, 14 Alexandra street, St. John, N. B. 23-t.f.w.

WANTED—By Sept. 6th, a girl for general housework in family of three. References required. Address, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 121-t.f.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clons school, parish of Peterville (district rural). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clons, Queens county, N. B. 233-t.f.w.

AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE wanted at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$200 to \$300 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto Ont.

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

PARM FOR SALE—Good farm at Avonmore, Kings County, N. B., containing 180 acres, about two-thirds under cultivation; rest in timber; well watered. Good seven room house; barn and out-buildings in good repair. Convenient to school, post office and railway. For terms, etc., apply F. A. Schofield, Avonmore, Kings County, N. B. 823-11-1-w.

"A GOOD POSITION"

Offering \$65 to \$100 monthly, awaits every young person who can read and write. This winter. Enter any time. Write for circular explaining particulars. Address: C. P. S. SCHUBERT, 100, St. John Street, Fredericton, N. B.

TELEGRAPHY & RAILROADING

Principal S. KERR. Offering \$65 to \$100 monthly, awaits every young person who can read and write. This winter. Enter any time. Write for circular explaining particulars. Address: C. P. S. SCHUBERT, 100, St. John Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Cures Your Ills

No Doctors No Drugs. This is a new and powerful medicine, which cures all ailments of the human system. It is a true and reliable remedy, and is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

COMPOSER OF "SWEET MARIE" AND OTHER SONGS PENNILESS

Boston, Oct. 18—Penniless and a physical wreck, Raymond Moore, a one time popular song writer, is seriously ill at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

USE HAWKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry

It Will Cure Any Cough and Cold. Registered Number 1293. None Genuine Without It. THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL

NEWSPAPER, TUNNY CAPE FOR BOSTON, with hemlock bark. Hantsport, Oct. 16—Arld, schr Hazel Drakey, Morrissey, from Parrabro, to load lumber.

Arld, Oct. 17—Arld, schr Cassandra, Glasgow. Sydney, Oct. 14—Arld, schr Felix, Quebec; Stordal (Nor), Walana; Stigstad (Nor), Helvika; Stigstad (Nor), 1251, Ocean (Nor), Montreal; Waconsta, do; Morien, Yarmouth.

Arld, Oct. 14—Arld, schr Salacia, Montreal for Liverpool; 15th, Lake Manitoba, do for Liverpool; Pomernian, do for London; Turcoman, do for Bristol; Manchester Commerce, do for London, (and all proceeded).

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BRITAIN'S READY FOR WAR SHOULD COME

Could Throw an Army of 120,000 Into Belgium in a Week. THING GERMANY IS BIDDING HER TIME

Feeling in England That Kaiser is Waiting for Winter, Till Russia is Snowbound, Before He Gets Belligerent—General French Enthusiastic Over France's Army.

(From a Staff Correspondent) London, Oct. 5.—It now appears that the Monocro was aware led to a good deal of searching of reports about the English military authorities, and that if the negotiations between France and Germany had come to a quiet and belligerent end England would have been caught in a state of unpreparedness almost equal to that in which she found herself at the outbreak of the Boer war.

Although the war cloud has lifted for the time being this expert was anything but optimistic about the future. The delay, he declared, was solely due to strategic reasons on the part of Germany. If war were to break out now Germany would have to deal single handed with France, England and Russia, and if Austria backed her up actively, Italy would probably join the anti-German coalition, with the idea of avenging ancient defeats and winning back her lost provinces.

If the outbreak of hostilities is deferred until winter, however, Russia will be snowbound, and Italy will also be prevented from sending an army across the Alps. The Balkan States also have a grudge against Austria and they too would have to deal with "General February." My informant, therefore, thinks that another and more serious crisis may be expected in December or January.

England is Ready. At any rate England has profited by the delay. Immense stores of food, clothing and ammunition have been accumulated and even the army reserves have been kept busy preparing medical and surgical supplies. The plan of campaign, which has been worked out to the last detail and England is ready within a week of the declaration of war to throw an army of 120,000 men into Belgium, where it is expected some of the heaviest fighting would take place.

General Sir John French, who represented England at the recent French army maneuvers, has returned home enthusiastic about the French soldier, who he says is the best fighting man in Europe. He also has nothing but praise for the organization of the French army and there isn't the slightest doubt that he has come to an understanding with the French generals about the military part England will play in the coming struggle. The naval side of the war, of course, would be controlled from London.

It is surprising how British feeling on the subject of a war with Germany has changed in the last few weeks. Before the Armistice incident there was a lot of irritation in England against Germany, but the great majority of Englishmen felt that there was a thing to be avoided at all costs. Today most Englishmen declare that Germany has asked for it, and that the safety of Europe demands that she be crushed—and the sooner the better.

