POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

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BETTER CLASS OF NEW SETTLERS

Winnipeg Immigration Commissioner Tells of Superiority of This Year's Arrivals

FAITH IN THE WEST

Mr. Smith Predicts That Real Estate Values Will Not Decline on Account of Crop Shortage—Record Low Rate of Collecting Customs Receipts.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 24—The immigrants who have gone into the west this year excel both in point of numbers, quality and adaptability for agricultural purposes over new settlers of any previous year, said J. Obed Smith, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, to your correspondent today. He noted that a great majority of the immigrants to the west this year already had practical experience of farming in Great Britain, United States or in eastern Canada. A large proportion of them were also well supplied with money, and the immigration department was anticipating little or no call to help the new arrivals through the coming winter or until they had broken up their land and realized on the first crops.

The decrease in the number of homestead entries this year he explained in part by the fact that the new comers were buying land outright instead of homesteading.

He anticipated no falling off in the prices of real estate in the west, in consequence of the money stringency or crop shortage. The tendency, he believed, would rather be for land values to continue upwards.

He noted, as a curious fact, that while bank clearings in Toronto fell off last month as compared with September of last year, the bank clearings in Winnipeg showed an increase of more than $2,000,000, and the amount of taxes paid at Winnipeg during the month was proportionately greater than in any previous year of the city's history.

For the first eight months of the present year homestead entries in the west totalled 20,658, as compared with 31,060 for the first eight months of 1906.

During the first eight months of this year ended Aug. 31, the official returns of the British Board of Trade showed the total number of passengers leaving Great Britain for Canada was 115,811, of whom 103,188 were of British origin. This is an increase, as compared with last year, of 24,131 in the total number, and of 23,904 in those of British origin.

The cost of collecting the customs revenue of the dominion for the fiscal year of nine months ended March 31 last was only 3.03 per cent. of the total revenue collected. This is the smallest rate of cost of collection to the total customs duties in the history of the dominion. For the preceding year the rate was 3.31, and the previous lowest rate was 3.27 in 1887. The average salary of customs officers in Canada is only $700.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier will leave tomorrow for Windsor, Vermont, to pay a visit to ex-Governor Willard, of Virginia, and Mrs. Willard, who are now visiting there. The premier expects to be back in Ottawa on Monday next. The Willards have visited Ottawa several times, and Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier have visited the Willards a number of times in their Virginia home. There is a strong friendship between the two families.

STRIKE-BREAKERS WILL QUIT WORK

Fourteen Brought to Springhill Mines Decide to Return Home

COAL VERY SCARCE

Churches on Short Allowance, and Schools Likely to Close—Hospital Was in Sore Need—Miners Busy in Adjoining Woods Cutting Winter Fuel.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Springhill Mines, Oct. 24—A small development took place in the strike situation here today. It appears the company brought fourteen men from Parrsboro to work at the fires and around the works. On their arrival this morning they were met at the station by Manager J. R. Cowans and Assistant Manager D. Stewart, who conducted them into the freight shed and from there to the company's boarding house. The men went on duty this afternoon.

In the meantime the lodges called a special meeting and appointed a committee to acquaint these persons with the facts of the situation. The men were interviewed and the facts laid before them. They resolved to return home tomorrow. It was agreed to visit the railway station tomorrow and give the men a great cheer as they left.

The fuel problem in this community is becoming more acute every day. Fortunately so far as the workmen are concerned there is a supply of wood free of charge for all who care to take it. The woods resound with many axes daily, but with many of the institutions it has reached a serious stage. It is rumored the schools will shortly close through lack of fuel. Some of the churches have vacated their main buildings and are holding services in their smaller rooms because less fire is required.

Coal is an article of considerable value in Springhill. It has in fact become something of curiosity. A leading citizen has a barrel full in his office window labelled "To look at, not for sale at any price."

The College hospital some time ago was absolutely out of coal and could not procure any. A couple of gentlemen contributed a few tons to keep the patients warm for the time being.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY AMONG CANADIANS

Drank More Beer and Spirits, and Smoked More Tobacco per Head Than Last Year.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

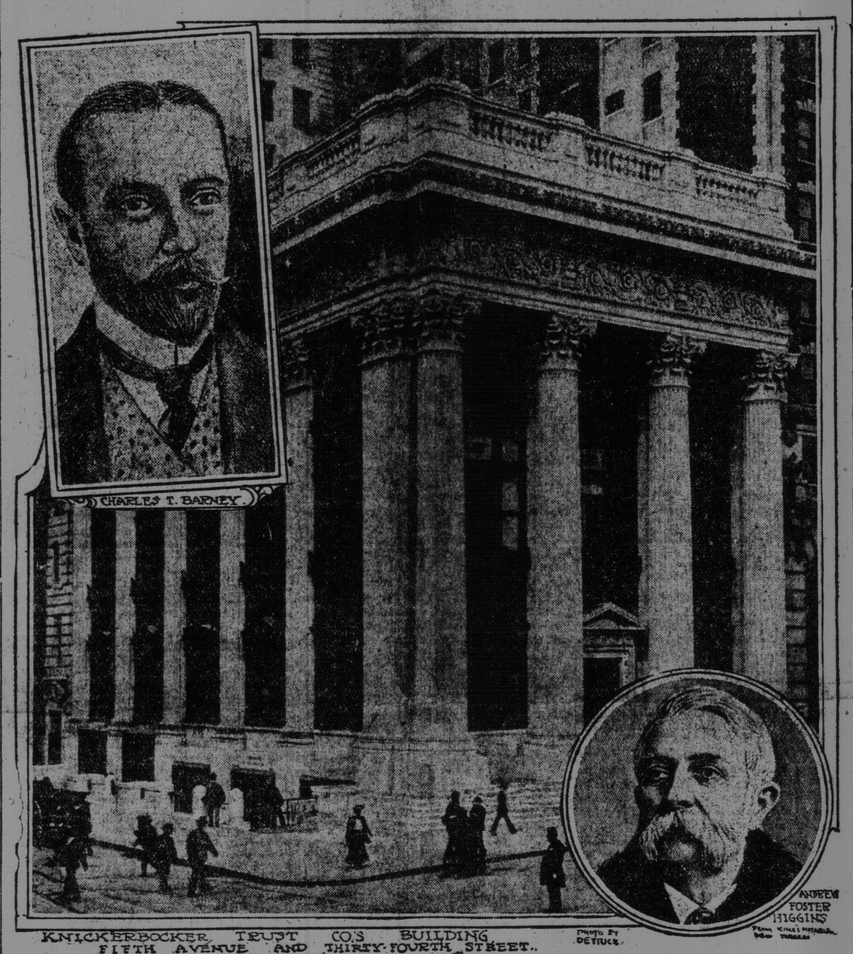
Ottawa, Oct. 24—Canadians drank more spirits, consumed more beer and smoked more tobacco per head for the past fiscal period than they did for the previous year. This is shown from the annual report of the inland revenue department just issued.

The quantity of spirits produced for the fiscal period was 5,061,589 proof gallons for the nine months ended March 31; cigars consumed were 154,253,260, as against 182,178,436 for the preceding twelve months.

"TAINTED MILLIONS" AVERT FINANCIAL DISASTER

Morgan, Rockefeller, Ryan and Other Magnates Combine Their Resources

Money Loaned at 130 Per Cent. and Little to Be Had at That Rate When $25,000,000 Was Flung at the Panicky Crowd of Brokers, a Wild Panic Was Stemmed and Stocks Rebounded With Great Violence—Thursday's Situation Marked by Three Bank Failures and Run on Several Institutions—Alarmist Rumors About Other Big Concerns—Public Have Withdrawn $200,000,000 on Depost.



KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO'S BUILDING FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Oct. 24—The great stock exchange panic that has been expected by some, a panic that would eclipse all others in history, was averted this afternoon by the very narrowest margin. At 2 o'clock a violent break was in progress, and complete demoralization in sight. Wall street's attention had converged almost exclusively upon the money market situation, where unprecedented conditions prevailed. Even the local banking difficulties were temporarily dismissed from consideration, although, of course, they were in a great measure responsible for the great stringency in the money market.

It was estimated that the requirements of stock exchange houses called for at least $25,000,000, and at that time not a dollar was being offered by anybody. Up to early in the afternoon fifty per cent. was the prevailing rate for loans on call, later 100 per cent. was paid, and subsequently the making of loans was a question only of personal negotiation between borrower and lender. At the time of the most acute stringency one well known broker remarked: "If anybody went into that money crowd and offered $100,000 at 500 per cent., he would be mobbed by throngs wishing accommodation."

Money Loaned at 130 Per Cent.

At 2 o'clock there was a loan of $100,000 made at 100 per cent., and another loan of the same amount at 130 per cent. One broker who wanted to borrow $5,000 on a fifty per cent. margin went to all the large downtown banks without receiving accommodation.

Stocks were tobogganing. Union Pacific, to mention only one exception, went to par. A little more than a year ago it was 196. For a ten per cent. stock this decline was utterly absurd.

President Thomas, of the stock exchange, reached President Stillman, of the National City Bank, and urged the absolute necessity of immediate monetary relief. There was an abundance of good securities, but there was no cash. The $25,000,000 in currency that had been turned into the banks by Secretary Cortelyou from the vaults of the sub-treasury, were absorbed by the local banking situation.

Mr. Stillman said: "There are only two men in the country who can help you—Secretary Cortelyou and J. P. Morgan."

It was a question of seconds rather than minutes. Mr. Morgan was reached by telephone. The result was that Aubrey Hodges, of the firm of Halstead & Hodges, one of Morgan's brokers, rushed on to the stock exchange floor in five minutes, and, raising his voice above the din, called: "I am authorized by Mr. J. P. Morgan to place $25,000,000 at call loan."

Morgan to the Rescue.

The tide was stemmed. Prices rebounded in an instant. Morgan had the actual cash to make good. The street knew that. As a matter of fact it had been understood right along that Morgan was really the only man whose name was prominently mentioned in connection with the movement of stocks, who had any real money at all.

To go into a little inside history, Mr. Morgan as long as two years ago, after vain efforts to change President Roosevelt's course of policy, determined to convert much of his stocks into available assets, and he did so gradually. So it is now that he appears as the god out of the machine. He has been the captain on the bridge of the financial ship today. From his glass enclosed private office in his bank at Wall and Broad streets, he controlled the destinies of banks and trust companies, and guided the stock market. He decreed to whom assistance should be rendered, and to what extent; he passed upon collateral offered for loans, and sent for and questioned and dismissed financiers who, in ordinary times, are considered masters of money.

Mr. Morgan's bank was the nerve centre of the situation. From there two strong trunk lines of communication extended—one to the sub-treasury across Wall street, the other to the Standard Oil building at 26 Broadway, where the Rockefeller millions were on tap.

Magnates Confer.

Among the financiers who attended the clearing house committee to consult with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stillman were William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market and Fulton Bank; Samuel Wolverton, president of the Gallatin National Bank; and A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Morgan attended the meeting not only as a member of the Clearing House Association, but as advisory member of the committee of five appointed at yesterday afternoon's conference of bankers to act as a clearing house for trust companies.

The meeting lasted for an hour and fifteen minutes. In that time Mr. Morgan became possessed of inside information concerning the condition of every bank and trust company in the city.

He knew just what John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil interests could put up to lighten the burden the banks are carrying. He knew that the United States Steel Corporation was in position to place $75,000,000 in cash in New York banks should the necessity arise. He knew that the United States treasury could be called upon to furnish relief to any extent to avoid a widespread panic at such a critical period in the administration of President Roosevelt.

All Banks Affected.

Mr. Morgan learned, in addition, that the banks which have sustained visible runs are not the only institutions affected by the fright of the public. There is not a bank in the city that has not been subjected to a steady drain of cash since Monday morning. Depositors with their savings or their working capital, in the hands of bankers, have watched closely all the published reports about financial conditions.

With all this knowledge of banking conditions in his possession Mr. Morgan returned to his banking house. In his absence his favorite and trusted partners, Charles Steele and George W. Perkins, had been gathering up the reins of control in readiness to place them in his hands. Within a few minutes after seating himself and setting fire to a big cigar, the financial interests of New York and incidentally of the United States, were in the range of his powerful grip.

Thomas F. Ryan, his face a mask, called three times on Mr. Morgan within a short time. Norman B. Ream, the great financier, whose interests are in this city and Chicago, led a procession of millionaire bankers and trust company presidents in and out of the door of the Morgan bank, over which curved in stone, are the numerals "23."

Rockefeller Appears in Wall Street.

Another feature of the remarkable situation today was the active participation of John D. Rockefeller. He was seen hurrying about Wall street for the first time in very many years. He attended various meetings of financial men, spent much time in Morgan's office, where he had not been for a blue moon and generally expressed himself as desirous of doing anything he could to stave off disaster.

The most strenuous efforts were made today to revive public confidence. The newspapers were appealed to, and all carried flaming headlines of "Crisis Averted," "Danger Passed" and so on.

The usual daily balances of banks were not given out by the clearing house association, and official request was made that no mention be made of the fact. The reason was that some of the debit balances were so big that it was feared the mere publication would cause runs.

Every prominent financial man took occasion to hand out formal statements to the reporters that "everything is all right."

Alarmist Rumors.

The street was alive with all sorts of rumors. Pretty nearly every financial institution in the city was mentioned at one time or another as "under suspicion." There were persistent rumors that one of the best known mercantile houses in America was irretrievably entangled.

The day started off badly. The suspension of the Hamilton Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank was announced before the opening of business. Both are state banks, not memebrs of the Clearing House Association, and have been considered as belonging to "the Heinze-Morse-Thomas string."

The Hamilton Bank has five branches and many thousands of depositors, mostly small business men.

Then the Empire City Savings Bank refused to pay depositors, taking advantage of the law that requires ninety days' notice.

There was not a bank or trust com-

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

TERRIBLE STORY OF THE SEA

Fisherman Sails in Boston and Reports Ten of Crew Lost

LIKELY ALL DROWNED

Captain Describes the Terrific Squall That Caught Poor Fellows Unprepared in Dories—Atterwards Saw Empty Boats on Crest of Waves.

Boston, Oct. 24.—Ten of her crew lost in the squall of Monday on the Georges, was the report which the schooner Clara G. Silva, of Gloucester brought in as she worked her way up to T wharf late today, her colors half-masted.

Captain Manuel J. Silva, and men were exhausted as the result of their experiences in the terrible seas which had robbed the vessel of more than half its crew. Captain Silva told the following tale of his disaster:

"Twelve of the men were out in their dories. We had been working through the night, when, about 4 a. m. Monday, a squall ripped out of the north. It was a screecher that burst in a twinkling and the thickening rain was worse than the densest fog I ever saw.

"I believed the Silva would capsize. She was hove down till her decks were flooded to the hatch. In about half an hour we got the schooner on her feet and tied down where she could stand the blow. Then we got busy trying to find the poor fellows fighting for their lives.

"About the first thing that the sea washed our way was a dory. It was one of ours. It was bottom up. Presently another, then a fourth came in sight, but this last one was right side up. However, it was empty. 'That means four of 'em gone' shouted somebody with his mouth close to my ear.

"Trawl tubs dotted the water. Pieces of a dorry painted the color of the Silva's swept by as dawn gradually gave us a wider observation. A trawl line snaked across the Silva's deck and the hooks held a man's coat and a white mitten.

"We were heartsick as the day advanced and none of the missing men could be found, but we stuck to it and drove the schooner back and forth over the shoal in the direction the dories should have drifted. Late in the day the schooner Francis P. Mosquita came up and reported she had picked up two of our men. All that night and Tuesday and part of Wednesday we cruised for the others, and it hardly seems possible that any of the ten could have survived."

NOVA SCOTIA DAY AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24.—Nova Scotia Day was celebrated at the Jamestown Exposition today with Lieut. Governor Fraser of that province the principal speaker. Many exchanges of international felicitations were made. God Save the King and the Star Spangled Banner were played, and the British and American national colors were intermingled.

A military review followed the exercises.

SIR C. H. TUPPER NAMED IN PICTOU

Unanimous Choice of Large Conservative Convention Thursday

OLD RUNNING MATE

Adam C. Bell Also Nominated for the Dominion House—Wet Weather Did Not Affect Attendance at Westville Meeting, as Every Section of the County Was Represented.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Westville, N. S., Oct. 24.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Adam C. Bell were unanimously nominated today by the Liberal-Conservative convention as federal candidates for Pictou county.

It was not a favorable day for a convention, the recent snow having made the traveling bad and rain was falling all day, but notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions there assembled one of the largest and most representative conventions ever held in this county by the Liberal-Conservative party. One hundred and sixteen delegates, representing every polling sub-division in the county, answered the roll-call.

Only two names were submitted, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Adam C. Bell. After one ballot was taken the nomination of Sir Hibbert was made unanimous by a standing vote.

A committee was appointed to communicate with Sir Hibbert. The decision of the convention was wired to him and an early reply accepting the nomination is looked for. When the result of the convention was made known to Mr. Bell, he delivered a short address gracefully accepting the decision of the convention and assuring the meeting that the stories circulated in some places that he would endeavor to make trouble in the party if he were not nominated, were distinctly without warrant. He had no intention of doing anything of the kind.

GLAD OF EXCUSE TO DISCHARGE WORKMEN

Employes of Canada Foundry Company Ask for Raise of Wages and Dismissed—Toronto Shipyards to Shut Down.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, Oct. 24—Eighty-five blacksmiths employed by the Canada Foundry Company demanded ten per cent. increase in wages this morning. The demand was met by the company in an altogether unexpected manner, as they discharged forty of the number. The company will not attempt to make extra effort to complete work in hand until the present financial conditions change for the better.

The Canadian Shipbuilding Company also announce that the Toronto yards will be closed as soon as contracts are completed, owing to the high wages demanded by the men. The yards at present employ eighty men, though last summer they had 600. The yards at Bridgeburg will continue in operation.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE CAUSES GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Rome, Oct. 24—The details received here during the day regarding the earthquake in Calabria yesterday every way tend to show that the damage done was much more extended than at first estimated, but that the loss of life has not been great. The lowest estimates place the number of killed at about twenty and the highest at about 120, but up to this evening there is nothing to show that the last figures mentioned are correct. Nothing definite will be known on the subject until the ruins are cleared away.

Premier Gioletti during the day conferred with King Victor Emmanuel on the disaster and it was reported later that his majesty would go to the disturbed districts if any fresh shocks occurred.

The Pope, when informed of the destruction this morning was much distressed and said with tears in his eyes: "Are we having a repetition of the disaster of 1905? God help the poor souls."

The pontiff has decided to send a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers.

Further details of the earthquake show that the shocks were especially severe in the southern end of the Calabrian peninsula, but throughout Calabria today these were scenes of desolation and despair.

The first shock was a tremendous one and was followed by two others of longer proportions and which entirely destroyed two villages and reduced many houses in several others to a mass of ruins.

The first shock, fortunately, brought the entire population of the villages into the open, many succeeding in making their escape to the hills or plain, which accounts for the few people who were killed. To add to the desolation caused by the earthquake, it was raining in torrents yesterday evening which greatly increased the suffering among the homeless people.

Half of the houses at Ferruzzano and Brancaleone collapsed and a number of persons were buried in the ruins and at Sinopolis and St. Ilariomore people are said to have lost their lives. Panic prevailed everywhere.

The cathedral at Torre del Greco, which arose from the ruins of Locri Epizephyrii, the once celebrated colony of the Locrains, founded in the year 683 B. C., and famous for its wealth and art, was thrown down as was also an ancient tower which had withstood all the Calabrian earthquakes for centuries past.

Half of the houses of the village of Greco are in ruins and similar conditions prevail in a number of other points in Calabria.

During the confusion caused by the first shock the prisoners in the jail at Catanzaro mutinied and were only subdued with great difficulty. The female prisoners were particularly alarmed. The prison officials did everything possible to calm the inmates, but panics broke out afresh every time another earthquake shock was experienced.

So soon as possible detachments of troops with relief trains were hurried to the scene of the disaster and did everything they could to assist the crowd of people who had fled from their homes.

The presence of the troops, as usual had a calming effect on the population.

The scientists at the University of Naples who study seismic disturbances say that the earthquake of 1905 was preceded by the eruption of Mounts Stromboli and Etna which suddenly ceased and were immediately followed by the Calabrian earthquake of that year.

Mount Vesuvius, they add was most active until a week ago, but since then the volcano has not emitted any smoke at all.

A special despatch to the Tribuna today said that one hundred persons had lost their lives in the Commune of Ferrazzano alone but no confimation of the report was obtained.

KIPLING ADDRESSES MONTREAL CANADIAN CLUB ON IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Oct. 24—A notable tribute of business to brains was paid Rudyard Kipling today, when the famous poet novelist addressed the Canadian club at their weekly luncheon. It was by far the largest meeting ever held by the club, there being upward of 600 guests present.

In his speech Mr. Kipling was most guarded and really gave a fifteen minute chat on things in general and the relation of journalistic work to imperial and national progress, in particular. While it was naturally an interesting speech it gave his hearers the subsequent impression that the imperial poet was in Canada more to absorb impressions than to give them away at after luncheon addresses.

"The fact that impresses me most," said Mr. Kipling, "is that in spite of, or rather because of our varying points of view we are all united, at least in the essentials of the great aim of empire, and I have found the same feeling in the other countries, I have visited, which are emulating the life of this Dominion. Need I say that I have been impressed with the scene of nearness to the empire and love for it, which must impress everyone coming here. I did not feel like a stranger but rather like a brother at ease amongst his brothers. (Applause.)

"It is a matter of little consequence that our borders are separated on the map by oceans and seas and tomorrow it will be of still less consequence. And on the day after it will be our custom, as it our right, to see all parts of the empire as simply and without question as we see our own immediate neighborhood, but whatever we shall achieve on the mechanical side we shall never eliminate human nature and shall still remain, thank goodness, the same interesting impenitent sons of Adam we always were. (Laughter.)

"So that even if your visitors descend upon you in the future at the rate of 100,000,000 a year, you will still get the same old human faults. Floods of unnecessary human advice, that is the penalty of being interesting and interested because if a man is not interested he won't speak."

Proceeding Mr. Kipling said he had naturally been most interested in Canadian literature and journalism. There never had been a time when every end of the empire had been so keenly interested to know how the other ends lived, what they did with their lives. This interest was in some measure due to the shrinkage in the size of the world, but in larger measure to the "spirit of brotherly solidarity which we are pleased to call imperialism."

Everybody throughout the empire felt that if they could not yet understand their brethren, they should, at least, try to study the points that needed comprehension.

Journalism has been described as the handmaiden of literature. As an old journalist he had his own opinion on that point, (laughter), but journalism must influence literature, although the newspaper man worked in a mad race against the rising sun and dealt with men in the raw. No one knew better than the journalist the rating, the triviality, vulgarity and flippancy of people or of underrating the essential dignity of life. If the journalist was slovenly or disrespectful in his work he sinned against the national life and lowered his country in her own eyes and those of her fellows. There were many things the journalist must guard against, especially the sin of using worn out stereotyped stuff.

"In doing this," he declared, "the writer is simply putting the strong new wine of his own country into old bottles, because they happen to be standing nearest to the bar. (Laughter.) But I do not accept the daily newspaper breakfast cereal as a daily substitute for divine libation or the right of private judgment."

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 23—The October term of the Divorce Court was to have been held today, but on account of the absence of Judge Gregory, no business was transacted. One case has been entered for trial, that of Simonds vs. Simonds. The parties belong to St. John, and the wife is suing the husband for divorce on the usual grounds. W. A. Ewing is proctor for the plaintiff, and Dr. A. W. Macrae, K. C., is looking after the defendant's interests, and has filed an answer to the libel.

All doubt as to whether the Mrs. Moore killed in North Battleford (Sask.), by the discharge from a shot gun in the hands of her son was Mrs. Chas. Moore, formerly of Scotch Lake, was dispelled last evening when Miss Agnes Jackson, deputy secretary-treasurer of the municipality of York, received a telegram from Charles Moore, her cousin, who was in Winnipeg en route to his former home with the body of his late wife. The telegram stated that Mr. Moore was accompanied by his son Percy on their sad trip east and that they would arrive in Fredericton on Thursday by the C. P. R. The body will likely be taken to Scotch Lake or Macnaquac for burial. Mrs. Moore was 42 years of age, was the daughter of the late Capt. Christy of Macnaquac and had resided at Scotch Lake with her husband for some years previous to their removal to the west several months ago.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 23—Benjamin Ingraham, one of the oldest residents of York county, died at his home at Bear Island yesterday in his ninety-first year. He was a native of the old country and came to New Brunswick when four years old, residing for a time in this city. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George Hagerman and Mrs. Alfred Hagerman, both of Queensbury.

Mrs. Mackey, widow of Henry Mackey, died at her home here this morning after a lingering illness. She is survived by one brother, James Roberts, of Marysville, who resided with her.

T. B. Winslow is able to be out again after his recent severe illness.

Miss Grace Hazen, who is to be married on Thursday to Frank Harris, of Sackville, was last evening entertained by her Sunday school class at Church Hall and presented with a five o'clock tea set and a bouquet of carnations.

Two deserters from the Royal Regiment, who recently surrendered to the military authorities here, were taken to Quebec this evening by an escort.

Amasa J. Tingley, of Moncton, has been appointed a provincial constable.

The body of the late Mrs. J. J. Fraser arrived from St. John by this evening's train and was taken to her late home, Farraline Place. The funeral will take place at 3.30 tomorrow, with services at the cathedral.

Letters patent have been issued, incorporating John L. Peck, John G. Lewis, E. C. Bishop, Minnie E. Peck, and Mary B. Peck, all of Hillsboro, as the J. Lewis Peck Company, Ltd., the capital stock to be $9,000.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 24—Coroner McNally this afternoon began an inquest over the body of Edward Morgan, who died suddenly yesterday in a room at the Commercial hotel. The witnesses examined were Dr. F. B. Gunter, Herbert Morgan, Grover McCoy and W. M. Wall, but nothing of a startling nature was brought out.

Dr. Gunter, who examined Mr. Morgan before his death, swore that he found him in a state of coma. In his opinion, death was due to heart failure, brought on by the excessive use of alcohol.

Herbert Morgan swore that deceased did not get any liquor at the Commercial hotel yesterday, to the best of his knowledge.

Grover McCoy swore that he saw Morgan in the hotel yard yesterday morning, considerably the worse for liquor. He did not see him afterwards.

Wall, who is employed at Morgan's billiard saloon, swore that deceased had been on a spree for more than a fortnight. Witness did not see Morgan on the day of his death, and was positive he did not get any liquor at his own saloon.

Several of the jurors expressed a desire to have the evidence of John McCoy, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, and as he is ill at the present time, the case was adjourned over for a few days to await his recovery.

After adjournment the jury visited the Commercial hotel and inspected the room where Morgan breathed his last.

The nuptials of George Kilburn and Miss Pearl Long, daughter of Benjamin Long, both of Kingsclear, were celebrated today in the Baptist church at that place. Rev. Mr. Wetmore performed the ceremony, in the presence of sixty invited guests. After luncheon at the home of the bride's parents, the happy couple drove to this city and left by I. C. R. for Quebec, where they will reside for the winter.

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church at St. Mary's was the scene of an interesting ceremony this evening when the large bell for the edifice, lately imported from Baltimore, was formally dedicated by Bishop Casey, in the presence of a large congregation. The service began at 7.30, his lordship being assisted by Rev. Fathers Carney, of this city; LeBlanc, of Kingsclear; Rev. Fathers Ryan, pastor of the church; McGill, of Caribou, and Hannigar, of this city, were also present. The bell, which had been placed on a platform in front of the altar, was first washed by the clergy, after which Bishop Casey delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. At the conclusion of his address his lordship rang the bell and others in the congregation followed his example. The new bell cost $10,000, which amount was subscribed by members of the congregation. He heartily congratulated the people of St. Anthony's on the renewed evidence of their zeal and then entered upon a discussion of the doctrines of the church, exhorting all to live upright and Christian lives.

The New Brunswick Sunday school convention was brought to a close this evening after a very enjoyable and profitable three days' session. The total enrollment of delegates was given at 192, which includes seventeen pastors and twenty-four superintendents. The greater part of the time at this afternoon's session was taken up with a demonstration of practical work, and in order to carry this out the convention was organized into a Sunday school under a superintendent. It was a splendid object lesson and imparted many new ideas to delegates.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. A. H. Foster and J. H. Brownell, and Mrs. Brymer gave a black-board lesson.

This morning's session opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which vigorous addresses on the importance of Sunday school work was delivered by Rev. W. Camp. A vocal duet, rendered by Miss Helen Blackmer and George W. Adams, came next, after which the report of the teachers' training department was read by E. R. Machum, of St. John. It showed that the total number of enrolled pupils during the year was 388. Of this number three completed the advanced course, sixty-one the elementary courses, twenty-five passed in one or more subjects. Nine of the pupils made perfect marks and only four were below ninety. Those who completed the advanced course and won diplomas were Mrs. V. L. Burpee, of Gordonville, Carleton county; Mrs. Jennie M. Brownell, of Shemogue, and Mrs. Alice Dickinson, of Kirkland. The department was organized in 1905 and the total number of diplomas issued to date is 625. New Brunswick was the first province or state to award international diplomas, four of which have been issued up to the present time.

Mrs. Brymer was authorized to extend greetings to the Nova Scotia convention, which will open next week. After the secretary, Miss Calder, had read the minutes, the convention was brought to a close with the singing of Blessed Be the Tie That Binds.

Christ church cathedral was the scene of a very pretty wedding at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Grace Hazen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hazen, was led to the altar by Frank Harris, manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company's exchange at Sackville. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, was performed by Rev. Sub-Dean Street. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Harriet Hazen, while Stewart Campbell, of Sackville, officiated as best man.

The bride was charmingly costumed in ivory silk mousseline, with chiffon and velvet trimmings, and wore a white tulle veil with orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was white carnations.

The bridesmaid was costumed in pale blue silk batiste, trimmed with ribbon and lace, and wore a Gainsborough hat with white plume. The bridesmaid's bouquet was of pink carnations.

At the conclusion of the service the choir rendered Oh, Perfect Love, after which the bridal party and guests, consisting of relatives and immediate friends, left the cathedral to the strains of the wedding march, and proceeded to the home of the bride's parents, George street, where a reception was held and luncheon served.

The popularity of the bride was attested by a large number of valuable presents in cut glass, silverware, etc., from friends in Fredericton, Sackville, St. John, New York, Boston and elsewhere. The choir of the cathedral, of which she has been a valued member for several years, presented her with a carving set and a set of dinner knives. The teachers of the Sabbath school presented her with a silver fern jar, and the Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters, of which she is a charter member, presented her with a silver entree dish. The Scott Lumber Company, with whom she has lately been employed as stenographer, made her the recipient of a parlor cabinet in mahogany.

The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a cheque and to the bridesmaid he gave a gold chain and cross, and to the best man a pair of cuff links.

The members of the bride's Sabbath school class, displaying their class ribbon, attended the service at the cathedral in a body.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris took their departure by the 9 o'clock train this evening for Sackville, followed by the best wishes of a host of friends for future happiness.

The funeral of Mrs. Fraser, widow of Governor Fraser, took place today at the Cathedral, Rev. T. W. Street conducting the services. The body will be taken to Fort Hill and interred in the late Governor's family lot. The chief mourners were: Dr. E. P. Fisher, J. F. Winslow, T. Carleton Allen, A. J. Gregory, Col. Montgomery-Campbell, H. B. Rainsford, F. I. Morrison, A. F. Street, T. B. Winslow and Jas. Lynn. The late Mrs. Fraser, it is understood, has left a will which provided for the establishment in the city of an old ladies' home. The organ fund of Christ Church Cathedral will be increased considerably and the U. N. B. through provisions of the bill of the late Miss Frances Fisher, Mrs. Fraser having had a life interest in the estate. Mrs. Fraser made a will some time ago, and on the night before her death at St. John Dr. A. O. Earle was called in and added a codicil.

