

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOI. XLII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904.

NO. 95.

CANADA EASTERN SALE APPROVED

Fredericton Board of Trade to Thank Government for Purchase.

COMMITTEE NAMED.

Minister of Railways Will Be Presented With Resolution Passed at Last Night's Meeting - Eight School Teachers Nominated for Three Months' Course at Guelph College.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 29 (Special)—At a meeting of the council of the board of trade this afternoon a resolution was adopted approving of the action of the dominion government in acquiring the Canada Eastern Railway and making it part of the Intercolonial system. For years the board has advocated the purchase of the road by the government and now that it has been accomplished, the members irrespective of party, feel that the action of the government should be recognized in some form.

A committee composed of Mayor Palmer, John J. Weddall, J. D. Pinney, J. H. Barry and C. Fred Chestnut was appointed to take hold of the thanks of the board will be presented to the government through the minister of railways on the occasion of his next visit to Fredericton.

James Biggs, received a telegram from Boston today informing him of the death of his brother-in-law, Duncan R. Morrill. Deceased was a native of this city, but had resided in Boston for twenty years. He was sixty-two years and leaves a widow and family.

The local sportsmen are getting their four pieces ready for the duck, woodcock and snipe season, which opens on Thursday.

The body of the late Mrs. Thomas G. Currie, who died suddenly at Cambridge (Mass.), will be brought to Fredericton for interment, the funeral taking place from the residence of J. B. Gunter on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased was 83 years old, and leaves three sons and three daughters—Abram Currie, Dr. J. Z. Currie and Dr. W. A. Currie, of Cambridge; Mrs. J. B. Gunter, Fredericton; Mrs. Isaac Smith, St. John west, and Miss Leek, of Cambridge.

Douglas Black, city editor of the Gleaner, is all of typhoid fever. The following teachers have been nominated by the chief superintendent for eight New Brunswick scholarships in connection with the Macdonald Institute at Guelph and will take three months' special course in nature study at that institution: Helena Muhlner, Woodstock; F. Mabel Lepage, Woodstock; Francis P. Fitchard, Hampstead; Annie J. Shanklin, St. John; Walter O'Regan, Sackville; W. M. Crawford, Debec; Wilhelmina Toole, Tootoon, Carleton county; Bessie Babbitt, Swan Creek. All their expenses will be paid.

The city schools resumed this morning with a good attendance. Over 150 new pupils were enrolled. The new class at the High School numbers seventy.

Sheriff Smart, of Houlton, returned this morning from down river, where he has been looking for a horse and buggy, which a young man hired from R. R. Young's livery stable for a half-day's drive nearly two weeks ago. The rig was seen in Fredericton some days ago, but the Houlton officer has not been able to trace it further.

DARTMOUTH NEWSPAPER MAN ASSAULTED

Son of Chief of Police Attacks Editor of Patriot for Reference to His Father.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 29 (Special)—There was quite a lively scene in the vicinity of the post office at Dartmouth this afternoon when Joseph Weeks, editor of the Patriot, was violently assaulted by a young man named McKenzie, son of the chief of police of the town. Weeks was stopped on the street by the young man who questioned him regarding a reference to his (McKenzie's) father in a recent issue of that paper. What passed between the two is not known, but McKenzie struck out at Weeks and got several blows on the newspaper man, who did not retaliate. Weeks had a warrant taken out for assault.

Another Negro Victim.

Statenboro, Ga., Aug. 29.—Sébastien Me-Beide, a negro, living near Postville, in the upper part of Bullock county, was taken from his home Saturday night by five men, carried out in the woods and whipped severely and then shot. He died soon afterwards.

Sam Parks' Successor Resigns.

New York, Aug. 29.—Phillip W. Winemore, president of the Building Trades Alliance, who has twice been indicted for extortion, today resigned his leadership and William H. Mason, president of the Alliance Lumber Club of Marblehead (Mass.), was elected his successor.

FAR-AWAY POST FOR LORD DUNDONALD.

London Circles Hear That He is to Be Governor of Ceylon.

Bristol Mercury Asserts That Dismissed Canadian G. O. C. Sailed Saturday—Sir Charles Tupper Sails for Canada—His 59th Trip Across.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—(Special)—A special London cable says: "The rumor is current in official military circles that Lord Dundonald has been selected to be governor and commander in chief of Ceylon. The Bristol Mercury says Lord Dundonald sailed on Saturday to take up the command of the troops in Ceylon for about a year. Nothing is known in the various offices of the steamship companies running steamers to Ceylon as to Lord Dundonald having sailed or booked his passage. The Liverpool Mercury says Sir Charles Tupper's proud boast on sailing Saturday was that he had crossed the ocean fifty-eight times, at the same time expressing the hope that he would be spared to cross several times yet. The Mercury adds that Sir Charles can look back upon a most distinguished career."

NEW BRUNSWICKERS WIN AT D. R. A. MEET

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—(Special)—The Dominion Rifle Association opened today on the Rockcliffe rifle range. The weather was particularly poor for shooting owing to high and treacherous wind, but despite this the shooting was good.

In the Walker match, which was for 500 and 900 yards, seven shots at each, making a possible of 70, the cup and \$25 went to Capt. Forbes, 73rd Corp. Perceval, of the 83rd, got 82; H. Carter, of the 78th, 80; Pte. Barrett, 69th, 78; and Gunnar Cole, 1st C. A., got 85 each. Lieut. Semple, 78th; Mr. Dragan, St. Stephen; Pte. Slesk, 83rd, all got 84 each. Capt. Charlton, 8th; Mr. Messeny, 1st C. A. Corp. Redman Royal Engineers; Lieut. McArthur, 78th; Lieut. C. A.; Gunnar O'Brien, Lieut. C. A., got 85 each.

In the banker's match, Mr. Bigelow, of Moncton R. C., got 88; Mr. Killam, of Truro R. A., 85; Pte. Slesk, 83rd, 84.

The privileges of visiting men from Australia, New Zealand and Natal.

GEORGIA NEGRO DIES IN TIME TO ESCAPE LYNCHING

Fingert, Ga., Aug. 29.—A. J. Scott, the negro slayer of G. A. Bishop, died in the city jail this afternoon. His death probably averted serious mob trouble. Yesterday evening when the first report of Scott's arrest reached here, Lieut. of Police Smith, accompanied by six armed deputies, left here for Rebecca, which is a small village, fearing a general uprising among the negroes. Smith and his party were followed by a special train carrying a heavy force from here and gathering up a number of men on route. The party returned at 2 o'clock this morning carrying the negro who had resisted arrest until fatally wounded. He was taken to the city jail and early this morning the mob gathered and there was imminent danger of lynching. The prisoner was removed to the second story and placed under a special guard. Company M., Fourth Regiment, Georgia State troops, under command of Lieut. Charles A. Day, was called to arms and held in readiness for immediate action. The mob refused to disperse for more than an hour after the death of the negro, declaring the report to be a ruse. The negro died thirty minutes before the arrival of the sheriff of Wilcox county, and the remains still lie at the jail. It is hardly likely an inquest will be held.

FILIPINO CITY BURNS; 100 PERISH IN FLAMES; 5,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

Manila, Aug. 29.—The city of Binang in Luzon province, island of Luzon, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred persons perished in the flames and 500 were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The government is furnishing shelter and food to the people made destitute by the fire.

According to the census of 1900 Binang had a population of 7,368.

KUROPATKIN AT BAY AROUND LIAO YANG

Jap Hordes Marching in All Directions Upon Russian Position.

St. Petersburg Waiting In Great Suspense for the Outcome—Rain Interferes With Czar's Troops' Retreat, and Fight They Must Be the General Opinion—Russians Lost a General, 3,000 Men and Ten Guns in the Last Battle.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—1.50 a. m.—Even late tonight the greatest uncertainty prevails regarding the actual situation at Liao Yang. There is intense anxiety for definite news from the front but even the authorities are frankly ignorant as to whether or not the long expected decisive action will be fought at Liao Yang or further north.

Opinion is almost equally divided, many believing that General Kurapatkin will not make a determined stand and that the Japanese will crush the shells only to find the bird has flown.

One of the Russian correspondents of the A. P. says that the fighting so far has been confined wholly to rear guard actions. The Russian force is now concentrated in a series of exceedingly strong positions around Liao Yang but the withdrawal is in accordance with the pre-arranged plan. It is certain that the armies are now in closest touch. The Japanese are advancing in great force along both the flanks.

