

ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS OPENED FRIDAY.

Reports from Various Branches and Affiliated Societies—A Great Deal of Business Transacted at the Morning and Afternoon Meetings.

Representatives of the end circles as well as delegates from several provincial points were present Friday at the 3rd convention of the New Brunswick branch of the King's Daughters and Sons, which opened at 8:30 o'clock at the guild.

Miss Rising welcomed all, a hymn was sung, scripture read, and prayer offered. A letter from Mrs. Davis was read expressing regret at her inability to attend.

The report of the recording secretary, Miss G. Hastings, was read, telling of the last annual convention.

Glen Elder Circle, Fredericton, reported 55 members from the High School. The members have raised \$109.98 during the year, sent out baskets of food and clothing at Christmas and have sent a girl and a boy to the Little Girl's Home and the Orphanage, respectively.

Ministering Circle, Fredericton, has 30 members and has raised \$170. It has kept a little girl in the home, St. John.

The Lead a Hand Circle, St. John, besides much charitable work, has raised \$38 toward and furnished a room in the new Guild House.

The Willing Workers' Circle, Gagetown, has a membership of 20. During the year \$40 was contributed to the church by the circle.

The Co-Workers' Circle, St. John, has six members. It is doing good work among the Jewish children and in poor families.

The Doorknocker's Circle numbers 25 members. Its chief work is that of the Aberdeen Association, which sends out literature to isolated settlers in the northwest. The members also furnished a room in the Guild House. They own two shares of Silver Cross stock.

Miss E. Barker, provincial secretary, reported on the year's work. It had been a time of general progress. The number of members enrolled was 71, making the total membership 768. In St. John it is 371. Their new circle had been formed making a total of \$30. There had been \$23.29 received in fees, and \$51 in Dominion fees. One of the new circles is composed of boys. South Bay and whistlers' circles had to be marked of the list.

Both reports were received. Committees were appointed as follows: Credentials committee, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss T. Trueman and Miss Roach. Resolution committee, Miss Mabel Barbour, Miss Naraway, Miss Gregory, Miss Anfield, Miss Akerley, Mrs. D. W. Barbour and Miss F. McLaughlin. Miss Gretta Jarvis, of London, Ont., addressed the members on the work done in her city.

At the afternoon session a primrose meeting was first held, led by Miss Barker. Minutes of the morning meeting were adopted.

A telegram was received and read from Mrs. Elizabeth N. Tilley, of Toronto, the Dominion secretary, conveying greetings. It was decided to send a reply.

Miss Hill read the seventh annual report of the St. John City Union. The class work had not been so satisfactory as last year. There were four classes. That in writing met 32 times, with an average attendance of five and a total of 144. Southern branches, 31, average 8, total of 227. The sewing class had 13 members, but the meetings had been discontinued because of the cooking school. The advanced classes had also been discontinued for the same reason. Eleven mothers' meetings had been held with average attendance of eight, and total of 90. Fifty-two gospel services were held, attended on an average by 24. The Merry-makers' Circle had done good work. About 50 homes were represented by children attending its Thursday evening gatherings. Hospital visiting had been continued. Regarding relief, there had been less applicants at the guild. The idea had been to find employment for the applicants instead of giving relief. The applicants numbered 86, and 60 had been helped with provisions, coal, etc., and in some cases, money to pay rent. The number wanting employment was 150 and it had been found for 70. Twenty had applied for boarding houses and been directed. The report expressed the hope for a training home for girls in which they could be prepared for useful labor. The number of visits made

by the guild was 1,352, by visitors to the guild 390; total coming to the guild 6,500. An excellent, thoughtful paper was read by Mrs. John M. Lawrence, of St. John. The subject was "What is True Charity?" The paper was discussed by Mrs. R. C. Skinner, Mrs. E. S. MacMichael, Mrs. J. B. Gillespie, Mrs. E. H. Hanington and others. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Skinner for his excellent address in this connection.

Mrs. MacMichael conducted a question box for a short time, closing the afternoon's meeting.