There is also the feeling that no time is more favorable than the present, before the Kaiser's great naval programme is complete and while practically all the rest of Europe is united against Germany and Austria. One of the things that worries the English government is whether or not Germany could be made to pay the cost of the war not only because of the English taxpayer's pocket, but also because of the hope of crippling Germany so effectively that she will be left out of the chief from the English view point, for years to come.

NINE NURSES TO BE GRADUATED FROM HOSPITAL

Names of Those Who Have Completed the Necessary Course—Programme for Next Monday Evening.

As an event always looked forward to with a great deal of interest in the annual graduation exercises of the nurses in the General Public Hospital, and the evening of Monday, Oct. 23, has been selected as the date for this function, taking place in the large assembly room.

The nurses who are to be graduated this year number nine, and their names are as follows: Rose Lillian Bosness, Belle Bradbury, Howe, Mary Harrington, Eleanora, Helen May Carrier, Agnes Ella Flewelling, Emma Ella Barry, Jessie Katharine Small, Joyce Thomson Wishart, and Mary Florence Armstrong.

The programme has been arranged as follows: Music; Prayer and address, Rev. A. W. Meehan; report of training school board; Dr. Thomas Walker, chairman; music; address to graduating class, Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovil; presentation of diplomas, Dr. Thomas Walker, president of the board of commissioners; music and refreshments.

WILL ASK FOR ONE MARRIAGE LAW

Protestants of Canada to Petition Premier Borden to Abolish Church's Power in Quebec.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Petitions will be presented to Hon. R. B. Borden from Protestant associations in all the provinces of Canada, for a unification of the marriage law, so as to have one marriage law from coast to coast.

In the discussion relating to the Roman Catholic Church's claim that it had the right to pass upon the validity of certain marriages but these seeking a new marriage law seek to have it declared that the dominion government alone and not any provincial government or any church has the right to deal with this question of the validity of marriages.

From every pulpit and Protestant church in Canada, circulars will be distributed on the conflict of the new temperance decree with existing laws, and petitions will be circulated for signatures of persons desiring the one marriage law.

The Evangelical Alliance is undertaking the work in harmony with the Imperial Evangelical Alliance in London, England, which at the end of this month will follow the Canadian example in asking for one marriage law for England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland, which shall vest in the imperial government sole authority to pass upon the question of validity.

Hewsons Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

No More Worry—Party that lost purse containing \$20 need worry no longer—It has been found.—Brooklyn, N.Y.

Blasting Powder

Single and double tap fuse detonators. Electric fuses, batteries. Cast steel for drills.

W. H. THORNE CO., Limited. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Canadian Red Cross Society, 192 Bloor Street, West, Toronto, Oct. 16, 1911.

On behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society I would ask you to be good enough to publish the same as the prizes are of considerable value and should prove a great incentive to Canadian inventors.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition to be held in conjunction with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, Washington (D. C.), May 7-9, 1912.

1. A scheme for the removal of the wounded from the battlefield with the minimum number of stretcher bearers. 2. Portable wash-stands for use in the field.

FOR DEAF CHILDREN

Mr. Fearon, principal of the School for the Deaf at Halifax, would be grateful to any persons who would let him know the names and addresses of the parents of any deaf children who may reside in their neighborhood. There are throughout the maritime provinces many children, not totally deaf, but yet so hard of hearing that they cannot take due advantage of the instruction offered in the ordinary hearing school.

SYDNEY STEEL CO. BUYS DALHOUSIE TIMBER LIMITS

Montgomery Tract and Outfit Purchased by Concern for \$250,000.

Dalhousie, N. B., Oct. 17.—Bearinger & Chepman of Toronto, who purchased the Montgomery tract and outfit, have sold the same to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, of Sydney, for \$250,000.

Besides eighty square miles of timber limits there is one mile located in Dalhousie, tug boats, booms, logs and the whole outfit. The new owners contemplate extensive improvements, Charles O'Dwyer, of Truro (N. S.), who has been manager here for the Toronto firm, will continue with the new company. The deal was closed today.

MARK SNOWDON, OF SACKVILLE, KILLED IN BROOKLYN

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 18.—(Special)—A telegram received here this morning announced the death of Mark Snowdon, of Sackville in Brooklyn yesterday. While getting off a trolley car he fell and his skull was fractured. He was hurried to a hospital, where an operation took place, but he died soon afterwards.

Mr. Snowdon left Sackville a week or two ago. He leaves his wife and four children here. He was about fifty years old.

THE GOVERNMENT STOPS WORK ON HUDSON BAY ROAD

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—The Free Press says this afternoon that the minister of railways has ordered work to stop on the Hudson Bay railway. A sub-contractor named McMillan, who has a gang of seventy-five men grading just beyond the east in paying off his men on instructions from the contractors, J. D. McArthur & Co.