Much depends upon the weather. It is possible that the recent rains may have made General Kurapatkin's withdrawal impossible even if he desired to do so, so that a further downpour, but the latest indications that the weather and the roads are improving should force a rise of the curtain within 24 hours.

Kurapatkin Has No Choice But Fight.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—6.50 p. m.—The operations around Liao Yang have assumed a complete change. The withdrawal of the Japanese army as a result of the terrible condition of the roads the Japanese seized the opportunity to attack the slow moving corps and severe fighting occurred August 27-28 in which the Russians lost another thousand men and they now probably have to accept a general engagement.

Gen. Kurapatkin himself describes the latest phase of the hostilities in a long dispatch to the emperor from a point on his eastern frontiers south of Liao Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaiting battle.

Russians Abandon Main Position.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29, 12.50 p. m.—General Kurapatkin since yesterday morning has been drawing in all his forces from his eastern frontiers south of Liao Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaiting battle.

The heaviest fighting occurred on the left, where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets. The positions at Tsegou, and along the left, where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets. The positions at Tsegou, and along the left, where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets.

The Russian retreat was a surprise, just when they were expecting a heavy force from here and gathering up a number of men on route. The party returned at 2 o'clock this morning carrying the negro who had resisted arrest until fatally wounded. He was taken to the city jail and early this morning the mob gathered and there was imminent danger of lynching. The prisoner was removed to the second story and placed under a special guard.

Russian General Killed.

Liao Yang, Aug. 29.—The Russian army has effected its retirement with transport and artillery on Liao Yang, and is now in position awaiting the advance of the Japanese. The progress of the latter has been rapid and determined, sparing no sacrifice.

In the attack on Sialindzy position one Japanese battalion lost all of its officers. The retirement from the east front was effected by the Russian transport of four corps yesterday evening across the plain while the artillery troops in the rear held off the Japanese afforded a magnificent spectacle. All along the extended lines there was an incessant roar of batteries, the Russians working their guns with great coolness and not retiring until the transports were in safety.

Russian Casualties 3,000.

Hartlin, Manchuria, Aug. 29.—The Russian losses in the fighting of Aug. 25 and 26 east and south of Liao Yang were 3,000 killed or wounded. The great majority of the casualties were sustained at An-

Japs Working Towards Mukden.

The Japanese column moving up the Liao River and threatening General Kurapatkin from the west is regarded as being extremely dangerous, and Gen. Kuraki's right seems also to be working around General Henschelmann's position at Anping and to be moving toward Mukden.

The strength of the outlying Japanese army may be judged from the fact that General Oku alone, who is coming up from the south, is officially reported to have 75,000 men.

Shell Killed Kurapatkovsky.

Liao Yang, Aug. 29.—The Russians lost 300 killed or wounded during the retreat from Anshandian; the Japanese making a forced march by night and overtaking the Russians at daylight. General Kurapatkovsky was killed by the explosion of a shell.

Rear Guard Battle On.

Liao Yang, Aug. 29.—The Japanese have transferred their activity to the Russian eastern and southern fronts. A rear guard battle is proceeding. The weather has improved and the roads are drying up, therefore they are likely to be perturbed.

Conditions at Vladivostok.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.—(Evening)—The German steamer Arabia, belonging to the Hamburg-American line has arrived here from Vladivostok. This is the vessel that was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron in July. A prize crew was put on board of her and she was taken to Vladivostok where she arrived July 28. All the crew, including the prize crew, were treated by the Russians as prisoners of war.

The British steamer Calchas, from Tacoma for Japanese ports, which was arrested by the Vladivostok squadron, 30 miles off the coast of Japan, was taken to Vladivostok. The crew, including the prize crew, were treated by the Russians as prisoners of war.

The Arabia also brought to Shanghai the captain and crew of the German steamer Arabia, which was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron in July. A prize crew was put on board of her and she was taken to Vladivostok where she arrived July 28.

The Arabia also brought to Shanghai the captain and crew of the German steamer Arabia, which was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron in July. A prize crew was put on board of her and she was taken to Vladivostok where she arrived July 28.

Laurier Demonstration AT NEW CARLISLE, P. Q.

Laurier Has Named Sept. 2 as the Date When Liberals of Northern Counties Will Greet Him.

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 29.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has fixed Friday, September 2 for the demonstration that the county of Bonaventure and neighboring counties of Gaspé, Rivière-du-Petit and Gouard will make in his honor at New Carlisle. Great preparations are being made for the occasion.

Steamer Viking Likely a Total Loss.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 29.—The Canadian cable repair steamer Viking, which arrived here from Bell Isle Strait, where she was establishing additional Marconi wireless telegraph stations, reports that the steamer Viking lost her Bell Isle Strait during a fog and is likely to prove a total loss.

Another Bather Drowned.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 29.—Phillip Coolidge, a man's apprentice, was drowned last night while bathing in the Merrimack river above Salem.

Vice-Admiral Roland Dead.

London, Aug. 29.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral W. R. Roland, retired. He was born in 1817.

I. C. R. CARMEN WANT MORE WAGES

Delegation Given a Hearing by Minister of Railways.

Mr. Emmerson Tells Them to See Supt. Jougins, and Promises Answer by Sept. 15—Machinists Fall to Get a Hearing—Liberal M. P.'s at Moncton.

Moncton, Aug. 29.—(Special)—The carmen delegation that waited on the minister of railways today was accompanied by G. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labor Council, Ottawa, and H. J. Logan, M. P., Amherst. Mr. Logan introduced the delegation. The schedule submitted that the minimum rate of wages paid to the men coming under the head of carmen, shall be thirteen cents and the maximum 27 cents. It proposes an increase in the rate of wages of one cent per hour per year until the limit at the rate for the classification is reached when schedule rating shall follow.

The carmen's case has been before the I. C. R. management since last November. The minister asked the delegation to appoint a sub-committee to thrash the thing out with G. R. Jougins, mechanical superintendent, and until such time as that is done Mr. Emmerson said he was unable to give a definite answer.

The minister told the delegation if there was any reasonable way to grant the increase he would accede to their request. If the increase is granted it will date from the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. He promised that the matter would be disposed of before September 15 next.

The president of the labor council said the interview was of a pleasant nature and he confidently expects the minister to grant the reasonable request of the men.

The schedule which the men want adopted provided that an employe shall not be discharged without investigation, and if it is found he is improperly dismissed he shall be reinstated with full pay for the time lost.

A delegation of machinists was also there to interview the minister, but there was a misunderstanding on the part of the delegation, and as the minister went east to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton with I. C. R. officials, the machinists were unable to get an interview.

Quite a group of Liberal members met on the I. C. R. station platform. The group included Messrs. Emmerson, Fielding, Tucker, Logan, Reid and Turgon.

UNCLE SAM ANXIOUS FOR A FISHERY CONFERENCE

Time Was When the United States Didn't Want Any Negotiations, But Their Ture Has Changed.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—(Special)—The reason which the United States is pressing for a conference between Canada and the States in regard to the salmon fisheries on the Pacific coast is due to the recent inauguration of fish traps by the Dominion government on Vancouver Island which threatens to deprive the Puget Sound fisheries of their usual catch.

The United States was the first to adopt traps. They always refused to adopt regulations for preserving the fisheries but now that their own interests are attacked they express their willingness to a conference to discuss the situation.

Mr. Prefontaine has gone to St. Louis exposition and will not return to Ottawa for a week yet.

UNION LABEL COFFINS.

Boston Building Trades Council Resolve That Labor Men and Their Families Use No Other.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29.—The use of none but union-made and union labeled coffins for the burial of members of labor unions or the families of members, was the principal topic of discussion at the building trades council meeting yesterday afternoon, and the union then unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That we request this condition to be changed, and that we further request the above firm to organize its factory under the jurisdiction of woodworkers' union 24.

Resolved, If said firm refuses to do so, we pledge ourselves in the future not to allow any of our members to be buried in any but a union coffin bearing the label of the Woodworkers' international union.

AERONAUT SAILS 200 MILES.

Tomlinson Was 24 Hours in the Air Before Balloon Touched Ground.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—A telegram was received today by Assistant Chief Percy Hulston, of the department of transportation at the World's Fair saying that Geo. N. Tomlinson, of Syracuse (N. Y.), contesting with Carl Meyers, of New York, in a balloon race to Washington (D. C.), landed near Wyoming (Ill.), last night after being in the air 24 hours.