The was a large attendance at the evening session, which opened with devotional exercises led by the chairman, Rev. A. D. Dewdney. A solo was then sung by Mrs. Ryan, of Hampton. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Davidson and responded to by Miss G. Gregory, of Fredericton.

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BREAKING CAMP.

MILITIAMEN WILL ALL HAVE DESERTED SUSSEX TODAY.

Several Corps Have Already Gone—Splendid Closing Features—The Sham Fight—The Tattoo and the Grand Final Review of the Twelfth Brigade for This Year.

CAMP SUSSEX, SUSSEX, N. B., Sept. 21.—The soldier boys and a rather wet night of it as the rain poured down in torrents until nearly morning, but as all the tents proved watertight they were not put to much discomfort. Everybody was as bright and early and the sham battle, which was the morning's programme, was the sole topic of conversation.

At 8 o'clock the soldiers marched from camp No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 companies of the 74th Battalion, forming the advanced guard for the drill. After a tramp of about three miles in a line came to the bank of the Kent river, and being unable to ford it, a bridge was constructed by the Brighton Engineers, who will do their work quickly and in a highly satisfactory manner. The infantry brigade then formed for an attack on the right bank, where the enemy were supposed to be entrenched. After a vigorous manœuvre fire by the infantry, the artillery bombarded the enemy's position at the bayonet point. The troops were then formed in route column and marched back to camp, which they reached shortly after noon.

The sham battle was a great success in every way, and Col. Buchanan was greatly pleased with the way the men acted.

This afternoon was spent in brigade drill, preparing for the grand review which takes place tomorrow.

CAMP SUSSEX, SUSSEX, N. B., Sept. 22.—Tomorrow brings Camp Sussex to a close and the 12th Brigade, which has worked so faithfully for the past 10 days perfecting themselves at military drill, will all have departed for home.

Col. Buchanan, the brigade major, has proved himself while here to be the right man for the job, and the troops in his drill clearly showed the benefit of having such a man at their head.

The military tattoo held last night under the direction of Major Dennison, was a decided success. This was a new and novel feature, and it drew an immense crowd to the parade grounds. The scene was a splendid one. The bright glare from torches, the brilliant display of the men's all helped to form a pretty feature. The bands of the regiments took a prominent part in the tattoo, and some choice music. A selection of southern airs by the band of the 74th Battalion, which carried on with much vigor, and the general opinion at camp was that their work had not been so admirably in securing the names of more than snow volunteers.

Notes of Camp.—The fire works used last night were purchased from the St. John exhibition. There was never so healthy a camp in the history of the province. The camp was not having the crack 62nd make its expected visit.

The Book of the Dead.—The Book of the Dead consists of a collection of chapters or separate compositions of different lengths, which are found in Egypt inscribed upon pyramids, upon the walls of tombs, upon sarcophagi, and on amulets that were buried with the dead. It is also found written upon rolls of papyrus that were placed in the tomb with the deceased. It is a collection of all that the deceased was to do in the next world, and it is a collection of all that the deceased was to do in the next world.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Primary commercial advertisements during the run of the paper—Each insertion \$100 per inch. Advertisements of 10 lines, for Sale, etc., \$500 for each insertion of 10 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths extra for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to be sent to the office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send their money for THE TELEGRAPH to us by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their papers until they have taken them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Write plainly and take special pains with dates. Write on one side of your paper only. Address your name and full address. Write nothing for publication unless you are prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ORIGIN.

The meeting of the British cabinet Friday did not develop anything sensational; indeed, it is not precisely known what was done at it. It is not expected, however, that anything will occur during the next few days that will greatly change the situation, unless, indeed, some of the Boer detachments, which seem to be under no very strict discipline, should undertake to invade the British colony of Natal that, of course, would lead to reprisals, but Kruger will probably make every effort to avoid such an occurrence, for no one can believe that he really desires a war, although his conduct has been such as to make one almost unavoidable.

There is a rumor current that Delagoa Bay has been purchased by the British government, and that it will be handed over by Portugal on the first of November. This is a step that has long been anticipated, indeed it is understood that for years Great Britain has had an option of Delagoa Bay. But the consummation of the bargain has been postponed for political reasons mainly it would seem because of the attitude of Germany which, for a time, pretended to be friendly to the Transvaal.