The statement of the St. John River Log Driving Company for this season's operations was given out this morning. The company has had a most prosperous year, the weather conditions and high water adding much to their success. The work closed this year on October 15, while last year it was not until November 3 before it was finished. Each year the work is becoming more difficult, owing to the size of the logs decreasing. During the season the company handled 136,283,885 superficial feet of logs, the amount including 126,354,320 feet at the booms and 9,929,565 at Springhill. Last year's total was 129,184,189 superficial feet handled at booms and Springhill.

ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, Oct. 23—This evening Miss Emma S., daughter of the late Granville Jackson, was united in marriage to James Dinsmore, of Lynnfield. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. S. Crisp.

W. H. Farnham, a delegate from the Baptist Sunday school, and Rev. G. M. Young and W. H. Stevens, from the Methodist Sunday school, are attending the provincial Sunday school convention, now in session at Fredericton.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Chipman has gone on a business trip to Montreal. He will be joined there by Mrs. Chipman, who has been attending a missionary convention at Woodstock (Ont.), and they will return home on Friday.

Rev. Mr. Pepper occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here on Sunday last. Rev. G. M. Young, pastor of the church, occupied the pulpit of the Old Ridge church.

A slight flurry of snow fell on Saturday last.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was instituted with twenty-five charter members. The court was organized by Deputy Chief Ranger C. H. Playse, of Portland (Me.)

Bert. Hyslop, Harry Short, Thos. McKewen, Harold Black, George P. Short and Howard McAdam are enjoying a hunting trip on the Canoose river this week. They expect to return home on Saturday.

Immigration Inspector H. C. Gillis, accompanied by Mrs. Gillis, has returned from Boston. Mr. Gillis is now on duty.

Miss Georgie Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Emerson Hospital, Brookline (Mass.) recently, and now, to the delight of her friends, is satisfactorily recovering.

Dr. James Grant, medical missionary to Ningpo, China, gave an interesting address in the Baptist church this evening.

Miss Mabel Law, manager of the Postal telegraph office, Calais (Me.), recently spent a few days at her home in Canterbury (N. B.) During her absence Miss O'Quinn, of the C. P. R. telegraph office, St. John (N. B.), was in charge.

Chief Warden Ross has notified his deputies, in this vicinity that they will henceforth be expected to strictly enforce the law regarding hunting on Sundays.

Mrs. Deinstadt returned from St. John on Saturday, and Miss Edith Deinstadt on Monday evening.

Miss Bessie Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Owen Sullivan, was united in marriage to Harry Osborne Budd, this morning at an early hour, by Rev. G. M. Young. They received many useful and beautiful gifts. After the wedding breakfast was over the happy couple drove to the W. C. R. station, and took the train for Portland, Bath and other cities in Maine.

The many friends of Mrs. Philip Breen regret to learn that she is seriously ill at her home in Marks street.

The ladies of the Methodist church intend holding a supper in the vestry of the church on Hallowe'en.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 23.—Levi Woodworth, an old and highly respected resident of Chemical Road, died at his home there last evening after a lingering illness. He was a son of the late Daniel Woodworth and leaves one son—Eugene Woodworth, of Chemical Road, and three daughters—Mrs. Calvin Rogers, of Bangor (Me.), Mrs. William Dee, of Lynn, (Mass.), and Mrs. Alice Bishop, of Chemical Road. He also leaves four brothers and two sisters, besides a large circle of relatives and friends. The family have the sympathy of their friends here in their bereavement.

Dr. Carnwath was called this morning to see the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, who is quite sick with kidney trouble.

Drs. Carnwarth and Lewis performed an operation yesterday on the ten year old daughter of Jonathan Robinson, of Riverside, for appendicitis.

Samuel Smith, who has been in the employ of McClelan Bros. for a number of years, left this morning for his home at Coverdale for a week's visit before leaving for the west.

Herbert Atkinson, B. A., principal of the superior school at Hillsboro, spent Sunday with friends at the Hill.

Joseph Dobson, of Stoney Creek, has moved his family to the house owned by Mrs. Frank Carney.

The following of Golden Rule Division, No. 51, S. of T., have been elected for the current quarter: J. M. Tingley, W. P.; C. Allison Bishop, W. A.; Mary Archibald, R. S.; G. M. Russell, A. R. S.; Mrs. G. M. Russell, F. S.; M. M. Tingley, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Rogers, chaplain; Minnie Govang, Con.; Mattie Tingley, A. C.; Evelyn Govang, F. S.; F. J. Newcomb, O. S.; Fred G. Moore, P. W. P.

Miss Annie R. Peck has returned from an extended visit to American cities.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Oct. 22—The funeral of the late William Walls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walls, of Chatham Head, took place yesterday afternoon in St. James' cemetery here. Deceased, who was unmarried, was twenty-six years of age and had suffered for some time with consumption.

Donald Morrisson, M. P. P., and son, Raymond, left this morning for a two weeks' trip to Boston.

Miss Mary Reid, graduate nurse, who came home some time ago because of her mother's illness, returned to Ottawa today.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chessman, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Chessman's mother, Mrs. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McMillan have removed here from Moncton.

Mrs. Charles Ramsay and son, Charles, of New York, who have been visiting the former's sister, Mrs. E. Perley Williston, have returned home.

Rev. James Ross, superintendent of home missions for the maritime synod, preached in St. James' Presbyterian church, Nelson, Sunday afternoon and at Douglastown in the evening.

Ernest Johnson and David Bass, of Douglastown, have gone to a St. John business college.

James O. Fish is again seriously ill.

Benjamin Stuart is so ill that there are no hopes of his recovery.

Mrs. Henry Bell leaves tomorrow for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, and Miss MacLeod, of Amherst.

Mrs. George Henderson, of Douglastown, left yesterday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Peter Wasson, at St. Marys.

WOLFVILLE

Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 23—At a business meeting of the Baptist church of Middleton, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. G. W. Shurman, of North Sydney, at a salary of $1,000 and free parsonage.

The death occurred at Middleton last week of Mrs. A. W. Allen, leaving her husband, a son and two daughters. Mrs. Allen was formerly a resident of St. John.

C. A. Elliott recently lost a purse containing a large sum of money. A day or two later it was found in his yard with $1 missing. Evidently the finder had taken his own reward.

A delegation representing the station agents along the D. A. railway line waited on General Manager Gifkins last Friday evening at Kentville, asking that a minimum salary of $35 per month be given agents, and also asking for a definite scale of advance for the different stations along the line.

John D. Currie, of Maitland, has been appointed sheriff of Hants county, in place of James O'Brien, who was elected to the local house on Aug. 24.

The cranberry crop in the valley is a good one, but the weather has been so bad that the fruit could not be gathered in time to avoid injury by frost.

A pretty wedding took place at Port Williams in the Baptist church, when Miss Incz Bezanson was married to Edward A. Manuel, of Halifax.

Major W. M. Black, of Wolfville, spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Middleton.

There is a movement for the erection of a hospital at Yarmouth.

Mrs. Reeks, wife of the rector of Roundhill, while carrying a lamp, fainted and was very badly burned.

Rev. William B. Hutchinson, president of Acadia College, preached in the Baptist church at Yarmouth on Sunday.

The increase in the number of students studying physics at Acadia has necessitated the removal of the physical laboratory from the class room to the museum on the second floor.

The Kentville Board of Trade offers $10 in gold to the student doing the best work at the academy there.

Arrangements are being made for Dalhousie to play Acadia at football on the college campus here some time next week. St. Francis Xavier will play here tomorrow.

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, N. B., Oct. 22—The sudden death of Thomas Benson, of Bellisle, occurred last night after only a few days' illness of appendicitis. Three doctors were in attendance, and very little hopes were entertained from the first. The news of Mr. Benson's death came as a great shock to his daughter, Mrs. Theodore Long, of this place. The deceased was seventy-three years of age and very highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves, besides his widow, three sons and three daughters. The sons are Howard W. and Seth, of Hyde Park (Mass.), and Hazen W., at home. The daughters: Mrs. Theodore Long, of Apohaqui; Mrs. James Boyd, of Hyde Park (Mass.), and Mrs. W. Vail, of Springfield, Kings county. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Thursday, burial at Bellisle.

An entertainment will be given in the public hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, in aid of the Methodist church fund.

Miss Gertrude Williams and Miss Mary Dakin spent Sunday at Lower Millstream, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McAuley.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jones and little son Ward arrived home Saturday night from Boston, where they have been visiting at Mrs. Jones' old home.

Rev. L. A. Fenwick, of Bath, Carleton county, who has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. M. Fenwick, returned home today.

J. W. McAfee, of Berwick, will offer at auction sale tomorrow all his farm stock, hay, grain, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mason, who have been visiting relatives in St. John, returned home today.

BLISSVILLE

Blissville, Oct. 23—The house and barn of Manzer Wallace in Patterson Settlement were totally destroyed by fire on Friday last, during a terrific gale, which raged in this vicinity. The flames started in the house, which is some distance from the barn, but the high wind carried the sparks and it was found impossible to save the barn. All the season's crop went up in flames. There was no insurance.

On Sunday Rev. H. E. Dibblee, rector of Oromocto, and who has had charge of the mission work in the parishes of Gladstone and Blissville, preached his farewell sermon in St. Luke's church. His removal to California is much regretted here.

NORTON

Norton, Oct. 23—Last Friday most of the pupils of the public school, accompanied by their teachers, had an outing on Dickie Mountain, gathering beech-nuts.

On Monday night, at 6 o'clock, the time allowed by law for fyling nomination papers for municipal honors expired. Only two were fyled, which means there will be no election in Norton parish. The former councillors, F. H. McNair (Liberal), and Allan Price (Conservative), are therefore returned by acclamation.

R. J. Huggard is receiving congratulations on a family event—a boy.

Mrs. Harry McMackin, of Havelock, is spending a few days with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Abram Perry.

Paxton McLeod has moved from the McCormick building to rooms in the Massey-Harris building, and the tenement vacated by him will be occupied by John and William Gallagher, with their mother, who will move from Sussex in a few days.

Gallagher Bros. will finish their lumber operations this winter at Vinegar Hill, about eight miles from here, where they now have a cut of logs awaiting the mill.

Nathaniel L. Huggard, who has been living in a part of Daniel Robertson's house, will move into the other tenement of the McCormick building.

Mr. Archibald, representing himself and sons, fruit growers of the Annapolis valley, was here on Monday trying to sell the merchants a carload of apples. The price was about $1 per barrel higher than last year. The carload will be divided between here and Sussex.

The cold wave has changed to a warm one. The root crops are above the average in this section. Hay was better than last year, but farm produce of all kinds demands and receives big prices.

HARTLAND.

Hartland, N. B., Oct. 22—The pronounced cold wave that began on Friday and continues yet caught the farmers with a third of their potato crop still in the ground. Today it is not so cold, as the strong north wind is abating to some extent. The ground is frozen hard and it is believed that all potatoes undug are injured by the frost to such an extent as to render them unfit for market. If this proves true it means a damage aggregating close to $200,000. The loss will not be evenly distributed, as many farmers were fortunate in having finished digging last week, and as many more have not yet begun to dig. The latter are, of course, the losers. If mild weather comes soon digging will be resumed and completed if the tubers have not been frozen.

Some authorities claim that potatoes may be left in the ground all winter and dug in the spring in fit condition for the market. Certainly a good many farmers will, if necessary, make the experiment and if it turns out favorably it would seem an easy solution to the problem of storage.

So cold was the weather yesterday that ice kept forming all day, and a load of potatoes froze on the way to market. It is the coldest ever recorded here in October.

Potatoes are coming in freely. The price continues at $1 per barrel.

Fabulous prices are being offered for hay and oats and it is evident the limit has not yet been reached. For good loose hay $9 is offered; pressed hay, $10.50; oats, 45c. It is said that almost any price can be obtained for hay. Butter is higher than is usual even in the dead of winter, as much as 25 cents having been paid for dairy stock. Eggs bring 22 cents. Ten to 12 cents is paid for chickens.

Last evening Carvell Craig, a youth of about sixteen, was arraigned before Justice Barnett on a charge of using indecent language toward Charles Allen. He was dismissed with some good advice.

George Baird, a former St. John man, but for many years a resident of Portland (Ore.), was visiting his old-time friend, D. E. Morgan, the past few days. He was well known in this vicinity thirty odd years ago, when he was employed as a bridge builder for the N. B. R. He has not visited Hartland before in twenty-three years, and sees many changes.

Mrs. Will Saunders and infant came from Woodstock the other day to visit her sister, Mrs. Jarvis Day, since which time she has been seriously ill.

Arch. Glass, of Windsor, returned from the Northwest today, well satisfied with his native country. He thinks Carleton county farmers can do better here if they are willing to work.

Miss Ethel Thornton is slowly recovering from her recent severe illness.

Next Tuesday there will be in Hartland a meeting of poultry fanciers, when the Carleton County Pet Stock & Poultry Association will be formally organized. The promoters are Charles W. Hurst and Dr. MacIntosh, of Hartland, and Rev. J. B. Daggett and Dr. Hagerman, of Florenceville.

The Farmers' Telephone Company, of Windsor, is soon to apply for incorporation. Already their line extends from South Knowlesville to Hartland, a distance of about sixteen miles, and twenty prominent farmers in the company. It is intended to run the line to Woodstock.

Rev. G. B. MacDonald, of St. John, has been assisting Pastor H. S. Archer in special revival services at Lower Brighton.

MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 22—William Lacid, a resident of Short street, St. John, arrived in the city yesterday looking for his wife, who had deserted him in April last, leaving her home on Good Friday, saying that she would be back in a few hours, but never returning. Behind her she left two babes, one but four months old.

Lacid says he had given up his search in despair and was on his way to the depot last evening when he was informed that his wife was living with a family named LeBlanc, and he went to the house. When admitted, he found his wife sitting in the lap of a man named Thomas Basterache. A stormy scene followed in which Basterache informed LeBlanc that he was to be married to the woman next month.

This morning Chief of Police Rideout made an effort to reconcile the pair, but the woman was obstinate.

"What's the use of returning with him?" she asked. "We fought all the time we lived together, and we would fight again."

Her husband's promises and pleadings were fruitless, and not even the mention of her little children, whom she had not seen since April last, had any effect.

When the woman remained obstinate, her husband accused her of unfaithfulness during the four years in which they had lived together in St. John, but was willing to overlook all these things and take her back. She still refused and now Lacid will bring suit against her for desertion. The woman says she is but nineteen years old, having married when she was fourteen. The husband says she has been married four times, but this the woman denies.

Why a White Light Is the Most Natural

The objection has been made against acetylene that, because it resembles sunlight so closely, it's injurious to the eyesight.

It's claimed by these objectors that it's impossible to read under the direct rays of the sun.

That if we attempted to do this, our eyes would be quickly dazzled, and, if continued, blindness would result.

The claim is not made for acetylene that it is powerful as a light as sunlight.

Acetylene resembles sunlight only in the quality of the light diffused—a clear white light.

If you could reduce sunlight to the same candle-power as an acetylene burner, you could read under its direct rays without any difficulty.

And, naturally, you would do this with more comfort, and less fatigue to your eyesight, than with any other known light.

The more nearly any light resembles sunlight—a white light—the more nearly perfect it is.

Because, it requires four times as much red light to read by, and five and one-half times as much yellow light, as it does white light.

All light, other than acetylene light, contains strong yellow and red rays.

Therefore all other lights are much more trying on the eyes.

S Calcium Carbide produces acetylene light of the highest and most brilliant lighting quality.

While you're interested, why not write for further particulars?

The Shawinigan Carbide Co., Limited,
Montreal 2

TRADE MARK

MANY CHANGES IN BIRDS AND BEASTS

Almost Every Year Sees the Extinction of Some form of Animal Life

HOSTILE AGENCIES AT WORK

Increase of Every Creature, Says Darwin, is Constantly Being Checked in Unperceived Ways.

(New York Herald).

Almost every year sees the extinction of one or more animal and bird species. Out of fourteen varieties of birds found a centuries has suffered severely. It has lost forever the quagga, a kind of zebra, which, though more plentiful, was exterminated about 1865; the bluebuck (or blaauwbob), destroyed by the Dutch, according to Sir Harry Johnston, in the early years of the ninteenth century, and the white tailed gnu, which, if it has not entirely vanished, is on the verge of extinction. The square lipped "white" rhinoceros and the South African gemsbok are rapidly approaching a like fate.

The islands of the Indian Ocean have century ago on a single island—the West Indian island of St. Thomas—eight have now to be numbered among the missing.

"The increase of every creature," says Darwin, "is constantly being checked by unperceived hostile agencies." By such hostile agencies a fatal decline in the numbers of an animal is sometimes brought about. Extinction has been a natural process through all the ages; and although the human race of late has been a contributing factor in the doom of many animals, in numerous instances man has but hastened what would in any case have been inevitable.

The large bounties given by candidates for the favor of the Roman populace in ancient days when wild beasts were pitted against captives or gladiators in the arena of the Colosseum assisted in depleting Northern Africa of its larger fauna. In those days the hippopotamus inhabited lower Egypt, and, indeed, two were killed by an Italian, Dr. Zeringhi, at Damietta as recently as 1600; and, according to Sonnini de Manoncourt and Buffon, the hippopotamus became extinct along the lower Nile near the Mediterranean at no more distant date than 1658.

In animal extinction Africa in recent suffered the loss of many noteworthy birds. The greatest celebrity among these is certainly the time honored dodo. When Mauritius was taken possession of by the Dutch, in 1598, the dodo was a comparatively common bird. So helpless was this great flightless pigeon, however, and so useful was it for food for seamen and settlers that in less than a century it had completely vanished.

The last record we have of it is contained in the journal of one Benjamin Harry, when on his homeward voyage around the Cape as mate of an Indiaman, in 1681. Two other great birds of Mauritius, the flightless rail and the giant coot, also perished utterly in the seventeenth century—the latter bird surviving to almost the end of the century and outliving the rail by nearly eight years.

No specimen of the dodo's near relative, the solitaire of Rodriguez, ever reached Europe. Common at the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was practically non-existent by the middle of the eighteenth. The white dodo of Bourbon, first described in 1613, was on the verge of assured extinction sixty years later.

Another famous bird, the gigantic aepyornis of Madagascar, was still existing, some think, in the eighteenth century, since one European is stated to have seen it alive in 1745, though the evidence of this is exceedingly uncertain.

The valuable feathers of the ostrich provide against its wanton extinction by man, though most of its kindred have already passed or are doomed. The date of the extermination of the moa is still a debatable point, though it is possible that the last members of this huge race were destroyed by the Maori immigrants into New Zealand from three to five centuries ago. The small black emu of Kangaroo Island, plentiful in 1803, was wiped out in less than a score of years. The Tasmanian emu, too, has been hunted to extinction, a fate toward which, according to Mr. Hudson, at least one South African rhea is also tending. A relative, the wingless kiwi or apteryx, of New Zealand, one of the most singular birds in the world, will probably soon become extinct.

New Zealand has also lost many other notable fauna, among them the dog formerly to be commonly observed in the native villages, which had accompanied the Maoris to New Zealand from their older home in Polynesia. Another flightless rail, the largest of the blue water hens, is believed to have become extinct at no considerably distant date; and the New Zealand quail, a common game bird half a century ago, has been exterminated. The Norway rat, imported into New Zealand, has compelled the native black variety to seek a final refuge in the forest recesses.

Asia has been decidedly more fortunate in animal preservation in recent times than any other continent. Its most serious losses have been the extinction of the tarpan, that small dun colored wild horse of the Kirghiz steppes, and the destruction in 1894 of the Pere David's deer kept in the imperial hunting park south of Peking.

Another vanished creature is the great auk. Before 1800 this bird was common even to abundance upon rocky coasts and inlets of the north. By 1825 it had become rare, and twenty years later the last known specimen was wantonly killed.

Among marine creatures extinctions are less noticeable, because less easy of verification. The Antarctic fur seal—of which it is said that millions were killed by avaricious sealers in forty-five years—it is not to be wondered at, has ceased to be observed. The sea otter of the North Pacific, the West Indian seal, and the gigantic sea elephant of southern oceans have been savagely pursued till rarity threatens to become extinction.

In 1741 a noteworthy animal was discovered by Behring on the islands off the coast of Kamchatka. This was the giant member of a strange race, an enormous toothless manatee from twenty to twenty-eight feet in length, and to be afterward known as "Steller's rhytina." Steller, the naturalist who accompanied the expedition, advocated their use as food for the sailors. His advice was faithfully followed and so assiduous was the pursuit that by 1768, less than twenty-seven years after their discovery, the last rhytina had been slain, and an interesting species completely blotted out.

Of the tortoises, with which the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands swarmed two centuries ago, few specimens have survived to our times, despite the centenarian age attained by some individuals. The huge tortoises of the Aladabra Islands, so plentiful in former times, are known no longer, save by a solitary species, in their natural haunts. The colossal chelonians of the Galapagos group supplied so delicious and so greatly esteemed a diet that in twenty years the rapacity of ships' crews made sad and irreparable havoc among them.

STAGING COLLAPSES; TWO MEN KILLED AND TWO MAY DIE

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 23—The collapse of a staging on the Shedd building in Church street, late today, brought death to two men and seriously injured two others.

The dead:

John Gargan, 36 Crosby street.

Manuel Goome, residence unknown.

The injured:

Albert Cayer, 16 Endicott street; compound fracture of the skull, near base, condition critical.

Archie Perron, 65 Salem street; broken leg, scalp wounds and possibly internal injuries.

At the time of the accident the men were at work on the fourth story of the building facing Church street. A huge window capstone had just been placed on the staging and its weight proved too much for the structure to support.

Without a second's warning the staging collapsed, and the four men crashed down a distance of fifty feet to the street. A fifth man, Ernest Soucy, descended to the third story, when his flight was abruptly stopped by a metal bar which projected from the building.

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH MATCHES BURN TWO SACKVILLE BARNS

Sackville, Oct. 21—Sunday afternoon there were burned at Westcock two barns belonging respectively to Blair Wood and Jacob Ward. The contents of the barns, comprising hay, grains, wagons, farming implements, were also consumed and it is reported that there is no insurance. The cause of the conflagration was the good old staple one—a child playing with matches.

Miss Hattie R. Stewart, daughter of Dr. Stewart, was appointed last week editor of the Palm Branch by the board of the Woman's Missionary Society, which has been in session at Woodstock (Ont.)

LIKED HER MEDICINE.

"Let me kiss those tears away?" he begged, tenderly.

She fell for it, and he was busy for the next fifteen minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly sad.

"Nope," she murmured. "It's hay fever, you know. But go on with the treatment."

Subject to Bilious Attacks?

Fruit-a-tives OR—FRUIT LIVER TABLETS

will stop them. "Fruit-a-tives" stir up the liver—make the bowels move regularly—and naturally—and cure those Bilious Attacks. Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box—at druggists. 127

MALABAR NEARLY WENT TO BOTTOM

Schooner Leaking Like a Sieve After Battering in Bay of Fundy.

Boston, Oct. 24—With her crew of four men thoroughly exhausted from their efforts to keep their vessel afloat, the little British schooner Malabar crept up the harbor yesterday afternoon and dropped anchor on the South Boston flats. Unable to stand the strain one of the men fell to the deck and the others covered him with a piece of torn canvas and allowed him to rest.

The schooner was leaking like a sieve. She had lost part of her sails, the lashings to the deckload had parted and she lost overboard part of her cargo of 81,800 cedar shingles. The vessel and her crew had a narrow escape and not a man on board ever expected to reach port when they were fighting against a cyclonic storm in the Bay of Fundy.

The Malabar is apparently pursued by a hoodoo. Last fall she ran ashore in Nova Scotia, while carrying coal to the lighthouses along the coast, and there she remained until two months ago. She was purchased while ashore and her new owner had her thoroughly repaired.

She loaded a cargo of shingles at Gaspe (Que.), for Stetson, Cutler & Co., of this city. This cargo was to have been delivered at Salem, but the schooner was unable to make that port, so she bore up for Boston.

Tempestuous weather prevailed most of the time after the little craft passed out of sight of the Nova Scotia coast. Saturday she ran into hurricane weather. Every stitch of canvas was taken off and the vessel was driven before the gale for about sixty miles. Then she hauled around and hove to, the gale driving her fifty miles farther out of her course. The schooner was battered by the seas until the stout lashings to the deck cargo gave way and half the shingles were washed overboard. The stanchions were broken and the deck fittings damaged.

Then the terrible straining caused the vessel to spring aleak and the men had to lash themselves to the pumps and work continuously to prevent the craft becoming water-logged. They feared she would capsize, as the water gained steadily in the hold, despite their efforts to reduce it.

During this time Captain David Mountain was lashed to the wheel and tried to guide the staggering hull. But the seas beat against her and she was practically unmanageable.

The mainsail and jib had been blown to pieces, but fortunately the schooner had a couple of new sails on board, and when the gale moderated these were put on and the vessel was worked up into the wind.

Then the pumps became clogged and the cargo alone saved the vessel from going to the bottom with her crew. Last night she came into the bay and made an effort to reach Salem, but it was found impossible, and then Captain Mountain decided to come to Boston. The schooner was leaking at the rate of 600 strokes an hour and was nearly full of water when the mudhook was let go on the flats.

She was pumped out and extra men engaged to man the pumps so that the worn-out sailors might enjoy the first rest they have had for four days.

The schooner will probably discharge her cargo and haul out for repairs.

Frank Stephenson's Death.

Particulars of the death of Frank Stephenson, of Zealandia (Sask.), formerly of Woodstock (N. B.), have been received. He was only twenty-one years of age. It appears that he was driving a wagon with a team of oxen past a building. It is supposed the animals were moving a little too near and in some way he became jammed between the building and the wagon. His body was found half an hour later, and was brought to Woodstock where interment took place Monday, services being conducted by Rev. Geo. D. Ireland and Rev. R. Fulton. George Earle, of centre police station, is an uncle of deceased. He attended the funeral at Woodstock and has returned home. Mrs. Geo. Hamilton, of 158 Duke street, has also returned after attending the funeral. Deceased was her nephew.

HOPE BEYOND.

A physician at a popular health resort was looking over his books one day, comparing his list of patients. "I had a great many more patients last year than I have this," he remarked to his wife. "I wonder where they have all gone to?"

"Well, never mind, dear," she replied, "you know all we can do is to hope for the best."

Lodger—"I shall soon pay you; I am going to be married." Landlady—"Oh, you need not marry just because of the trifle you owe me, sir."

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS TELL STORY OF HER REIGN

Most Remarkable Series of State Documents Ever Issued Say Her Biographers

Her Majesty's Home Life—Grief at the Death of Prince Consort Pathetically Told—The Crimean War and Indian Mutiny Weighed Heavily Upon Her—Wellington the Greatest Man Britain Ever Produced—The Resignation of Palmerston Received With Joy.

(Special cable to Toronto Globe.)

London, Oct. 20—"Queen Victoria's Letters," edited by A. C. Benson and Lord Esher, and published this week, are stated in the preface to form "what is probably the most extraordinary series of State documents in the world."

They are a monument of industry and an enduring testimonial of devotion to the sense of right and a powerful stimulus to patriotism. Never before has the country been taken in to the confidence of a monarch with such frankness and lack of restraint.

The letters published in these three bulky volumes cover the period of 24 years that elapsed between her accession in 1837 and the death of the Prince Consort in 1861. There are some letters referring to the queen's early life, in which the writer refers to Uncle Leopold I., King of the Belgians, as providing the "brightest epoch of my otherwise melancholy childhood."

On June 19, 1837, the then Princess Victoria wrote to her uncle, informing him of the imminence of the death of William IV. In speaking of her expected accession she said:

"I look forward to the event, which, it seems, is likely to occur soon, with calmness and quietness. I am not alarmed at it, and yet I do not suppose myself quite equal at all. I trust, however, that with good-will, honesty and courage I shall not, at all events, fail." This letter concluded with the hope that "the All Powerful Being, who has so long watched over my destinies, will guide and support me in whatever situation and station it may please Him to place me."

The Crown Hurt.

There are some naive remarks in a long description of the coronation, which the queen wrote in her private journal:

"Millions of my subjects showed good humor and excessive loyalty, and really I cannot say how proud I feel to be queen of such a nation. . . . When my good Lord of Melbourne knelt down and kissed my hand he pressed my hand and I grasped his with my heart. . . . The Archbishop had most awkwardly put the ring on the wrong finger, and I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which at last I did with great pain. . . The crown hurt me a good deal."

Albert an Angel.

The day after her marriage (February 11, 1838), the queen write to King Leopold from Windsor Castle:

"Dearest Uncle,—I write you from here the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really I do not think it possible for anyone in the world to be happier or as happy as I am. He is an angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes and dear, sunny face is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my greatest delight and independent of my great personal happiness.

"The reception we both met with yesterday was the most gratifying and enthusiastic I ever experienced. There was no end of crowds in London and all along the road."

King Edward's Childhood.

A letter written soon after the birth of the present king ran as follows:

"Our little boy is a wonderfully strong and large child, with very large, blue eyes and finely formed, but with a somewhat large nose and pretty little mouth. I hope and pray he may be like his dearest papa. He is to be called Albert, and Edward is to be his second name."

Queen Victoria, although she confessed on occasion to King Leopold that she grew to dislike politics, closely followed every political question. She thus refers to Sir Robert Peel's bill to increase the grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth:

"Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1845.

"My Beloved Uncle,—Here we are in a great state of agitation about one of the greatest measures ever proposed. I am sure poor Peel ought to be blessed by all Catholics for the manly and noble way in which he stands forth to protect and do good to poor Ireland. But the bigotry, wicked, and blind passions it brings forth is quite dreadful, and I blush for Protestantism.

"A Presbyterian clergyman said very truly that bigotry is more common than shame."

Between 1848 and 1851 there was friction between the court and Palmerston over the conduct of foreign affairs, and finally the latter resigned. On December 3, 1851, the queen wrote to King Leopold I.:

"Dearest Uncle,—I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you a piece of news which will give you as much satisfaction and relief as it does to us, and will do to the whole of the world. Lord Palmerston is no longer foreign secretary, and Lord Granville is already named as his successor. He had become of late really quite reckless, and, in spite of the serious admonition and caution he received, only on the 9th of November, and again at the beginning of December, he tells Walewki that he entirely approves of Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, when he had written to Lord Normanby, by my desire and that of my cabinet, that he (Lord Normanby) was to remain perfectly passive and give no opinion."

The Death of Wellington.

In a letter to her uncle after her visit to Spithead, the queen made the following reference to the British navy: "I think it is in these immense wooden walls that our real greatness lies."

And in another to the same correspondent ten years later she thus spoke of the Duke of Wellington:

"I am sure you will mourn with us over the loss we and this whole nation have experienced in the death of the dear and great old Duke of Wellington. He was the pride and the bon genie, as it were, of this country. He was the greatest man this country ever produced, and the most devoted and loyal subject, and the stanchest supporter the crown ever had. He was to us a true, kind friend and a most valuable adviser. To think that all this is gone, that this great and immortal man belongs now to history and no longer to the present is a truth which we cannot realize."

The Crimes and the Mutiny.

There are many letters referring to the Crimean war. One speaks of the "dreadful and incalculable consequences of war weighing upon my heart." Another quotes Shakespeare's words, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in bear't that the opposed may beware of thee," as being deeply engraved on the hearts of all Englishmen.

Three years later, in 1857, there is this reference to the Indian mutiny: "We are in sad anxiey about India, which engrosses all our attention. Troops cannot be raised fast or largely enough, and the horrors committed on poor ladies, women and children are unknown in these ages and make one's blood run cold. Altogether the whole is so much more distressing than the Crimea, where there was glory and honorable warfare and where poor women and children were safe."

The book ends with the death of the Prince Consort. The queen pours out her soul to her second father, Leopold I., in her anguish as she had done in her joy:

Osborne, December 20, 1861.