Meyers has landed near St. Charles (Mo.), after being in the air a little more than two hours. The contest will be continued until Nov. 1, when a cash prize of \$5,000 will be awarded. Tomlinson has a distance of 200 miles to his credit, which may be beaten by another aeronaut.

ARCTIC STEAMER WELL EQUIPPED

Canadian Vessel for Far North Has Three Years' Supplies.

SAIL SEPTEMBER 10

Cabinet Will Discuss Robinson, the Nova Scotia Murderer's Case Today, But Sentence Not Likely to Be Interfered With—Canadian Trade-Dull-With Japan.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—(Special)—Fred White, controller of the mounted police, has returned from Quebec where he was inspecting the Arctic before the steamer proceeds on her trip to the far north. Mr. White says that supplies for three years are on board. They are of the best quality. The Arctic will sail about Sept. 10, after Mr. Prefontaine has returned from the west to inspect her. The ten mounted policemen who are to go under Supt. Mosley are at Regina ready to start for Quebec in twelve hours notice.

For the first year the Arctic will confine its explorations to Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay. This instruction is definite. The Arctic will not go further north than Kennedy Strait.

Mr. White is well pleased with the steamer. He considers her well adapted for the work. One or two smaller and swifter craft may be necessary in the near future. To those the Arctic would make a good flagship. The Neptune will return to Newfoundland and be put out of commission upon being replaced by the Arctic.

Canada's Trade With Japan. Alexander MacLean's second report as Canadian commercial agent to Japan, has just been received at the department of trade and commerce. The effect of the war upon commerce was, of course, an important feature of the report. In this connection he writes: "Business is being carried on here, one cannot say it is being pushed, or that its current is at all rapid, in the daily expectancy of the fall of Port Arthur. That event when it comes, is expected to inaugurate a new era."

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the lumber trade, the chief source of supply for soft wood being British Columbia and the United States. "There has been no revival of trade during July," reports the Canadian commercial agent at Cape Town. "Indeed the amount done has fallen considerably below expectation. The provision trade continues much depressed. Great difficulty is expected by importers in making collections and as a result credit is being curtailed as much as possible. Business generally, it can be said, is worse than it has been for some time past."

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick and Hon. Mr. Broder returned to the city today. The only other member in the city is Hon. R. W. Scott. There will be a cabinet meeting tomorrow or next day to dispose of the capital case of Robinson, of Cauming (N. S.), sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 12th. There does not appear to be any reason for interfering with the sentence.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY LOOKS QUEBEC OVER.

Will Visit Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and Then Proceed to Boston, from Where He Will Return Home.

Quebec, Aug. 29.—(Special)—The sum of \$1,250 was collected at the English cathedral yesterday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rested this forenoon and visited the historic landmarks and Plains of Abraham. Tomorrow the Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Dunn will hold a reception at Bishop Thorp's in order to give the members of the cathedral congregation and citizens in general an opportunity to call on us grace, who will leave Quebec Wednesday evening for Montreal thence to Ottawa and Toronto.

He will be the guest of Bishop Deane in Albany (N. Y.), and afterwards proceed to Boston to attend the Episcopal conference in that city where he will be the guest of Bishop Lawrence. Immediately after the Boston conference he will return to England.

EARL GREY TO SUCCEED MINTO.

New York, Aug. 29.—A representative of the British consul in New York City said this morning that information had been received at the consulate that Earl Grey will be appointed Governor General of Canada to succeed Lord Minto.

BRITISH MISSION TO THIBET SUCCESSFUL.

Negotiations for Treaty Proceeding Faster Than Expected.

Simla, British India, Aug. 29.—It is understood here that the negotiations which are being conducted at Lhasa, Thibet, between the British mission and the Thibetan delegates for a treaty are proceeding so satisfactorily that the mission is likely to leave Thibet territory earlier than expected by the government.

Another Bather Drowned.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 29.—Phillip Coolidge, a man's apprentice, was drowned last night while bathing in the Merrimack river above Salem.

Florence Kay, of St. John, who has been spending some time in town with friends, left for St. John Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Henry Dunlop, Prof. Huron, is spending some days with Mr. A. Abernethy.

Mrs. W. Irving, Bouchette, and Mrs. W. Loggie, of Loggieville, are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Inglis.

Mrs. L. J. Webster, Quebec, and Mrs. Fred J. White, Moncton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Webber, "River-side."

Miss Jessie Ferguson, of Richmond, is visiting Miss Gertrude Evans, Maine street.

Miss Mary Howe of Salisbury, is visiting the Misses Tait at their residence, "Elmhurst."

On Wednesday evening, it was a very pleasant affair and enjoyed by those present.

Mrs. T. Kent is visiting in Fredericton, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, California, and Mrs. Ross, who have been the guests of Dr. Taylor, have returned to St. John.

A very pleasant party at the St. John Club house this week are Mrs. Freu Cawley and family, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Parke, St. George, Miss Dyer, Miss Edith Wallace, St. John; Capt. Milliken, Edward McCratton and others.

Miss Bessie Hibbard and Miss DeWolfe, St. Andrews, are Mrs. Frank Hibbard's guests.

On Monday evening in Codd's hall a few young misses under the guidance of Mrs. Hillock, held a sale of fancy articles, flowers, card-table cream and cake.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Goldsmith, of Douglas, Isle of Man, who has been keeping house for her brother, the Methodist pastor, left last night for Rimouski where, tomorrow morning, she will take the steamer Tunisian for Liverpool, on her way home.

Alex. McMillan, merchant and coal operator of Newcastle Bridge, Quebec county, drove through to this village yesterday.

Miss Shirley has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Harcourt, Aug. 27.—Thursday night Peter Christie received a bad gash under one of his eyes from a kick by one of his horses.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Webber, "River-side," are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Webber, "River-side."

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

Miss Helen Clark returned from a delightful visit in St. Stephen Tuesday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Pauline Clark.

HAPPENINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 28.—James Brown, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Margaret Brown, left Monday evening for Toronto, where Mr. Brown will attend the C. M. D. A. convention.

PENOBSCQUIS

Penobscquis, Aug. 29.—Walter McLeod, who has been spending some time with his sister, Mrs. John Sackett, at Hill St. George, left for his home in Malden (Mass.), Saturday evening.

BELVEA'S COVE.

Greenwich, Aug. 29.—The weather has been very favorable for the numerous picnics and dances which have been held here recently.

HARTLAND.

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 29.—Hartland is enjoying a summer of prosperity along all lines.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 28.—W. B. Jones, of the Sussex Grammar school staff arrived in town Monday.

BATHURST.

Bathurst, Aug. 28.—Miss Mabel Soale, who has been spending two months at her home, left Saturday for a trip to Nova Scotia before returning to Colorado.

HAPPENINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 28.—James Brown, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Margaret Brown, left Monday evening for Toronto, where Mr. Brown will attend the C. M. D. A. convention.

PENOBSCQUIS

Penobscquis, Aug. 29.—Walter McLeod, who has been spending some time with his sister, Mrs. John Sackett, at Hill St. George, left for his home in Malden (Mass.), Saturday evening.

BELVEA'S COVE.

Greenwich, Aug. 29.—The weather has been very favorable for the numerous picnics and dances which have been held here recently.

HARTLAND.

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 29.—Hartland is enjoying a summer of prosperity along all lines.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 28.—W. B. Jones, of the Sussex Grammar school staff arrived in town Monday.

BATHURST.

Bathurst, Aug. 28.—Miss Mabel Soale, who has been spending two months at her home, left Saturday for a trip to Nova Scotia before returning to Colorado.

ST. GEORGE. St. George, Aug. 28.—Miss Mabel Soale, who has been spending two months at her home, left Saturday for a trip to Nova Scotia before returning to Colorado.

HARCOURT. Harcourt, Aug. 25.—The I. C. R. employees of the section between Perry's Mills and Jacques River, will have a picnic at Indiantown, Northumberland Co., on the 27th.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, Aug. 29.—Asad W. Peck and W. A. Peck, who have been home from the States, visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asad Peck, of Riverside, returned Saturday.

CHATHAM. Chatham, N. B., Aug. 28.—(Special)—A vacant dwelling house in the outskirts of the town, owned by John Irving, was burned to the ground early this morning.

WHEN BABY IS SICK. Don't dose him with numerous castor oil or other harsh griping purgatives. Above all things give him the famous "SUNLIGHT SOAP" which will make him comfortable and healthy.

RECREATION. Study and play are essential to proper education. This is the motto of the Woodstock College.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Brand.