The importance of acquiring Delagoa Bay can only be fully understood by taking into account the scarcity of a good harbor in South Africa. There is no good harbor on the east coast of South Africa south of Delagoa Bay; that of Port Natal, being only kept in a tolerable condition by an enormous expenditure of money. Delagoa Bay is the natural outlet of the Transvaal and if it had been in British hands for the past twenty years the Transvaal Boers would never have indulged in the foolish dream of Dutch ascendancy in North Africa.

The decision of the Orange Free State to cast its lot with the Transvaal is one that has long been anticipated and which therefore excites no surprise. The existence of a treaty between the two countries involving an offensive and defensive alliance has often been suspected but was never made quite clear until the present crisis. As the independence of the Orange Free State has never been threatened by Great Britain that the republic is certainly showing a great deal of tenacity in sitting with the Transvaal and agreeing

to fight its battles. The result of such an alliance must necessarily be to involve both republics in a common fate, so that if the Transvaal is conquered and made a British province the Orange Free State will be annexed to Natal or Cape Colony.

One of the interesting developments of the resolution is the attitude of the Afrikaner party in Cape Colony towards this contest. That the Dutch of Cape Colony were thoroughly disloyal has long been suspected, but their conduct since the recent troubles with the Boers began has placed upon them the stamp of treason and dishonesty. Many persons were averse to matters being pushed to an extremity with the Transvaal Boers for fear of the Dutch in Cape Colony, but surely it is far better for them to be shown in their true light as enemies of the British flag rather than to live on in a fool's paradise and believe them to be loyal.

It is quite clear that notwithstanding the fact that the British parliament has granted the Dutch in Cape Colony the same rights as Englishmen so that a Dutchman is actually premier of the colony and three other Dutchmen are members of the cabinet, they are not in the slightest degree grateful for that favor, but long to be under the flag of Holland, which has never given any of its colonies a free government. The side object of the Afrikaner Bund of which so much has been heard, has been to undermine British authority in South Africa, and the prejudices of race and language have been enlisted to that end.

The message of the Afrikaner members of parliament to Kruger expressing sympathy with the Transvaal, was signed by fifty-three members, the number of members of parliament of both houses being 102, so that more than half of them are Dutch, and, therefore, disloyal. But these Dutchmen, disloyal as they are, are not all Boers of the plain who can trek away to distant regions and pasture new, but are many of them residents of cities, business and professional men who would be utterly ruined by a war, because their property would be confiscated as rebels against the authority of the queen. They are therefore very anxious for the preservation of peace, and while gushing with sympathy for Kruger and his Boers beg him to yield something so that war may be avoided. Should the present troubles blow over the dispute will have served at least one good purpose in placing the Cape Dutch in their true light before the world.

We hear a great deal from the friends of the Transvaal Boers about their religious traits, their fine simple manners and their honesty, but a close examination of their conditions in calculation to dim to some extent the halo of sanctity which surrounds them. The Transvaal has been enriched by enormous revenues exacted from the Uitlanders, and the result has been to fill that country with bootlers who could give points to Tammany Hall. That simple old man, Paul Kruger, is said to be worth many millions which he has made by standing in with speculators and sharing in the dynamite and other monopolies. This president of a little republic with half the population of New Brunswick has a salary of \$35,000 a year. The members of the Volksraad are paid \$6,000 a year, which is just twenty times what the members of our legislature receive. The Transvaal pays out in salaries yearly the enormous sum of \$4,500,000 which is more than three times the amount expended on civil government in Canada. If we assume that there are 20,000 Boer families in the Transvaal, and this is probably an overestimate, the amount paid out in salaries, if equally distributed, would give each Boer family an income of \$225 a year. Thus do the Boers grow rich at the expense of the Uitlanders. Clearly they have some thing worth fighting for, and therefore their obstinacy and determination not to yield has a solid financial basis. When before in the history of the world did a set of ignorant peasants become possessed of so much wealth and also the power of ruling better men than themselves.