"My own dearest, kindest father, for as such have I ever loved you. The poor fatherless baby of eight months is now the utterly broken-hearted and crushed widow of forty-two. My life as a happy one is ended. The world is gone for me. If I must live on—and I will do nothing to make me worse than I am—it is henceforth for our poor fatherless children, for my unhappy country which has lost all in losing him, and in only doing what I know and feel he would wish, for he is near me, his spirit will guide and inspire me. But, oh, to be cut off in the prime of life to see our pure, happy, quiet, domestic life, which alone enabled me to bear my much-disliked position, cut off at forty-two, when I had hoped with such instinctive certainty that God never would part us and would let us grow old together!

"Although he always talked of the shortness of life, it is too awful, too cruel, and yet it must be for his good, his happiness. His purity was too great, his aspiration too high for this poor miserable world. His great soul is now only enjoying that for which it was worthy, and I will not envy him, only pray that mine may be perfected by it, and fit to be with him eternally, for which blessed moment I earnestly long."

The book has been copyrighted by the king in Great Britain and dependencies.

TWICE ASHORE ON ONE TRIP CAUSED CAPTAIN TO SUICIDE

Master of Steamer Bermuda Couldn't Stand His Streak of Hard Luck.

Montreal, Oct. 23—T. S. McCarthy, the shipping agent, received word today that Captain Henderson, of the steamship Bermuda, the boat which distinguished herself recently in the St. Lawrence by running aground twice while bound from Quebec to Green Bay, Wisconsin, had committed suicide on his arrival at Green Bay by hanging himself in his cabin.

Captain Henderson was well known on the St. Lawrence, and had been plying to and from Quebec and Montreal to the upper lakes for some years. Of late he has been in ill health and it is thought that, in addition to this, he grew despondent over the accidents which had overtaken his boat on the last voyage from Quebec.

The Bermuda went ashore in Lake St. Francis and had to be lightered. No sooner was she floated and proceeding on her voyage than her rudder chain broke and the vessel again went hard aground near Far-ren Point at Cat Island. Again she was lightered and tugs were sent from Kingston, and they succeeded eventually in pulling the Bermuda off. These troubles would appear to have preyed so much on the mind of Captain Henderson that he committed suicide.

A. R. Ayres, of North Boscawen (N. H.), has marketed this season five squashes whose aggregate weight was 400 pounds, one tipping the scales at 103 pounds.

ARTIFICIAL FEET FOR GIRL DANCER

Music Hall Performer Able to Appear After Being Deprived of Her Pedal Extremities.

By a marvellous piece of surgery, Miss Dot Stephens, a music hall artist, will be able to appear on the stage again, in spite of the fact that in October last she had both her feet cut off through falling out of a train. At a cost of £200 she has been fitted with a pair of artificial feet which are not only so wonderfully made as to entirely escape detection, but which enable Miss Stephens to walk a couple of miles without fatigue and without the aid of a stick, says Tit-Bits.

This remarkable surgical feat reminds one of the remark some time ago by Mr. Gillespie, the well known London magistrate, to the effect that he supposed "everything is possible in surgery nowadays." This conjecture was nearer the truth than Mr. Gillespie probably imagined.

The cause of the remark was a man who came before the magistrate charged with attempted suicide. The prisoner had severed his windpipe with a razor. Thanks, however, to a remarkable piece of surgery on the part of two doctors of the Eastham Hospital, the wound was stitched up and the man's life saved.

Even this astounding feat, however, has been surpassed by Dr. Richard Warren, of the London Hospital. Two years ago a Spitalfield tailor was stabbed through the heart while quarrelling over a game of cards. He arrived at the hospital in a state of collapse, and the doctors decided that the only chance of saving his life was to stitch up the wound in the heart. Dr. Warren was entrusted with this difficult task. The chest had to be opened, three ribs cut through, and part of the breast bone removed before the vital organ could be reached, after which three stitches were put in the heart. Artificial respiration was then resorted to, and two months later the tailor was discharged from the hospital as cured, although he was obliged to wear a shield of black leather and aluminum over his chest to prevent any injury to the wound.

FRENCH COLUMN HAD CLOSE CALL

Timely Arrival of Reinforcements Saved Them from Being Wiped Out

HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT

General Drude Stole Up Unperceived on the 5,000 Tribesmen and Charged, Sabring Them Right and Left—Moors Exhibited Desperate Courage.

Casablanca, Oct. 20. via Tangier, Oct. 22—The timely arrival of General Drude with reinforcements alone saved Colonel DeFretay's reconnoitering column from annihilation yesterday near Taddert. The troops, which were sent out to search for the body of a Frenchman named Kuntzer, who wandered from the camp and was murdered, consisted of a detachment of cavalry, two companies of infantry and a section of a rapid fire gun battery. On arriving at Alvarez a group of sixty Moorish horsemen was seen on top of a mound. Col. DeFretay ordered a squad of irregular Algerian cavalry to give chase and a hot pursuit was kept up for about three miles, when suddenly the hills beyond were seen to be swarming with horsemen. The Algerian troopers retired slowly. Col. DeFretay occupied a position behind the walls of some marabouts tombs. The Moors began a circling movement with the object of turning the French position, but were checked.

The situation was growing critical, fully 5,000 white-clad Moorish warriors threatening to overwhelm Colonel DeFretay's column, when General Drude, who arrived upon the Moorish flank, unperceived, with two companies of infantry, two batteries of field guns and another section of the rapid fire guns battery, opened on the enemy. The Moors were taken by surprise and General Drude quickly launched his cavalry in a furious and brilliant charge, resulting in fierce hand to hand fighting, the French troopers and Algerian irregulars sabreing the enemy right and left. The Moors broke and fled.

The French losses, which were all sustained during the charge, were Captain Ihler, killed while leading his squadron, and two privates with nine men wounded. During the height of the combat, the French cruiser Glorie, dropped shells among the Moors.

After the French charge, General Drude formed his troops into two hollow squares and moved eastward toward his camp, under the cover of the artillery. The Moors several times reformed and charged.

AMERICANS FIND A WAY TO EVADE NEWFOUNDLAND LAW

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 22—The captains of American fishing vessels and the fishermen at Bay of Islands have made an agreement whereby fishing will be carried on during the fall and winter without interference from the colonial government. The native fishermen will join the Gloucester vessels inside the three-mile limit and will supply herring to the schooners, but the Newfoundlanders will not actually ship on board the vessels. Under the colonial laws the native fishermen are liable to arrest for shipping on foreign fishing vessels which fish in Newfoundland waters.

Under the new arrangement the herring fishery will be conducted substantially along the lines pursued prior to Premier Bond's exclusion policy adopted in 1905. Fish supplied to the Americans will be admitted to the United States free of duty.

SPRINGHILL MINERS DECIDE TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

Springhill Mines, Oct. 22—Pioneer Lodge, P. W. A. decided today to continue the strike and fight the issue with the coal company to a finish.

A special meeting to consider some correspondence from the minister of labor convened this afternoon. It had been resolved at a previous meeting that the department of labor be communicated with to ascertain whether a new board of conciliation to decide upon certain districts in the mine could be obtained. The replies were not satisfactory to the miners inasmuch as the department evaded the real question, and instead advised that the men return to work. If at any future time an application was made for a board the government shall decide whether such matter was dealt with by a former board. The application would be submitted to the department of justice for settlement.

This beating around the bush, the miners say, annoyed them. They allege the award of the board did not decide the districts outside chutes 35 and No. 9 on the 26 hundred and 32 feet level, but that these were left open questions.

The workmen say they are tired and disgusted with this juggling performance, as they call it. Pioneer hall was packed to its capacity today when speeches were made on both sides of the question. The meaning of a lost case was pointed out and conditions which would be likely to follow were urged upon the meeting. On being put to a final vote it was unanimously resolved to stand out.

Nearly twelve weeks has passed since the strike began, and the miners say they are more determined than ever. It is their intention to appeal to all labor unions and to all others who sympathize with labor for assistance.

MOTHER'S MESSAGE CAME TOO LATE

Glace Bay, Oct. 22—The death occured today at Marconi towers of Edward Hankey, of the engineer staff, after an illness of about three weeks. A pathetic feature connected with his death was the receipt, a few minutes before his demise, of a wireless message from his mother and sister, who reside in London. They expressed their sympathy and love. The message was at once conveyed to him, but he was unconscious and did not regain consciousness to hear its contents.

COLOMBIA TO OPERATE RICH EMERALD MINES

Government to Take Hold and Produce Precious Stones for Its Own Benefit

NEVER PROPERLY WORKED

Store of Buried Wealth Undervalued Until Brought Into Public Notice by Recent Revolution

A Bogota despatch to the New York Herald says: The German minister here has sent to his government a detailed report on the emerald mines of Muso, in the department of Boyaca. These mines have undergone many vicissitudes.

After the country broke away from Spain they were at first held by Boyaca and worked for its benefit in an indolent sort of way. Then the national government laid claim to them and they were shiftlessly worked by various concession holders. Until the most recent revolution nobody paid any attention to the workings or the value of the stones taken from them.

Now they have been leased to a Colombian syndicate for five years, and a rigid government supervision is exercised over the output. It is the intention of the administration when the lease expires to take up the working of the mines on its own account.

From the mining village a narrow path leads to the mines, about 350 feet up the side of a steep mountain. The open cut shows a great variety of rocks and minerals, slate and quartz being the most prominent.

The emeralds are found in a fossiliferous limestone which shows in gray streaks among the darker rocks. The Spaniards used to get at the gems by driving adits into the hill following the veins. Now the open cut has been adopted and the rock is terraced from above.

High up on the mountain there are copious watercourses. These are directed into artificial reservoirs and flumes—one of them six miles long and carried down to the mine. The quantity of water is so great that even in dry seasons there is sufficient to carry on operations.

As the rocks are pulverized the debris is converted into slime and carried by the water down the mountain to the Rio Minero, far below, which sweeps it along to sea. The gems are picked from the washing troughs by peons, who keep breaking up the rock smaller and smaller, so that nothing is lost.

Altogether more than 100 peons are employed. They receive twenty-five pesos in paper, equivalent to twenty-five cents a day in United States money, besides food, shelter and free medical attendance.

None of them can stand the work very long. The intense heat, especially in the bottom of the great pit of the mine, and the working in water break them down rapidly, and they fall victims of the local fever.

They work under canvas awnings and fix palm leaves over their heads to keep off the glare of the sun, but as the day wears on the atmosphere in the pit often rises to a temperature of 115 to 120 degrees and it becomes as humid as that of a Turkish bath through the evaporation from the washing pans and the slime.

At every stage of the work the syndicate inspectors watch the peons scrupulously. Every stone is turned over to them the instant it is found. They clean it and report it to the government officials.

Until two or three years ago it was supposed that the Muso mines were practically exhausted, but this was only because of inefficient methods. Last year emeralds to the value of not less than $1,000,000 in gold were taken out and sold.

ANOTHER SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE ON CAPE BRETON COAST

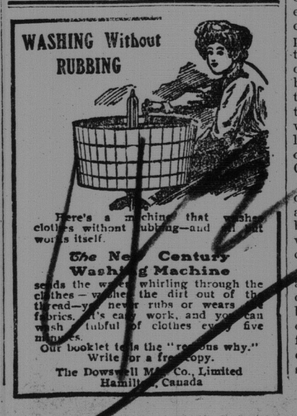
Halifax, N. S., Oct. 22—Two topmast schooner James R., from St. Pierre for Cheticamp, was driven ashore yesterday afternoon on McQueen's Ledge, Big Glace Bay. The crew got ashore with much difficulty.

Schooner Frank left St. Pierre for Cheticamp in company with the James R. and was last seen by the latter on Saturday and news of her is anxiously awaited. Both schooners were owned in Cheticamp.

Captain Aucain, who owned the James R., told your correspondent he left St. Pierre Saturday morning. About two miles off Glace Bay she was struck by a huge sea which threw her on her beam ends. She righted herself but continued to drift landwards and the captain soon saw that the only chance of saving their lives was to run her ashore before dark. She was driven high up near the cliff and an attempt was made to send a line ashore by tying a flag to it and letting the wind carry the flag and line. This failed and a bucket and line were used. The line was made fast by John A. Robertson, who came to their assistance, and the captain and crew got safely to shore after a thrilling experience, the cook the last man to be landed had to be hauled ashore by a line fastened around him and his face was bruised by being struck against the cliff.

Race Jealousy in China.

Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the London Times at Pekin, writes that an important step towards reducing the race jealousy between Manchus and Chinese was taken in the issue of the edict disbanding the Manchu garrisons throughout the empire, removing their special privileges and aborbing them in the general community. The edict is directly attributed to the influence of Yuan Shih-kai, who has set himself the task of removing the artificial barriers which perpetuate the antagonism between the two great sections of the population of China. Exclusive of Manchuria and the metropolitan province, there are twenty-two Manchu garrisons distributed in twelve of the provinces of China proper and the New Dominion living apart with special privileges before the law, attending their own schools, forbidden to trade, and dependent upon pensions provided by the central government. The edict now abolishes the pensions; orders that these debased garrisons shall earn their own livelihood, and allots them lands from the properties of the Manchu communities, which they must cultivate themselves. They become subject to Chinese laws and jurisdiction, and to the taxes from which they have hitherto been immune. They may engage in trade and industries. The edict orders that the cost of providing houses, embankments, agricultural implements, cattle, etc., shall be provided from the sums saved by the abolition of the pensions of these Manchu garrisons. The edict concludes by expressing the hope that the barriers between Chinese and Manchus wil be abolished. It is expected that the next step will be the abolition of Manchu privileges among the favored class in Pekin outside the imperial household.



S. S. CONVENTION CONCLUDES LABORS

Sessions Wednesday Marked by Reading of Many Valuable Papers

A. H. Chipman, of St. John, the New President—Other Officials Chosen—Over 150 Delegates Present.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 22—The annual convention of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Sunday School convention opened in St. Paul's Presbyterian church this evening with about 100 delegates, besides many local Sabbath school workers. After devotional exercises Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of St. John, gave a Bible lesson, which was followed with the greatest interest.

President R. Reid, of St. John, then took charge of the meeting and delivered his annual address, which though brief, breathed a spirit of hope and optimism. He extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and mentioned the fact that the convention had been called here on three previous occasions, 1886, 1894, and 1904.

"We meet," said he, "in the Celestial City of political activity, the city of some of the finest residential streets in the province, in the best time of year when nature has on its autumn robes of varied hues." He referred to the convention held in Rome in May last and also to the convention held in P. E. Island last week. He also alluded to the death of Rev. Dr. Potts, chairman of the international lesson committee, and paid a tribute to his memory.

At the conclusion of the president's address Rev. A. D. McLeod, of Maddock (P. E. I.), was called upon and responded with a spirited address.

Mrs. Mary Foster Brymner, of Illinois, a member of the international executive, was the next speaker and was most cordially greeted. In a most entertaining manner she described her trip to Rome as a delegate to the world's S. S. convention in May last and gave her impressions of that memorable meeting. There were in all, she said, 1,119 delegates representing 37 nationalities. There were 625 delegates from the United States, 14 from Canada and one from New Brunswick. The average distance travelled by the delegates was about 5,000 miles. She also spoke of the visit made to the missionary stations on the African coast, the result of which was that some $75,000 was pledged by the delegates to assist in the work.

Mrs. Brymner is a very entertaining speaker and her address was followed with the greatest interest.

Mrs. Fortin, wife of Archdeacon Fortin, of Winnipeg, is visiting her son-in-law, Bishop Richardson.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 22—(Special)—This morning's session opened with a scriptural lesson by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of St. John, after which the reports of officers dealing with the year's work, were submitted and adopted. T. S. Simms reported for the executive, Rev. A. A. Rideout for the home department, Mrs. T. H. Bullock for the temperance, Mrs. ment, Mrs. Matthews for the elementary department, and Alex. Murray for the I. B. R. A. department. The report of Rev. J. B. Ganong, the energetic general field secretary, was also read and adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President, A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Vice-president—P. G. McFarlane, St. Stephen.

Treasurer—R. M. Currie, St. John.

Executive committee—T. S. Simms, Andrew Malcolm, R. T. Hayes, W. J. Parks, J. Willard Smith, Dr. Fotheringham, Robert Reid, A. L. Law and Revs. A. H. Foster, H. D. Marr, A. A. Graham, Gordon Dickie, W. W. McMaster, S. Howard, D. Lund, D. Hutchinson, Neil McLaughlin, W. Camp, G. A. Kuhring, and J. H. Brownell.

Home Department—Rev. A. A. Rideout.

Temperance—Mrs. T. H. Bullock.

Primary.—Mrs. W. C. Matthews.

Adult Bible Class.—J. N. Harvey.

I. B. R. A.—Alex. Murray.

Teachers' Training.—E. R. Machum.

Recording Secretary.—Miss A. Calder.

Rev. Mr. Rideout in his report stated that he had addressed ten meetings during the year in the counties of York, Northumberland and Queens. He dwelt on the great importance of the work and urged the co-operation of the pastors.

Mrs. Bullock's report for the temperance department was listened to with much interest.

Owing to circumstances over which she had no control all her plans formulated had not been carried out and she had found it very difficult to obtain statistics. Three thousand copies of a song entitled "The Cigarette Must Go." had been printed and circulated for use on cigarette day which fell on March 24th. last. Four new departments were added during the year.

St. John has seventeen departments, with a membership of 730, and York has five, with a membership of 325. Altogether there are 66 departments in the province with a membership of 2436.

Mrs. Bullock acknowledged the many kindnesses and words of sympathy received during the year from pastors and other workers.

The new president was escorted to the chir shortly before twelve o'clock, and briefly thanked the convention for the honor done him. The number of delegates in attendance now exceeds 150.

The report of the general secretary Rev. J. B. Ganong included the following suggestions.

A.—Your secretary would suggest that as soon as possible after the annual conventions are over, a series of conferences be held especially in town and villages, at which pastors, superintendents, teachers and officers would meet for the discussion of present conditions, and plan for more aggressive work during the coming year. This would make it possible for each superintendent to become acquainted with the most successful features of the other schools, and afford a splendid opportunity for the introduction of the teacher training courses, and any other of the departments. There would also be made occasions for the deepening of the spiritual life, and special prayer for the spirit of God to endue our workers with power which, more than mere knowledge of methods, fits for the great work of leading the young to personal faith in Christ, and training them for His service.

B.—That a brief circular be prepared, describing the nature and work of the association and the disposition of contributions received from schools and individuals for general distribution in our constituency.

C.—As the supplemental lessons afford an opportunity that can be found in no other way, for giving the younger members of the school a connected knowledge of the word of God, and prepare the way for our teacher training courses, that we endeavor to introduce them in the schools of both provinces.

Finally, we ask the earnest co-operation of every church, pastor and superintendent in the forwarding of the organized work, which passing years have shown to be a most important factor in bringing the Sunday school work of today to its present efficient condition.

To those who are desirous of seeing their own Sunday school work brought to a higher and more efficient state, we would suggest the most cordial co-operation with our association work.

I wish to thank all our provincial, county and district officers for their hearty co-operation during the year just gone and hope we may see much peace and thanksgiving during the year before us.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. GANONG.
Gen. Secty.

Afternoon Session.

This afternoon's session opened with a Bible talk by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, after which W. C. Cross, of St. John, read a splendid paper on Three Factors in Sunday School Efficiency. He handled his subject in very clever manner, and was heartily applauded. A round table talk, in which a number of delegates participated, followed.

Rev. Gordon Dickie, of St. John, read a carefully prepared paper dealing with the Duties of Sabbath School Superintendents. This was also followed by a discussion, which proved to be of a very helpful character.

Rev. G. A. Ross read a paper on Higher Education of Teachers, which came in for some discussion.

At 6.30 the delegates, to the number of sixty-five, were entertained to luncheon by the ladies of Brunswick street Baptist church. At the conclusion of the excellent repast there was an informal talk on the best method of advancing the work during the coming year.

This evening's meeting was held in St. Paul's church, which was well filled with a representative audience. The adult Bible movement was the topic for discussion, and proceedings were full of interest. The meeting opened with a lesson on the Life of Christ, by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, after which J. N. Harvey, of St. John, submitted his report on the adult department. He reviewed the work of the past year in an entertaining manner and offered several good suggestions with a view of securing better results.

Chancellor Jones, of the university, then delivered a practical address on Bible Study for Men. He handled his subject in a very able manner, and advanced some excellent reasons why the Bible should be read and carefully studied.

J. N. Harvey, of St. John, submitted the following as superintendent of the adult Bible class department:

The year that has just passed into history has had many encouraging features and has seen much advancement in connection with this important department of our Sabbath school work. Although the organized adult Bible class, as a department of our association work, is only two years old, it has assumed proportions which we think give just cause for congratulation and which should prove an inspiration to all Sunday school workers.

At the time of organization it was thought that the work of this department may almost entirely in the larger towns and cities, and while it is very gratifying to know that such excellent work has been done in St. John, Moncton and Fredericton, where almost every church has an adult class, some of which assume very large proportions, it is even more encouraging to know that during the past year classes have been organized in many of the smaller centres of population, such as St. Stephen, Hillsboro, Hampton Village, Sussex, Campbellton, Black River Bridge, Four Falls, Gibson, Lower Brighton, Peel, Point de Bute and Aroostook Junction.

These classes all appear to be doing a good work and their existence and experience prove conclusively that the work of the organized adult Bible class is by no means confined to the larger cities or centres of population. There is no community too small to support a good live adult Bible class and no community that will not be helped both morally and spiritually by having one in its midst.

Some idea of what organized effort can accomplish may be gained when I tell you that during the latter part of September we received an application for class buttons from a class about to be organized. They asked for twenty, stating they hoped to have that number on the charter. By return mail we sent thirty-five buttons and wrote saying we hoped they would make an extra effort to get at least that number before they closed the charter list. Yesterday we received an application for more buttons, and a note stating that our faith so far exceeded theirs that they made an effort to reach the standard set and already had thirty-four on the list, with enough others in sight to make it a class of fifty before the end of the month. This proves that faith with work usually brings results.

It is gratifying for your superintendent to be able to report that we have now upwards of seventy-five classes, with a membership in excess of 2,500, mostly men. During the year we have distributed about 3,000 of the little red buttons, the emblem of our organization.

I would again call your attention to the difficulty in securing reports. As the adult Bible class, unlike the other departments of our Sunday school work, is not organized in every county, therefore, the detail work and all the correspondence has to be done from our St. John office. This could be overcome by the organization of an adult Bible class federation, or the appointment of a larger adult committee, to be composed of men who are interested in the work, from various parts of the field, who would keep in touch with the work in the section in which they reside, assist in gathering the reports and keep the superintendent informed as to its progress, and be present to assist where assistance is needed.

Yours in the work,

J. N. HARVEY,
Supt. Adult Bible Class Dept.

Rev. J. B. Ganong discussed the best method of sustaining and increasing the membership, and Rev. A. D. McLeod gave some personal experience of Bible work in the rural districts. After a few timely remarks by Mrs. Brymer, the meeting was brought to a close.

TWO FISHERMEN SWEPT OVERBOARD IN MONDAY'S GALE

North Sydney, N. S., Oct. 23—The Gloucester schooner Titania, Captain Patrick Vale, sailed into port this afternoon, reporting the loss of a man and showing signs of hard experiences in Monday's awful gale.

All Monday afternoon the terrible gale continued, the wind, according to Captain Vale, attaining at times a velocity of eighty miles an hour. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, while John Malmberg, a Swede, was on watch, the accident occurred. Awful seas swept the deck of the Titania, every moment threatening to tear out her spars and sweep the lone fishermen off the deck. A seaman, who was about coming upon deck, heard the unfortunate Swede's voice above the roar of the wind, speaking through the rigging: "My God, mate, here's an awful sea coming." The cry was scarcely finished when a mighty wave leapt over the side of the schooner and washed Malmberg overboard at the same time crashing into kindling wood the only dory on deck.

This morning the Gloucester schooner Maggie & May, Captain Alex. McEachern, which left here for the grounds last week, put into Louisburg in a crippled condition, all her dories gone and one man washed overboard. The Maggie & May was another victim of Monday's storm, and Basil Boudreau, a young unmarried man, aged about thirty, a native of Tusket Wedge, Cumberland county, has gone to swell the great majority of those who go down to the sea in ships.

DECLARE METHODIST PROFESSOR A UNITARIAN

Governors of Montreal Wesleyan College Ask Dr. Workman to Resign

Vote Was Ten to Seven After an All-Night Session—Declare His Teachings Are Not in Unison With Church's Doctrine.

Montreal, Oct. 23—The controversy which has been going on relating to the teachings of the Rev. Dr. Workman, of the Wesleyan Theological College, has at length reached a crisis, for, by a vote of ten to seven, the governors of the college have resolved to ask Dr. Workman to resign. This decision was reached at a meeting held in St. James' church parlor last night, at which nineteen of the governors were present, including the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent, who presided.

The committee appointed to inquire into Dr. Workman's views recently presented an exhaustive report on the subject, which was printed. Dr. Workman was given an opportunity of seeing this report, and he prepared a reply, answering in detail every point raised. To this reply the committee in its turn prepared a rejoinder, and all the documents were printed and laid before the governors.

The discussion on this documentary evidence was a very lengthy one. Indeed, it was not until about 3 o'clock this morning that the decision was arrived at to ask Dr. Workman to resign.

It is stated the teachings of Dr. Workman, which were called into question, relate to the Holy scriptures, the miracles, sin, the deity of Christ and the atonement. On these it was held that, in general, Dr. Workman's position is Unitarian.

FLIES AS PROPAGATORS OF TYPHOID.

It is known that typhoid fever is due to the action of a well known germ which enters the organism by the air or by the alimentary canal and more particularly in water. But this germ may also be transmitted by other means, and insects, flies particularly, at times serve as a vehicle for this germ. There is no doubt about this fact, but too much attention cannot be attached to it. And for this reason the study of the epidemic of typhoid fever which reigned in Chicago during July, August and September last year finds its principal interest from the fact that the house flies were more particularly blamed for its propagation.

This epidemic, which Mrs. Alice Hamilton followed up closely and the principal phases of it which are described by her in the Journal of the American Medical Association, has a character of intense gravity in the Nineteenth district, which furnished one-seventh of the entire mortality, although its population constituted only one-eighty-sixth of the population of the city. If a reason is sought for the preference shown by the disease for the district in question, it is seen that the contamination of the drinking water or the milk cannot be involved, nor can the ignorance or the manner of living of its inhabitants.

The Nineteenth district is distinguishable in no way in its different connections from numbers of other quarters with a population half home born and half foreign born. But what is striking in the study of the sanitary conditions of this part of the town is the defective state of the sewerage system.

Many sewers are too narrow and only 48 per cent. of the houses are furnished with drains adequate for the flow of sewage; 7 per cent. have defective drains; in 22 per cent. the water closets have only an intermittent supply of water; 11 per cent. have water closets connected with the sewers, but unfurnished with any water connection, and finally 12 per cent. of the closets have no connection with the sewerage system. Now it has been proved that when allowance is made for the poverty of the inhabitants it is the streets the worst provided for, from the sanitary point of view, which paid the heaviest tribute to the epidemic.

On the other hand, Mrs. Hamilton made a series of experiments with the view of elucidating the role played by the flies as agents in the propagation of typhoid fever. Eighteen tubes were sown with flies collected in two water closets unprovided with sewerage connection, on the walls of two court yards, on the walls of two houses and in the room of a typhoid patient. Eberth's bacillus, which is, as is well known, the specific bacillus of typhoid fever, was found in the contents of five of these tubes. Thus Mrs. Hamilton is of opinion that when the excreta of typhoid patients is exposed to the air in closets or court yards flies are susceptible of becoming very active intermediaries in the dissemination of infection.

HERE'S A CHANCE TO BECOME A SURVEYOR

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 23—(Special)—The government has decided to offer special inducements to young men who desire to become surveyors. Before being eligible for the final examination as a surveyor, the law requires three years service as a pupil to a Dominion lands surveyor of which 12 months must be on a survey party. In the case of graduates in engineering these periods are reduced to 12 months and six months respectively. To help pupils in complying with the requirements of the law, the government has decided to offer places in survey parties to those who have successfully passed the preliminary examination. Graduates in engineering will go as assistants at $4 per day; others will be paid $3 a day.

Stage drivers all over the southwest appear to be engaged in an attempt to demonstrate their own supremacy in the way of distance traveled. The record to date appears to be held by J. W. Orchard, who claims to have covered 42,800 miles within two years on a 60-mile route out of Kingston (N. M.)

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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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ST. JOHN N. B., OCTOBER 26, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:

British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft!

No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE WHOLE TRUTH NEEDED

Having been confronted by an array of the various liabilities of the province, critics of the opposition adopt the easy if not conclusive expedient of whittling the public debt down to what they assume to be decent proportions, and letting it go at that. One conspicuous weakness of this method is that the responsibility of the taxpayers is not lightened. The debt piled up by a recklessly extravagant administration remains, and the administration must be held responsible. The airy facility with which inspired government critics keep on reducing the public debt is somewhat amusing, albeit it pays no interest. The government has to issue bonds to pay the interest—a fact which answers a whole lot of bald assertion about the financial methods of those charged with the provincial housekeeping. It is easy enough to keep on denying the charges made against the government; but the banks must have their money.

Doubtless these critics have read and enjoyed a frequently told story, which well illustrates their attitude toward the public debt. A man from the woods went to see his first circus. Before going into the main tent he inspected the animals. Nearly all of them filled him with wonder and admiration. But the dromedary staggered him. He stood beside this strange animal, noting its peculiarities with frank amazement—the hump, the sinuous neck, the lower lip, the legs. At last he shook his head in unbelief and turned away. "H——!" he muttered, "There ain't no such animal!" But the dromedary remained. So these critics. They look at the Central Railway, the International, the bonded debt, the bridges and the overdraft, and they consider the recent hint about encouraging the St. John Valley line to the tune of $30,000 a mile. They regard the prodigious total. It never would do to admit the existence of any such animal. And they deny it. But it is there, it is growing, and the people are feeding it.

We showed some days ago by reference to the official figures for 1904 that the per capita debt of New Brunswick in that year was considerably greater than the per capita debt of Nova Scotia. The public does not know exactly how much our debt has been increased in the last few years, but beyond question it has risen rapidly, and is still rising. The admitted interest charges mean a greater debt than the government has publicly acknowledged. The Central Railway, the sale of which is to enrich all of us, has not been arranged. There have been not unexpected but irritating delays. The public is not informed who is arranging to sell the road, the fact being that the Legislature must first pass upon the matter. The public does not yet know the full story of the railway bond guarantees—of the generosity to the International promoters or the famous all night session when the New Brunswick Coal & Railway bonds were put through.

Of one thing the province is well convinced—it has had more than enough of the kind of financial methods prevailing during the last few years. There should be a satisfactory accounting. There is urgent need for an independent and expert examination of the public accounts which would tell the public what the debt is now, and what it will be when all of last winter's legislation shall have been taken advantage of. The government has abandoned the highway act, being afraid to stick to it and face the electors. It may yet decide to make an honest confession as to the real state of the treasury. The people should know the whole truth before they vote again.

HARMONY

We give space in another column this morning to a second letter concerning the harmonious Gagetown convention at which Col. McLean was nominated. The letter is from Dr. Hay, who ran in 1904 in the Liberal interest. The purport of Dr. Hay's letter is that Dr. Hetherington is curiously mistaken when he asserts that the machine nominated the Colonel; that he, Hetherington, was deprived of a fair chance by rush methods; that the nomination was "delivered" by the local leaders; and that he, Hetherington, did not withdraw and did not promise to support Col. McLean.

Dr. Hay's letter is neatly phrased, and no doubt the people of Sunbury-Queens will read it with interest if not with conviction. They have already read the letter of Dr. Hetherington, who should be a first class authority as to his own actions and feelings, and who makes it exceedingly clear that he was not, is not, and will not be, supporting the Colonel. Dr. Hay's letter, in short, would be a luminous and convincing contribution but for the presence of Dr. J. E. Hetherington, whose warlike attitude and whose finished essay on the convention and the situation generally, are scarcely to be disposed of by the mere assertion that all was harmony.