WELL-KNOWN CIRCUIT MAN IN CRITIC I STATE. Columbus, O., Aug. 23.—Peter Sells the well known showman, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning.

FRENCH DICK STRIKE SERIOUS. Marsellos, Aug. 28.—The striking dock laborers and marine workers, who have been spending some time at Margate, they are home this week.

ANNAPOLIS. Annapolis, Aug. 27.—The storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning was very destructive to the fruit crop.

SCOTT ACT INFORMED. CHARGED WITH PERJURY. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Published every Wednesday and Saturday
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1904.

THE "VICERINE" PERIL

In this part of the country no popular clamor followed the report that Earl Grey was to succeed Lord Minto. New Brunswick was equally calm when Earl Grey fell out of the running and Mr. Grenfell, M. P., was mentioned as our next Governor-General. There came news that the Duke of Marlborough was really to be the man—news subject to correction any day. And still there was no excitement about it in this section of Canada. But it is different in Toronto. As soon as the Duke of Marlborough was mentioned certain newspapers recalled the circumstance that his wife, before her marriage, was Miss Consuela Vanderbilt, of New York and Newport. At this the Toronto Telegram referred to the Duke as a fortune-hunter and to his wife as a title-hunter, and announced that they simply would not do. The Telegram which does not know that the Duke is coming, and which ignores the fact that he is rich before he is married, is inclined to think the woman and not the man would hold the social reins at Ottawa.

The Telegram is angry over the prospect. It says the "great objection to a Marlborough ascendancy at Ottawa would be its inevitable tendency to make Canada and Canadians ridiculous throughout the length and breadth of the United States." United States newspaper lies to the effect that 6,000,000 Canadians were the dutiful, loving subjects of the "American Vicerine" would travel to every corner of an American Republic while the vicerine truth as to the independence of Canadians was putting on its boots.

The "American Vicerine" business would no doubt be overborne by the United States newspapers in the case of the Marlboroughs as much or more than it has been in the case of the Curzon. Already the Boston Herald publishes the Duchess of Marlborough's picture with an article representing her as about to rule Canada. Similarly a hundred or more newspapers have described Lady Curzon, who was Miss Leiter, of Chicago, as ruling India. This has not made the good people of Simla or Calcutta or Bombay poignantly unhappy, nor would Ottawa or Canada be deeply moved by what the yellow journals across the line might say hereafter about the Vanderbilt reign at the Canadian capital. Canadians cannot be made ridiculous by the United States newspapers unless they afford excuse for ridicule, and that they will not do.

As long as the Governor-General is a gentleman, and is tactful and dignified, he will get along very well in Canada, and the nonsense in which foreign newspapers indulge in regard to his wife and her social activities cannot well make much difference to self-respecting people in the Dominion.

A PRESIDENT ON TRIAL

President Roosevelt has pledged himself not to take the stump this year, but it may be surmised that he is keeping a course of stenographers and typewriters busy at Oyster Bay, preparing for his lieutenant answers to some of the numerous and painful allegations made concerning him by the Democratic newspapers and orators. Mr. Roosevelt is an extremely vigorous and able man, and it is likely that he can turn out more campaign literature in a given time than any other citizen of the Republic. But even his great energies will be taxed, for the enemy's name is legion and the enemy has obtained a flying start. Mr. Roosevelt will write and he will dictate, but it must irritate a man of his temperament to be unable to speak. One section of his party urges him to write nothing warlike in his forthcoming letter of acceptance.

Another section urges him to permit the great American eagle to emit a scream of corn of stenographers. The chances are, however, that the president has put off his Imperial mood for this campaign at least.

The Democratic campaign thunder deals

with the Roosevelt record and the Roosevelt personality, the chief cry being that he has expressed dangerous sentiments and is therefore dangerous. "Would that mine enemy had written a book" is an unnecessary wish for Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt has written several, and he wishes now that he could revise some of them. In one—penned before he was regarded as a presidential possibility—he justified lynching under certain circumstances. It is true that he was writing of early days in the wild west, and only expressed the opinion that the shooting and hanging of horse thieves and cattle rustlers by the ranchmen had resulted beneficially; but that is enough. The words he used are being shouted from the houseposts, and they will outrun such explanations as may follow them.

Mr. Roosevelt has preached the iron virtues of war, and belabored the weaklings who will not fight until some one, or some nation, kicks them. When this militant mood was on him he was assistant secretary of the navy. The war with Spain was in the air. Many Americans were for peace. Upon these Mr. Roosevelt, who smelled powder and found the odor like incense in his nostrils, turned the fire of his scorn.

His utterances of that period were startling enough in an hour when the nation was profoundly stirred. Reproduced today, when the war is an old story, his trumpet calls sound bombastic and unnecessary shrill.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, has seized upon these gun-powder utterances of Mr. Roosevelt, and written a remarkable editorial upon them, in the form of an open editorial letter to their author. Mr. Pulitzer sometimes writes his own editorials, and when he does he often uses much space and unusual aptness. On this occasion a single editorial filled eleven columns. In this effusion of some 10,000 words he wrestles long and earnestly with the president and strives to impress upon him the fact that he is a bronco-buster and a poster, elevated to the chief seat of the nation by the crime of a madman, who killed McKinley and thereby not only murdered a good man but endangered the country by promoting to his place a sort of Kaiser-out-of-place. Mr. Pulitzer uses Mr. Roosevelt's own words in framing the indictment, and although the logic creeps in places, it is a strong one. It is being copied in part and commented upon by Democratic newspapers from ocean to ocean.

While Mr. Roosevelt is condemned to silence, he has educated many Americans to a high appreciation of the strenuous in national life, and there are great numbers who believe that the United States should have a finger in every dispute the world over, that the United States should have a bigger navy than any other Power, and be ready to whip creation, or try to, at the drop of the hat. Upon these men the attacks upon the president's temperament and record will have little effect. In November we shall know more about their influence at the polls.

AS SEEN BY A VISITOR.

A Toronto newspaperman who came among us taking notes has printed some of the discoveries he made while in St. John, Moncton and other New Brunswick communities. They say it is sometimes well to see ourselves as others see us, and that may be. In the present instance New Brunswickers will not feel greatly flattered by the Toronto view, although in some respects the picture is truthful. The Toronto writer found St. John a sober city, though he discovered that the license law was frequently violated. In other parts of the province he found that while there was a prohibitory law on the books, the hotels had regulation bars and bartenders, and all sorts of drinks were to be had by any and all who cared to pay for them.

He says of conditions in St. John, not knowing there is an inspector here: "A carter, who stands in the city square, was persuaded to act as an informer against several persons selling illicitly. They were brought before the court and duly fined. When the carter took his place with his vehicle the next day, not one of his associates would have anything to do with him. He was ostracized by his own class, and could get no comfort from the prohibitions. Therefore, while nobody will undertake the work of an informer on the high plane of public duty, and men cannot be hired to do it, it falls to the police to enforce a law with which they are usually not in sympathy."

His investigations in Moncton and Fredericton led him to write: "Prohibition in New Brunswick is a farce. In the rural districts, it is said the Scott Act works well. That is to say, there is no whiskey sold. But in exact proportion to the size of the village, town or city is the quantity of liquor consumed. Anti-prohibitionists put it much stronger than that, while those who favor local option, and form the body of sentiment that keeps the law in operation, admit its failure except in the rural sections of the Province."

And his summary of conditions is: "My conclusion is that Prohibition—which is practically Provincial—has made very little if any difference. The rural districts may have been benefited somewhat, but the reverse effect has been produced in the towns and cities. And this, after a trial of nearly a generation."

He found everywhere the admission that in the towns the law is a flat failure; that those who violate it expect to pay fines aggregating a certain amount every year, and that ruling public opinion tolerates

the arrangement between the authorities and the law-breakers whereby revenue is collected by a species of collusion. He was told by prohibitionists in the towns that the law was really prohibitory in the country districts, but travelers, who visited these districts continually, told him that the law was a farce in most country places as well.

He found that the whole result was a compromise, and that necessarily so. Compromise resulted in certain injustices and hypocrisies. A man has as much, or as little right to sell liquor in the back woods of Queens county as another man has to sell it in Fredericton. Yet one man may be sent to jail by a neighbor—in which case he has no earthly right to complain—while another man, in another district, may be unmolesated for years. The visitor could not understand why public sentiment kept the law on the books and yet frowned upon even the monetary expenditure necessary to enforce it. He could not understand why the law is continually violated when the violation must breed disaster for all law. He could not see how the authorities which wink at the breaking of one law can expect proper support and respect when undertaking the strict enforcement of other laws.