MORE MOOSE KILLED AT ALMA

Alma, Oct. 14.—Havelock Beantall shot a moose Oct. 13, and Clarence Akley killed one yesterday.

Couldn't Wait—Tom—Did her last husband Jack—No; he resigned.—Boston Transcript.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGNS IN LANCASTER RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Temperance Workers Win Out With Majority of 109, After Hard But Well Organized Campaign Vote Means That Six Saloons Must Be Closed Up After May 1

Wednesday, Oct. 18. The local option campaign in Lancaster, conducted by the Citizens' League with several ministers as leaders, resulted yesterday in glorious victory for the temperance forces, and after May 1 next, no liquor licenses will be issued in the parish.

At the same time the temperance people were dropping in the ballots which sound the death knell of the saloon in Lancaster, two candidates for councillor, who were favored by the temperance and reform element were leading the poll in the parish election.

Local Option Results. The local option results were: For License, 112; Against License, 221.

Councillors Elected. The results of the councillors' election were: LANCASTER. Fair, Lorneville, will. Total. James E. Bryant, 426; 84; 510.

ST. MARTINS. William Smith, 207; C. Fred Black, 189; John A. Howard, 188; Robert Connely, 183; James Creamer, 87; Messrs. Smith, Black and Howard elected.

MUSQUASH. W. J. Dean, 188; Jos. K. Corcoran, 107. The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the Telegraph.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received.

THE VOTE IN LANCASTER. To the Editor of the Telegraph: Sir,—In the editorial reviews of the local option contest which appear in today's papers there are some determinations set forth which if they have not an altogether fallacious basis must at least have some modifications made when the whole situation is canvassed.

WEDDINGS OBITUARY ACADIA INSTITUTIONS ST. JOHN MARKETS NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES GOING TO ONTARIO TO ADVERTISE THE PROVINCE

In Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 7, a very pretty wedding was solemnized when Miss Isabella, daughter of Captain I. W. Scott, of this city, was united in marriage to Albert C. Davidson, formerly of Halifax, but now of Boston. The bride was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hughes. They will reside at Arlington (Mass.).

A very pretty event took place Tuesday evening at the home of Allan Green, of Milford, which George F. Green was united in marriage to Miss Julia McCausland, of the west side. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. B. Boyer, of the Fairville Baptist church. The bride was attended in a costume of cream serge. The people were unattended. A wedding supper was served to the friends and relatives present.

Thursday, Oct. 19. The death of Samuel Dobbin occurred at the Dobbin homestead, Gondola, Point Road, yesterday. He was fifty-six years old, and is survived by six brothers—Anthony, Isaac, Alexander, William, James, and John. The funeral will take place today.

Thursday, Oct. 19. The death of John J. Donovan, youngest son of Julia and the late John Donovan, took place early yesterday morning at his home, 30 Pond street. Death was the result of pneumonia. He was thirty-one years of age, and is survived by his mother, one brother, Michael, and three sisters, Misses Catherine, Isaac, Alexander, William, James, and John. The funeral will take place today.

Thursday, Oct. 19. The death of Harry Jaynes, in Philadelphia, Pa., has been reported. He has had cancer for many years, and was seventy-five years of age. He was a native of this city, and was a member of the St. John's church. He was a successful business man, and was well known in the community.

Thursday, Oct. 19. The death of Raymond Elliott, nineteen years of age, occurred yesterday morning. He was a native of this city, and was a member of the St. John's church. He was a successful student, and was well known in the community.

Thursday, Oct. 19. The death of Charles Kerr, aged 78, which occurred at his home in Dundee, Scotland, on Wednesday, was conveyed in a cablegram received here yesterday morning. The deceased is survived by his wife, one son, and four daughters, as well as two brothers, William Kerr, formerly of Kerr & Robertson, of this city, now of Sumnerland (B. C.), and Alex. L. Kerr, of this city, formerly of this city, and Mrs. F. W. J. Brock, of Roxbury, is a sister. The late H. P. Kerr, of this city, was another brother.

LET IT BE A SERGE. Both London and Paris say 'Serge' for winter suits'. Priestley's 'Sandown' & 'Concord' Coating Serges are famous for their beauty of weave and color. In Black, Navy and Cream—guaranteed fast colors. Rolled on the varnished board—with 'Priestley's Limited' stamped every 5 yards on the selvage.