Dr. Hetherington asserts that the only thing that bothered the local leaders was the question of how he should be served—roasted, boiled or fricasseed—in order to prevent a troublesome political indigestion. We would not for a moment suggest that Dr. Hay was one of the cooks on that occasion, but whether he had a hand in the dish or not he cannot be blind enough not to observe that the indigestion was not only not prevented but is already giving rise to distressing symptoms. Subject to an attack in flank by Dr. Hetherington and his friends, who live there all the year round, what will become of the McLean forces in Queens? Being a soldier of long experience the Colonel, when he begins the campaign in his adopted constituency, will doubtless think it wise to march in open order and keep a fringe of scouts in advance. It is thought disastrous to be caught between two fires, and there now will be the Hetherington forces as well as the Wilmot forces to be reckoned with.

GOOD ROADS

Speaking before the Canadian Club of Montreal last week, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K. C., discussed two subjects in which New Brunswick is greatly interested at present—the public highways and the pulpwood industry. He advocated measures restricting the export of pulpwood. Of public highways he said:

"It has been said: 'Let me make the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.' I would append to that, let me make the common roads—the highways of a country—and I care not who makes its railways. The railways have, to a certain extent, superseded the King's highway, but they can never be a complete substitute for the highways of the common people. The highways of a people earmark its place in progressive civilization. We are a long way behind the Romans. The Scotch warrior exclaimed: 'Oh for an hour of Dundee.' Well might we say: 'Oh for a year of MacAdam.' There is no greater self-imposed tax on the people of a nation than the loss that results from bad roads." (Applause).

Winter will soon hide the principal defects of the roads of this province, but the people who used the highways last spring have a pretty good idea of what to expect when the frost goes out of the ground next spring. The failure of the government's new road policy and gross neglect of the roads in many counties for a long period have produced conditions which will not be remedied easily or soon.

THIRTY THOUSAND A MILE

It appears from the Gagetown address of the genial Minister of Public Works that the St. John Valley Railroad is in and even more nebulous state than Mr. Hazen and the public had reason to believe. The province will guarantee its bonds to the extent of $15,000 a mile, but this inducement is not great enough. The nebulosity, it is now made known, will continue until Mackenzie & Mann get a guarantee of $30,000 per mile. Of course the people want a railroad down the Valley, and they exceedingly dislike nebulosity, but the proposal that they shall redeem the project from nebulousness to the extent of $30,000 a mile—say four or five millions in all—is a matter to give them pause.

Dr. Pugsley's explanation of this new development is very interesting. The engineers who made a survey of the Valley route for Mackenzie & Mann were well pleased with the traffic possibilities of the country, but its rugged character was a great shock to them. The demand is for a road with low grades—nothing above five-tenths of one per cent. New Brunswickers who had thought of the Valley country as fairly level, and had in the mind's eye seen long transcontinental trains gliding smoothly down to St. John, evidently knew nothing whatever about the face of nature as it is revealed along the river. The Minister of Public Works says the engineers calculate that a first class road could not be constructed along the Valley for less than $40,000 a mile. Rich as the traffic will be, and great as the company's revenue from the connection with tidewater must ultimately be, Dr. Pugsley seems to think that if the cost is to be $40,000 a mile it follows as the night the day that somebody other than Mackenzie & Mann ought to finance three-quarters of the sum total. Of course—as in many another venture for which we are today paying interest—we would only be lending our credit to enable the railway men to borrow money on favorable terms. So runs the old formula.

The province, it is suggested, might stick to its guarantee of $15,000 a mile, but somehow or other the first mortgage to secure these bonds might be so arranged as to cover another bond guarantee of the same size. The Minister of Public Works says, too, that perhaps the Dominion government would undertake to pay interest on the bonds for a few years. This last suggestion, coming from a cabinet minister, will quicken the pulses of all of the railroad promoters in Canada, suggesting as it does some modification of the Federal government's present attitude toward railways other than the Grand Trunk Pacific. For the present at least the Valley line must remain nebulous. The near approach of the elections way give the project a more reassuring aspect, but for the moment it would seem that the people must choose between prolonged nebulosity and a big increase in interest charges. Meantime it may be assumed that government engineers will inspect the route and see if, as represented, $40,000 a mile is a fair estimate of the cost of a line down the Valley.

A CHEERING REPORT

Of course the consumer has abandoned as manifestly absurd the idea that because Canada is a great wheat-growing country bread should be reasonably cheap. In these days prices of the necessaries of life are raised so frequently that people have pretty well ceased to investigate the reasons for the increase. They pay up and strive to look pleasant, or go without as the case may be. At the same time even the humble consumers of bread in Eastern Canada will be interested in hearing from a Western source that things in Saskatchewan are not so black as they have been painted. Here follow some extracts from an editorial in the Moose Jaw Times of October 18, dealing with the report of Mr. John Byrnes, "head inspector of the Trade and Commerce Department," which report the Times says will be most satisfactory to the farmers of Saskatchewan, and we have not heard that they are particularly easy to satisfy:

"After visiting all the terminals of Fort William and Port Arthur and many interior elevators west of Winnipeg, also the different grain inspection offices, he estimates the yield in the West at eighty-two millions as compared with ninety-four millions in 1906. Eighty per cent of the new wheat inspected at Winnipeg graded high.

"When we recall the pessimistic forebodings of self-styled 'crop experts' a few months ago this report of so reliable authority as Mr. Byrnes is very encouraging, for although the yield is estimated at twelve million bushels less than last year, the enhanced price, caused by the scarcity in other countries, will make that crop fully as valuable to the country as was the fine crop of last year.

"From Mr. Byrnes' report we also learn that while there is an estimated decrease in the wheat acreage of Manitoba this year of 351,984 acres, this decrease is offset by an increase in Saskatchewan and Alberta of 348,792 acres. Thus there is only a net decrease of 3,192 acres.

"The farmers of this province had great cause for thankfulness as a result of their harvest. Individuals may have suffered, and suffered badly, but the net results of the crop as a whole will leave the fundamental conditions of the province absolutely sound, after one of the most threatening seasons we have experienced for many years."

In the matter of wheat they know what is what by the middle of October in Moose Jaw. The crop reports too frequently get worse as they travel toward the eastern seaboard. The farmers of the West are evidently going to get a high price for their crop, high enough to give them a financial return equal to that of last year. The consumer is going to pay for the shortage, though it is not big enough to affect the price of wheat in the world's chief markets. The millers make the price of flour not so much according to the wheat crop, or even to the price of wheat, as according to their estimate of the consumers' patience, their ability to pay, and their tendency to accept high prices without making a telling row about them.

"FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE SOUL"

Some days ago The Telegraph printed a remarkable sermon on a remarkable novel—a discourse by Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight, of Brooklyn, dealing with Rev. W. J. Dawson's "A Prophet in Babylon." The Toronto Globe, whose editor is a Presbyterian clergyman of acknowledged power, discusses Mr. Dawson's book in the course of an editorial on "The Problem of the Church," the purpose of which is to relegate the salary question to what the Globe deems its proper position. Mr. Dawson's book is a protest against the commercial and the wordly influences in the churches of the day—that, and more. After a sketch of the plot the Globe says of the book:

"But the conclusion of the whole matter is that the trouble with the modern Church is not its penury, not its obstacles, not its persecutions, not the martyrdoms to which its members are exposed, but rather its very wealth and luxury and ease in Zion, which have engendered the spirit of commercialism in its enterprises and produced in its membership fatty degeneration of the soul. The high lights of the picture are strong, sometimes almost lurid, but the man in the street, who stands near enough to the Church to estimate its doings, but too far off to appreciate the smothered yearnings of its deepest life, thinks the picture a photograph of the Church as he knows it. The man in the street may be wrong, usually is prejudiced or onesided, but that to him there should even seem to be a likeness is itself significant, and that the picture should be drawn by a preacher of Methodist training and Congregationalist standing and evangelical faith is almost startling."

Having thus estimated Mr. Dawson's volume, the reverend editor of the Globe adds some thoughts of his own relative to questions one often hears asked about the churches in these days. His opinion as to what constitutes the weak spot in the church today should interest those who give thought to such matters. He says in part:

"The man in the street may have little interest in theology, may care nothing at all for the pros and the cons of Biblical criticism, may even be bored by the elegant essay or the impromptu drivel that sometimes does duty for a pulpit discourse, but as never before he does care for things in religion that are real and vital, and most like what the Man of Nazareth talked to men. Materialism is not the life-creed of any intelligent man in Canada today. It may be the rule of life for the money-slave and the libertine both within and without the Church, but they do not really believe it, and the very energy they put into their life of the senses is sometimes only an evidence of the unslaked thirst and the quenchless idealism of their soule.

"And the weak spot in the Church is at the point where it touches the man in the street. Its touch is not vital. It has no compelling message to the world outside, because within itself is too much of the worldling spirit. Not that it is devoid of the temper and devotion and unselfish spirit of service which marked its Founder. Not that. For, were the Church wholly an institution of the world, a club for the comfortable, it had long ago gone down by the dead weight of its own futility. But the divine element in it, the uniqueness of its history, the human interest of its gospel, the redemptive power it many times exerts, all combine to make its discouragement and semi-paralysis the more surprising and regrettable. It does seem as though the high places of the foreign mission field can still command the services and the lives of young men of exceptional intellectual capacity and personal power. Why? Because the very hardness of the task makes appeal to the heroism and soldier-quality of youth. Were the same appeal made by the ordinary Canadian congregation, were the tasks set such as touched the real life of men and kept the sacrificial flame aglow, would not Isaiah's answer still be given: 'Here am I, send me!'"

Virtually the question raised here is: Has the church given the man in the street cause to regard it as suffering from fatty degeneration of the soul? The reverend editor speaks of semi-paralysis. It is a somewhat startling diagnosis, coming as it does from a doctor of the soul.

MORE HARMONY

Col. McLean and the gentlemen who assisted him in securing—if that be the word—the Liberal nomination for Sunbury-Queens, will be pained to note the manner in which Dr. J. E. Hetherington rejects the olive branch which has been held out to him during the last few days by sundry purely disinterested lovers of party harmony. Dr. Hetherington has written a second letter, this one dealing with Dr. Hay's statements about the convention. Dr. Hay, it is now discovered, waked up the wrong passenger. His various assertions as to what Dr. Hetherington said and did are met in detail, and Dr. Hetherington may well leave the question of veracity to those who have read Dr. Hay's letter and his own. Two portions of Dr. Hetherington's letter dealing with important questions of fact, are worthy of particular attention by all who desire to know the simple truth about the nomination. We quote:

"Dr. Hetherington agreed at no time to support any one, either before the convention, at the convention, or after the convention. He trusts he has made that plain."

And again:

"Dr. Hetherington did not rise and vote for Col. McLean. Dr. Hetherington must say to Dr. Hay that that is an unqualified, uncalled for misstatement of fact. Dr. Hetherington left the building immediately after addressing the gathering, and it is entirely useless to attempt to argue that point further with him. He did not even 'rise' to make his own few remarks, neither being in the room long enough to sit down, nor seeing any opportunity for doing so had he been. Oh, it was unquestionably a very large affair, the seating capacity being so limited and the attendance so large that, when the standing vote was taken, a large proportion of the guests were already on their feet, and some few have assured me that at that critical moment they were unable to secure anything to sit upon and so, in spite of themselves, helped to swell the crowning triumph of that famous, unanimous standing vote."

Dr. Hetherington asserts that party leaders, who were supposed to be committed to him and untiring in their labors in his behalf, set the date of the convention without his knowledge, and that the arrangements for conveying the "guests" to the "reception" which Col. McLean had arranged for himself were made by the Colonel himself. Dr. Hetherington protests against misrepresentation of his attitude, and against "unfair, disloyal, and unnecessary methods employed toward him by certain of the party leaders before the convention and in the calling of the convention."

In the course of a letter to the Sun, printed yesterday in that journal, Dr. Hetherington says in part:

"I must still take issue with The Sun when, upon publishing my letter of October 19th, the editor adds a note in reply to the effect that the reporter of The Sun saw me rise in the convention and vote for Col. McLean. This was absolutely impossible since I was not present in the room, nor even in the building, when the vote was taken. That I withdrew my name from the convention is entirely correct, but that I withdrew my name in favor of Col. McLean is absolutely false. I withdrew in favor of no one. There is a difference between the two statements that The Sun does not seem to recognize. That I have at any time promised Col. McLean, my support is absolutely, unequivocally false, and nothing that I have ever said could properly be so construed."

The foregoing is a clear and direct statement. It should now be evident that though the Hetherington candidacy was smothered in the hastily called convention by the men who had been masquerading as Dr. Hetherington's friends, they are much mistaken if they believe he is going to take it lying down. It is noteworthy in this connection that some of the statements made by the Sun respecting this convention recall the Sun's report of Dr. Daniel's speech on the occasion of the inspection tour over the Central railroad. Dr. Daniel and Dr. Hetherington both suffered, temporarily at least, from the Sun's apparent attempt to play politics at the expense of the facts. Neither, however, hesitated to speak right out in meeting and have the facts made clear.

There is a warlike note in the Hetherington letters which makes one doubt the success of those who are now seeking to persuade him to be good and forget a little thing like the loss of a nomination through such methods as he has described. He writes like a man who had some cards in reserve. Col. McLean has the nomination. The province, thanks to Dr. Hetherington, knows how he got it. The election is yet to come.

MR. HUGH GRAHAM'S LETTER

Dealing frankly as it does with several topics which have been the subject for vague, mysterious, and malicious suggestion on the part of many individuals and newspapers, the letter of Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, which is printed on another page this morning, will be read widely and with interest. Among the subjects on which he speaks are the Blair resignation, the purchase of La Presse, the charge that an attempt was made to purchase many Liberal candidates in 1904, and the matter of his own contributions to the Conservative campaign expenses in Quebec in that year. Mr. Graham says he knew nothing about Mr. Blair's resignation until he read Mr. Blair's own announcement of it. He says the owners of La Presse were willing to sell, that it was a good investment, and was bought as a matter of business. He tells in detail of his subscription to the Conservative campaign expenses in Quebec, gives the amounts, and explains why he gave the money. He does not object to publicity. Indeed he urges the propriety of a law compelling the publication of election contributions. He says in conclusion:

"As to the charge that there was an attempt to purchase Liberal candidates, to bribe them to desert their party, or anything of that nature, in regard to them, it is, as far as I am concerned, and as far as my knowledge extends, without any basis whatever, and I invite, in the public interest, any member of parliament, or defeated candidate, to substantiate any such charge.

"There has come into my possession documentary evidence of an indisputable character, proving that Mr. Borden had no connection whatever with the Blair resignation, and had no knowledge of it, although he has been otherwise charged by guessing newspapers.

"If credence is given to what is written with such an appearance of knowledge in certain newspapers about plots, conspiracies, and other dark doings, by all means have an investigation into all these matters. Although I intended going abroad shortly, I will remain in Canada, or within easy call, and will be ready at any time during the next four months to give evidence before any impartial tribunal appointed to inquire into the charges referred to and anything of a kindred nature."

This is fair. Gentlemen who have been panting with anxiety for an opportunity to expose all the plots and conspiracies at which they have hinted should now, in the language of the street, "get busy." Those persons who so valiantly assailed Mr. Graham during his absence from Canada will observe that he is now within reach, and will remain long enough to provide them with the opportunity they said they were seeking.

Of very general interest is this paragraph which occurs in Mr. Graham's letter:

"Today the Star is not in accord with either of the two political parties, but in reflecting upon this it must be borne in mind that the Star gives its support to measures rather than to men, and it regards the present policies of the two parties as unworthy of their best traditions and insufficient for the needs of the country."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Kipling's Ottawa address shows that original note of his, and the wide view. He sees the whole Empire always, and he speaks with courage. It may not please all, but it compels thought.

* * *

The fact that more than 2,000 Socialist meetings have been arranged for the next few weeks in England and Scotland gives us some indication of the noise that movement is making in British politics just now. A London reviewer says the greatest obstacle to the growth of Socialism is the lower middle class. "The greatest new fact about British politics," he writes, "is the extent and vigor of the Socialist autumn campaign in this country. Many men interested in questions, such as temperance or women's suffrage, which as a rule labor members are glad to support on the platform, have told me that for the next three months no labor member will help them or speak for them. And no wonder, for over 2,000 Socialist meetings have been arranged for October, November and December. This agitation concentrated on the nationalization of the land and of all instruments of production or exchange, and particularly on old age pensions, throws into the shade the efforts of all the old-fashioned politicians. It will bring to the front issues, which at present are almost new to British politics. But whether the energy of the Socialists will have the immediate results, which their leaders confidently anticipate, I am not at all sure. If we have no 'bodies' in England, we certainly have a lower middle class."

Mr. Pugsley's Soft Answer.

(Montreal Star).

Mr. Pugsley gives two reasons for not exposing Tory corruption before, first, because he received the information only a few weeks ago, and, secondly, because if he prosecuted all the offenders the jails would not be large enough to hold them. . . . No doubt some temporary prisons might be fitted up in the cellars of Parliament Buildings or Court Houses. Perhaps even some private citizens might be willing to allow the use of their coal cellars in the interests of justice. If legal proceedings are to halt because the jails may be overcrowded, it might be an advantage to all the thieves and crooks if they were to operate at the same time and embarrass the Turnkeys' Union. Mr. Pugsley has answered Mr. Kemp, and the wrath of the Member for East Toronto should be turned away.

It is a soft answer, exceedingly soft.

Bangor (Me.) is said to have the only moccasin sewers' union in the country. These workers make the various patterns of woodmen's and hunters' moccasins, "shoe pacs," high and low cut, and other patterns for utility; also many fancy models of soft leathers for indoor use.

Cyphers' Poultry Foods.

Oyster Shells,
Crystal Grit,
Mann's Green Bone Cutters.

Write for catalogue and prices to

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

2,000 ACRES OF FOREST FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Institution Will Educate Students in Forestry in Practical Manner

SCIENTIFIC LOGGING

Instruction Will Be Given in All Branches of Lumbering and Reforestation -- Best Tract in Massachusetts.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18—It is announced today that Harvard University has received a gift of about 2000 acres of valuable timberland, which is offered as a special adjunct to the Division of Forestry and therefore as part of the equipment of the Graduate School of Applied Science. The land is situated in Petersham (Mass.), and the larger part of it has been owned by Mr. James W. Brooks, with whom the idea of perpetuating the forest growth for the benefit of the community originated. The woodland about Petersham has long been a source of distinction and prosperity to the town, and its preservation and full utilization seemed to insure a continuance of these benefits. To this end Mr. Brooks offered his tract to Harvard University for the use of the Division of Forestry at a price much below its estimated selling value. At the same time owners of neighboring land, Messrs. Edwin C. Dexter, Joseph C. Smith, Henry S. Bennett, Charles S. Waldo, William Simes, and J. J. Higginson, and Mr. Brooks himself, offered to give outright adjoining lots and holdings which would round out and protect the reservation. These gifts, amounting to between 200 and 300 acres, were contingent upon the acquisition of the main tract. This acquisition has now been assured by the generosity of Mr. John S. Ames of Boston, who has given the University the money needed for the purchase of the land and $5,000 more for equipment and repairs of building.

The significance of this valuable gift is thus described by Professor R. T. Fisher, Head of the Harvard Division of Forestry:

The Best Body of Timber in Massachusetts.

The forest included in this gift comprises what is probably the best body of timber now to be found on an equal area in Massachusetts. There are ten million board feet of merchantable lumber at present standing on the tract, nine-tenths of it white pine. This fine stand, however, occupies only about half the total area, the rest of which is covered by various types of hard wood growth, younger crops of pine, and some open ground. The lay of the land, the features of which are a stretch of three miles of the Swift River valley, the basins of two ponds, and the slopes of the well known Prospect Hill, makes the forest cover peculiarly rich and interesting, and some fifteen miles of excellent wood roads provide access to almost any portion of the tract. Several buildings, one of them a sort of dormitory built by a religious community, afford lodgment both for students and instructors and for the managing force. The greatest advantage, however, from the point of view both of forestry instruction and of practical lumbering, lies in the arrangement of the age-groups or generations of timber. It so happens that stands of various ages, from the small sapling to the mature tree, are almost equally represented on separate areas. This condition, taken with the ready accessibility and saleability of the timber, constitutes a unique opportunity for the successful practice of forestry. An approach to a continuous yield can be secured without cutting more than a small proportion of the whole area in any one year, and little by little the forest can be so organized as to offer an increasingly valuable demonstration of practical and scientific management.

Practical Logging and Scientific Research.

The Division of Forestry, as a part of the new Graduate School of Applied Science, will supervise the running of the Petersham forest, and conduct a large part of its instruction on the spot. It will be the policy to carry on regular logging operations and other woods work looking toward the most productive handling of the forest, and in connection therewith to teach the elements and principles of technical forestry. So far as the business management goes, a certain portion of the mature timber will annually or periodically be cut under the direction of the Division, and according to the method indicated by the condition of the particular stand. In addition, younger portions of the forest will gradually be brought into good growing condition by improvement cuttings, and the reproduction of blank and cut-over areas will be provided for either by planting or by natural seeding. All these operations will be part of a general working plan, the chief purpose of which is the profitable and practical utilization of the wood crop. Beginning with about three hundred thousand board feet per annum, it will be possible in the end to cut an annual yield of nearly half a million board feet. In other words, the bulk of the forest will represent as high a degree of forestry as is in this country feasible or financially justifiable. Selected areas, however, will be set apart for the purposes of research and the exemplification of various methods of reproduction cuttings, thinnings, studies of growth, and so on, which are practiced in Europe and desirable for students to know, but which are not usually applicable to American conditions. Thus, the function of the whole tract, from the point of view of the professional student, might be compared to that of the hospital in medical study or of the mine in mining engineering: an actual, working example on a liberal scale of the business in which the forester expects employment, accompanied, in the case of the forest, by abundant chance for the study of the finer and more theoretic parts of the science.

Student Work in the Field.

From the purely technical and educational sides, the opportunities at Petersham are no less remarkable. According to the probable arrangement of the curriculum; students who enter the Graduate School of Applied Science to study forestry will be in residence at Petersham during a considerable part of the year. There they will take up in the first of their regular two years' course, and largely in the field, all their elementary work including tree botany, the theory and practice of forest mensuration, and the whole subject of silviculture. This will lead them directly to their last year's work, which is mainly devoted to lumbering, forest engineering, and the study of forest production as applied to actual problems. The diseases of trees and other forms of injury, and the history of forest policy in the various countries will also form part of the work. In the course of all this training the students will have constant recourse, in problems and demonstrations, to the actual conditions to which their reading and lectures apply,—and that too with the minimum waste of time, and under the supremely beneficial influence of a prolonged common residence apart from outside distractions. They will secure in combination the advantages of the German "Meisterschule," with its provision of practical experience under direction, and of the University Forest School with its broad attention to theory and principle.

REV. WM. DOBSON, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, CRITICALLY ILL

Charlottetown, Oct. 23—Rev. Dr. William Dobson, pastor of the First Methodist church here, is critically ill of pneumonia. His children have been summoned to his bedside.

Dr. Dobson not very long ago suffered from an attack of typhoid, and his general health had not been of the best recently.

Trifles Light as Air.

"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm!"

"All right, sir. We'll search 'im at the station."—Puck.

Author (in search of copy)—How much farther to Biddeford?

Hodgekins—E'll see a moilstone about a moil on.

Author—Suppose I can't read?

Hodgekins—Then it'll just suit 'ee, for there's nowt on it.

Samuel W. Pennypacker, the learned and witty governor of Pennsylvania, said at a convention in Philadelphia, apropos of the vanity of titles:

"We speakers of English, though, are handicapped by our language. We can never hope for such sonorous titles as the Germans have.

"'A young German matron once said:

"'Ach, how glad I am that my dear Fritz has been appointed Hauptkasse verwaltungassistent'—assistant cashier. 'Now,' she went o, 'in my title of Hauptkassenverwaltungassistentin, I boast five letters more than that proud Oberhafsteneramtsinspectorin' — excise inspector's wife—'can claim.'"

Former President Patton, of Princeton University, recently delivered a sermon at Fifth avenue Collegiate church on the subject of Faith. He spoke of the blind faith of the client who puts himself at the mercy of a lawyer in preparing an action for trial, and of the confidence of the sick in entrusting themselves to the physician.

"A case of blind faith," said the clergyman. "The doctor writes out a prescription. Oftener than not you cannot read it, and you don't know what it is. He tells you to take it. 'Yours is not to reason why; yours but to do and die.'"

Whether or not Dr. Patton meant it, there was a distinct ripple throughout the congregation.—Boston Herald.

A western jobber recently sent an aspiring young man on the road to open up a new territory where a new railroad was going through. All the towns being new, there were no hotel accommodations, and it was necessary for the salesman to secure meals and lodging at restaurants, etc., where the price was 25 cents per meal. On looking over the expense account the manager noticed all meals charged at 50 cents.

"Look here, Charley, I see you have charged us 50 cents per meal on your trip, and I am reliably informed that it is impossible to get a meal for more than 25 cents in your entire territory. How about it?"

"Well," said the salesman, "you are right. It did cost me but 25 cents per meal, but I tell you, sir, it was worth the other 25 to eat those meals."

The Lady and the Bard.

[Note—Mr. Kipling, after his present tour, is going to write something about Canada.]

(Toronto Globe).

A nation spoke to a poet,
A people sent word to its bard:
"Come in my season of fruitfulness,
You that have judged me so hard;
Gaze on my endless acres
That a wealth of gold disclose,
When the wheat flames o'er the prairie
Of your Lady of the Snows.

"Neither with scorn nor with favor,
But scouting all others' report—
Gaze on my wealth lying naked,
When the zephyrs of summer disport.
Speak to the stones of my cities,
List to the hammers' blows,
Ask of the steel-rail girdles
Of Our Lady of the Snows.

"My speech is clean and single,
My answer is cities fair,
Long miles of wharf and market place,
And the restless furnace glare.
O'er the blue of my lakes and rivers
The keel of commerce goes.
Is mine an ice-bound Thule?"
Ask Our Lady of the Snows.

"From my vine-clad hills and valleys
Pluck the purple fruit of the vine,
Old Bacchus fares no better
On the slopes of Appenine.
See my woods in the late September,
Ere the breeze from the Northland blows,
Drink deep of the richest crimson
Of Our Lady of the Snows.

"In winter you have seen me,
And Europe took your word;
May your story of my harvest-time
Through all her length be heard,
Tell 'the genius of my people
No bond from winter knows,"
And I'll forgive you, Kipling,
For your 'Lady of the Snows.'"

Free Veterinary Book

Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments: curb, splint, spavin, lameness, etc. Prepared by the makers of

Tuttle's Elixir

The world's greatest horse remedy. $100 reward for failure to cure all diseases where cure is possible. Write for the book. Postage 2c.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Montreal: H. R. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St.
Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

DR. HETHERINGTON HITS 'EM AGAIN

He Never Agreed to Support McLean, and He Corrects Other Misstatements

THAT "STANDING VOTE"

Most of the "Guests" Were on Their Feet When it Was Called For, Not Having Room to Sit Down—A Shot at the Party Leaders.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—I don't know just what sentiment of duty or desire has prompted Dr. Hay to rise and address the audience at this time but, since he seems ambitious to shoulder large responsibilities, he must, of course, have due attention.

Therefore, in reply:

First—Dr. Hetherington manifestly could not agree to a convention, or anything else, until he was consulted. The convention was arranged and the day set before Dr. Hetherington was informed, the information not then coming from any one of the party leaders personally, which he took the liberty of thinking rather unusual, seeing that these leaders were supposed to be strong in their allegiance to him and untiring in their labors in his behalf.

Second—Dr. Hetherington believes that Col. McLean made all necessary arrangements for the conveyance of his guests to the reception he was tendering himself at Gagetown, Oct. 17. It was not Dr. Hetherington's party and he was obviously not called upon to assist in the preparations. The steamship Aberdeen was engaged to convey the Washademoak contingent upon a purely business basis, and Dr. Hetherington trusts that everything was satisfactory.

Third—Dr. Hetherington has no recollection of having ever commented upon any lack of posters or newspaper advertisements. Indeed, had it not been for these, he might have almost never known anything about the affair at all. Neither does Dr. Hetherington doubt but that every possible arrangement was made by the host and the receiving party to make the reception a success. He failed to observe anything lacking along that line.

Fourth—Dr. Hetherington agreed at no time to support any one, either before the convention, at the convention, or after the convention. He trusts he has made that plain.

Fifth—No doubt the reception was the largest ever held in Queens and Sunbury. Dr. Hetherington has not Dr. Hay's experience in functions of the sort and so really could not argue that point with him. However, it seemed to be ample in its proportions and everything that could be desired in that respect.

Sixth—Dr. Hetherington did not rise and vote for Col. McLean. Dr. Hetherington must say to Dr. Hay that that is an unqualified, uncalled for misstatement of fact. Dr. Hetherington left the building immediately after addressing the gathering, and it is entirely useless to attempt to argue that point further with him. He did not even "rise" to make his own few remarks, neither being in the room long enough to sit down, nor seeing any opportunity for doing so had he been. Oh, it was unquestionably a very large affair, the seating capacity being so limited and the attendance so large that, when the standing vote was taken, a large proportion of the guests were already on their feet, and some few have assured me that at that critical moment they were unable to secure anything to sit upon and so, in spite of themselves, helped to swell the crowning triumph of that famous, unanimous standing vote.

Dr. Hetherington's protest is against public misrepresentation of his attitude and a public misinterpretation of his speech at Gagetown, together with unfair, disloyal and unnecessary methods employed toward him on the part of certain of the party leaders before the convention and in the calling of the convention.

JUDSON E. HETHERINGTON.

Cody's, Oct. 23, 1907.

Speaking yesterday of the nomination proceedings at Gagetown, Col. H. H. McLean said he was sorry if Dr. Hetherington felt aggrieved. They had always been good friends in the past and he hoped would remain so. The statement which Dr. Hetherington had made that he never promised his support after the convention was held was perfectly correct, but before the convention was called, Col. McLean said, they had both agreed to give hearty support to whom received the nomination.

On this point there seemed to be some misunderstanding as he (Col. McLean) certainly understood from previous conversations with Dr. Hetherington that if nominated he would receive the doctor's support.

After the convention was over, as stated by Dr. Hetherington in his letter, they met and had a pleasant chat during which the doctor congratulated him on his nomination. "I left Gagetown that evening," concluded Col. McLean, "under the impression that I would receive his support."

TO CLOSE MONTREAL SUNDAY THEATRES

Montreal, Oct. 24.—Most of the French theatres in Montreal have lately been giving Sunday performances of songs and moving pictures. Chief Campeau announced today that he had given instructions to close all these places, beginning next Sunday. All such entertainments are found to be in contravention to a civic by-law passed thirty years ago. The new federal Sunday law does not apply, as Quebec has been exempted therefrom by a special act. The purpose of this exemption was to let Quebec be governed by its own Sunday laws.

It's What it Leads To

That makes Catarrh such a dreaded disease. If you have Catarrh taint, dropping in the throat, if you hawk and spit and have a stuffed up feeling in your nostrils you should use fragrant healing Catarrhozone at once and get cured. Thousands have been saved from Consumption and completely cured by Catarrhozone. There is no reason why you shouldn't start out your Catarrh also. Catarrhozone will really cure you and prevent the disease from returning. It's very pleasant, just balsamic medicated vapor,—no nauseous drugs. Absolute cure guaranteed by users of Catarrhozone; it can't fail, try it. Complete outfit $1.00; sample size 25c.

HUNDREDS OF READERS WILL APPRECIATE IT

Advice of Noted Authority, Also Gives a Simple Home Prescription.

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, unless great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble weather here, and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Just try this simple home-made mixture at the first sign of Rheumatism, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Any one can easily prepare this at home and at small cost.