He found New Brunswick people as sober and respectable as any in the land, but he was unable to fathom their attitude toward the prohibitory law which they enact and then violate. An abstainer himself, he appears to have become convinced that if New Brunswickers as a rule are sober folk, it is not the law which keeps them so.

Education, training, and the law together have done something at all events. The visitor, for instance, states that there are forty places in Moncton where liquor is sold. The court records there show that public intoxication is infrequent. In England the liquor trade is the largest and wealthiest interest next to agriculture. In the Catholic World Magazine Rev. J. M. Reardon gives a picture of the traffic in London:

"Lined up in front of the saloon counter, elbow to elbow with the men, are women of all ages and conditions toasting down their glass of whiskey, gin or beer. Many hand over bottles or pitchers to be filled. Some are old and tottering and already half drunk. Young mothers lead in their children and give them a portion of their own glass. Mothers sit at the tables with a baby at their breast, drinking a tumbler of gin or whiskey. It is just as common for a young fellow and his sweetheart to stand up at the bar in a saloon and take their beer or whiskey, as it is in the United States for them to go to a soda fountain."

Conditions of life in London are of course totally different from those prevailing in Canada. But if Canadian cities are open to reproach—as they are—they at least are growing no worse, and they have improved considerably upon the state of affairs in the great centres of population elsewhere. For all that it is not to be expected that the present prohibitory law will continue in New Brunswick for many years to come. In time the law will be generally enforced or repealed. Whatever good or harm the Scott Act does the present situation is a vicious compromise at which visitors from Toronto, or Timbuctoo, may well wonder.

M. DE PLEHVE AND THE WAR.

The last interview with M. de Plehve before he was assassinated was secured by the St. Petersburg representative of Collier's Weekly. It is interesting as showing the outlook, or thought best to say concerning it to a foreign journal. And then, happened in the brief interval elapsing since the minister was struck down. The interviewer had reminded M. de Plehve that the Russians had met with many reverses, and had gained no victories. He had asked whether the minister had any doubt as to Russia's ultimate success. Here is the reply of M. de Plehve:

"Certainly not. We have had minor reverses because of the inadequacy of our preparation and the preparedness of Japan. When General Kuroki shall have under his command the troops for which he has asked, all this will be changed. Russia is like a huge wheel; it takes some time to get it ready to move, but when it rolls, it does so steadily, crushing everything in its path. We have shouldered our way through a million men, millions of them. We can lose a million, and still send another million to gain the victory. And I tell you, we will win. Russia will never accept defeat."

As the minister had thus decided that Russia would win, the correspondent asked him what the Russians would do with Manchuria after the war. M. de Plehve's ideas on that point were somewhat curious:

"Before the war that problem was very clear. As I have said, we did not want Manchuria and were arranging for the restoration of Chinese administration. Now it is very greatly belogged. No one can say what we will do or will not do, but it is clear that we must once and for all establish free and safe communication with Port Arthur and Dairen, and prevent Japan from ever again seeking to establish herself on the mainland. Russia is fighting for herself, it is true, but she is fighting for the White Race and for Christianity as well."

The White Race has not accepted M. de Plehve's view; nor has Christianity by any means accepted Russia as its champion. The world knows that Russia's purpose in Manchuria was not to promote the good of the white races, but the interests of the Slav, and that St. Petersburg in gazing Japan's star was not regarding the progress of Christianity, but was holding the belief that a blustering attitude would serve until the Russian army in Manchuria had been placed on a war footing.

Events have come rapidly since the murder of the minister. The renewed activity of the Japanese about Liao Yang is accepted by many observers as meaning that force now attacked it, and that as its fall may be discounted, the really greater military problem which involves General Kuroki and the main Russian force, must now be attended to. The Russians have effected another "strategic withdrawal," which means that General Kuroki, attacked in force by the Japanese commanders who are now in close touch with one another, has been driven back to the principal defences of Liao Yang itself; that his "order of retreat" was marked by the loss of at least six guns; and that one commander admits losses of more than 1,500 without pretending to be exact. And, as the Russian despatches always underestimate their own losses, it is clear enough that they have been rather severely punished and would have been soundly drubbed if they had elected to prolong the trial of strength.

A significant despatch from Tokio suggests that General Kuroki has cut General Kurapatkin's line of communication between Liao Yang and Mukden, and that the Russians can now secure no fresh troops or munitions from the north. The despatches from Russian headquarters in the field are in themselves a pretty clear indication that General Kuroki had not cut the line northward up to yesterday; but the Tokio despatch may have anticipated an event which was at hand.

The military situation as it stands is a telling commentary upon the last statement of M. de Plehve. That he would admit the possibility of an ultimate Japanese triumph was not to be expected. He may have believed that his people would expel Japan from the mainland. He did not attempt to explain how or when Russia will place an army large enough for this purpose in Manchuria. The military problem now confronting the Czar is much graver than it was even a few days ago, when M. de Plehve was reading the future for the American interviewer. When the operations about Liao Yang have been finished the Russian army in Manchuria may be in the condition of the Russian fleet in Eastern waters.

CONSUMPTION.

Rev. Dr. Moore, secretary of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, spoke Monday evening at the High School on the treatment and prevention of pulmonary consumption.

Rev. Dr. Moore comes here in furtherance of a work which is commanding a great and constantly increasing measure of attention from good citizens everywhere.

Modern scientific prevention as applied to consumption, if generally adopted, will within a generation or two remove entirely the disease which is now fatal to one-tenth to one-seventh of the population. And, within a comparatively few years, the methods referred to will control the ravages of this enemy of the race which war claims infinitely more victims than war or other plagues.

Society has heretofore attempted to do its duty in some degree as regards the consumptive, but ignorance of facts now known has rendered the treatment of patients somewhat ineffective and has created needless suffering and expense. The new methods not only bring hope to those already suffering from tuberculosis, but provide sure means for preventing the spread of the affection to others. When the nature of the disease is understood the methods employed too often, not by physicians, but by relatives of consumptive patients in both city and country districts, appear almost criminal. Familiarity with this form of illness, combined with ignorance of its nature and possibilities, have bred a sort of contempt which has some lamentable results. When smallpox or other virulent malarial attacks a community, fear and self-interest result in the immediate and effective application of precautions which check the disease and restore public repose and safety. But the "white plague," which is always with us, and which is insidious and attacks only a proportion, though an alarmingly large one, of the community, has come to be regarded with apathy by many well-meaning people who would be the first to insist upon rigid quarantine in circumstances really less menacing than those which are faced daily because of the prevalence of consumption.

Duty to the patient, to the community, and to posterity, demands that no opportunity to arm the people with effective knowledge of the best methods to combat consumption shall be neglected.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

As the impression that the general elections will come this fall grows stronger the Upper Canadian newspapers show an increasing interest in the political situation in New Brunswick, and many curious statements regarding affairs here are being put forward. The Toronto News recently gave its readers an alleged analysis of the situation in New Brunswick, but the article could scarcely be described as illuminating. The Montreal Herald now

follows suit, and the result is scarcely happier than that reached by the Toronto paper. The News article was written by a man unacquainted with local matters, and his information was obtained from many men of many minds, some of whom were prophets without much knowledge to guide them. The Herald's article, apparently, was written by a St. John man who was not thoroughly in touch with either party, and edited by a Montreal man who does not know how the names of well-known New Brunswickers are spelled. Thus we are told that Mr. "Garong" will be opposed in Charlotte county by Mr. R. E. Armstrong or by "Mr. Daniel Gillman, son of the late Hon. A. H. Gillman."

The Herald's correspondent believes the Conservatives in St. John will put up "D. Daniel, M. P." and Mayor White; he does not mention Mr. Foster. He says Colonel Parker, Mr. McKewen, Mr. O'Brien, Col. H. H. McLean, Hon. Mr. Popley and Mr. D. Mullin are spoken of as possible Liberal candidates. In Kings and Albert the Herald names Mr. G. G. Scott, Hon. Mr. McClean and Dr. Popley, and omits mention of Hon. A. S. White, who has recently been spoken of as likely to oppose Mr. Fowler in case Mr. Emmerson retires to Westmorland. The Herald man concedes Charlotte county to the Conservatives, and gives it as his opinion that the chances in Queens and Sunbury and Kings and Albert are even. The hard fighting, he thinks, will be seen in St. John and Northumberland. The Herald's correspondent has no great fund of correct information and he is by no means a shrewd guesser.