VOLUNTEERING FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Friday THE TELEGRAPH distributed in the camp at Sussex a circular relating to the probability of a Canadian contingent being raised for service in the Transvaal, and requesting any members of the active militia to volunteer for that service. We suggested that the number being sent would probably be one company of 125. We are happy to be able to announce to our readers the response of the militia of New Brunswick to this appeal has been most prompt and is eminently satisfactory. Although a few hours only have elapsed since it was issued we have already received a large number of names and the information in our possession justifies us in stating that not less than 200 men who were in camp at Sussex are ready to volunteer for service in the Transvaal. Such a response is surely most creditable to the patriotism and manly qualities of our active militia and THE TELEGRAPH is at the utmost satisfaction in making this

announcement as well as in having been the means of bringing the sterling qualities of our militiamen to the knowledge of their fellow militia men in Canada, and in thus placing in a day or two what publish the names of the men who signify their intention of volunteering for service in the Transvaal.

AMERICA'S COLONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Although the expansionist papers in the United States still keep up a great outcry in favor of the imperialistic policy of President McKinley, the signs multiply that this policy is likely to wreck both the president and the Republican party if persisted in and no change takes place at large. In a day or two we shall publish the names of the men who signify their intention of volunteering for service in the Transvaal.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The first despatch of the British government to President Kruger of the Transvaal is so firm and uncompromising in its tone that it must be interpreted into a declaration that Great Britain will not recede from the position she has taken with regard to the Uitlanders. That being the case it follows as a matter of course that Kruger must yield or that a war must result. The time is opportune for the settlement of the question of supremacy in South Africa; and the conflict might as well come now as later. Indeed it may better serve the interests of Great Britain than the surrender of Kruger to the British demands. The granting of the franchise to the Uit-

landers in the course of time, place the control of the Transvaal in their hands, but the Orange Free State would still remain an independent republic. Now, with the Orange Free State in alliance with the Transvaal, the two little South African republics must stand or fall together.

At this time the attitude of the European press towards the Transvaal question is an interesting study. The French papers express sympathy for the Boers, but regret that France cannot help them. The tone of the Russian press is similar, Great Britain being denounced as a land grabber. The press of Holland is strongly for the Boers and hostile to a purely race feeling on this being a German republic. But it is in the German press that we find the strongest evidence of the influence which Great Britain has had to contend against in her dealings with the Transvaal. There is no doubt that the raising of this question of the suzerainty of Great Britain, and the attempt to set up the Transvaal as a wholly independent state was a one with the connivance of Germany, a bid that but for the treaty which was made with Germany a couple of years ago the Kaiser would have taken the side of the Boers and used his influence, at least, to help them. Now they are told that Germany can do nothing for them, although it is admitted by the German papers that the German colonies in Africa will soon become utterly valueless if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State come under the control of Great Britain. The dream of a German-African empire will have to be abandoned, is the cry of the German press, if Kruger falls. The same view is put forth by a German foreign office official who is quoted as saying:—

"Of course, it is in no sense of our interest to have England and the Transvaal go to war. That little Boer nation will finally succumb, and probably, will be wiped out of existence. It is only too likely that this will diminish our prestige in South Africa, and injure our not inconsiderable material interests there, for our trade with the Boer states is increasing, and is only next to that of England. Other interests will also be jeopardized or injured. Still, there is no occasion and no political or moral right for us to interfere. So long as our and other rights are respected by the belligerents, we shall not interfere."