Druggists in this town and vicinity, when shown the prescription, stated that they can either supply these ingredients, or, if our readers prefer, they will compound the mixture for them.

BUILDING TRAIL TO DAWSON CITY

Mounted Police's Work Will Open New Territory for Settlement.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23.—Splendid progress is being made in building the trail from Edmonton, Alberta, to Dawson, Yukon Territory, by the Royal Northwest mounted police. Some of the party who have been engaged in the undertaking have just returned to Vancouver on the Princess Beatrice from the north. Work for the season was ended at what is known as the Fourth Cabin, on the government telegraph line, one hundred miles north of Hazelton. The party descended by an old trail to Hazelton, paddled down the Skeena and embarked at Port Essington for the south. During the past five months they built an eight-foot regulation pack trail from Fort Graham on the Findley River to the point where they struck the telegraph line, a distance of 180 miles. Side hills were graded and bridges now span all difficult streams.

This military highway will soon be a vast factor in opening up a huge region lying several hundred miles north of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. From Edmonton a first class wagon road extends to Fort St. John on the Peace River, 280 miles away. Two years were occupied in building from Fort St. John to Fort Graham, likewise a distance of 280 miles.

It was at Fort Graham, a Hudson's Bay post, that the members of the mounted police resumed their labor this season. The Half Way River valley near Fort St. John is over thirty miles long, and some day will attract thousands of settlers. Hay grows to a height of three feet, and farther west good grazing ground exists. Cabins were built by the party at intervals of thirty miles as far as the point where the telegraph lines were encountered. At Fort Graham the party left the Findley River and headed across an undulating and wooded country along an old Indian trail, which was cut out and improved. The Omineca River was crossed and Bear Lake reached. From this point they descended the Bear River to the Skeena and followed the south bank of that river to the stopping place for the summer's work.

Next season the police hope to complete the 100-mile gap separating the Fourth Cabin from Atlin. An old cattle trail will be utilized to Telegraph Creek and then the old Mackenzie and Mann trail will be followed to Nilen, ninety miles south of Atlin. From Atlin there is a winter trail to Tagish Lake, there reaching the Dawson winter road. In all the distance from Dawson to Edmonton is 1,780 miles, a route which will soon be available for prospectors or military patrols, and which will undoubtedly deflect many from the route by way of Alaska. Several of the policemen in the party now here have been in the woods for three years, spending two winters there. One man has been left behind at Hamilton guarding the horses which are being herded near there.

CLEVELAND ENDORSES WHITNEY FOR GOVERNOR

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24—The managers of Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for governor, tonight made public part of a personal letter endorsing Mr. Whitney's candidacy, which was written by former President Cleveland to Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Cleveland. The former president wrote:

"I suppose as usual you are in the thick of the political contest now pending in your state. I need not tell you how deeply I am interested in its progress and result. You know firmly I believe that the consistency, the frank honesty and the proud patriotism of the Democratic party are bound up in its insistence upon conservative and sane tariff reform. This, I am convinced, is its highest mission and this, I believe, is its path to success.

"It would be strange indeed if the democracy of Massachusetts should at this time lack in enthusiastic and hearty support of the issues of tariff revision which it presents so plainly under a leader so brave, wise and steadfast and it seems to me that the people of the state, regardless of party affiliations, should recognize that such an issue and such a leader, give them an opportunity effectively to protest against the hurtful restriction and unfair burdens which existing tariff laws inflict upon them."

Need of I. C. R. Lockup.

With the coming of the heavy winter travel the need of a lock-up at the I. C. R. station is more fully emphasized by the officials. Hardly a day goes by now that some rough characters do not pass through the station, and the absence of a lock-up makes it harder to deal with them. If only one policeman is on duty, which is often the case, when a prisoner is placed under arrest he must be taken to Water street lock-up and during the time the officer is away the station is without police protection. It has been bad enough throughout the summer, but in the winter it is declared it will be much worse, and as one official said last evening, "the lock-up is needed as bad as the station."

Boston Newspaper Dies Young.

Boston, Oct. 24—The Boston Daily Tribune, started Jan. 1, 1907, as a financial sheet, by C. F. King, and converted into a regular morning newspaper on Sept. 16, will suspend issue tomorrow.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FREDERICTON MAN

Edward Morgan Passed Away While Sleeping in a Hotel Chair

INQUEST TO BE HELD

Coroner of the Opinion That Excessive Use of Alcohol Brought About Attack of Heart Failure—Deceased Said to Have Been Drinking Very Heavily of Late.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct 23—Edward Morgan, a well known citizen, died very suddenly at 5 o'clock this afternoon while sitting in a room at the Commercial Hotel. He had been drinking heavily of late, and about 1 o'clock dropped into the Commercial Hotel. Being considerable the worse for liquor he sat down in a chair and was soon fast asleep. About 3 o'clock some persons, who chanced to be in the room, noticed that he was breathing heavily and called in Dr. F. B. Gunther, who was in F. B. Gunther's Bros.' livery stable next door. The doctor, after feeling his pulse, expressed the opinion that he would be all right in a short time.

Nothing more was thought of the matter until nearly 5 o'clock, when it was noticed that Mr. Morgan had stopped breathing. His features had become paled and it needed only a glance to convince those in the room with him that life was extinct.

Dr. G. J. McNally, who is also a coroner, was called in and after making an examination of the body, expressed the opinion that death had resulted from heart failure, brought on by the excessive use of alcohol. Permission was given to have the body removed to the deceased's late home.

The affair has created quite a lot of talk about the city, and Coroner McNally has decided to hold an inquest tomorrow afternoon.

Morgan was about 40 years of age and is survived by a wife and two children. For some years he was engaged in the manufacture of carriages here, but of late has conducted a saloon on King street. He was well known and popular among his acquaintances, and his death, under such sad circumstances, has occasioned much regret.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT OF MUTUAL LIFE GUILTY OF PERJURY

Jury Recommends Dr. Walter R. Gillette to Mercy of the Court.

New York, Oct. 24.—The jury in the case of Dr. Walter R. Gillette, former vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was charged with perjury, tonight returned a verdict of guilty. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation for mercy. Dr. Gillette was remanded until Monday for sentence.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S SOLD

Circus is Bought by Ringling Brothers for $410,000.

New York, Oct. 23—The Barnum & Bailey Circus was purchased yesterday by Ringling Brothers for $410,000 and today the famous old property, with all its animals and paraphernalia, will be turned over to the new owners at Bridgeport (Conn.), where the show has already gone into winter quarters. News of the sale came by cable from London, where the English stockholders, 1,500 in number, met and ratified the sale of the American rights in the show by Mrs. James A. Bailey, widow of one of the men who made the Barnum & Bailey Circus famous. This cabled announcement was verified last night at the Barnum & Bailey offices, at 27 West Twenty-second street, and by John Ringling, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The purchase of the Barnum & Bailey show gives the Ringling Brothers practically a monopoly of the circus business in America. The Barnum & Bailey show was their greatest rival. The Ringlings now own outright three of the largest circuses on earth—the Forepaugh-Sells show, Barnum & Bailey's, and their own Ringling Brothers' Circus. The names of the three shows will remain as they are, and each will tour the country as a separate organization.

The Barnum & Bailey show and its predecessors, the London Hippodrome and P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth," have been before the public of two continents since 1874. The P. T. Barnum shows and the Great London Circus, of which Cooper, Bailey & Co. were proprietors, were amalgamated in 1881. P. T. Barnum and the "Greatest Show on Earth" in 1887. This partnership continued until Mr. Barnum's death, when Mr. Bailey became the sole proprietor of the Barnum & Bailey show. W. W. Cole, the managing director of the Barnum & Bailew Circus prior to its sale to the Ringlings has been associated with the show since 1885. The Barnum & Bailey show is the largest in America. Its winter quarters in Europe are located at Stoke-on-Trent, about fifty miles from Liverpool. Mr. Bailey built this plant a few years before his death. It is included in the show property taken over by the Ringlings. Eighty railroad cars are now at this European station. The winter quarters at Bridgeport are also included in the sale.

It was at 17 St. James street, Nottingham (Eng.), that the Nottingham mechanics' institution organized the first railway excursion ever run. This was on July 20, 1840, to Leicester and back, and so great a success was achieved that on Aug. 24 a larger excursion was run.

Postmaster Wurtzpach, of Lee, received an odd letter recently asking him to give an enclosed picture to the person for whom it was taken. It seems a touring party had taken a snapshot of a farmer they passed on the road and wished the postmaster to locate him.

A girl weighing only 1½ pounds was born the other day to Mrs. George W. Volker, of Newark (N. J.) The infant is a foot high, but despite her inches and light weight, it is said, she is exceptionally vigorous.

METCHNIKOFF ON OLD AGE

His Latest Book Full of Odd Facts

He Asks "Ought We to Prolong Old Age?" But Fails to Answer the Question --- Various Devices Calculated to Prolong Life--The Subject's Economic Importance.

(By Dr. Maurice Springer).

(Translated from Le Figaro).

"Ought we to attempt to prolong human life?" This question serves as a chapter heading in Professor Metchnikoff's newly published book. In these essays, which he quite justly describes as "optimistic," he gathers together an immense number of facts regarding the causes of senility. His studies are profoundly interesting, since they show by what means the distressing circumstances of old age can be modified and how to repair the ravages of the years.

His initial question—"Ought we to attempt to prolong human life?"—merits examination, for the evidence doesn't seem to warrant an affirmative reply. The problem involves important social considerations and others bearing directly upon the welfare of the individual.

Old people who have not succeeded, in the course of their active years, in providing for the days of their decline are a heavy burden upon their families and upon the state. In France statistics show that there exist about two million persons above the age of seventy, and their maintenance represents a sum of 150,000,000 francs a year. If we should succeed in augmenting the already notable number of centenarians the budgetary difficulties would be still further increased.

Setting aside sentiment and taking the purely utilitarian point of view, it is certain that we should gain nothing by enlarging the number of the social zeros who are in a state of decrepitude and burdened with infirmities.

But the problem cannot be stated thus. If ever we succeed in prolonging human life, it will be by eradicating the evils that make a man old before his time. Under those conditions, he will conserve his intelligence and his aptitude for work, and society will be the gainer, since society will put a man upon the retired list much later and will for a much longer time be able to utilize talents re-enforced by the experience of a long life.

In all ages men have sought to attain this end. M. Reville, among others, tells how in China the emperors of the Tcheng dynasty gave their royal patronage to an immortality-concoction containing, it would appear, mercury, arsenic, potash and mother-of-pearl—in short, substances whose action is that of a powerful tonic. He adds that according to tradition, "when you had swallowed the medicine, you were transformed into cranes and in this form you could rise to the very abodes of the genii and share their habitations."

During the Middle Ages and in modern times a large number of drugs have been recommended. Cagliostro's elixir of long life was an immense success. Of late years the question has been taken up in a more scientific way by a very distinguished physiologist. Brown-Sequard's experiments haven't yielded all the results their promoter hoped for, but they have served as a point of departure for researches and studies that have contributed to the progress of physiology by turning its efforts into a channel where important practical results have been obtained.

It is from this method that physicians have derived their ideas regarding the injection of artificial serums, which under certain circumstances produce wonderful effects; and one may say that, although it is by no means a universal panacea, it constitutes a step of progress in the art of prolonging human life.

And how do the injections work? By stimulating nutrition, by restoring the equilibrium of the pressure back to the normal, and by augmenting the system's defence against the calcareous incrustations that assail the vessels and organs and are the stigmata of premature old age.

This thickening of the walls of the arteries is not inevitable; it is not, as has been believed, a necessary evil. Professor Metchnikoff tells us that a woman who has just died at Neutilly at the age of 106 showed no trace of this affection, and that the arterial pressure had not increased. There are numerous cases of centenarians whose arteries never became clogged. This fact among others was noted in the case of Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152. The autopsy was performed by the celebrated physiologist Harvey, and it detected no organic lesions. At 130 Parr was capable of hard work. His son lived to be 127.

Hygiene certainly plays an important part in longevity. But we encounter exceptional facts that show that certain individuals, despite repeated sprees, may attain advanced age. Some centenarians have been sots. There is the case of a man who died at 140, and who had never kept sober a day. A wood cutter in the Hautes-Pyrenees had similar habits yet lived to 120. An Irish landlord, who also lived 120 years, required that this epitaph be inscribed upon his tombstone: "He was always drunk, and, when in that condition, his appearance was so terrible that even Death was afraid of him." These observations regarding alcohol apply equal to other toxics. Thus, coffee is sometimes extraordinarily tolerated. A Savoyarde who lived more than 140 years subsisted chiefly upon coffee, taking forty small cups a day.

The majority of the centenarians are non-smokers. Nevertheless a prize was awarded in 1896 to a 102 old who was an inveterate smoker. In 1897 there died in Finistere, at the age of 104, a woman who had smoked a pipe constantly since almost her babyhood.

Such cases prove nothing as to the harmlessness of these substances, though certain persons of limited intelligence attempt to achieve that deduction. On the contrary they prove merely that the quantity of poison taken into the system isn't the measure of the mischief done.

In fact, we have excellent organs of defence; these are they that preside over the elimination of toxic substances, and the liver and the kidneys sold the front rank among such purifying devices. They are capable of eliminating or neutralizing great quantities of poison. As long as they are equal to their task no toxic substance remains in the system. But let a hitch occur in their working, and soon the poisons begin to accumulate in the organs, where they produce, according to the resisting power of each, the whole gamut of destructive lesions.

Now we possess no means of finding out for ourselves the condition of those organs; nothing short of a drastic clinical examination could inform us. The facts I have just noted as pertaining to centenarians prove simply that those individuals possessed a renal filter and an eliminatory equipment quite exceptional. It would therefore be anything but logical to adopt their views in order to make sure of living long in the land.

Another fact, which may seem paradoxical, is that invigorating air, which we recommend as so healthful, doesn't appear to play a favorable part. Indeed, Switzerland is remarkable for its paucity of centenarians. Meanwhile it is certain that some regions offer the conditions requisite for longevity. Accordingly, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania had 5,545 centenarians in 1896. Often whole families were found to have reached extreme old age. In Moravia a woman died at 123, her husband at 118. A South American died at 143; his wife had lived to be 117.

In France every year witnesses the death of about 150 persons above 100 years old. It is indisputable that the average duration of human life has increased considerably. Statistics are misleading in this matter because they strike an average by including the mortality of small babies; the causes of that mortality are quite special and have no relation to those affecting the longevity of adults.

Such, then, are the conditions under which certain individuals die young while others reach an advanced age. It goes without saying that we must disregard in our calculations such deaths as are due to accidents, whether in the form of violence, wounds, or the results of contagion, as in the case of acute or chronic infectious maladies. Longevity depends upon two factors, the first of which is the quality of the materials that constitute the human mechanism and give it its power of resistance. These qualities are transmitted by heredity and maintained by hygiene and the care necessary to keep organic conditions favorable. But there is another factor, and that is what we may call individual energy.

Energy is the faculty a human body possesses for accomplishing work. Life is characterized by the incessant work of the organism that keeps constantly in play the physico-chemical forces contributed by foods. These bring in energy, stored up within their substance, and the energy, when set free, produces living force, just as coal drives an engine. But when the individual comes into the world he brings with him an initial capital, his inherited energy; and it is by conserving and not wasting that capital and by adding to it the energy derived from nutrition that the individual may utilize it throughout a long life and arrive at extreme old age. We all know old people whose physical strength and intellectual vigor amazes us.

So, for the reasons we have already considered, it behooves us to attempt to prolong human life. To do so, we must employ all the means at our disposal—and fortunately they are now sufficiently well understood—in order to facilitate the production and the proper utilization of that individual energy which is only one of the forms of universal energy.

While Le Figaro is publishing the above rather pessimistic article on prolonging life, Le Temps has, from the pen of Jean D'Orsoy, an article on a new device to prolong life on which he grows very enthusiastic. He says:

Thanks to the union of two sciences, physics and therapeutics, to the collaboration of two scholars, Professor d'Arsonval and Dr. Moutier, the ordinary if not the only cause of accidents which shorten life, or of the organic decay which one calls old age, finds itself suppressed or destroyed (annihilated).

Outside of microbes, those exterior enemies of our health, we have in us, each one, individually, a plague, intimate, relentless, against which up to this time there has been no sure defence—arterio-sclerosis, or progressive hardening of the arteries. The great majority die of arterio-sclerosis.

The disease, for a long time unforeseen, does not always await old age to exercise its ravages. How many young men of apparently excellent health die from some mysterious cause, hemorrhage of the brain, angina pectoris, lesions of the heart, kidneys or liver! These are the sudden strokes of arterio-sclerosis. But even if we avoid them in our youth we almost never escape them in our old age.

Recall the physiological history of all diseases, of all old men, of all deaths. Each of them presents the same characteristics. The blood circulates in vessels either too narrow or too hard. That excess of pressure, that hypertension of the arteries, is an infallible prodrome of imminent arterio-sclerosis.

Imagine a rubber tube giving passage to illuminating gas. If this tube is slightly damaged or obstructed an overpressure of gas produces fissures. Abate or moderate the pressure and the tube holds good. So are arteries always in danger of lesion under an excessive pressure of blood which circulates in them.

But how shall we control this hypertension? It is necessary at first to measure the pressure by the use of a very delicate instrument, the sphygmometer (an instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery). If the sphygmometer indicates from 15 to 16 centimetres you are in good condition; do not change your regime until something new takes place. If it indicates a lower number it is necessary to increase the vital energy which is comparatively easy to do. If it indicates 19, 20 or 25 centimetres arterio-sclerosis is on the lookout for you, has a hold on you. You are in danger.

Experience has shown that the means employed to moderate this hypertension, drugs, nourishing or hygienic treatment, bring about only uncertain or transitory lessening of the pressure. It seemed as if there was no possible relief from this death which we carry in us.

But science comes forward again to win a great victory over inexorable destiny. She has obliged nature herself to deliver up these prisoners, to spare these fated victims.

About fifteen years ago Professor d'Arsonval, today one of the most eminent members of the Academy of Sciences, constructed an electrical apparatus for an alternating current of a power hitherto unknown. Instead of the current alternating 100 or 200 times a second, as in industrial machines, he obtained an alternation of the current of three to five hundred thousand a second. It is what is called current of high frequency.

A singular phenomenon: While the currents of feeble alternations electrocute the criminals of New York or our workmen when they touch the electric wire, the currents of high frequency do not produce any pain and not even any sensation in those through whom they pass.

The celebrated professor of the College of France, always anxious to make therapeutics profit by the investigations which he makes in the unlimited domain of pure science, submitted small animals, such as rabbits and guniea pigs, to these terrible influences. He discovered that they suffered no inconvenience, but only a lowering of the arterial tension. He communicated this discovery to Dr. Moutier, who was already occupied with such investigations. The doctor experimented on his patients suffering from an excessive arterial tension with this new apparatus of M. d'Arsonval. He obtained no appreciable result, knowing that human beings possess a volume indisputably superior to that of rabbits.

Following these researches M. d'Arsonval invented apparatus giving much greater intensity. Then the hypertension patients of Dr. Moutier responded slightly, but the treatment still required a period of six or seven weeks. However, the principle was found, the cure certain.

At the end of 1902 M. d'Arsonval constructed those formidable machines which operate today in the office of Dr. Moutier, and which give as high as a thousand million vibrations a second.

The doctor installed this great solenoide, in the centre of which the patient, comfortably seated, smoking a cigarette, is bathed without suspecting it in those torrents of fluid which manifest themselves on the exterior by a series of flashes twenty-five centimeters long. From that time the results were rapid and certain.

Arterial tension such as to indicate 26 at the first sitting has been restored to a normal pressure of 15 after six baths of the fluid. Once the tension of 15 is obtained it is permanent. The treatment ceases. All danger of arterio-sclerosis is removed. The patient has received with his electric baptism his brevet of long life.

These tri-weekly sittings last five or six minutes each. They cause no sensation. We have ourselves experimented when the apparatus was in full play.

The fluid acted internally to the very depths of our being with an extraordinary power. In the twinkling of an eye it causes the excretion of gall stones and renal calculi, and all of the impurities which pollute arteries and organs. Provided one accompanies this electric bath with an additional treatment, which expels from the body the morbid waste disassociated by the electricity, one has no internal reason for growing old or even for dying.

Then, the foundation of perpetual health is the care of the arteries, those rivers which carry life into all the members and all the organs, which a mystic has compared to the four great rivers of the Garden of Eden.

If the tension in insufficient, a different application of d'arsonvalization employed by Dr. Moutier restores it quickly to a normal degree of pressure, ridding one at the same time of the accidents following want of vital energy, neurasthenia gastric troubles, etc.

Is your tension excessive? Some sittings upon the chair which occupies the centre of the great solenoide at Dr. Moutier's restore you permanently to the normal tension of fifteen centimetres. You are protected against arterio-sclerosis, of which hypertension is the precursory sign, and of all the mortal maladies which it engenders, gangrene of the extremeties, aortitis, aneurisms, etc. You are a new man, full of force, of courage, of wisdom, ready to confront the trials of life.

The discoveries of Professor d'Arsonval and Dr. Moutier destroy forever the universal plague, that which seems inherent in our nature and changes even the durdental plagues which ravage mankind, ation of our existence by the alteration of our arteries.

SOME LITTLE FADS OF FASHION

Another labor-saving scheme for the busy house wife whose sewing is but one of many duties— buttonholes by the yard. Inch wide strips of muslin are worked with buttonholes at the proper distance. These are used on garments where the fastening is made invisibly, that is on a fly.

At the same counter is another sewer's help, shirt waist bands of cambric, made in all the popular sizes, and properly buttonholed.

A new shopping purse is the apron bag, made of soft leather somewhat in the form of a pouch. It is oval in shape with the upper edge folded over and fastened down with patent fasteners. To the point which this folding of the bag makes is attached the strap handle which may be slipped over the wrist or worn on the belt like a chatelaine.

Tortoise shell finds another use as toilette article fittings. Brushes and combs are backed with this costly shell, button hooks, shoe spoons and manicure articles have handles of it, and beautiful trays are cut in various shapes.

Along with her veils and other accessories the New York tailor-made maid is wearing yellow chamois pique one clasp gloves. Of course their color would not be practical for general wear were it not for the fact that they are so easily cleaned, being washed in tepid water and soap on the hands, taken off and allowed to dry in the open air.

Wide black stitchings are again seen on colored gloves of every shade. This carries out the black trimming idea which distinguishes many of the season's colored costumes.

French women, it is said, are wearing this fall a single beautiful long stemmed red rose, pinned below the bustline to the front of the tailored coats. A pretty style but a feminine extravagance when one considers the cost of the flowers in America and their short life. Doubtless we shall remain true to our winter bouquet of violets with their delicate perfume as long as they can be had at the present nominal figures.

A PROMENADE TOILETTE

Two-piece costume of rich black silk velvet, embroidered with black silk and trimmed with black satin. Such is the type of costume that will be seen on the promenade at the Horse Show where women go to see and to be seen. The skirt, while not of the train length, is fashionably long for a dressy afternoon walking costume; the hem just touches the floor. There is a centre front seam and a centre back seam, making the skirt a two-piece circular model finished at the top on the inside with a wide belting such as Paquin has used for the past two years. The coat is what might be called an adaptation of the directoire, though there is no long vest and the sleeves are decidedly Japanese. Black slik embroideries take the line of a sailor collar over the shoulders down to the bust. The bottom of the sleeves are finished with a black satin fold matching the vest and terminating at the bustline. Such a costume is worn with a handsome white or cream colored blouse and a smart hat in a fashionable color trimmed with flowers and foliage.

Columbus.

(Republished by Request).

Behind him lay the grey Azores,
Behind the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now we must pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone,
Brave Admiral, speak; what shall I say?"
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly, wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave dashed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but the seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day:
'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on.'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now, not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone,
Now speak, brave Admiral; speak and say—"
He said: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed, they sailed. Then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows its teeth tonight.
He curls his lips, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word,
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt as a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! sail on."

Then pale and worn, he kept his deck
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! a light! a light! a light—
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn;
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! and on!"

—Joaquin Miller.

ITALIANS STRIKE ON I. C. R. DOUBLE TRACKING WORK

It is Reported They Haven't Been Paid in Six Weeks, and Contractors Are Cramped for Money.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 24—McManus & Co., contractors for double tracking the I. C. R. between Moncton and Painsec, are experiencing difficulty in proceeding with the work. The weather since the work started has been very much against a successful operation, and the cost of railroading has been very materially increased. The contractors are finding difficulty in financing the undertaking. The workmen haven't received any wages for the past six weeks. It has been usual to pay monthly, about the 15th, but the workmen have been continuing two weeks over that time this month on the understanding that their wages would be forthcoming. They were promised last month's wages today, but as they failed to receive them, about fifty Italians quit work at noon.

Few of the men working on the bridge construction remained at work. The contractors have been endeavoring for the past week or two to get some one to finance for them, but tonight, it is reported, they haven't yet been successful. Yesterday it was stated that two local men had agreed to advance the necessary money on the contractors' assets, but the arrangement was not put into effect today, as was expected.

Practical men say the McManus company have a good contract, but they have been seriously handicapped by bad weather. The stringency in the money market has also something to do with the failure to secure advances on the work.

One report on the streets today was to the effect that the contract would be thrown up, but a reliable authority states tonight that this has not yet been done. The present outlook is that the work is soon likely to be abandoned for the winter.

General Manager Pottinger left tonight for Montreal, preparatory to accompanying Hon. George Graham, the new minister of railways, on a trip over the Intercolonial system.

The Hotel American was today fined $50 for Scott act violation.

A LITTLE TALK ON HOUSE-CLEANING

The regular spring and fall upheaval caused by the old ways in cleaning house is now modified in such a degree that there need be very little disturbance in the usual ways of the household. More and more is housecleaning continued, never finished. The thorough monthly celaning is bringing about the passing of spring and fall housecleaning, and a well kept house is always clean like unto the peace and sweet odors of the first few days after the old semi-annual disturbance. Whenever the family is going away, whether midwinter or July, then is the time for scrub women, painters and decorators. How much longer will women keep young, when they apply system and modern improvements to their housekeeping! There are certain parts of the house which demand a special semi-annual treatment, after the shut in months of winter and when the summer is over, to make all hygienically clean. In the fall, when winter clothing and house-draperies are brought out, sunshine and fresh air should be applied in liberal doses, after a thorough cleaning from spots and dust. Upholstered chairs, rugs, et cetera, can be vacuum cleaned in the house or sent out to be renovated, and should also be treated to a little sunshine and fresh air before being replaced. If there is danger from the destructive carpet bug, use corrosive sublimate solution freely in cracks and corners. This is a poisonous substance, so only a responsible person should use it—especially when there are children in the house, who might tamper with the bottle. The best place to keep poisons is in the pharmacy itself, and then buy only in small quantities, for immediate use.

Newspapers are a good protection against moths; use folded papers on the shelves and in drawers. Packing boxes and trunks should be carefully lined with them. Don't forget to label the contents of each trunk, box or bag.

Militia Appointment.

Ottawa, Oct. 24—(Special)—The following is gazetted: 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, to be provisional lieutenant: Herbert Freeman Goodwin, gentleman, vice R. Seely, retired.

The U. S. post office profits slightly by the destruction of stamps which have been paid for, and the treasury gets the benefit of bills which are lost and never found. A larger source of irregular profit lies in the failure of bondholders to present their bonds for redemption.

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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

HUGH GRAHAM TALKS ON ELECTION FUNDS, BLAIR'S RESIGNATION, LA PRESSE DEAL AND OTHER THINGS

Proprietor of Montreal Star Courts a Full Inquiry—Makes a Frank Statement About His Own Campaign Contributions—Mr. Borden Knew Nothing About Blair, La Presse, or the Campaign Funds.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1907.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—From several attempts which have been made to interview me since my return to Canada touching the subject of my subscriptions to the Conservative election fund for the Quebec district during the last general elections, I infer that there is still some public interest in the subject; and, as it is of importance to myself, at least, that any impression which goes abroad shall be accurate, I have judged it better to deal with the matter in a signed statement than in an informal interview. Perhaps I may say, to begin with, that I do not regard it as a very serious offence to have been attacked in my absence. Political eagerness should hardly be expected to consider such a circumstance. The somewhat kindred fact that the published report of my evidence, given in a lawsuit in Quebec city some eighteen months ago, was a garbled report, wherein important features were omitted altogether, I am ready, as a newspaper man, to credit to lack of space rather than malicious intent.

As to my subscription to the Conservatives in the Quebec district in 1904, I have nothing to conceal. The amount subscribed was $4,000 for a contract for literature, $1,381 for expenses during the year in the city of Quebec, $250 for each rural constituency for preliminary expenses, $300 for the campaign in each rural constituency, and $4,000 for each of the Quebec city constituencies. The ridiculous smallness of the total amount will be a reply to those who see anything suspicious in the affair. At the trial in question, prominent Liberals, cognizant of my testimony, smiled at the amount, saying that it was very small, and adding that the idea of carrying elections in the district on such sums was amusing.

The explanation of how I came to give these sums is very simple. I was deeply interested in the elections, as all the world knew; and when asked by the party managers how the immediate necessities of the campaign would be met, as the subscriptions might come in tardily, I promised to make advances against these expected contributions. When the time came for the contributions to materialize, they were not forthcoming; but I had kept my promise in advancing the money. I consider the amount sent to the Quebec district, when used with the most rigid economy and absolute purity, to have been most reasonable; but, to their credit, be it said, it was all that the Quebec district managers asked when they sent their estimate.

If they had asked more I would have sent it up to a reasonable amount.

When Mr. Borden wrote me that funds should be distributed only through committees acceptable to the local party friends, he had, as far as I am aware, no personal knowledge of any such fund; and is not today, so far as I know, cognizant of any such fund, except, possibly, from hearsay. The fact that he took a natural way of putting his friends on their guard against possible mistakes and breaches of the election laws, has been seized upon as a text for his condemnation; but I scarcely think that his action will be so regarded by fair-minded men.

In thus contributing financial assistance to the public cause in which I believed, I was only following the policy I have accepted and lived up to for a third of a century. For thirty-three years, the Star has taken a keen, aggressive interest in municipal, provincial and federal elections, and has always endeavored to make its views more effective by helping to finance the campaigns which represented them. When the city of Montreal was being robbed by selling franchises for a song, by expropriation schemes, and contract grabbing schemers, the Star fought the direlict aldermen at the polls, and contributed to the full extent of its power to the driving of three-fourths of them into private life. These campaigns were expensive, and the Star contributed more than three-quarters of the money necessary in many of the constituencies to carry them through. I have always believed it to be my duty as a citizen to bear some of the electoral burdens which in my papers I was constantly urging others to carry. When I called upon my neighbors to help elect honest aldermen to the city council, I thought that I should do my best as a citizen to take my own advice and help personally and financially to secure their election.

When successive provincial governments were shown to have been guilty of exploiting the public treasury for party advantage, the Star took up the cudgels, first against Conservatives and then against Liberals, who were equally guilty; and the Star subscribed liberally to the funds for carrying on this work.

In 1871, the Star took up the question of protection for Canadian industries, being the first of the Canadian dailies to do so; and hammered away at it persistently. Seven years later, Sir John Macdonald came out for a National Policy. In the campaigns of 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891, this question was to the fore; and the Star supported the party of protection in its columns and by generous contributions to its funds. In 1896, the Conservative party showed signs of having been too long in office, and the Star was much inclined to hold that it was time for a change, until it became all too clear that the Liberal party was bent upon getting from the country a mandate to destroy the National Policy. That effort the Star could not assist; and so it again gave its adhesion to the Conservative cause and aided the party financially.