WHERE IS THE DANGER?

"On neither side of the line is the outlook for reciprocity hopeful. The United States maintains its traditional policy. Canada has grown independent and even hostile. This series of articles has been brought together so that both countries may realize the trend of opinion. There is danger in this drifting apart—a danger which is unnecessary to enlarge upon with the intelligent citizen of either country.—Canadian Magazine.

Such are the concluding sentences of an article by the editor of the Canadian Magazine, introducing several contributions on the drifting apart of Canada and the United States in regard to reciprocal trade. He stamps as unintelligent all citizens who cannot detect the danger he refers to. Yet in examining the articles which follow his introduction we find that Mr. C. H. McIntyre, who writes the principal one, not only sees no danger in the present trend of opinion, but actually hints that a reciprocal treaty with the United States would be fraught with danger to Canada. Mr. McIntyre says for instance:

"Many years' residence in the Republic has taught me that, beneath the notions of the average American concerning reciprocity, is the fixed belief that sooner or later, by hook or by crook, Canada must be made an integral part of the Union. The methods for accomplishing such a result may vary. They may be peaceful and benevolent, or they may be predatory and designing. No doubt many patriotic Americans would disavow such a belief or design, but that does not change the prevailing view. * * * But no man can read the history of the United States for the last one hundred years, especially the war with Mexico, and believe such a contingency to be impossible. Until America drops this line of argument absolutely, is there any reason why Canadians should place their political destiny in pawn?"

According to the standard set by the editor of the Canadian Magazine, Mr. McIntyre is not intelligent. Perhaps the truth is that while Mr. McIntyre is over-suspicious of the United States as a nation and as a neighbor, the magazine editor is still farther astray in his intimation that Canada cannot follow her own ideas with regard to her trade relations and continue to display indifference to the United States' view of reciprocity without incurring the dangerous animosity of the Republic. Is it not the fact, after all, that no trade bargain is possible until the shrewd people on both sides of the line decide that they are losing money unnecessarily by a species of tariff war? Canada was willing, even eager, to make terms some years ago. The Americans were then unwilling. Some interests across the line are now anxious for a treaty. But they are not yet powerful enough to get anything done at Washington, and the terms they have in mind, even if offered to Canada, would not now be accepted, since from our standpoint they are not fair or advantageous to us. In a word, even the advocates of reciprocity who are now active in New England, have yet a great deal to learn.

The Canadian Magazine's present output on the reciprocity outlook contains much evidence tending to show that while the trade issue has been revived recently in the United States and has acquired some force in New England, nothing definite is going to come of it in the near future. The editor of the magazine writes:

"Each year see a steady diminution in the Canadian desire for reciprocity, a growth of the forces which will fight against it if it is offered to us. Only last October, Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited a gentleman in the United States, said: 'This movement in favor of unrestricted reciprocity had its raison d'être some twelve years ago; in the present conditions of our trade, its raison d'être has ceased to exist.' Lieut.-Col. Denison, a

leader of certain classes, recently declared that 'Canada should avoid reciprocity as she would the plague.' The President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, about the same time asserted that 'not a vestige of sentiment for reciprocity with the United States remains among our people.'"

Mr. McIntyre, a New Brunswicker who is now practicing law in Boston, and who was in St. John last week, says in the course of his contribution to the Canadian Magazine that the reciprocity question is not understood in the United States and that the agitation in New England is not likely to have important results. He writes in part:

"The truth is that very few Americans really understand this question. The great bulk of them know little about it and care less. The dominant political party, with a swaggering notion of their own greatness, take little interest in Canada or any other country, so long as the United States can sell its two or three times as much as they buy. This policy is in accordance with the instincts of human nature. It is especially potent among a sharp trading race. No humanitarian argument, however well received, can make the slightest headway against such a self-satisfied indifference. The only feasible remedy for countries like Canada and Great Britain, is to shut off certain exports of the Republic, by a policy of Imperial preference. Mr. Chamberlain understands very well where the weak spot is in the Dingley tariff lies, and if Canada and the Empire get together on a preferential basis, the effect upon high protectionists in the United States would be most wholesome. We firmly believe that it is the only method by which a gradual reduction of duties in both countries can be made permanently successful."

Mr. McIntyre is not afraid that this course would result in danger to Canada. The editor of the Canadian Magazine stands taken by his principal contributor. Yet surely Mr. McIntyre is nearer the truth than the editor who sees danger in the independent trade attitude of Canada.

A PREDICTION ABOUT RUSSIA.

France is Russia's ally, and French military opinion has been colored by the alliance and the common interests of the republic and the autocracy. It is old, therefore, to find the New York Herald's correspondent in Paris quoting a French strategist as saying that Russia is already beaten and must seek peace. The correspondent describes the Frenchman as "a military man of high rank, whose reputation is world-wide, and whose personal relations with the best officers of the armies of other nations have given him intimate knowledge and experience of affairs in Europe, Asia and America."

The Frenchman, moreover, is an avowed sympathizer with Russia. He was asked to give an opinion as to the probable outcome of the campaign in Manchuria. His reply is published in the Paris Herald as well as the New York Herald, and must have astonished Parisians. France is Russia's banker, and has a big stake in the game of war. But the strategist did not make two bites of a cherry. He admitted at once the astonishing superiority of the Japanese, "in organization, equipment, instruction of the staff, capacity of the generals, utilization of the ground, artillery, small arms, and the knowledge of tactics"—a somewhat large order. He said frankly that the issue of the campaign appeared only too certain: that the fall of Port Arthur was a question of days only, and that General Kuroki's position was desperate. It has become more desperate since the Frenchman spoke, but three days ago he said of the Russian commander:

"If he is attacked, as is already announced, he will find safety only in an orderly retreat carried out toward the north." And he added: "As for the Russian fleet, its best elements are or are about to be destroyed, and the Baltic fleet, composed of ships of various and inferior types to those of the Mikado, may be considered for the moment as a negligible quantity, and it is even doubtful whether it can ever reach the Yellow Sea. This situation is of the gravest consequence to our great allies, and it is of importance to put an end to it without delay in the general interest of Europe."

He thought the German Emperor would soon intervene, and persuade the Czar to accept mediation. The Parisian authority made it clear, too, that Japan could not be expected to grant very easy terms: "Japan should retain Port Arthur and the protectorate of Korea. Manchuria should be restored to China except Kwantung, and Russia should pay an indemnity of war."

The Russian idea is that General Kuroki may save his army by further retreat northward, and that there will be another campaign, in which Russia will have an overwhelming force such as can retake Southern Manchuria and Korea, and that in any case the war will be prolonged. Should a great disaster overtake General Kuroki at Liao Yang the St. Petersburg view may be extensively modified. That it will soon become as pessimistic as that expressed by the French military man is scarcely to be expected.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

There have been ninety-five Archbishops of Canterbury. The ninety-fifth is the first to visit the United States. The principal purpose of the Archbishop in coming to America this year is to be present at the convention of the Episcopal church, which

is to be held in Boston in October. He received many formal invitations by letter, some of which were conveyed last year by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, who added a warm oral request to the written messages of which he was the bearer. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson succeeded in his present high office less than a year and a half ago. A man of commanding intellectual stature, he is recognized as one singularly well fitted for the position which so many great figures have filled. "The Most Reverend The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, Metropolitan," as he is styled, is a man of lofty ideals and high statesmanship, an administrator of large grasp and liberal policy. As one writer recently described him: "Dr. Davidson's aim is the betterment of the Church at large. More ecumenicalism is beneath his attention; so is more patriotism. His mission to the Anglican communion is above and beyond those; and it is said abroad that his watchword is an Imperial Church, a Church Militant whose power and effect will keep pace with the spread of empire and whose followers and adherents will be the individualists of the English-speaking world. To him the church is a colonizing force in the vineyard of Christianity, and it is his great ambition to see the army of the Church triumph and conquer; and there are those in England, who believe that he more than any other of his predecessors will accomplish this result."

The Archbishop for some years has been a leader in the education movement, and, as it has been said, "has behind him a body of strong churchmen composed of those who are unwilling to make any concessions, others who may concede after strong protest and still others who with a statesman's eye feel that a certain amount of graceful concession is better than surrender after defeat. The Archbishop, in leading the forces of the Church of England in the matter of education, has kept in as kindly relations as possible with the Non-Conformists, and from the first had had as his object the nationalizing of education without at the same time losing for the people the advantage of a Christian education which the Church has stood for throughout her entire history."