ST. JOHN MARKETS. The prices in the local markets continue to remain about stationary. The following wholesale quotations were given out yesterday: COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western 6.00 to 6.10; Beef, butchers 6.08 to 6.10; Beef, country 6.04 to 6.08; Mutton, per lb 0.08 to 0.06; Pork, per lb 0.07 to 0.08; Native cabbage, per doz. 0.40 to 0.50; Spring lamb, per lb 0.09 to 0.10; Veal, per lb 0.08 to 0.10; Potatoes, per bbl 1.50 to 1.75; Eggs, henney, per doz. 0.28 to 0.30; Eggs, case, per doz. 0.23 to 0.24; Maple syrup, per lb 0.21 to 0.24; Roll butter, per lb 0.24 to 0.27; Creamery butter 1.00 to 1.25; Ducks, fresh killed 1.00 to 1.25; Turkeys, per lb 0.85 to 1.40; Turkey, per doz. 0.17 to 0.18; Maple syrup, per gal. 1.00 to 1.25; Maple sugar, per lb 0.00 to 0.15; Ham 0.00 to 0.15; Corned beef, per lb 0.00 to 0.15; Beans, doz bunches 0.00 to 0.25; Mushrooms 0.50 to 0.00; Squash 0.00 to 0.15; Onions, per bbl 0.00 to 0.25; Wool (washed) 0.21 to 0.22; Wool (unwashed) 0.00 to 0.14; Beef hides 0.00 to 0.11; Lamb skins, fresh 0.00 to 0.05; Rendered tallow 0.00 to 0.05.

FRUITS, ETC. Grenoble walnuts 0.14 to 0.15; Marbot walnuts 0.12 to 0.13; Almonds 0.15 to 0.00; California prunes 0.12 to 0.14; Filberts 0.11 to 0.12; Brazil 0.15 to 0.16; Pecans 0.14 to 0.16; New dates, per lb 0.04 to 0.08; Peanuts, roasted 0.10 to 0.12; Bag figs, per lb 0.04 to 0.05; Lemons, Messina, box 4.50 to 4.80; Coconuts, per doz 0.00 to 0.70; Cocoanuts, per doz 4.00 to 4.50; Corned beef, 2c 3.33 to 3.50; Peaches, 2c 1.98 to 2.00; Bananas 1.75 to 2.00; Val, orange, Valencia 4.00 to 5.00; American onions, bag 2.75 to 3.00; Ontario onions, per pound 0.00 to 0.00; New figs, box 0.15 to 0.00; Cal. peaches 1.50 to 2.00.

BOY, FIRING GUN AT RANDOM, NEARLY CAUSED TRAGEDY. Bullet Crashed Through Salisbury House Window, Grazing Head of a Lad. Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 19.—A fatality was narrowly averted here today. A thoughtless boy discharging a gun about the village was greatly surprised to find that one of the cartridges had entered a neighbor's house through the window of the sitting room, breaking the glass and lodging in the woodwork in the opposite wall. The window through which the bullet passed was a favorite nook for members of the family and it was only by the merest chance that some member of the family was not occupying the arm chair at the moment.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. LOCAL NEWS. Correspondents who send letters to the Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

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NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES GOING TO ONTARIO TO ADVERTISE THE PROVINCE. Provincial Horticulturist Turney Hopes to Attract Immigration from the West—Good Place for Young Men to Start.

New Brunswick apples will invade Ontario this fall and will appear in competition with the choicest product of the Ontario orchards. The annual exhibition of the Ontario Horticultural Association will open in Toronto on Nov. 14 and at this exhibition some of the fruit which is to be shown at the New Brunswick exhibition which opens in St. John on the evening of Thanksgiving Day will be displayed.

To Reverse the Tide. It is with the hope of impressing the people of Ontario with the possibilities of New Brunswick as a fruit producing province of attracting immigration to the province from Upper Canada that the Ontario Horticultural Association is planning. The price of good fruit in this province is so much lower than in Ontario that it should offer great attractions to those who are desirous of establishing themselves in the business. Mr. Turney is confident that if the claims of New Brunswick were properly set before the people of the upper and western Canada this province might draw many people to settle in the province. He has found that many of the settlers who come here from Great Britain are lured away by the tales of the great west and he points out that those who know western conditions and prefer to live in a more attractive country, from a residential standpoint, would find New Brunswick sufficiently attractive to keep them here.

It is in the interests of the province also, Mr. Turney pointed out, to advertise the fruit growing possibilities as fruit lands are scarce in Ontario. He proposed to command better prices than ordinary agricultural lands. Speaking of the coming apple show Mr. Turney said that the number of exhibitors to be increased by at least fifty per cent. The association, which has been two years ago with a membership of about 100 members and includes practically all the leading fruit growers.

General Yin Tchang, who has been in the city for some time, is believed to intend to leave for his home in China. He has, however, less than a week to go, and it is believed that he will be accompanied by his family. It is believed that Yin Tchang, Chinese-ike, is temporizing. Yuan Shika has refused to accept the special cargo vessel, but has despatched trusted aides as emissaries to the Chinese government. It is believed that he is a compromise between the throne on the one hand and the constitutional government. T. Toms, commissioner at Chongqing, has inspected the city recently and has been killed, and the vicar foreign customs men took river boats.

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