The Liberals came into power; but they did not tear down the National Policy. Still, there was a feeling that they were but biding their time; and the question of Protection was kept to the front as an issue, both by the uncertainty as to the Liberal future and by the insistence of the Conservative opposition. This gave the Star no choice but to stand by the National Policy party, and to back its opinions with financial aid. On all these occasions, I need hardly say that the Star's contributions were specifically given on the understanding that they were to be employed for legitimate expenses; and, in many cases, they were devoted to the prevention of illegal acts by the other party. As for the National Policy, it now appears to have disappeared from politics as a live issue. Faith in the perspicacity of the Liberals is growing; and few now think that they will venture to abandon Protection. Of course, the National Policy has never been carried out to the full, as those of us who aided in its initiation hoped. The share of the workingmen in its benefits has never been carefully safeguarded; and this may easily become a question of the future. As for the policy itself, if it were again in jeopardy, I would do precisely as I did in the past—support it with every influence of which I might be possessed. It is the only safeguard against Annexation; and, when its blessings are fairly shared with the workingman, it will constitute one of the surest guarantees of a contented Canada within the empire.

Today the Star is not in accord with either of the two political parties, but in reflecting upon this it must be borne in mind that the Star gives its support to measures rather than to men, and it regards the present policies of the two parties as unworthy of their best traditions and insufficient for the needs of the country.

I happen to be the owner of newspapers with vast interests in every province of the dominion, more widely dispersed than those of any bank or industrial concern in existence. So long as I have a dollar to spare, I will consider myself free to aid whichever party has, in my opinion, the policy best adapted to the needs of the country; but it will always be contributed for legitimate purposes and to suppress illegitimate ones. Nor shall I be ashamed to have these contributions come to light. Rather would I favor a law compelling all election contributions to be made publicly with the names of the givers attached.

As to Mr. Blair's resignation, I had not seen Mr. Blair for eleven months before the election, nor for five months afterwards, and then only by casually meeting him on the street. When I did meet him there was no discussion about resigning. The first knowledge I had of Mr. Blair's having resigned was when I saw a statement of the fact that he had done so, over his own signature. There has come into my possession documentary evidence to prove this, and there is written proof that Mr. Borden had nothing, even remotely, to do with the resignation. These are accessible to those who may investigate charges.

The purchase of La Presse was a business transaction on a commercial basis, with which Mr. Borden had no connection whatever, directly or indirectly. The owner was willing to sell on a commercial basis, and exhibited his balance sheets, which fully justified the purchase on a ten per cent dividend prospect. The negotiations for the purchase of La Presse, according to documentary evidence in my possession, commenced in the spring of 1903, and were consummated in the fall of 1904. That a man happens to own a newspaper, and through illness, or other good reason, wishes to dispose of it, is surely not an extraordinary state of affairs. That he should accept the highest offer amongst a number for the property can scarcely be ranked as an inhuman act.

As to the charge that there was an attempt to purchase Liberal candidates, to bribe them to desert their party, or anything of that nature, in regard to them, it is, as far as I am concerned, and as far as my knowledge extends, without any basis whatever, and I invite, in the public interest, any member of parliament, or defeated candidate, to substantiate any such charge.

There has come into my possession documentary evidence of an indisputable character, proving that Mr. Borden had no connection whatever with the Blair resignation, and had no knowledge of it, although he has been otherwise charged by guessing newspapers.

I credence is given to what is written with such an appearance of knowledge in certain newspapers about plots, conspiracies, and other dark doings, by all means have an investigation into all those matters. Although I intended going abroad shortly, I will remain in Canada, or within easy call, and will be ready at any time during the next four months to give evidence before any impartial tribunal appointed to inquire into the charges referred to and anything of a kindred nature.

Yours,
HUGH GRAHAM.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS HELEN ADAM

Teacher in Protestant Orphan Asylum and Prominent in St. David's Church.

Death came Wednesday with terrible suddenness to Miss Helen Adam, teacher for some years in the Protestant Orphan Asylum. She and her sister, Miss Georgie, had been attending the mid-week service in St. David's church where they also assisted in making arrangements for an entertainment to be held there tonight. Returning to her boarding house, Mrs. Findlay's, 127 Duke street, Miss Helen Adam was passing through the hall when a lady asked her for a match. She made a joking reply and went on, but on reaching her room she fell on the floor dead. Dr. Scammell was called but nothing could be done. Her sister was almost prostrated by the fearful shock.

Miss Adam was a daughter of the late James Adam. The family formerly lived in Moncton but moved to St. John. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adam are dead, and an only brother, James, at one time manager of Jones' brewery, died suddenly in the old burying ground some years ago. Miss Adam is survived by three sisters—Miss Georgie, who boarded in the same house with her; Miss Elizabeth B., a patient in the Home for Incurables, and Miss Johanna, who is now in Boston, having left for that city only a few days ago.

The deceased had been for a number of years a teacher in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, a position she filled to the satisfaction of all. All those in the institution cherished the highest regard for her and the little ones especially looked upon her as a close personal friend. She was a consistent member of St. David's Presbyterian church, where she was prominent in the work of the mission society, besides being a teacher in the Sunday school. Miss Adam, although naturally retiring in her manner, had a sunny disposition and a gift of ingratiating herself with children. She will be sincerely mourned for by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Lacerated Parts, Any Puffy Swelling. Cures Lameness. Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 188 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & Co., Montreal.

TO CONFER ABOUT LOBSTER FISHERIES

Ottawa, Oct. 22—The minister of marine and fisheries is sending one of his chief officers, R. N. Venning, to the lower provinces to meet the inspectors and fishery overseers in the several districts for consultation respecting the administration of the laws and regulations in relation to the lobster fishery. These conferences will be held at the following points:

For western Nova Scotia, at Halifax, on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th of October; for eastern Nova Scotia, on Tuesday, 29th, and Wednesday, 30th October, at Port Hawkesbury; for Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, on Saturday, November 2; for New Brunswick, at Moncton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of November.

Before the opening of the new lobster season it has been thought desirable that the department should confer with the chief fishery officers in the various districts and therefore this series of conferences has been arranged.

A Newcastle Wedding.

Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 22—(Special)—Tonight in St. James' church Rev. S. J. McArthur officiating, Freeman Anderson Matheson was married to Miss Mamie Donovan. Fred Witherell and Miss Eva McMurray attended them. The bride was dressed in white organdie with point d'esprit overdress and Valenciennes trimming. She wore orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid, dressed in white dimity and Valenciennes, carried pink carnations. There was a reception after the ceremony. The young couple will reside here.

At Talientun, in Manchuria, 300,000 gold bars have been found in a storage, which are believed to have been hidden since the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644.

LEGAL SOLID GOLD IS TEN CARATS

What is Meant by the Oft-Used Phrase in the Law and Among the Dealers

WHERE THE ALLOY FIGURES

Next Congress May Pass a Measure Compelling Jewelers to Stamp Their Wares for Fineness.

The term "solid gold," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been the cause of much discussion on the part of manufacturers of gold articles and of much misapprehension on the part of the public for some time, and the recent law fixing the commercial definition of the phrase is welcomed on all sides.

According to this law ten carat gold is the commercial "solid gold," and all articles containing more alloy than this, or all articles with parts which contain more alloy, are henceforth to be known as plated, filled or rolled gold, and must be so marked by the manufacturer. For example, a pin with top of "solid gold," even to the value of eighteen carats, cannot legally be called solid if hinge or hook or pin is not ten carat gold; while another pin of ten carats throughout, though of much less intrinsic value than that of eighteen carats, is legally "solid gold."

This law was made to protect the manufacturing jewelers against the makers and sellers of "phony" jewelry, and has been heartily indorsed by the legitimate trade all over the United States.

"It is a law which we have long needed," said a St. Louis wholesale jeweler, "but solid gold is a misnomer, and I for one should be very glad to see the term abandoned and the value stamp used in its place. Commercially speaking, there never was such a thing as 'solid gold'—at least not for the last 300 years. Some of the ancient jewelry of the Roman and the Renaissance periods was made of pure gold, worked up by hand with the crudest of tools, and that is, of course, of far greater value on account of the purity of the material, as wel as its quaint and beautiful workmanship and its antiquity than any modern products of the goldsmith's art.

"But alloy has been used to a constantly increasing extent since, because jewelers found that the harder the gold was rendered by good alloy the greater its wearing qualities, and the more secure, therefore, the setting of the gems it contained. Our jewelery now is of eighteen, fourteen or ten carats, according to the design and character of the article, and it is much more frequently ten than eighteen.

"The law requires us to mark on the article itself or on the card to which it is attached the exact value of the gold in all the parts, just as the food manufacturers now are obliged to state the ingredients of the package on the label, and a heavy penalty is attached to the use of the words 'solid gold' if any part of the article contains less than ten carats of gold.

"There is a bill now being prepared to be introduced at the next congress to abolish the use of this term and substitute the carat stamp for it, and both wholesale and retail jewelers over the country will work hard for its passage. We believe the term is calculated to deceive, even when carefully explained. This bill, if passed, will require manufacturers to stamp all gold articles with the number of carats registered. Half a carat will be allowed for errors, but the manufacturers will have to see that the gold comes within this limit. This would be a great help to the buying public as well as to us, for then everybody could see at once what he is getting, and there would not be so many chances for a come back at us."

A TURTLE FARM IN JAPAN

Snapping Turtles Raised With as Much Care as Chickens.

(National Geographic Magazine).

The place occupied among gastronomical delicacies by the diamond-back terrapin in America and by the green turtle in England is taken by the "suppon," or the snapping turtle, in Japan. The three are equally esteemed and equally high-priced, but the Japanese epicure has this advantage over his brothers of other lands—he has no longer any fear of having the supply of the luscious reptile exhausted. This desirable condition is owing to the successful efforts of a Mr. Hattori, who has spared no pains to bring his turtle farms to a high pitch of perfection, and is able to turn out tens of thousands of these reptiles every year. His are, so far as I am aware, the only turtle farms in the world which are highly successful.

In general appearance a turtle farm is at a first glance nothing more than a number of rectangular ponds, large and small, the large ones having a size of 15,000 to 20,000 square feet. One or more of the ponds is always reserved for large breeding individuals, or "parents," as they are called. In Hattori's farm a person goes around the "parent" pond once a day or so and covers up with wire baskets all the new deposits made since the last visit. Each basket may be marked with the date, if necessary. This covering serves a twofold purpose—the obvious one of marking the place, and in addition that of keeping other females from digging in the same spot. When hundreds or even thousands of these baskets are seen along the bank of a "parents' pond" it is a sight to gladden the heart of an embryologist, to say nothing of that of the proprietor.

The hatching of the eggs takes, on an average, sixty days. The time may be considerably shortened or lengthened, according to whether the summer is hot and the sun pours down its strong rays day after day, or whether there is much rain and the heat not great. It may become less than forty days or more than eighty days. The young just hatched are put in a pond by themselves and given finely chopped meat or fish like the pilchard. This is continued throughout September. In October the snapping turtle ceases to take food, and finally burrows into the muddy bottom of the pond to hibernate, coming out only in April or May. From the third to the fifth year, inclusive, the young need not be kept in ponds strictly according to age, but may be more or less mixed if necessary. The young of these years are also the best and most delicate for eating, and are the ones sold in the market. In the sixth year they reach maturity and may begin to deposit eggs, although not fully vigorous till two or three years later. How old these snapping turtles live to be is not known. Those one foot and more in length of carapace must be many years old.

The old horse of Stephen J. Roberts, of Claremont (N. H.), was one of the attractions at the recent fair in that town. He is forty-three years old, and to him doubtless belongs the title of "oldest inhabitant" in the horse world.

Bald-headed gentleman (having his boots polished)—"Confound it? You take an abominably long time about it." Shoeblack—"Yes, sir. It ain't done so quick as when you 'as your 'air cut!"

IS YOUR SLEEP SOUND

Do You Get the Refreshment and Rest Sleep Ought to Bring?

Sleeplessness is a warning of forces at war within the body—all is not harmony—something needs correction.

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They flush every impurity from the body, keep every organ working well, remove the evil effect of lost sleep and set you up in a few days.

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It's because Dr. Hamilton's Pills make each organ do the work Nature expects of it, because it ensures harmony, health and vigor to the system, that it cures sleeplessness, langour, depression and nervousness.

Isn't there a reason why you should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills? Sold in 25c. boxes by all dealers.

SCHEME TO CREATE THIRTY-KNOT LINER

English Firm Applying Electricity to Turbines

Vessels Motor-Driven--The Current Supplied by Turbo-Generators--Full Power of Steam Thus Utilized---Much Lost When Turbines Are Coupled Direct With Propellor as at Present.

Toronto, Oct. 21—A special London cable to the Globe says:

There is now under way in this country an experiment which, if successful, will mark a new step in marine propulsion and achieve results by which the Lusitania's speed record will be put in the shade. The keynote of the idea is the application of electricity to turbines, and a well-known firm of engineers is equipping a vessel with an apparatus designed to make the test both practical and complete.

It must be remembered that the steam turbine is most efficient when running at high speed, while a ship's propeller, on the other hand, will not work efficiently at the highest speed. If the speed be increased beyond a certain point, far below the most efficient speed of the turbine, the blades of the propeller simply churn the water instead of driving the ship. It is impossible to gear down from a turbine to a propeller shaft, for the horsepower of marine turbines is too great for any practical form of gearing. Consequently the turbine has to be run slowly, and an inevitable loss of efficiency in this direction is put up with.

The plan upon which the firm of engineers which is now preparing to make the practical test spoken of is not that the turbine should be coupled directly to the propeller shaft, as is now done, but should drive high-speed electrical generators and supply current to electrical motors for driving the propellers. Some alteration in the disposal of the machinery would be necessary, but on the whole there would be a gain of space, but, more important than any consideration of space, the electrical system possesses the advantage that the motors can be reversed almost immediately.

A future Lusitania may be driven by turbo-generators of 100,000 horse-power at a speed of thirty knots. Such a vessel would have six turbo-generators of 20,000 horse-power each, one of which would be in reserve. Each of her four propellers and the shafts would be provided with six motors of 5,000 horse-power, five of which would do the work, while the other would be a standby, running light, but ready on the pressure of a button on the bridge to take up its share of duty.

For the bridge electrical transmission will mean a revolution; the navigating officer will no longer have to signal his orders for the manoeuvring of the ship to the engine room. He will have beside him a keyboard of push buttons by which he himself will control every movement of the ship instead of ordering the engineers. To go astern, for example, he will push a button which will reverse the motors, and so with every variation of speed and direction. The eye that sees the danger and the hand that prevents disaster will be controlled by one brain, and the navigating officer on the bridge, conscious of imminent peril, will not have to transmit mechanically his orders to the unseen engine room below, where their immediate performance, on which the vessel's safety depends, may be hindered by slow comprehension or an accident of some other nature.

NEW STEAMER PROPULSION?

Turner Claims 60 Miles an Hour for Invention.

New York, Oct. 21—After ten years of experiment, Joseph Turner, a manufacturer of theatrical properties in this city, has perfected a model of a boat, with what he calls a vertebrate propeller, and some engineers in the United States navy say that it is a success, and that when applied to torpedo boats and larger vessels the device bids fair to revolutionize the methods of marine propulsion. Briefly, Mr. Turner's invention—which is broadly covered by patents, both here and abroad—consists of a sinuous line of hinged plates between two stationary keels, the sinuous motion which drives the boat being imparted to the plates by pistons operated by chain gear on a crankshaft through stuffing boxes placed at close intervals through the bottom of the boat's centre. Each crank arm operates piston driving rods, set forty-five degrees after one another. Grasping the hinge pin of the plates, it imparts a sinuous motion, similar to the swimming fish, which thrusts the water back, always at an angle of forty-five degrees pressure, on both the top and down plunge of the piston.

"In a thirty-six foot launch," said Mr. Turner, "the crank arm, having a stroke of six inches, gives twelve inches plunge of piston rod; each plate, twenty by twenty-four inches—seven in all—gives fifty-two feet of propelling surface, operating in twenty-six feet of cubic water, which represents 1,664 pounds of dead weight. At every turn of the crank arm this must either be expelled from the stern of the twin keel boat or the thrust of the propellers on this weight of water will move the boat forward at two-thirds the speed that the propeller makes. When the machinery is turned three hundred revolutions a minute, force is generated that displaces five hundred thousand pounds of water, and when this takes place, the boat should be lifted to the water level at the bow, for only the bottom and the twin keels are submerged when the boat is traveling at a high rate of speed."

For the purpose of demonstrating the ability of the vertebrate propeller to drive a boat at high speed, Mr. Turner has in his workshop a long, deep tank nearly filled with water. His working model, a metal boat driven by clockwork machinery, when released in the tank traveled from end to end in four seconds, leaving scarcely any wake behind it. Over in Brooklyn a fifty-foot boat, with the fore and aft ends decked over, is nearing completion. In this hull a seventy-five-horse-power Standard engine is shortly to be installed. Eight separate pistons, working independently of one another in separate cylinders, will impart an even succession of sinuous movements to the propelling plates under the boat's bottom between the twin keels, to the after ends of which the rudder is attached. Mr. Turner asserts that at full speed the vacuum suction should drop the boat in a sea trough, so that she would be invisible half a mile away on a side view except for the commotion in the water.

The druggists of Winfield (Nan.), have agreed that all drug stores, except one, shall be closed on Sunday, and each druggist shall have a turn in keeping open.

TALES OF THEFTS OF STATE JEWELS

Crown of Hungary Stolen Time and Again and Once Pawned by Widow of a King

BRITISH REGALIA IN DANGER

Colonel Thomas Blood's Plot of Two Centuries Ago Recalled---Scotch Gems Smuggled.

The sensational discovery of the disappearance from Dublin Castle of the precious regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, is a most eloquent reminder, says London Tit-Bits, that even the most jealousy guarded treasures are not always safe from the evil designs of clever, enterprising thieves.

The crown of Holland, which is said to have cost £125,000 about seventy-five years ago, actually underwent the indignity of being stolen by burglars. For nearly two years they had it in their possession, and eventually some of the gems from it were found near Brooklyn, in the United States. The others subsequently came to light in Belgium and were ultimately restored to their original places.

Perhaps the crown of Hungary has undergone more vicissitudes than any other European crown. A long time ago, owing to the extinction of the royal male line, there were several candidates for the Hungarian throne, and eventually the Diet bestowed the crown on their own nominee.

Having been persuaded to appear in public in his coronation robes, with the crown on his head, the new sovereign was swooped down upon and carried off by the King of Bohemia, crown and all. Much disappointed, the Hungarians thereupon made Otto of Bavaria their monarch on condition that he made it his business to steal back the missing crown.

To effect this purpose Otto made his way into Bohemia disguised as a merchant, recovered the precious crown and started back to his kingdom with it concealed in a cask slung at the rear of the wagon. In the course of the journey, however, it was nearly lost again, for the jolting of the vehicle caused the cask to fall into a deep ditch. It was only fished out with great difficulty, but its adventures were ended for a time with its arrival in Hungary.

The next person to tamper with the crown was the widow of King Albert. Aided by one of her ladies, she stitched it up in a cushion and smuggled it across the River Danube into German territory, where she herself sought refuge.

When pressed for ready cash she raised nearly 3,000 ducats on the crown, which she pledged to the Emperor Frederick. Countless lives were lost and much blood was shed before it could be recovered and it was locked up in a strong fortress and guarded night and day.

For the space of a couple of centuries the crown had a comparatively quiet time, though at the time of the revolution it had a narrow escape. In order to protect it from the Austrians it was buried by a band of patriots in a forest, where it lay concealed for nearly fifty years.

It was then dug up from its hiding place, much the worse for its extraordinary experiences, and conveyed to the Hungarian capital. Since then the crown of Hungary has not figured so conspicuously in the romance of stolen royal emblems.

It is some 236 years since the regalia in the Tower of London had a narrow escape from the fate which has apparently overtaken that of the Order of St. Patrick. Having concocted a plot with three kindred spirits, a notorious rascal, known to history as Colonel Thomas Blood, induced the keeper of the crown jewels to admit him and his confederates to view them.

No sooner was the door of the chamber closed, in accordance with invariable practice, than a cloak was flung over the keeper's head, a gag thrust into his mouth and an iron hook fixed to his hose. These impediments failing to quiet him, he was knocked down and stabbed, the thieves immediately making off with the crown and globe.

Next moment, the keeper, who had been knocked senseless, regained consciousness and hearing his shouts, his daughter rushed out screaming: "Treason! treason! The crown is stolen!" The thieves were speedy run down, and, notwithstanding resistance, were captured with the jewels in their possession.

With an insolence all his own, Blood boasted that it was "a bold bid for a crown," and refused to make any confession, except to the King in person. The effeminate curiosity of Charles II. secured not only admission to the royal presence, but a pardon and a reward for his daring in Irish estates worth £500 a year, which were granted to the daring ruffian.

Other crowns have been stolen at different times, among them that of Scotland. When that country was invaded by the English under Cromwell the crown with all the other royal regalia, was removed for safety to Dunnottar Castle.

Finally the invaders captured Edinburgh, and when they were laying siege to Dunnottar the defender of that place was urged to give up the crown and other property so that it could be concealed from the English in some remote castle in the Highlands.

This the officer refused to do, and consequently a plan for stealing the precious jewels was devised by a daughter of the Earl of Mar, which was successfully carried off by the wife of the minister of Kineff, a parish four or five miles distant from Dunnottar.

From the English general she obtained permission to visit Dunnottar, and with the crown concealed in her dress she mounted her horse for the return journey, being helped into the saddle by the English general himself. Her maid followed on foot with the sword and sceptre secreted in bundles of lint, which it was pretended were to be spun into thread.

They passed safely through the English lines, and on arriving at Kineff the crown, with the other articles, was secretly buried by the minister in the churchyard. He afterward made a careful record of their burial, so that in case of his death his relatives or friends should know where to find them. It only remains to be said that they were in due course recovered from their grave and returned to the Scottish capital.

Of the numerous memorials that were to have been erected in honor of the late Sir Henry Irving not one has so far materialised.

The Doherty brothers have announced that they would return to tennis and endeavor to win back the Davis Tennis Trophy for England against Australia.

HOW WE ALL CAN ENJOY MORE SUNSHINE WITHOUT EXPENSE

(Halifax Chronicle).

There is a rollicking old song which assures "the boys" that the best of all ways to lengthen their days is to steal a few hours from the night. And there is truth in the assurance, although not in the intended suggestion of the song. Day and night are arbitrary terms in our latitude.

Because there are exactly twelve hours of day and twelve hours of night on one imaginary line, called the Equator, on the earth's surface, we assume for no sufficient reason whatever that the periods of light and darkness are similarly divided all over the world, regardless of reason and fact. As well might we assume that the proper length of day and night is six months, because that is the exact duration of them respectively at the north and south poles.

As a matter of fact the duration of sunlight per day in Nova Scotia, for example, varies from over fifteen hours in the month of June to nine hours in November, that is to say, there are some six hours more of sunlight per day in June than there are in November. It is only during the months of April and September that day and night are approximately equal elsewhere than at the Equator; and even in April the sun rises in Nova Scotia nearly two hours before our working day begins at 7 a. m., while it sets in less than an hour after work ends at 6 p. m. In September it rises more than an hour before work begins and sets ten minutes before it ends. In November it rises just about when work begins and sets nearly an hour and three-quarters before it ends.

There ought to be some means of adjusting this most undesirable inequality. It is of the utmost importance, in our climate, that there should be as much sunlight as possible left after working hours. Daylight is needed by factory hands, by shop workers, by office men, by toilers of every kind, after the day's labors are finished, for recreation and recuperation. But it simply cannot be obtained at present because of our arbitrary and irrational division of time.

Two or three hours of morning sunlight in summer are spent in bed by all of us, and on the longest day of the year the sun sets less than an hour and three-quarters after the day's work is over. In consequence all but the favored few are shut out from pastimes and pleasures which require sunlight. Shop and factory employes are practically precluded from participation in out-door sports.

A plan to rectify this by simple manipulation of the clock, which commends itself entirely to so conservative an organ of opinion as the London Spectator, is surely worthy of favorable consideration from every lover of his fellow workers. The suggestion is put forward by William Willetts in a pamphlet which is reviewed in the Spectator of recent date. The scheme as set forth in this pamphlet is as follows:

"For nearly half the year the sun shines upon the land for several hours each day, while we are asleep, and is rapidly nearing the horizon, having already passed its western limit, when we reach home after the work of the day is over. Under the most favorable circumstances there then remains only a brief spell of declining daylight in which to spend the short period of leisure at our disposal. Now if some of the hours of wasted sunlight could be withdrawn from the beginning and added to the end of the day, how many advantages would be gained by all, and particularly by those who spend in the open air when life permits them to do so, whatever time they have at their command, after the duties of the day have been discharged. By a simple expedient these advantages can be secured. We can, if we like, have eighty minutes more daylight after 6 p. m. every day during May, June, July and August, and an average of forty-five minutes more every day during April and September. The expedient which I venture to propose is that at 2 a. m. on each of four Sundays in April, Standard Time shall advance twenty minutes; and on each of four Sundays in September shall recede twenty minutes, or in other words, that for eight Sundays of twenty-four hours each, we shall substitute four each twenty minutes less than twenty-four hours, and four each twenty minutes more than twenty-four hours. (Another means of arriving at approximately the same end would be to alter the clock thirty minutes on six Sundays—the last three of April and the first three of September). Astonishing as it may seem, this is the whole cost of the scheme. We lose nothing and gain most substantially. Having made up our minds to be satisfied on four occasions with a Sunday twenty-three hours and forty minutes long, or twenty-three hours and thirty minutes long on three occasions, the advantages arrived at follow automatically without any trouble whatever; everything will go on just as it does now, except that as the late hours of the day come round they will bring more light with them. Those who have traveled at sea east or west will remember how easily they accommodate themselves to the frequent alterations of time on board ship."

So favorably is the Spectator impressed by the suggestion that it concludes its review thereof as follows: "Mr. Willetts calculates that on an average 210 hours of daylight are wasted every year by every person. The expense of the artificial light used in this time might be saved both. Let us bring home to our minds the significance of Mr. Willetts' proposal by applying it. The man who left work at 5 p. m. would have as much daylight before him as the man who now leaves off at 3.40 p. m. On Saturday if he left at 12 o'clock it would be equal to stopping work under the present conditions at 10.40. If there are any material objections to this scheme we should be glad to know of them."

SILVER WEDDING

Anniversary Observed by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Green and Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Green celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding last night in a very pleasant manner. During the day many congratulatory telegrams were received from friends and relatives at a distance, besides handsome and costly presents of silverware and cut glass from points in the United States and Canada.

In the evening a merry party, consisting of their most intimate friends in the city, gathered in the Ottawa Hotel to offer their congratulations. In all more than thirty guests sat down to a bountiful repast, after which the time was devoted to speech-making and games.

Mr. and Mrs. Green were married Oct. 11, 1882. Owing to the inability of their son, Hart C., who is now a resident of Winnipeg, to attend on that date, the celebration was put off till last night. Their eldest son, Nathan L., was prevented by business engagements from coming to St. John. He also is a resident of the Canadian west. Their youngest son, Harry, and their two daughters, Miss Alice and Miss Amelia, of St. Vincent's Convent, Rockingham (N. S.), were home.

Kings County Probate Court.

Hampton, Kings county, Oct. 23—In the probate court of Kings county today, the citation issued on petition of Mrs. Harriet A. Stockton for letters testamentary on the estate of her late husband, Fred. W. Stockton, of Sussex, to which a caveat had been filed by Henrietta G. Harrison to prove the will in solemn form, which was returnable today, on application of J. J. Porter, proctor for the petitioner, and with the consent of all parties interested, was stood over until Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 10 a. m., then to be heard in chambers at Sussex. White & King appear for the caveator, and Fowler & Jonah for the next of kin.

Robert A. Hanlin, of Upham, petitioned for and received letters of guardianship over the person and estate of Jemima Pearl Hanlin, an infant under twenty-one years, who is entitled to an estate of $500.

A Bath (Me.) family holds a remarkable record in the birth of their three children. The date of each birth was July 1, and all were born at the same hour of the day. There was a difference of two years in the last two children.

CASABLANCA

Not a Moorish City--Just a Melancholy Modern Seaport.

(Correspondence of the New York Evening Post).

Paris, Sept. 24—Before Casablanca is forgotten—or rebuilt, for it is all but destroyed—it is interesting to know what it was like. It was not at all a Moorish city like the others. It was not built in the middle ages, when the Moors of Spain transmitted their culture to Africa, and Morocco finished at the Pyrenees. There was nothing romantic in its history or picturesque in its situation. It was just a modern seaport resulting from inefficient efforts of Moors and Europeans to trade together.

In time it might have come to something, as it stands at the dividing line of North and South Morocco, which are two very different countries and need means of communication with each other as well as with the rest of the world. It is about equidistant from the two capitals in the interior—Fez and Marrakesh—and sixty miles, more or less, along the coast from Rabat to the north and Mazagan to the south. There was and is reason for a trading port there, and the harbor, bad as it is, is the only one along this part of the Atlantic coast.

Casablanca, of course, is the Spanish name, which, as usual, represents no present reality. When you come in from the ocean you see nothing but a line of gray walls, dirty and spotted where the plaster has fallen from the stones. A great gate in the wall opens to you its doors, lined with tin rusted by the sea spray. It was here the French soldiers were caught by treachery, and had to fight for their lives, the massacre of the Moors being the natural wind-up. Inside the gate all is flat and monotonous, narrow and crowded and dirty and melancholy.

To see the town you have to go up to the roof terraces of some of the European houses. Then you discover that the city has three parts, each with its own color. Around you is the Medina—the real white city—with new high houses, half Moorish, half European, built by Europeans who have come here in quest of fortune or to aid their country's diplomacy. Some of these houses are inhabited by the wealthier Moors, who have been quick to appreciate modern comfort, and would be glad to live in peace and quiet.

Next comes the intermediate quarter—the Mellah—where the Jews, one-third of the town, live together in houses all painted blue from roof to the mudsill of the door on the narrow, tortuous streets. Then, encircling all, without plan or order, is the Tenker—the multipainted reed huts of the Moorish populace. When the rains of winter fall, the ground inside and outside the huts is one mass of mud. But still each hut-wife turns the crank of her barley mill and croons away and sadly the praise of Allah. To them, and to their brethren of the Chaonia tribes that cultivate poorly the country round, the white houses of the Medina were precious and desirable for plunder—which dispenses with religious fanaticism as an explanation.

The town of Warren (Me.) was not so many years ago one of the leading shipbuilding towns in New England. Vessel building began in this town, along the banks of the upper Georges, as early as 1770, and extended over a period up to 1867. In all, 270 craft were built there.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my readers, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure your wives at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whites, Discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 2, Parish of Kingston, stating salary, to Thos. H. Braman, Secretary. 8-17-sw

TEACHER WANTED—A second or third class teacher for School Districts of Kingston and Springfield. Apply to J. J. Hutchings, Hampton, N. B. 8-7-41-wky

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher in school district No. 5, parish of Lepreaux, Charlotte county, N. B. Poor district. Apply, stating salary expected, to Ernest A. Shaw, New River Mills, Charlotte county, N. B.