It is said of Dr. Davidson that, excepting, perhaps, the Bishop of London, he works harder than any churchman in England. He works quickly, but speaks slowly, as if weighing his words. His address is of much thought. The Archbishop's friendships have by no means been confined to the circle of his own church. He was on most friendly terms with the late Cardinal Vaughan, and before he was elevated to the see of Canterbury, had been known to preach from Presbyterian pulpits. Friends dissuaded him from participating in the opening of Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle. He was then Bishop of Rochester. He attended Mr. Spurgeon's funeral and pronounced a benediction. His rank is next to that of princes, but he is said to have slight regard for anything saveing of pomp.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Paraguay is fighting and the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are talking about it; yet none of these countries has asked Mr. Roosevelt's permission. They must know he has put away his "big stick" until after the presidential election.

President Palma, of Cuba, who has convalesced at considerable expense since he took office, has begun to show some symptoms of a sense of responsibility. An act was passed to place members of the Cuban congress beyond the reach of the criminal law. This legislation was framed to protect a representative who had committed a murder. President Palma vetoed the measure, and the congressman is in prison. There is hope for the toy republic yet.

General Kuropatkin is ringed round with fire. His report to the Czar on the first part of the latest action outside Liao Yang bears the usual earmarks. He repulsed the Japs, but in a little while they took the positions which he sought to hold. The Russian general apparently has the fight of his life on his hands just now. St. Petersburg will scarcely repress the suggestion that he was likely to attempt the relief of Port Arthur.

Canadian makers of steel rails will enjoy protection to the amount of seven dollars a ton hereafter. The tariff of 1903 fixed that duty, but it was not to be collected until they were evidence that rails enough to supply the ordinary demand were being made in Canada. The Algoma mill at the Soo is now turning out 500 tons a day, and the government accordingly gives notice that imported rails are now subject to a duty of seven dollars a ton. Rails already ordered will not be affected.

A Syracuse newspaper has the following note on the progress of the peace movement:

"Here are a few places on the map that have been disturbed by war within the past five years: The United States, Spain, England, South Africa, the Sahara, Morocco, Russia, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Serbia, Finland, San Domingo, Colombia, Nicaragua, Korea, Cuba, Turkey, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Haiti, Bolivia, and half a dozen other places we cannot at this moment recollect. There's a rift in the lute somewhere."

British staff officers are to be taught a knowledge of the strategic points of the empire.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

One of the valuable span of gray horses owned by Richard Kierwin, of Indiantown, is dead. The animal took sick Sunday and died that night.

There is a scheme on foot to have a deaf mutes conference here during exhibition week, probably in the Y. M. C. A. to form a "Deaf Mutes' Association" for the interests of the members.

A petition to the board of education is being circulated for signature among the Lancaster residents requesting that the section from Avery's to Tilton's corner be joined to the Fairville school district.

J. King Kelley left Monday for Blackville, Northumberland county, to attend a meeting of the creditors of Moses Shaffner, general merchant, recently assigned.

As an evidence of Baptist church union it is reported that the Free Baptist church in this city will extend a call to a close communion Baptist as their pastor in place of Rev. G. Swan, who resigned some time ago—Moncton Transcript.

Abernis McLeod, the man who escaped from the Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases has been located at his home in St. Stephen. At the hospital last evening it was not known by what means McLeod reached his home.

The prize list of Chatham's second exhibition, which is to be held September 20 to 29 inclusive, has just been received. The list is of attractive appearance. More than \$1,500 in prizes have been provided. There will be racing on the 28th and 29th.

An agreement has been made, it is reported, between the asylum commissioners and the heirs of the late Hon. J. D. Leveson by which the Leveson residence, Lancaster Heights, and grounds are to be occupied by Dr. Anglin, the now superintendent of the hospital.

In St. Peter's Episcopal church, Westfield, on Tuesday, September 6, at 11 a. m., Miss Laura B. Whipple, eldest daughter of Squire and Mrs. Alfred Whipple, of Carter's Point, and Thomas Brown, of the Telegraph, engineer and electrician, will be married.

N. Marks Mills, of St. Stephen, attorney for Mrs. Sault, widow of George E. Sault, whose death by accident occurred at Eastport, August 8, by falling from the gangway of the steamer Henry E. Eaton, has served notice on the Frontier Steamboat Company, owners of the Eaton, that they will be held responsible for the death of Mr. Sault.

George Irvine, son of Samuel Irvine, blacksmith, 30 Stanley street, is to leave in a couple of weeks to enter upon his studies in the Presbyterian ministry. Monday night in St. John Presbyterian church and address and tourist writing case were presented to him by the church choir and Christian Endeavor Society. Rev. Dr. Fotheringham made the presentation at the close of the Christian Endeavor meeting and Mr. Irvine replied briefly, expressing his thanks.

A telegram received here Saturday night from Norfolk (Va.) brought news of the death of Wm. Furbush, at Norfolk. He passed away Sunday in his 76th year. Mr. Furbush for years conducted a women's boarding house here and later was in the city employ. Some weeks ago being in poor health he moved to Norfolk, where he died. He was a respected citizen and news of his death will be learned with sorrow by friends here.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Misses Edith and Josephine McKenna have returned to Carleton after a pleasant visit in Moncton.

Miss Marjorie Hathaway, of Fredericton, is visiting in the city. Miss Gertrude Palmer, of Hibernia, Queens county, is visiting Mrs. Sharp, Main street.

Miss Florence Bradley and Miss E. Kierwin, of the North End, have gone to St. Stephen for a visit.

The marriage of Miss Mabel G. Rice, daughter of Rev. S. H. Rice, to Rev. Alfred S. Rogers, B. D., is announced to take place on September 10.

Lieut.-Col. James C. Carter, son of the late Sir James Carter, at one time chief justice of New Brunswick, is at the Royal Hotel, and her brother in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Matheson, Sydney street, went by train Saturday to Fredericton.

Richard Hunter left for New York Saturday afternoon after sending his vacation with his parents, Sydney street.

Charles H. McIntosh, barrister, of Boston, with wife and son, who have been visiting his brother, Dr. McIntosh, of Douglas avenue, returned home by train Saturday morning accompanied by Gordon McIntosh, who went to attend the boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. at Lake George (N. Y.).

Prof. Hutchins, of London, who has been visiting Charles A. Murray, Douglas avenue, has gone to Bellevue. He is a distinguished orator, and may make his home in St. John.

George Goff, watching the interests of W. D. Stoddard & Sons, Montreal, in the maritime provinces, is again in the city. He is registered at the Royal Hotel.

Miss May Brown has returned to her home in St. Mary's, accompanied by her friend, Miss Mabel Ellis, of Queen street.

Miss Maud Danahoe is back from the Belvedere after a ten days sojourn.

HE CUT DOWN THE MARITIME RECORD

Massachusetts Horse Sets the Mark at 2.13 1-2 on the Moncton Track.

WAS A BIG CROWD OUT

W J Furbush of West Newton Gets Big End of Two Purse; E. L. Willis Wins 2.40 Class—Favorite Whipped at Sheepshead Bay; New Record Made.

Moncton, Aug. 26 (Special)—About 1,000 people attended the first day's racing on the Moncton Exhibition Association track and the races were pronounced to be the best held in this season.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class. The track was in excellent condition but the high wind was against fast time.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

THE RECORD-BREAKING

Massachusetts Horse Sets the Mark at 2.13 1-2 on the Moncton Track.

WAS A BIG CROWD OUT

W J Furbush of West Newton Gets Big End of Two Purse; E. L. Willis Wins 2.40 Class—Favorite Whipped at Sheepshead Bay; New Record Made.

Moncton, Aug. 26 (Special)—About 1,000 people attended the first day's racing on the Moncton Exhibition Association track and the races were pronounced to be the best held in this season.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

The American mare was favored for their respective classes but only one won.

There was a large field of horses and both events—2.19 and 2.30 classes—were well contested. In the 2.19 class six heats were required to settle it and there were five heats in the thirty class.

TEMPLE THOUGHTS.

By E. Sears.

Thou City of Celestial Light, Bled by the strength of Wisdom's rod And vainly strive to glorify the side, The Temple of the living God.

As these our lives are histories, Touch us the Great Architect To find the key to mysteries Whose hidden truths Thyself reveal.

Our instruments we use with thought In building up Thy Temple wall, Else all our deeds shall count as naught And vainly strive our hopes to quell.