The German newspapers are already discussing the probable cause of the campaign. The Kreuzzeitung says: "The British plan is an invasion on three sides, simultaneously, from Rhodesia, Natal and Makindia or Kimberley. The best and most effective part of the English forces will probably be the volunteers raised in South Africa. There are 7,000 mounted men already in Rhodesia, who, with other volunteers, will be the real corps of the expedition." This statement of the British force in Rhodesia is, of course, a gross exaggeration. Still, the force there, whatever it may be, will be used for the purpose of making a diversion against the Transvaal from the north. The Germans, however, are consoled by the thought that British victories in the Transvaal will be dearly purchased. In the Frankfurt Zeitung Gen. von Boguslawsky, a military writer of note, predicts that the British will sustain enormous losses in the Transvaal, owing mainly to the inferiority of their officers and their "inability to understand or apply modern tactics." This view of the matter is not put forward as a joke, but in dead earnest. But the question arises, how did this general with the long name discover that the British officers are inferior and that they do not understand modern tactics. The British people believe, and they have good reasons for their belief, that modern British officers are superior to those of Germany, and certainly they have had more experience in war. The Germans have not been engaged in war for twenty-eight years. There is not a soldier in the German army or an officer below the rank of a general who was even in a battle or saw a shot fired in anger, except a spectator. Great Britain has had a dozen little wars in the past twenty-eight years and she has hundreds of officers who have been in battle and who are competent to lead their men in any emergency. If there is a war in the Transvaal it will not fall for want of good officers or of good soldiers.

It seems to be actually believed by the Boers at Pretoria that the government of Cape Colony will at the last moment declare for the Transvaal. Probably Schreiner, the premier, is a big enough fool and trilateral to do this, but we must assume that he has colleagues who have not yet quite lost their senses. However, one thing is clear, the government of Cape Colony has done its best to assist the Boers in resisting British authority. Its members have secretly encouraged them and has permitted them to convey their arms and munitions of war, which are to be used against the British, if need be, all through the territory of Cape Colony. This shameful act was done at a time when Portugal, a foreign nation, had stopped the transit of Boer arms at Delagoa Bay. Since then a majority of the members of the Cape parliament have joined in an open letter of sympathy to Kruger, so that nothing has been left undone to show just what

Don't let Catarrh Settle in your



STOMACH Most Germs Die with cold weather. Catarrh Germs Increase

This is because the food thickens and affects the membrane. They cover it with mucous. The digestive juices cannot flow. The stomach is often the first affected. As a result the fall finds many new cases of supposed dyspepsia. Have you noticed any such trouble? Any unusual sense of fullness or heaviness after eating? Do you get hungry too soon? Don't be persuaded to dose your stomach with patent cathartics. If your trouble is Catarrh you have got to kill the germs. The right way won't take long. Why not state your case to Dr. Sproule? He will tell you honestly the nature of your trouble and the cost of treatment. Then you can do as you wish.

- SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH IN STOMACH. Do you belch up gas? Do you have a desire for improper food? Do you suffer from constipation? Do you have a sour or sweet taste in the mouth? Do you feel as if you had lead in your stomach? Do you feel faint when stomach is empty? Do you see spots floating before your eyes? Do you feel tired and listless in the morning? Do you have pain just after eating? Do you have pain in the stomach? Do you have chilly and then hot flashes?

Dear Mr. Sproule:— It is two months now since I finished your treatment, and I am sure the cure is permanent. I have given it a pretty hard trial. For I have worked hard and eaten hard, and have indulged in all the good things of the season. It is years since I have been able to do anything like that. My blood is all gone, and that horrible pain in my stomach is a thing of the past. I am astonished at the hearty meals I can eat after having been deprived of them for so many years. I can never thank you enough and shall always be glad to speak my word for you. Yours most gratefully, Mrs. H. C. Blinn, Freidlightburg, Ont. Address Dr. SPROULE, B. A., Doane St., Boston.

they sit and. They will, however, pause before striking the blow, for that would place their necks in jeopardy, to say nothing of their property.

The prospect of a war with the Transvaal brings out all the venom of the Russian press which is wholly anti-British, and which of course only dares to speak sentiments that are approved by Russian officialdom. Their references to England's "grab policy" are certainly a constant in view of the history of Russia's past achievements in that direction to say nothing of its views for the future. Some of the papers are raising the question as to the status of the Suez canal as an international highway, but they are giving themselves an unnecessary amount of trouble for Great Britain will take care of that great waterway whether in war or peace.