WANTED—Third Class Female Teacher for District No. 2, Parish of Clarendon, for beginning of term. Apply to Wm. S. Nixon, Secretary, Clarendon, Charlotte County, N. B. 7-7 sw

WANTED—First or second class female teacher for district No. 1, rated poor, three miles above Plaster Rock. Apply stating salary to Miles E. Flanders, Secy. school trustees, Maple View, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED—A second class male or female teacher for School District No. 8, Parish of Gordon, County of Victoria; to begin second week in August. Apply, stating salary, to R. M. Gillespie, Secretary to Trustees, P. O. address, Birch Ridge, Victoria Co. 7-17 sw

WANTED—Second or third class teacher (female) for school district No. 14, parish of Drummond, Victoria county, for coming term. District rated poor. Apply to H. Howlett, secretary to trustees, Lake Edward, Victoria county. 7-11-sw

WANTED—A first class male or female teacher for School District No. 14, York county (N. B.), to begin second week in August. Apply, stating salary, to George L. Gould, secretary to trustees, Forest City (N. B.) P. O. address, Forest City (Me.) 5-24-t.f. wkly

MEN wanted for automobile driving and repair business; $25 for road driving course, easy payments; largest and best school. Also correspondence course for home study. Send stamp for catalogue. Boston Auto School, 343 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-8-sw-tf

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write, Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta. 9-5-t.f.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary; $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good reliable men; no experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Company, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-24-eaw-d

WANTED—Men and Women attendents in the Rhode Island State Hospital for the Insane. Men begin at $23 and women at $20 per month with room board and laundry. For application blank, address Superintendent State Hospital for the Insane, Howard, R. I. 9-14-4wks-d&w

COLLECTOR WANTED---

Trustworthy man, now living on Island Grand Manan, to devote part of time to collect outstanding accounts. School teacher preferred. Best references required. Also present occupation, age, etc. Address box 379, St. John, N. B.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once. "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on City or Country Property at low rate of interest. H. H. Pickett, Solicitor. 88 25-1yr- d& w

FOR SALE

FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE OR LEASE—In Fredericton, a two story wooden factory 34x60; large yard and lumber shed 24x90; a brick boiler house 22x25, two story with iron roof; a new 20 H.P. Leonard boiler heats both buildings; electric light is installed throughout; upper part of boiler house is fitted up as a dry house. There is also some shafting and pulleys, and two 4 H.P. Fairbanks gasoline engines installed, these could be left in factory if purchaser desired. Both buildings are in fine repair, very warmly built and are just right for a small factory or repair shop, paint shop or other industry. Call or write the J. C. Risteen Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.

SCHOONER FOR SALE

The able and commodious schooner yacht Halytan, 31 tons registered, built in 1904, dimensions over all 53 feet, beam 16 feet, draught 7 feet. Flush deck; gear in good order. Suitable for fishing or freighting. For further information address

W. A. DYKEMAN

17 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

M. SINCLAIR'S

65 BRUSSELS STREET

is the only place in the city you can get

Men's Hand-Made Long Boots

Every pair made in our own shop of whole stock. Long legs. Heavy. bottom.

$3.50 per pair

Card Systems
Loose Leaf Systems
Duplicating Systems

And other up-to-date methods are some of our latest features for which we hold right for exclusive use.
Students can enter at any time.
Send for Catalogue.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE. S. Kerr & Son. Odd Fellows Hall

A. R. Slipp, LL. B.
R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

Slipp & Hanson

Barristers-at-Law,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

The old headgear which Geronimo, the Indian chief, wore in his last battle with Gen. Miles, has been bought by Robert W. Wells, of Washington, and will be given to the Smithsonian Institute.

BIRTHS

VERINDER—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at the residence of his brother, 13 Richmond street, William Verinder.

FRASER—On Oct. 22, at St. John, Jane M. P. Fraser, widow of Hon. John James Fraser.

HARRISON—Oct. 24th, to the wife of Walter A. Harrison, a daughter.

DEATHS

ADAM—In this city, on Oct. 23rd, Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Adam, Esq.

DUNCAN—At Grand Pre (N. S.), on Oct. 24th, Mary A., widow of the late John Duncan, in the 96th year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Tuesday, Oct 23.

Stmr Governor Cobb, 1,557, Pike, from Boston and Maine ports, W G Lee, pass and mdse.

Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello; schrs Pandoro, 98, Carter, Hopewell Cape; Lelitta, 10, Shannon, fishing; Whisper, 31, Harkins, fishing; Happy Home, 23, Thompson, Beaver Harbor; Mystery, 13, Thompson, fishing.

Brigt James Daly, 162, Steeves, from Moncton (N B) for Fall River, with lumber; in for a harbor.

Schr Georgia (Am), 291, Smith, from Rockland (Me), J W Smith, ballast.

Schr Oriole, 124, McLean, from Hillsboro (N B) for Vineyard Haven for orders, with lumber; in for a harbor, and cld.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Str Rappahannock, 2,490, Buckingham, from London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co, general cargo.

Sch E C Gates, 103, Lunn, from Newark (N J) for Sackville, with hard coal. (In for harbor, and cleared).

Coastwise—Str Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis; schs Margaret, 49, Simmonds, St George; Emily, 59, Morris, Advocate; Susie Pearl, 74, Glaspy, St Martins; Ethel, 22, Wilson, Grand Harbor.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,853, Thompson, from Boston and Maine ports, W G Lee, pass and mdse.

Schr Romeo, 111, Gale, from New Haven (Conn), P. McIntyre, bal.

Schr Peter C Schultz (Am), 373, Patterson, from Salem (Mass), Stetson, Cutler & Co, bal.

Schr Hugh G, (Am), Knowlton, from New York, master, bal.

Coastwise—Stmrs Ruby L, 49, Lewis, Margaretville; Brunswick, 72, Potter, Canning (N S.)

Cleared.

Tuesday, Oct 23.

Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, Ingersoll, Campobello; schrs Ripple, Brown, Grand Manan; Mary M Lord, Ingersoll, North Head; Hornet, Coffill, Port William; Economist, Parker, Hantsport; Happy Home, Thompson, Beaver Harbor; Letitia, Shannon, fishing; Whisper, Harkins, fishing.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Brigt James Daly, 162, Steeves, from Moncton for Fall River. (Was in for harbor).

Coastwise—Str Granville, Collins, Annapolis; schs Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, Yarmouth; Jennie Palmer, Copp, Hopewell Cape.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Schr Almeda Willey (Am), 493, Hatfield, for New York, John E Moore, 2,080,400 spruce laths.

Schr Winnie Lawry (Am), 215, Gough, for Bridgeport (Conn), Stetson, Cutler & Co, 244,-882 feet spruce deals, etc., 50,000 laths.

Coastwise—Stmrs Brunswick, Potter, Canning; Ruby L, Lewis, Margaretville; schrs Beulah, Tufts, St Martins; Eveline, Trahan, Weymouth; Alph B Parker, Doucett, Salmon River; L M Ellis, Lent, Freeport; Pandora, Carter, Waterside (N B); Effort, Ogilvie, Grand Harbor; Luella, Kings, Economy; Frank & Ira, McLean, Fredericton; Annie Blanche, Spicer, Wolfville; R P S, Baird, Windsor.

Sailed.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Str Governor Cobb, 1,556, Pike, for Boston and Maine ports.

Str Bygland (Nor), 1,465, Olsen, for Sydney (C B.)

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Bright James Daly, Steeves, from Moncton, for Fall River—was in for harbor.

Schr Oriole, McLean, from Hillsboro for Vineyard Haven for orders—was in for harbor.

Schr Rebecca W Huddell (Am), Hunter, for Providence (R I.)

Schr Fauna, McDonald, for New York.

Schr Eric, Balmer, for Salem, for orders.

Schr Theresa Wolfe (Am), 244, Smith, for City Island for orders.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Quebec, Oct 21—Ard, Stmrs Fremona, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Lake Manitoba, Liverpool.

Sld—Stmrs Canada, Liverpool; Sardinian, Glasgow; Kildona, London; Manchester Trader, Manchester; Sokoto, Mexico.

Maitland, N S, Oct 20—In port, schr Madeline, Small, from Gloucester, loading for New York.

Sackville, N B, Oct 20—In port, schr E C Gate, Lynn, from New York, discharging.

Tynemouth Creek, N B, Oct 20—In port, schr Emily I White, Bryant, from Rockland, loading for New York.

Halifax, Oct 22—Ard, stmr Activ, St John via ports.

Sld—Stmrs Boston, Santiago and Jamaica; Silvia, New York; Rappahannock, St John.

Rexton, N B, Oct 20—Ard, schr Freedom, Ritcey, from New York.

Montreal, Oct 21—Ard, strs Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool; Fremona, from Middlesboro.

Sld—Strs Nordboen, for Hamburg; Sokoto, for Cuba and Mexico; Mount Temple, for London; Monmouth, for Bristol.

Jordan Breakwater, N S, Oct 17—In port, sch Roseway, for Shelburne (new), Sponagle, for B W I, loading.

Campbellton, Oct 21—Ard, bark Normandy, Vaughan, New York.

Cld 16th—Sch Glyndon, New York.

Hillsboro, Oct 21—Cld, str Nanna, Naro, Newark.

Halifax, Oct 23—Ard, str Ragnarok (Nor), Baltimore.

Cld—Str Restitution, Havana.

Sld—Strs Activ (Nor), St John via ports; St Pierre Miquelon (Fr), St Pierre.

Louisburg, Oct 19—Sld, str Bergerhaus (Nor), Khara, Boston

Halifax, N S, Oct 24—Ard stmr A W Perry, from Charlottetown and Hawkesbury, and sailed for Boston.

Sld—Stmr Restitution, for Havana.

Montreal, Que, Oct 24—Sld stmr Ionian, for Glasgow.

St Martins, Oct 16—Cld schr Harry Morris Tufts, for Boston; 18th, schr Effie Maria, Gough, for Boston; 19th, tug Pejepscot (Am), Sweet, for Bath, with barge in tow.

Quebec, Oct 22—Ard stmrs Corinthian, from Glasgow; Tricolor, from Sydney; Havo, from Sydney.

Sld—Stmr Unique, for Sydney.

Charlottetown, P E I, Oct 19—Ard schr Speculator, Smith, from New York.

Port Mulgrave, Oct 22—Passed north stmr Garibaldi, from New York for Campbellton.

Louisburg, C B, Oct 22—Stmrs Mystic, Cain, for Boston; Atlantic, Zink, for Bay of Islands (Nfld.)

BRITISH PORTS.

Barry, Oct 20—Sld, stmr Rathlin Head, Smith, New Orleans.

Glasgow, Oct 20—Ard, stmr Hurona, Dorwood, from Montreal.

London, Oct 9—Ard, stmr Pomeranian, Rennie, from Montreal via Havre.

Oct 20—Sld, stmr Hungarian, Wallace, Montreal.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—Sld, stmr Ulunda, St John's (Nfld) and Halifax.

Inishtrahull, Oct 22—Passed, stmr Lake Erie, Montreal for Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct 21—Ard, stmrs Southwark, Montreal; 22nd, Lucania, New York via Queenstown.

London, Oct 22—Ard, stmr Lancastrian, Montreal.

Delagoa Bay, Oct 15—Ard previously, stmr Ashanti, Montreal and Quebec via Cape Town.

London, Oct 22—Ard, stmr Montezuma, Montreal.

Ardrossan, Oct 21—Sld, stmr Bengore Head, Montreal.

Dungeness, Oct 22—Passed, brk Herlof Herlofsen, Dalhousie for London.

Hong Kong, Oct 18—Ard, stmr Monteagle, Vancouver.

Brow Head, Oct 23—Passed, str Bjorgvin, St John for Portishead.

Lizard, Oct 23—Passed, str St John City, St John and Halifax for Havre and London.

Belleisle, Oct 23—Steamer Tunisian, from Liverpool for Montreal, was reported 150 miles east at 1 a m.

St Thomas, Oct 6—Sld, str Dora (Ger), Hansen, from Campbellton for Buenos Ayres.

Hong Kong, Sept 3—Sld, bark Eclipse, McBryde, for Canton and New York or Baltimore.

Bermuda, Oct 22—Sld, str Dahome, Gorst, for St John.

Fastnet, Oct 24—Steamer Lusitania, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool reported 134 miles west at 12.37 p m.

Queenstown, Oct 24—Ard stmr Lusitania, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Southampton, Oct 24—Ard stmr Teutonic, from New York.

Liverpool, Oct 24—Sld stmrs Cedric, for New York; Kensington, for Montreal.

Queenstown, Oct 24—Sld stmr Adriatic, from Southampton for New York.

Bermuda, Oct 22—Sld stmr Bermudian, for New York.

Inishtrahull, Oct 22—Passed stmr Lake Erie, from Montreal for Liverpool.

Wabana, Oct 19—Sld stmr Othello, for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

St Lucia, Oct 21—Sld, stmr Platea, Smith, for Baltimore.

New York, Oct 21—Sld, stmr Docha, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Rhodesian, for Newport News.

Havana, Oct 16—Ard, brk Persia (Br), Davis, Mobile; schr Clara C Scott (Br), Scott, do.

Sld 17th—Stmr Westhampton (Br), Foxworthy, Baltimore.

Portsmouth, Oct 19—Sld, schr Romeo, Gale, for St John.

New London, Ct, Oct 20—Ard, schrs Clayola (Br), Cole, Woods Point for New Haven; Laconia (Br), Langelier, Parrsboro for New York; M D S (Br), Fabian, Alma for do.

Charleston, S C, Oct 20—Sld, stmr Albuera, Lockhart, for Bremen.

Lubec, Me, Oct 20—Sld previously, schr Silver Spray, White, Apple River (N S) and New York.

Philadelphia, Oct 20—Ard, stmr Sylvia (Nor), Svensen, from St Anns (C B); schr Doncella an Joanna, from Parrsboro.

Calais, Me, Oct 20—Ard, schrs Sarah Eaton, New York; G M Porter, do; Moonlight, do.

Portsmouth, N H, Oct 22—Cld, schr Ruth Robinson, Hillsboro (N B).

Sld—Schr Jennie C, St John.

Salem, Mass, Oct 22—Sld, schr Peter C Schultz, St John.

City Island, Oct 22—Bound south, stmr Navigator, Windsor (N S); schrs Sawyer Brothers, Two Rivers (N S); Laconia, Parrsboro (N S); M D S, Alma (N B).

New London, Oct 22—Ard, schr Phoenix, New York for Parrsboro (N S).

Machias, Me, Oct 22—Ard, schrs E C Gates, New York; J Kennedy, Calais for New York.

Delaware Breakwater, Oct 22—Passed up, brktn Ladysmith, New Mills (N B) for Philadelphia.

Boston, Oct 22—Ard, schr Ruth Robinson, Portsmouth (N H).

Cld—Schrs R Carson, St Martins (N B); Pearl Nelson, Eastport.

Sld—Stmr Prince Arthur, Yarmouth (N S); schrs Princess, Brighton (N S); Mercedes, Clementsport (N S).

Portland, Oct 22—Ard, schrs Lucy May, Calais for New York; Andrew Peters, Calais for Vineyard Haven; Genevieve, Butler, St John for New Haven.

Vineyard Haven, Oct 22—Ard and sld, brk Shawmut, Philadelphia for Calais; schrs Scotia Queen, Stonington (Conn) for Parrsboro (N S); Emily Anderson, Nova Scotia for New York; Isaiah K Stetson, St John for New York; Lois V Chaples, New York, bound east.

Sld—Schrs Robin Hood, Port Johnson for Eastport; Hugh G, Port Johnson for St John; Harry Miller, Elizabethport for St John.

New York, Oct 22—Cld, stmrs Rosalind, Halifax and St John's (Nfld); Oceanic, Southampton; schrs Gypsum Emperor, Hillsboro (N B); Howard, Georgetown and Arichat.

Sld—Stmr MacKay-Bennett, Halifax.

cents a dozen for bottles.

Caalis, Oct 23—Sld, schs Madagascar, New York; Ernest T Lee, Mystic (Conn.)

Barcelona, Oct 23—Sld, str Tanagra, Bennett, for Carthagena.

Norfolk, Oct 22—Ard, str Albuera, Lockhart, from Charleston for Bremen.

La Platea, Oct 23—Sld, str Himera, Bennett, for Rosario.

Geneva, Oct 23—In port, str Leuctra, Grady, for Huelva and United States.

Santos, Sept 11—Ard, bark Fanny Breulauer, Sueur, Gaspe.

Gulfport, Oct 19—Sld, ship Kings County, McBride, Rio Janeiro; sch G M Cochrane, Innis, Barbados.

Key West, Oct 21—Ard, str Olivette, Turner, Port Tampa (and sailed for Havana).

New London, Oct 21—Sld, schs Laconia, Langellier, from Parrsboro for New York; M D S, Fabian, from Alma for do; Sawyer Brothers, Calor, from Two Rivers for do.

Pascagoula, Oct 19—Ard, bark Morna Knudsen, Buenos Ayres.

Ard 21st—Sch James Slater, Peterson, Havana.

New York, Oct 21—Cld, bark Emma R Smith, Foote, St John; schs Hiawatha, Cook, Perth Amboy; Victoria, Conrad, Elizabethport; Ethel Oxen, Halifax; Scylla, Nouffts, Halifax; barge Ontario, Lockhart, Windsor.

Sld—Bark Sirdar, for Ingram Docks.

St Vincent, Sept 24—Sld, bark E J Spicer (Nor), Petersen, from Lewisport (Nfld) for Buenos Ayres (having provisioned).

Delaware Breakwater, Oct 22—Passed up, bktn Ladysmith, New Mills (N B) for Philadelphia.

New York, Oct 23—Cld, bark Malva, Bridgewater; schs Grace Darling, Windsor; Neva, Perth Amboy; Ida M Barton, St John; Collector, Halifax.

Sld—Str Oceanic, Southampton.

Salem, Oct 23—Sld, sch Arizona, Port Gilbert (N S.)

Portsmouth, Oct 23—Ard, schs Emma E Potter, Clementsport for Boston; R Carson, Boston for St Martins; Alaska, do for Rockland.

Philadelphia, Oct 23—Ard, bark Ladysmith, New Mills (N B); sch Harold B Cousens, St John.

Cld—Str Ring, St John.

Reedy Island, Oct 23—Passed down, str Silvia, Philadelphia for Windsor.

Sld—Tug Pejepscot, Great Salmon River (N B), towing barge No 2.

Boston, Oct 23—Cld, strs Bergenhus (Nor), Louisburg; schs May Belle, St John; Gazelle, Plympton (N S.)

City Island, Oct 23—Bound east, str Edda Newark for Hillsboro.

Vineyard Haven, Oct 23—Ard, sch Bravo, Halifax for New York; Theresa, Gaspe (Que) for New Bedford.

Sld—Sch Scotia Queen, from Stonington for Parrsboro.

Passed—Str Rosalind, New York for Halifax; sch Coral Leaf, New York for Port Greville.

Buenos Ayres, Oct 17—Ard bark Carrie L Smith, Read, from Bear River (N S.)

Boston, Oct 24—Ard stmr Prince Arthur, from Yarmouth (N S); schr Emma E Potter, from Clementsport (N S.)

Cld—Stmr Calburga, for Yarmouth (N S); schr Latooka, for Halifax (N S.)

Salem, Mass, Oct 24—Ard schr Laura C Hill, from Sackville (N B.), for New Haven.

Portsmouth, N H, Oct 24—Ard schr C J Colwell, from Boston for St John (N B.)

Sld—Schrs Emma E Potter, for Boston, Eugenie, do.

Hyannis, Mass, Oct 24—Ard schr Coral Leaf, from New York for Port Greville (N S.)

New York, N Y, Oct 24—Cld stmrs Navigator, for Windsor (N S); H H Kitchener, for Lunenburg (N S.)

Antwerp, Oct 23—Sld stmr Lake Michigan, for Montreal.

City Island, N Y, Oct 24—Bound south schr Walter Miller, from St John via New Haven.

Bound east—Bark Malwa, from New York for Bridgewater (N S)—anchored here.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Oct 24—Ard and sailed schr Winifred, from Bathurst for Philadelphia.

Ard—Schrs Annie A Booth, from Elizabethport for Boothbay; Grace Darling, from Clinton Point for Windsor (N S); Maple Leaf, from Parrsboro (N S), for orders.

Sld—Schrs Bravo, from Halifax for New York; Emily Anderson, from Windsor (N S), for do; Mary A Hall, from Swan's Island for do; Lizzie V Hall, from Calais for do; Isaiah K Stetson, from St John for do.

Passed—Stmrs Edda (Nor), from Newark for Hillsboro (N B); Nanna (Nor), from Hillsboro (N B), for New York; E A Sabean, from Ingram Docks (N S), bound east; William B Herrick, from Hillsboro (N B), for Baltimore.

Cape Henry, Va, Oct 24—Passed out stmr Flora, from Baltimore for Halifax.

Fernandina, Oct 20—Ard stmr Cheronea, Cook, from Limerick.

Norfolk, Oct 23—Sld stmr Albuera, Lockhart, from Charleston for Bremen.

Barcelona, Oct 23—Sld stmr Tanagra, Kehoe, for Cartagena and Middlesborough.

Rio Janerio, Oct 18—Sld stmr Border Knight, for Philadelphia.

New York, Oct 22—Ard bark Glendovey, Lakins, from Concepcion (Uruguary), 58 days.

Brig Amy Louise, Sheppard, Pernambuco, 32 days, to master, in ballast. Will load coal at Elizabethport for St John's (Nfld.)

Cld—Schr Howard, Murray, for Georgetown and Arichat; Coral Leaf, Spicer, for Diligent River (N S); Gypsum Emperor, Marsters, for Hillsboro (N B.)

Perth Amboy, N J, Oct 22—Ard schr Hiawatha, Cook, from New York.

Jacksonville, Fla, Oct 21—Ard schr Noama, Williams, for Canary Islands.

Mobile, Oct 22—Ard schr Arona, Spurr, from Havana.

Pascagoula, Miss, Oct 22—Cld schr Lewanika, Williams, for Kingston.

Philadelphia, Oct 22—Ard stmr Ring, Jensen, for St John.

SPOKEN.

Bark Port Caledonia, from Antwerp for Tacoma, Sept 26, lat 28 N, lon 136.20 W.

Bark Howard D Troop, Middlesborough for Port Los Angeles, Oct 6, lat 12 N, long 27 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Oct 22—Allen ledge spar buoy No 3, Davis strait (Me), reported adrift Oct 11, was replaced Oct 19.

South Breaker spar buoy No 2, west Penobscot Bay, from the westward, reported adrift Oct 10, was replaced 18th.

REPORTS AND DISASTERS.

London, Oct 21—Glasgow telegraphs that when str Hestia, McKelvie, from Newport News, was discharging her cargo a fire broke out on board in lamp room. It is supposed that the damage will not exceed £300.

Coquimbo, Aug 23—Ship Tillie E Starbuck, from New York for Honolulu, before reported, encountered a terrific storm in the Pacific, carrying away her masts on July 31, in lat 38 S, lon 91 W. The crew, after remaining on the ship until Aug 16, were picked up by the Cambuskenneth and brought to this port. The vessel was set on fire before being abandoned to prevent danger to other vessels.

Turks Island, Oct 22—Bark Silicon, Dix, from Porto Rico, grounded when entering Grand Turk Oct 21 and got off with assistance, damaged, but to what extent is not yet known. She will be surveyed.

CHARTERS.

Norwegian steamer Flora, 630 tons, from Baltimore to Halifax, with coke, p t; British bark Ladysmith, 698 tons, from Philadelphia to Martinique (Fort de France), coal, $2.50; British bark Ladysmith, 698 tons, from the Gulf to south side Cuba, lumber, p t.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE

Dark Hole Used as Punishment—No Vegetables, Butter or Sugar for Inmates—Only Skim-milk Used.

Toronto, Oct. 24—Provincial Secretary Hanna has instructed the inspector of hospitals to inquire into the report of the grand jury which recently visited the House of Refuge at Markdale. The jury mentioned a dark hole or room in the basement, without proper ventilation, into which the manager forcibly places any inmates who disobey orders. Among its conclusions were:

"The practice of enforcing attendance of every inmate to worship in the chapel at the dictation of the manager, who has his own peculiar creed to maintain and who is often the only preacher available, should be abolished by the manager.

"The bedrooms are locked early in the morning so that the inmates have no access to them and have to lounge around on the hard board benches.

"The inmates have not been supplied with either butter or sugar, which we consider two necessaries of life, and would be naturally much missed by these aged people. We also find that instead of receiving good fresh milk, skim milk only is furnished them, although several cows are kept on the premises and the butter and cream are otherwise disposed of.

"We find, too, that vegetables grown on the premises are being sold instead of being used in the house for the inmates, as they should be.

"In justice to Mr. Harness, the manager, we wish to state that he is practising much of the unwise economy complained of under instruction of the committee of the county council."

Marine News.

Schooner Frank & Ira will lumber at Fredericton for a United States port.

United States schooner Peter C. Schultz, Captain Patterson, arrived off Partridge Island Wednesday night from Salem. The schooner made the run from that port in thirty hours.

The quarantine steamer Loretta, recently purchased by William Thomson & Co. at Yarmouth, went into commission Thursday and will now be at the service of the acting port physician. Captain William Hurley is in command, with Engineer Matthews.

Wednesday's Yarmouth Times says: "It is expected that the Yarmouth will leave here Thursday to relieve the Prince Rupert on the Digby-St. John run. Captain Hains will take the Yarmouth to St. John and return with the Prince Rupert."

Steamer Rappahannock moved to the west side last evening.

Captain A. O. Cooper is now en route to England to assume command of the new C. P. R. line steamer Princess Ena, and to take her to the Pacific.

The Foul Ground buoy is again out of position, having drifted to the eastward. It is said the buoy was run into by a schooner. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

British brigantine James Daly, Captain Steeves, put into this port yesterday afternoon on account of the heavy weather in the bay. She is from Moncton, bound for Fall River.

United States fishing schooner Sceptre, Captain Maloney, was totally wrecked at Shag Rock, Main a Dieu Passage (N. S.), Monday. The crew landed on Scattarie Island. They lost everything.

A lifeboat for use at Prince Edward Island has been shipped by the department of marine and fisheries from Yarmouth. Pending its arrival crews are being secured. Three life saving stations, fully equipped, will also be provided before the close of navigation.

Freeport, Me., Oct. 20—Tomorrow they will begin loading supplies on "Elijah" Sanford's yacht Kingdom and making her ready for the sailing, one week from tomorrow, of the Shiloh disciples who will go to join Sanford in Palestine. The yacht will make her first stop at the Canaries and then proceed to Jaffa. There the seventy-five members of the party will start overland for Jerusalem.

Another of the old wooden walls is to disappear from the active list of the royal navy in his majesty's ship Asia, which has just been towed from Portsmouth dockyard to moorings up the harbor, this being the first stage to the old ship being broken up. Built in India in 1824 as a first-rate battleship, the Asia was the flagship of the allied fleets at the battle of Navarino, and she was in the thick of the fight for some years. She was one of the depot ships at Portsmouth before the naval barracks were built, but lately she has been the living ship for boy artificers at Portsmouth.—Timber Trades Journal.

"They say that goats haven't got much brains," remarked Jack, meditatively; "yet I don't know. I noticed one devouring a newspaper this morning, and he seemed to me to be taking in every word."

SURE CURE FOR SCIATICA

Sciatica is really inflammation of the sciatica nerve, the largest nerve in the body.

This passive inflammation is the product of a run-down condition, and in every case you may be sure the nerves are worn down fine.

The pain is the cry of the nerves for more food—for richer, redder blood.

Rubbing on a greasy liniment can't help very much. You must treat the blood and rebuild the nervous system.

This can be promptly done with Ferrozone.

No builder of nerve force is more powerful.

No tonic so quickly fortifies the muscular system, imparts such strength, such endurance and vigor.

Any traces of Uric Acid and rheumatic poison are quickly driven out by Ferrozone. The lowered condition of the system is changed into a reserve of vigor that defies further attacks of Sciatica.

Marvelous in its reconstructive and rebuilding power, quick to give relief, absolutely sure to cure—where can you find a better treatment than Ferrozone? Sold by all druggists in 50c. boxes; try Ferrozone.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

There were very few changes last week in the local markets. The most important were in the grocery line. In spite of the predictions of some of the evening papers to the contrary, many of the dealers in the country market think there will be no advance in the price of turkeys for Thanksgiving. The supply now arriving is quite equal to the demand and some of the stall keepers have assurance of supplies from Montreal at a day's notice so that there is very little to fear. The wholesale price of turkeys, 18 to 20 cents a pound, is high for the time of year anyhow. Fowl and chickens are coming in rather more freely and they are easier in price. There is an undercurrent of feeling that butter has about reached the highest point and will probably be easier before long. In connection with the sensational increase in the price of that commodity it is whispered that some companies have been buying all summer in the up river counties till they have practically cornered the market and that one has now on hand as much as twenty tons of dairy butter of inferior quality, which is being worked over and sold as its own product.

The following were the principal wholesale quotations Thursday:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.09	to	0.09½
Beef, butchers	0.07	"	0.09
Beef, country	0.04	"	0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.06	"	0.07
Pork, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09½
Veal, per lb	0.07	"	0.10
Moose, per lb., hinds	0.06	"	0.09
Venison, per lb	0.07	"	0.08
Lamb, per lb	0.08	"	0.09
Lettuce, per doz	0.25	"	0.00
Beets, per bbl	1.00	"	1.25
Carrots, per bbl	1.00	"	1.25
Turnips, per bbl	0.50	"	0.60
Potatoes, per bbl	1.25	"	1.50
Squash, per 100 lbs	0.75	"	1.00
Eggs (hennery), per doz	0.26	"	0.28
Eggs (case), per doz	0.24	"	0.25
Tub butter, per lb	0.25	"	0.27
Roll butter	0.26	"	0.28
Calfskins	0.14	"	0.00
Hides, per lb	0.08	"	0.00
Fowls, per pair	0.75	"	1.00
Chickens, per pair	0.60	"	1.10
Turkeys, per lb	0.18	"	0.20
Maple syrup, per gallon	1.00	"	1.15
Cabbage, per doz	0.25	"	0.35

FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts	0.11	"	0.13
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.13	"	0.00
Almonds	0.13	"	0.14
California prunes	0.06½	"	0.09½
Filberts	0.12	"	0.13
Brazils	0.15	"	0.16
Pecans	0.14	"	0.16
Dates, per lb	0.05	"	0.00
Peanuts, roasted	0.11	"	0.13
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Lemons, Messina, per box	5.50	"	6.00
New figs, per lb	0.09	"	0.16
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	0.00	"	4.00
Bananas	1.00	"	2.25
Cal. late Vale	4.50	"	6.50
Jamaica oranges	5.00	"	6.50
Val. onions, per case	2.75	"	3.00
Apples, per barrel	1.50	"	4.00

GROCERIES.

Three Crown loose muscats	0.11	"	0.11¼
Four Crown do	0.11½	"	0.11¾
Choice seeded, 1st	0.13½	"	0.00
Fancy do	0.13½	"	0.00
Malaga clusters	3.00	"	4.25
Malaga black, baskets	2.85	"	3.00
New Valencia, layers	0.07	"	0.07¼
Currants, cleaned	0.08	"	0.08½
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0.07¾	"	0.08
Cheese, per lb	0.14½	"	0.15
Rice, per lb	0.03¼	"	0.03½
Cream of tartar, pure, boxes	0.20	"	0.21
Sal. soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.20	"	2.25
Molasses—			
Porto Rico	0.34	"	0.37
Fancy Barbados	0.28	"	0.29
Beans, yellow eye	2.95	"	3.00
Beans, hand-picked	2.25	"	2.30
Beans, prime	2.10	"	2.15
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	3.60	"	3.70
Pot barley	5.50	"	5.75
Salt—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.70	"	0.00

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	7.00	"	7.10
Granulated cornmeal	5.00	"	0.00
Standard oatmeal	7.25	"	7.35
Manitoba high grade	6.75	"	6.85
Ontario medium patent	6.00	"	6.10
Ontario high grade	6.10	"	6.20

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.50	"	4.60
Austrian granulated	4.10	"	4.20
Bright yellow	4.30	"	4.40
No. 1 yellow	4.00	"	4.10
Paris lumps	5.25	"	5.50
Pulverized	0.05¾	"	0.06

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Fish—			
Salmon, cohoes	5.75	to	6.00
Spring fish	6.75	"	7.00
Finnan haddies	3.75	"	4.00
Kippered herrings	3.75	"	4.00
Lobsters, 1s	3.50	"	3.60
Clams	3.75	"	4.00
Oysters, 1s	1.50	"	1.65
Oysters, 2s	2.50	"	2.65
Meats—			
Canned beef, 1s	1.40	"	1.50
Corned beef, 2s	2.50	"	2.60
Pigs' feet, 2s	2.60	"	0.00
Fruits—			
Pears, 2s	2.15	"	2.67½
Peaches, 2s	2.40	"	0.00
Peaches, 3s	3.67½	"	0.00
Pineapples, sliced	2.05	"	0.00
Pineapples, grated	2.15	"	0.00
Singapore pineapples	1.75	"	1.85
Lombard plums	1.45	"	0.00
Green gages	1.50	"	0.00
Blueberries	0.90	"	1.00
Raspberries	2.30	"	0.00
Strawberries	2.30	"	0.00
Vegetables—			
Corn, per doz	1.00	"	0.00
Peas	0.95	"	1.40
Tomatoes	1.32½	"	0.00
Pumpkins	1.00	"	0.00
Squash	1.25	"	0.00
String beans	0.95	"	0.00
Baked beans	1.05	"	0.00

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	21.50	"	22.50
Pork, American clear	20.50	"	22.75
American plate beef	16.25	"	16.50
Lard, pure, tubs	0.13	"	0.13¼
Canadian plate beef	16.00	"	16.50

FISH.