Direct our hearts of vice, that we May fit our minds to do Thy will, As living stones to make it grander still.

With badge of innocence adorn Our lives, and may we keep it pure, And we as it should be, show where Our hearts do lie.

Our life and conduct make sincere, Holding our truths true and clear, Show where our best ambitions lie.

With all a brother's love and truth And bring to hoary age and youth The beauty of our craft's best.

We dedicate to Thee, The Book Of Wisdom's rod, which we square To the compasses we look To the wisdom we desire here, Aug. 27, 1904.

OBITUARY

John A. Carney.

The death of John A. Carney occurred Friday at his mother's residence, Red Head, deceased, who was 30 years of age, had been employed at longshore work at Portland (Me.), but returned home suffering from cancer. Besides his mother, three sisters survive, all resident at Red Head.

William Stevens.

Isaac G. Stevens, of the I. C. R., received a telegram last Friday evening that his brother, William, had died in April after an absence of thirty years.

Wm Grant.

On Aug. 17, at Nictau, Victoria county, there passed away Wm. Grant, an old and respected citizen. The deceased was 87 years of age. Mr. Grant lived a long and useful life. He was born in Douglas, N. B., in 1819, and when he was 12 moved to Holmesville, Carleton county, where he was baptized, after which he was made deacon of the Free Baptist church in Holmesville and was a faithful and consistent member of Christ and his church. He was held in high esteem by the brethren, as well as all who knew him.

The late five years of his life he lived with his eldest son, William, at Nictau, Victoria county.

He married Deborah Ann Curry, daughter of Stephen Curry, of Upper Gagetown, who survives, together with three sons and five daughters. He also leaves forty-nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

The body was brought to Holmesville, Carleton county, to his son, Winslow, from whence the funeral took place on Friday last, the 19th August. The services were conducted in the Free Baptist meeting house, Bath. An impressive service was preached by Rev. Mr. Stirling, pastor of the Knox Baptist church, assisted by Rev. L. A. Holmerville and Rev. Mr. Over, P. Baptist.

Interment was made in the Curry burying-ground. The funeral was largely attended.—Com.

Samuel J. Armstrong.

Samuel J. Armstrong, one of the co-operators with the James Pender Company, and a well-known citizen, died suddenly Saturday. He was apparently as well as usual when he went to his work Friday morning, but while at work was stricken with severe pain in his side and heart.

He was conveyed to his home in Queen street and physicians attended him, but to no avail, for death ensued Saturday.

Mr. Armstrong was about forty-two years of age. Some years ago he was enthusiastic in base ball and was catcher for the Royals. He was a son of the late James Armstrong and is survived by his mother and sister at home and brother Robert in Newcastle.

The Late Edward Monaghan.

The funeral of the late Edward Monaghan, of Burton, took place from his home Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., and was largely attended. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery, Oromocto.

Rev. Father Carney officiating. Deceased who was about fifty-five years of age, was a native of Ireland and came to this country upwards of fifty years ago. He leaves his wife, five sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. He was well known and had many friends.

Mrs. Wm Scott.

Mrs. Jane Scott, widow of Wm. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Lawton, died Monday. She was 77 years of age. She had many friends who will hear of her death with regret. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Scribner, 45 Exmouth street.

D. A. R. MAY BUILD BIG HOTEL AT DIGBY

Report Says it Will Have 200 Rooms, and Be Ready for Next Season.

Freepost Schooner Breaks from Anchorage and Goes to Sea With No One Aboard—Picked Up Next Day—Big Budget of Other News.

Digby, Aug. 26—Weymouth is experiencing busy times at present. Five three-masted vessels and four two-masted schooners are loading lumber, wood and piling at the bridge and several vessels are loading and discharging cargo at the mouth of the river. The town has as many tourists as the limited number of hotels can accommodate and with the usual number of back-board parties, lawn parties, picnics, etc., the town and surroundings certainly presents a busy appearance.

Word has reached here this morning that the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company intend erecting a big hotel on Battery Point, Digby, to consist of 200 rooms, and that work will be commenced this autumn in order to have the house ready for next season's tourist travel.

Some of the judges prove correct no doubt a direct line of steamers would be put on between Boston and Digby.

Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on the railway and wharf on the north side of the Basin, and it is said that a line of steamers will run from Victoria Beach to a Maine port to connect with the Boston & Maine Railway. A steam ferry boat between Digby and Grandville is now an assured fact. Digby is therefore bound to become a busy place in the near future.

Owners of real estate are already beginning to talk increased prices and purchasers are writing for quotations and information about taxes, etc.

Through the enterprise of H. B. Churchill, our popular postmaster and proprietor of the Finns Hotel, the department has ordered a special mail service on the Blue-noe train when the Boston boat is to be connected with the regular mail train at Yarmouth.

The tourists are now leaving more than \$3,000 a day in our town, which is a benefit directly or indirectly to all our citizens. The return trade, however, has commenced and within a few weeks Digby's most successful tourist season will be closed.

But is still scarce, but the Digby fishing fleet are landing good fares, especially the boat fishermen.

The steamer Granville arrived here last night with a number of Annapolis excursionists. The Digby Cornet Band gave an operatic concert on the up-town band stand.

Tug Marlowe towed the tern schooner H. B. Holman to Annapolis this morning to load lumber for the West Indies.

Reports of damage by the recent storm continue to arrive from various parts of the country. An odd thing occurred at Freepost. The schooner Nina Banche anchored in First Point Eddy, broke from her moorings with nobody on board and went to sea. Early next morning the new schooner Emerson Payne was sent to search for her, and towards night found her in the Bay of Fundy off the new breaker at Sandy Cove. All three vessels returned to Freepost Sunday night.

In the Courts.

Equity.

The appeal to the privy council in Fairweather vs. Lloyd and Robertson again came before Judge Barker yesterday, and the bond for security for costs for £200 was given. Dr. Stockton, K. C., on behalf of A. C. Fairweather, respondent, objected to the form of the order, contending that the appellants were bound to maintain the same title in the cause as that in which they took out the summons. The judge concurred, and the title was changed; A. H. Hanington, K. C., and Dr. Earle, K. C., for Jas. F. Robertson, appellants.

This case arises from a dispute over a roadway at Robbsey. The plaintiff's contention was that he still had a right of way, although the object for which it was given had been removed. The plaintiff says that although the last decision of the court is in his favor, yet the defendants are still obstructing the roadway. He will probably take proceedings to make them remove the obstructions.

In the matter of Charlotte Mount and Sarah Mount, infants, J. B. M. Baxter made application for the appointment of Mrs. Catherine Mount as guardian with power to sell property on the corner of Wentworth and Queen streets, the proceeds to be applied in support and education of the infants. The order was granted.

In the matter of David Trites, Clifford Trites, Helen Trites and Morris Trites, of Moncton, infants, C. H. Ferguson applied for leave to enter into an agreement with the purchaser of a lot of land belonging to them and situated in Moncton, to make a roadway over their lot on to the purchaser's lot; order granted.

Probate.

The will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Weatherhead was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary granted to her husband, John Weatherhead, the executor. The estate is valued at \$2,880 real and \$20 personal, and goes to the husband of the deceased; E. T. C. Knowles, proctor.

Letters of administration of the estate of the late Mary Ann McPhaden were granted to her brother, John McPhaden. The estate is valued at \$1,500; J. B. Baxter, proctor.

Wedded in Brooklyn.

Thursday last Miss Daisy E. Leonard, only daughter of Superintendent E. P. Leonard of the local fire department, was married in Brooklyn to F. E. Reid, son of G. Reid, of this city, by Rev. Charles N. Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will reside in Brooklyn, where Mr. Reid is in a large mercantile concern.

Two Yarmouth Women Dead.

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 26.—(Special)—Mrs. H. V. Whittier, who was stricken with paralysis while out driving Sunday, died today. Mrs. Oliver McGill also died here today. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters.

HAVE PAPER MILL IN THE STATES

St. George Pulp Mill People Build at Norwalk, Conn.

MANAGER NOW IN TOWN

E. G. Murphy Tells of Project—New Brunswick Works Supply Pulp for Paper Manufactory Across the Border.

St. George, N. B., Aug. 26.—The St. George pulp mill, which is to be built at Norwalk, Conn., is now in the hands of the contractor, and the construction of the mill is well advanced. The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

The mill is to be built on a site which is well adapted for the purpose, and the construction of the mill is well advanced.