The reporters of the New York papers are of the opinion that the Shamrock is not being taken out often enough, and that she wants "trimming up," as they term it. Designer Flis, who is in charge of the yacht, however, probably knows his own business best and understands what the yacht needs. It is of course bad for the papers to take a position in reporting a chance to make a profit, but then she was not sent across the Atlantic wholly for the special benefit of the New York press, but to win the American cup, if possible.

Two Crops in One Year.

Squire Mailey of Oak Point, Kings county, has just completed an interesting experiment in regard to growing two crops on the same land in one season. He took a piece of land in fair condition which had borne a vast crop last year and after lightly manuring it planted it in potatoes on the 6th May. These potatoes were dug on the 24th, 25th and 26th July and the crop was at the rate of 225 bushels to the acre of which 175 were marketed and 50 small. They realized an average price of 75 cents after paying freight and commissions. A fortnight before the potatoes were dug he sowed corn in the furrows between the rows of potatoes. When the potatoes were dug the corn was about four inches high. It was hoed immediately and a day or two later he ran the cultivator between the rows. That was all the attention it received. It was cut on the 28th September, and the result was 12 tons of fodder corn to the acre. Had the season been favorable the crop would have been 50 per cent better. It was injured by the extremely dry spell, and also by the high autumn winds, which blew a good deal of it down. As it was, however, the squire has no reason to complain of his crop, for the value of the marketable potatoes was \$131.25 to the acre, the value of the unmarketable may be safely put down at \$12.50 and that of the corn at \$25 which makes a total of almost \$170 for the product of a single acre of land. The land on which this crop was produced was not specially good being gravelly loam, free from stone.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

AN AUDACIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY THURSDAY EVENING.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 22.—The funeral of the late Thomas Stanger took place this afternoon and was attended by hundreds of representative citizens. The funeral procession was led by Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., and among the mourners walked the St. Andrew's Society. The Masonic burial service was read at the grave. Chase, Dewitt was arraigned before Judge Wilson today. J. H. Barry, Q. C., appeared for the crown and indicated that Dewitt would be tried for manslaughter, over which the county court has jurisdiction. The prisoner elected to be tried under the speedy trials act, and he will come before the judge tomorrow morning.

A sliding highway robbery took place on the highway bridge late last evening, when a party consisting of over \$100 worth of valuables was stolen from Mr. Fred S. Williams' carriage. While he and Mrs. Williams were driving home to Maryville, some person or persons cut a hole in the back of the carriage and extracted the contents, and, as it was dark and misty, escaped untraced. There is no time to work on to find the robbers, but the police have the case in hand.

HIGH TIDES AT MONGTON.

ATHLETIC GROUNDS FLOODED TO A DEPTH OF TWO FEET.

Truro's Professional Cricketer Cosch Secures a Position in Moncton—Bicyclists Run Down by a Brightened Team—Salisbury and Harvey Engine Repaired.

Moncton, Sept. 22.—As a result of the recent high tides in Petitcodiac river, the dikes surrounding the Moncton Athletic grounds have been broken and the grounds have been flooded, doing probably \$500 damage to the field. A portion of the high board fence was carried away and today the grounds are submerged beneath two feet of water in places.

Mr. J. W. H. Roberts, professional coach for the Truro cricketers for the last few years, arrived in the city yesterday to take a position in the C. O. R. office. Mr. Roberts is one of the best cricketers in the province and will be a valuable acquisition to the Moncton cricketers team.

J. M. Ross, merchant tailor, had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday while bicycling. He was run over by a frightened team, and while his wheel was a complete wreck, Mr. Ross miraculously escaped serious injury. He is suffering slightly from the shock.

An engine of the Salisbury & Harvey railway has just been turned out of the machine shop of J. W. & Son, after undergoing extensive repairs.

Young MacKinnon and McDougall, Moncton's latest big thieves to be apprehended and who were committed for trial, have been admitted to bail of \$600 each, on the order of Judge Wells, upon application of Mr. D. G. Grant. At the annual meeting of the Moncton Y. M. C. A., Mayor H. H. Ayer was re-elected president, O. Cameron, vice-president, Wm. O'Neil, treasurer, and Jan. Bayne, sec. secretary.