Large dry cod	4.50	"	4.55
Medium dry cod	4.40	"	4.50
Small dry cod	2.85	"	3.00
Pollock	3.00	"	3.10
Canso herrings, hf-bbls	3.50	"	3.60
Canso herrings, bbls	6.00	"	6.50
Gd. Manan herring, hf-bbls	1.90	"	2.00
Gd. Manan herring, bbls	3.75	"	4.00
Rippling herring, bbls	4.50	"	5.00
Rippling herring, hf-bbls	2.25	"	0.00
Fresh haddock	0.03	"	0.03½
Fresh cod	0.03	"	0.03½
Smelts, per lb	0.00	"	0.12
Bloaters, per box	0.00	"	0.60
Halibut	0.12	"	0.15
Finnan haddies	0.06	"	0.07

GRAINS, ETC.

Middlings, small lots, bagged	29.00	"	31.00
Middlings, car load	28.00	"	30.00
Bran, ton lots (bagged)	28.00	"	00.00
Pressed hay, car lots	15.00	"	16.00
Pressed hay, small lots	17.00	"	18.00
Ontario oats, car lots	0.65	"	0.67
Ontario oats, small lots	0.67	"	0.68
Cornmeal, in bags	1.75	"	1.85
Provincial oats	0.00	"	0.00

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.20½
White Rose and Chester A	0.00	"	0.19½
High grade Sarnia and Arclight	0.00	"	0.19
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.18½
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.65
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.68
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.83
Castor oil, commercial, per lb	0.11½	"	0.12½
Extra lard oil	0.78	"	0.88
Extra No. 1 lard	0.72	"	0.82

Lost Part of Deckload.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 24.—Schr. Winifred, Bathurst (N. B.); for Philadelphia, at this port today, experienced heavy weather the entire passage. On October 8, during a heavy gale off P. E. Island, lost portion of her deckload of laths.

Women Who Faint

Must constantly live in dread of the next attack. When you feel nauseous and dizzy, don't take brandy or whiskey—try Nerviline. It brings strength to the nerves and restores the disordered stomach. By using Polson's Nerviline occasionally you can permanently cure any tendency to faint. Keep Nerviline on hand. 25c. for a large bottle at all dealers.

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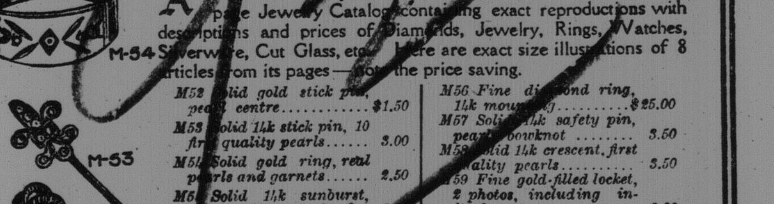

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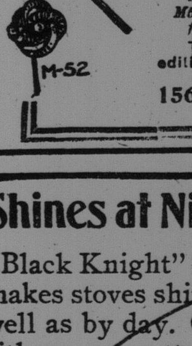

M52 Solid gold stick pin, pearl centre $1.50	M56 Fine diamond ring, 14k mounting $25.00
M53 Solid 14k stick pin, 10 first quality pearls 3.00	M57 Solid 14k safety pin, pearl bowknot 3.50
M54 Solid gold ring, real pearls and garnets 2.50	M58 Solid 14k crescent, first quality pearls 3.50
M55 Solid 14k sunburst, first quality pearls	M59 Fine gold-filled locket, 2 photos, including initials 3.00

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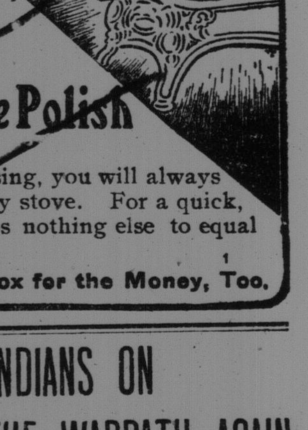
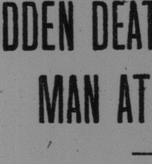
Shines at Night

"Black Knight" Stove Polish makes stoves shine by night as well as by day. Can't burn it off, either—no matter how hot you make the stove.

Once you polish the stove with



"Black Knight" Stove Polish



and give it a touch after using, you will always have a beautifully shiny stove. For a quick, lasting shine, there is nothing else to equal "Black Knight".

The Biggest Box for the Money, Too.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AGED MAN AT ST. STEPHEN

Winslow G. Small, of St. Lawrence Station, Dropped Dead While Doing Some Shopping.

St. Stephen, N. B., Oct. 24—(Special)—A very sudden death occurred here this afternoon. Winslow G. Small, a much respected resident of Lawrence Station, came to town this morning, accompanied by his little granddaughter. He had done his usual shopping and was about to start for home when he was seen to fall against his horse. Mr. Magoon, head clerk in John B. Robinson's, with assistance, carried him into the store and summoned Dr. W. H. McLaughlin, who was just driving by; but before any assistance could be given, he passed away. Valvular heart trouble was the cause.

Mr. Small was seventy-eight years of age. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Harrison Dunn, of Lawrence Station, and two sons, Harry and Frank. The body was sent for interment by C. P. R. to Lawrence Station this evening.

FLOOR IN OSHAWA FACTORY COLLAPSES WITH FATAL RESULT

One Employe Dead; Another Will Die, and Others Badly Injured.

Toronto, Oct. 24—The second floor of the steam and gas fitting works at Oshawa, on which was stored a great weight of iron castings gave way this morning and crashed down on the ground noor where the men were working. Harry Perkins, a young married man was killed, and William Jones, fatally injured. Two or three other men were badly hurt.

CREW OF ST. JOHN VESSEL REFUSE TO WORK

Decline to Discharge Cargo of Schooner C. B. Wood at Stonington.

Stonington, Conn., Oct. 24—The crew of the British schooner C. B. Wood, with lumber, from St. John (N. B.), have refused to discharge the cargo owing to the refusal of Capt. Bishop to discharge them. The men claim that on the voyage down the vessel strained, became leaky and on this account they do not want to continue because of alleged unseaworthiness.

Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

Newcastle, Oct. 24.—Teachers Institute opened here this morning; about fifty teachers being present.

Addresses were delivered by President MacIntosh, of Blackville; Chief Supt. Inch, and Inspector Mersereau. The institute then proceeded to enrollment, which took till noon.

The first on the regular programme was a paper on Pensions by H. H. Stuart, of Newcastle. The paper advocated an allowance system of old age pensions as lately legalized in Australasia, passed by the French chamber of deputies, endorsed by the British, Austrian and other European governments.

UTE INDIANS ON THE WARPATH AGAIN

Uncle Sam's Troops 100 Miles Away and a Hurry Call Has Been Sent Out for Help.

Washington, Oct. 24—The tribe of Ute Indians which more than a year ago wandered away from their reservation in Utah and created trouble in Colorado and Wyoming by threatening to take the war path and raid ranches, is reported to have again broken out on the Cheyenne river reservation in South Dakota, where the tribe was given temporary quarters.

At the request of the secretary of the interior, the war department today ordered troops from Fort Meade (S. D.) to the scene of the trouble. The character of the outbreak is not known here.

Colonel Downs, a special agent of the Indian office, is at the Cheyenne river reservation, and a telegram was received from him saying that the Utes had become unruly and troops are needed. Fort Meade is about 100 miles from the reservation and it will be necessary for the cavalry to make a cross-country "hike," as there is no railroad between the two places.

There are about 600 of the Utes that may be involved, including many young Indians, among whom the greatest discontent has been manifested.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24—A request was received at army headquarters here from the Indian agent at the Cheyenne reservation for troops from Fort Meade to subdue the Ute Indians that were transferred to that reservation last year from Utah. No particulars as to the outbreak were given.

The regiment stationed at Fort Meade was recently sent to the Philippines, so there is not a sufficient force to send against the Indians. Orders, however, were given for all troops now at Fort Robinson and the troops at Fort de Moines to be in readiness to move on short notice.

LUSITANIA BREAKS RECORD SIX HOURS

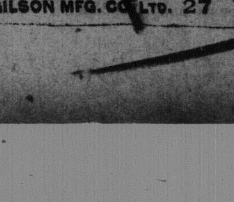
Queenstown, Oct. 24—The Cunard line steamer Lusitania arrived here at 9.30 this evening. She has broken the best previous eastern record by about 6 hours.

Her time of passage has been four days, twenty-two hours and forty-six minutes.

Hibernia Settlement Fire.

The house of Peter Duffy, Hibernia Settlement, was burned on Monday morning. The fire started upstairs and all the furniture in that part of the house was destroyed. Mrs. Duffy, who is an invalid, was removed with considerable difficulty. The insurance it is said does not cover more than half the loss. Mrs. Duffy is at present residing with her brother, William Hamilton, of Hampstead.

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLS FOR SIXTY $65



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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

NORTH SHORE SOLID FOR OPPOSITION

So Says Donald Morrison, M. P. P., Who Tells of Conditions There

EXPECT TO CARRY ALL FOUR COUNTIES

Lumbermen Expect Overthrow of Government and Will Likely Not Be Active in Administration Support in the Next Provincial Elections.

Donald Morrison, M. P. P., of Newcastle (N. B.), one of the opposition in the New Brunswick legislature, is at the Royal. Speaking of matters political on the North Shore, Mr. Morrison said Tuesday that in the next provincial elections he looks for almost a complete sweep of the North Shore by the opposition.

He gives various reasons. For one, the road act, he says, has few friends in that part of the province. Again, the lumber interests, he says, evidently feel that the government is about to be overthrown and while some of the big lumbermen will remain passive others will lend their strength to the opposition fight. In former elections the lumbermen were ranged upon the government side. The government this time would also be without the aid of Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who was a good campaigner and had a personal following. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, he says, is not a strong factor on the North Shore and what influence he might bring would be solely because of his position as a federal minister.

Speaking of Restigouche, where the two seats for that county are now held by government supporters, Mr. Morrison said the opposition was sure of one and not unlikely to win both.

In Northumberland, he said, the opposition were well organized but were waiting to see what the government would do. No opposition convention had been called but one could be arranged at short notice when the time came. The opposition now hold two seats in Northumberland and the government one. The fourth seat is vacant because of Mr. Tweedie's appointment as governor. The opposition, Mr. Morrison says, should capture all four this time. Asked if he would be in the field again, he replied that he was ready if the convention called him.

In Gloucester, the government now holds two seats and one is vacant. It is the opinion on the North Shore, as expressed to Mr. Morrison by men in touch with Gloucester conditions, that the government must bring out an entirely new ticket to have any show of success. The opposition has named its three men and he says they are regarded as strong and likely to carry the county.

In Kent, Mr. Morrison says there is no doubt whatever that the two French representatives on the opposition ticket will be elected and the third man is also likely to be elected even in face of the fact that the government now holds the three Kent county seats and one of the members, Hon. Mr. Barnes, is in the government.

On the whole, Mr. Morrison says the opposition on the North Shore is organized five times as well as before and there is every promise of a big government overthrow there.

CITY LABORERS ARE AGAIN IN REVOLT

Greet With Approving Shouts Proposal to Stop Work Until Wages Are Advanced.

A proposition submitted to a meeting of the City Laborers' Union Tuesday that the members abstain from work for the city until their wages were advanced was greeted with shouts of approval. Nothing definite was decided on, however, further action having been deferred till the next meeting on November 5.

This proposition followed an animated discussion in reference to the presentation of their petition to the aldermen asking for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 a day and of which they said no notice was taken. Considerable feeling against the council was expressed and the action of the street railway in granting an increase to their men was favorably commented on.

It was also alleged that the water works director had been instructed to pay the current rate of wages to the men and in spite of this when the rate for common laborers on contract work was $1.60 to $1.80 a day and private parties were paying as high as $2 a day, the city laborers received only $1.50.

HIGH WIND SAVED VALLEY APPLE CROP

Snow on the Ground Protected the Potatoes and Other Roots.

Kentville, N. S., Oct. 22—The frost of last night, though severe, did not injure the fruit still on the trees, as it was feared it would. The high wind prevented them from freezing solid. Tonight there will be a slight frost, but not enough to do the fruit damage.

Growers were not able to pick much fruit today. The snow on the ground prevented potatoes from being frosted and also protected the mangles and other roots not gathered.

A few fine days will allow the farmers to gather the rest of the crop. A third sharp frost would be injurious.

West Bristol (Me.) claims a couple of the smartest people for their years to be found in Maine. Mr. Albert Goudy is 93 years of age. Mrs. Goudy is 89. Not long ago she walked half a mile to a neighbor's to a quilting, and worked on a quilt half a day without using glasses.

Mrs. A. C. Fisher, while in East Princeton recently, picked a dozen bunches of lilacs, most of them in full bloom and as fragrant as those found in spring. This is the first time this year such a large number of the same variety on one bush has been seen.

OBITUARY.

Wm. Verinder

William Verinder, a native of Guernsey, Channel Islands, died Tuesday night at the residence of his brother, Thomas L. Verinder, 13 Richmond street. Mr. Verinder, who was unmarried and had been here about three years, was stricken with paralysis last Sunday night. Pneumonia developed and death resulted from that disease. While in Guernsey, the deceased filled the position of superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday school and since coming here he had been quite prominent in the work of the Exmouth street church. Besides his brother and sister-in-law, he is survived by a nephew, Arthur G. Verinder, with Macaulay Bros. & Co., and a niece, Miss Louisa S. Verinder, with M. R. A., Ltd.

Mrs. Annie Maude Lang.

The death of Mrs. Annie Maude Lang, wife of J. P. Lang, occurred in Boston on Oct. 13. Mrs. Lang was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Merritt, now of Boston and formerly of this city. Her husband is a native of St. John but has resided in the United States for many years. She is also survived by one daughter, Ruth, and two brothers, William Merritt, the skater, and Fred Merritt, both of whom are now residing in Boston.

Thomas McKee.

The death of Thomas McKee occurred on Monday last at his residence, Mispec, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. McKee was of Loyalist descent, the last of seven sons, and was born at Mispec and lived there all his life. He is survived by his wife, four sons—Robert and George, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), and Charles and William, at home—also one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Stanley, wife of Joseph Stanley, of Mispec. S. H. McKee and Hamilton McKee, of Fredericton, and James R. McKee, of P. E. Island, are nephews.

Henry Havelock Langille.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 24—(Special)—Henry Havelock Langille, the man so seriously injured at the Rhodes, Curry & Company's works, three weeks ago, died last night. The deceased, who was 46 years of age, was a son of David Langille, River John, N. S., where the body is to be taken today, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Councillor James C. Carter. Besides his parents, he leaves two brothers in Chicago, two sisters in Boston, and a sister, Mrs. James C. Carter, in Amherst. He was unmarried. Rev. Douglas Chapman, D. D., held a short service at the home of Mr. Carter before the remains were taken to the train.

Widow of Governor Fraser Dead.

Mrs. Jane M. Paulette, wife of the late Lieut.-Governor John James Fraser, died Tuesday afternoon in the private hospital here of pleuro-pneumonia. She was the only surviving member of the family of the late Hon. Charles Fisher, who was for many years a justice of the supreme court of this province. She was the second wife of Lieut.-Governor Fraser, whom she married in May, 1884.

Mrs. Fraser came to St. John ten days ago and stayed at the Royal Hotel. While here she suffered an attack of pleuro-pneumonia and on Monday she was taken to the private hospital, at which time she was very weak. She continued to sink but death came quite unexpectedly Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Her friend, Miss Robinson, of Fredericton, was at her deathbed.

The deceased lady had no children and is survived by no immediate relatives. She was highly accomplished and had a most amiable disposition. Her home was always in Fredericton but she had traveled extensively with her husband on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. She always took a prominent part in the social life of the provincial capital and will be much missed. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fraser Winslow, of Fredericton, came to the city last evening and will accompany the body to Fredericton, where burial will take place Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 22—(Special)—News of the death of Mrs. Fraser, wife of the late Governor Fraser, was received here with very great regret by her numerous friends. She had not been in good health for some time and went to St. John about ten days ago. Possessed of a noble Christian character and charitable disposition, she was held by high esteem by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

Mrs. Archibald Page.

Mrs. Sarah Page, widow of Archibald Page, who at one time conducted a barber shop at the Oak Hall corner, died Wednesday in the General Public Hospital. Mrs. Page was about seventy-five years of age. For some time after her husband's death she conducted a store, but later removed to New Glasgow, returning to this city two or three years ago. Interment will be on Friday afternoon, from the home of A. P. Morton, 17 St. Andrews street.

Mrs. Gilbert Chapman.

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 23—A large number of sympathizing friends and relatives attended the funeral at Coverdale this afternoon of the late Elizabeth Chapman, wife of Gilbert Chapman. The services were conducted by Rev. H. H. Ferguson. The late Mrs. Chapman, who was fifty-two years of age, was suddenly stricken with paralysis last Saturday afternoon, while driving with her husband to attend the monthly conference meeting at Five Points United Baptist church. She appeared to be in her usual health when leaving home. She never regained consciousness, and passed away yesterday morning. She is survived by her husband and two daughters. Deceased will be greatly missed in the community, where she was highly esteemed for her many fine Christian qualities. The church at Five Points also loses one of its best members.

Mrs. Mary A. Duncan.

Word of the death of Mrs. Mary A. Duncan, a former resident of St. John, was received Thursday. She was the widow of John Duncan, of the shipbuilding firm of Owens & Duncan, whose yards were in the North End, and who also carried on a large mercantile business. Mr. Duncan was for forty years an elder of St. Andrew's church. He died before the year of the great fire, and his widow had been living of late years with her only son, George R. Duncan, at Grand Pre (N. S.), and there she passed away yesterday morning.

Mrs. Duncan was in her ninety-sixth year. The body will be brought to St. John and the funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon from St. Andrew's church.

Mrs. W. M. Jordan.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan, widow of W. M. Jordan, took place Thursday morning at 278 Princess street, Mrs. Jordan, who had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years, survived her husband only about a month. She had been in poor health for a long time and was for a time in the Home for Incurables. One sister, Mrs. Roberts, and a brother, Chas. Carr, of Boston, survive. Many will regret to hear of her death.

George Russell.

Newcastle, Oct. 24.—The funeral of the late George Russell took place today in St. James cemetery, Rev. S. J. McArthur officiating. Deceased was about 68 years of age. He leaves four sons—Hedley and Charles, at Regina; Victor, Seattle; George at Duluth; two daughters—Misses Isabella and Agnes, at home; two brothers—Samuel, ex-M. P. P., at Belleville (Ont.); W. A., barrister, Shediac; and three sisters—Miss Agnes Russell and Mrs. John Jones, Newcastle, and Mrs. Robert Armstrong, Youghall, Gloucester.

WEDDINGS

Lewis-Moss.

A pretty wedding took place Tuesday at 97 Main street, when George W. Lewis, of this city, was married to Cora Clyde Moss, of Mill Cove, Queens county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wellington Camp, M. A., of Leinster street Baptist church, in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The attendants were Miss A. Crawford and John Linton. The bride was becomingly gowned in a white silk dress with lace trimmings. A numerous array of costly and useful presents was received. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will reside in the North End.

Hall-Gorham.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Mary's Episcopal church, Newton Lower Falls (Mass.), on Oct. 19, when Miss Jessie B., only daughter of the late John W. Gorham, of Greenwich, Kings county (N. B.), became the bride of Frederic Warren Hall, of Holliston (Mass.) The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas L. Cole, rector of the church. The bride, who wore a traveling suit of blue Panama cloth, was attended by Miss Alice Reffin, of Boston, while Ernest J. Gorham, a brother, assisted the groom. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hall will reside at their new home Elmhurst, Holliston.

Mayes-Fenwick.

A quiet but interesting nuptial event took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, George Sharp, Hazen street, at 6.30 o'clock Wedne day morning, when Miss Mary L. Fenwick, daughter of Wilfred Fenwick was married to Duncan Mayes, merchant, of Queenstown, Queen's county.

The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Gideon Swim, pastor of Waterloo street Baptist church, and the bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Helen Corbett and wore a becoming tailor made costume of navy blue with hat to match.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, wedding breakfast was served after which the happy couple left by steamer Prince Rupert for a wedding trip to Yarmouth and on their return will reside at Queenstown. Both bride and groom are well and favorably known and their numerous friends will extend hearty congratulations.

McAvity-Titus.

Herbert J. McAvity, of The Telegraph job room staff was married Wednesday night to Miss Beulah May Titus, in job room staff, was married at 8 o'clock last night to Miss Beulah May Titus, in the bride's home, 206 Douglas avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Hutchinson in the presence of only a few of the more intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride's costume was of white silk delaine over taffeta with pearl lace trimmings. She was given away by her brother, B. W. S. Titus. Miss Della Pearl McLean made a very dainty and charming flower girl and carried the ring. After the ceremony refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. McAvity will reside in Douglas avenue.

Kelly-Doyle.

The marriage of Harry W. Kelly, of this city, and Mary E. Doyle, eldest daughter of David E. Doyle, of Albert county, took place Wednesday morning in the cathedral. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Meahan. The bride was becomingly gowned in a pretty white costume and carried a bouquet of carnations. Miss Kelly, sister of the groom, acted as bride's maid and wore a cream dress; the groom was supported by his brother, Fred. At the conclusion of the ceremony breakfast was served at the groom's home.

Alexander-McAllian.

Miss Bertha McAllian, of Lawrence Station (N. B.), was married on Monday to William Alexander, of Calais (Me.), in St. Stephen. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the home of the bride's brother at Watt Junction, where a reception was held. After an extended visit in Charlotte county, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will return to Calais, where they intend making their home.

NEITHER SCORED IN ACADIA-ST. FRANCIS XAVIER GAME

Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 24—(Special)—In one of the greatest football games ever seen in Wolfville, Acadia tied St. Francis Xavier here this afternoon. Neither side scored. Frank Stephens, of Halifax, refereed the game.

The game started at 4 o'clock. St. Francis won the kick off. Acadia rushed the ball into the Antigonish boys' territory. Here a hard fight was waged. Acadia steadily gaining until she reached the five yard line. Each side was playing a great game. Sammy Lewis, by a splendid kick, forced the Xavier boys to touch for safety.

St. Francis Xavier quickly regained their lost ground, and for a considerable period kept the pigskin in Acadia territory, and Doyle, their brilliant halfback, nearly scored. The ball lingered long in the blue and garnet's territory. By a series of brilliant rushes Acadia recovered her lost ground, and Lewis carried the ball to the five yard line, nearly scoring. Doyle saved the day for St. Francis Xavier.

In the second half the ball was nearly always in St. Francis Xavier territory, but Acadia was unable to score. Acadia was forced to touch for safety once, and St. Francis Xavier twice. The line-up:

Acadia—Fullback, Faulkner; quarters, Kierstead, Lewis; halves, Stailing, Porter, Dewit, Camp. Forwards, Bagnall, Robinson, Debow, Price, Hughes, Horton, Geldert, Messenger.

St. Francis Xavier—Fullback, MacArthur; quarters, Lyons, McIsaac; halves, Brown, Doyle, King, Tulley; forwards, Fraser, McIntyre, McLellan, McLennan, MacKay, Boyd, Donnelly, MacDonald.

Great work was done for Acadia by Lewis, Messenger and Stailing.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fairville Review has suspended, due it is said, to the difficulty in securing printers. The plant will be moved to Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Adam Bell returned to the city Wednesday after a hunting trip to Lepreaux. While near Scott Lake she shot a bear which weighed between 250 and 300 pounds.

William R. Montgomery, of New York, son of the late John Montgomery, of Carleton, who was vice-president of the Hamilton Bank in that city, has been elected president of the institution.

Two English immigrant girls and their two brothers, who left here Thursday to join their father in Boston, were held up by the United States immigration authorities and left the train at Fairville. The reason given was that the elder girl did not appear in good health.

On Monday a man, professing to be an employe of the electric light company, called at the house of George H. Waring, St. James street, and stole a number of articles of value. Next day he went to the residence of Wilfrid Barlow, where he also secured some booty. The police are on his track.

Victoria Temple of Honor has elected: J. L. Eagles, W. C. T.; H. Murphy, W. V. T.; John Belyea, W. R.; A. E. Webb, W. A. R.; W. C. Simpson, W. F. R.; K. N. Martin, W. Treas.; F S. MacFarlane, W. U.; S. S. Stackhouse, W. A. U.; Wm. Lewis, W. Chap.; R. MacKinney, W. G.; Wm. Brown, W. S.; R. D. Martin, P. W. G. T.

Chief of Police Clark received a telegram Tuesday from Halifax asking for the arrest of Freeman Forbes, aged 17, and Christian Chaffin, aged 20, who escaped from the reformatory there on Sunday evening. They are supposed to have taken a freight train and headed for St. John. Both are dark and Chaffin has lost his right hand. A reward is offered for their capture.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., are preparing to make alterations in the front of their retail store in King street, making it conform to the front of the gentlemen's furnishing department. It is the intention when possession of the Flood building is secured to bring it in harmony also and thus to have one continuous front. G. Ernest Fairweather is preparing plans.

The organization meeting of the Phillips & White Candy Company, Ltd., has been held and the following chosen directors: T. J. Phillips, F. E. Williams, T. J. Durick, W. White and J. B. Keenan. The officers are: W. White, president; J. B. Keenan, vice-president; T. J. Phillips, secretary-treasurer. Mr. White has been chosen manager. The new company's place of business is in Dock street.

Bringing down a record cargo of freight, the steamer May Queen reached Indiantown from Grand Lake about three hours and a half late Thursday night. The steamer brought down more than 900 barrels of potatoes, besides other vegetables and a number of passengers. Judging by the amount of tubers coming down daily, it would seem that they are a bumper crop along the river, and that the farmers are anxious to get them to town.

Registrar John B. Jones has received a letter from an attorney at Tacoma, Washington, asking for information about Thomas F. Collen, who is supposed to have been born in St. John or Bathurst in 1833. Collen, the letter states, is an old blind soldier of the United States civil war who is seeking a pension and it is necessary to establish the time and place of his birth. Anyone having information on this matter is asked to communicate with the registrar.

William Belyea, of Rodney street, Carleton, received a letter Thursday from George Wallace, the English sprinter. Wallace, who is at present in Europe, writes that he was badly spiked in a handicap race and as a result blood poisoning set in. He says that the doctors think his leg will have to be amputated. Wallace visited Carleton last year and talked of returning with Elbridge Eatman, the west side colored runner, if a fall carnival had been arranged for St. John this year.

Judgment was given Thursday in Fredericton case of Edgecombe vs McLellan, by Judge Barker in the Equity court. His honor said that there was a specific agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant that the latter should purchase certain leasehold premises from the plaintiff for $340.50. He ordered that the necessary papers for the conveyance should be made and, together with the purchase money, delivered at the office of the plaintiff's solicitor, J. H. Barry, K. C., in Fredericton, on or before November 19. No order was made as to costs.

HOPEWELL HILL AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 23—The annual agricultural fair was held at this place yesterday, there being a fair attendance, and a good exhibit, considering the unfavorable season. Following is the prize award list:

Horses, Sheep, etc.

Draft brood mare—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2n, Job Stiles; 3rd R. Chesley Smith.

Three-year-old draft colt—1st, A. S. Mitton.

Two-year-old draft colt—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, Byron A. Peck.

Yearling draft colt—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, C. C. West.

Yearling general purpose colt—1st, Byron A. Peck; 2nd, Job Stiles.

General purpose foal, 1907—1st, J. I. Newcomb.

Three-year-old roadster colt—1st, W. H. West.

Two-year-old roadster colt—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, Luther Archibald.

Yearling roadster colt—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, C. C. West.

Roadster foal 1907—1st, Luther Archibald; 2nd, W. H. West.

Ram, any age—1st, Fred Smith; 2nd, W. T. Wright; 3rd, Luther Archibald.

Ewe, any age—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, Valentine Smith; 3rd, Fred Smith.

Ewe lamb—1st, Valentine Smith; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith; 3rd, Fred Smith.

Cock and hen—1st, C. C. West.

Pair spring chickens—1st, C. C. West; 2nd, W. H. West; 3rd, John Russell.

Pair Turkeys—1st, C. C. West; 2nd, W. H. West.

Pair Geese—1st, John Russell; 2nd, Valentine Smith; 3rd, W. T. Wright.

Judges—D. B. Livingstone, S. Z. Colwell, M. A. Babcock.

Cattle.

Pair three-year-old steers—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, Geo. A. Stiles.

Pair two-year-old steers—1st, Fred Smith; 2nd, Valentine Smith; 3rd, Job Stiles; 4th, Geo. A. Stiles.

Pair yearling steers—1st, Valentine Smith; 2nd, Job Stiles; 3rd, A. S. Mitton; 4th, Geo. A. Stiles; 5th, O. A. Mitton.

Pair steer calves, more than six months old—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, Fred Smith.

Pair steer calves, less than six months old—1st, Jas. C. Wright.

Heifer calf, more than six months old—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, Fred Smith; 3rd, R. Chesley Smith.

Heifer Calf, less than six months old—1st, O. A. Mitton; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith.

Two-year-old heifer—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, Job Stiles; 3rd, A. S. Mitton; 4th, Jas. C. Wright; 5th, C. C. West.

Yearling heifer—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, John Russell; 3rd, Fred Smith; 4th, Geo. A. Stiles; 5th, Luther Archibald.

Dairy cow—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, G. M. Russell; 3rd, C. C. West; 4th, Geo. W. Newcomb.

Stock cow—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, Valentine Smith; 3rd, A. S. Mitton; 4th, Fred Smith.

Registered Durham bull—1st, R. Chesley Smith.

Judges—Howard Stevens, Wm. H. Downey, Joseph A. Rogers.

Grain, etc.

Wheat—1st, Fred Smith; 2nd, Valentine Smith; 3rd, C. C. West.

Black oats—1st, Luther Archibald.

White oats—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, O. A. Mitton; 3rd, Luther Archibald.

Rough buckwheat—1st, Byron A. Peck; 2nd, W. H. Smith; 3rd, C. C. West.

Beans—1st, John Russell; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith.

Peas—1st, Valentine Smith; 2nd, Fred Smith.

Early blue potatoes—1st, Byron A Peck; 2nd, J. E. Peck; 3rd, G. M. Russell.

Wonder of the world potatoes—1st, W. T. Wright.

Copper potatoes—1st, Byron A. Peck; 2nd, A. S. Mitton; 3rd, John Russell.

Potatoes, other kinds—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, Geo. A. Stiles; 3rd, J. E. Peck.

Turnip beets—1st, J. E. Peck; 2nd, Fred Smith; 3rd, W. T. Wright.

Red mangel wurtzels—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, O. A. Mitton.

Table carrots—1st, Valentine Smith; 2nd, Fred Smith; 3rd, Geo. H. Peck; 4th, Job Stiles; 5th, C. C. West.

Feeding carrots—1st, John Russell; 2nd, Vallentine Smith; 3rd, Fred Smith; 4th, G. M. Russell; 5th, John Russell.

Parsnips—1st, Job Stiles; 2nd, J. E. Peck; 3rd, Alex. Rogers; 4th, Geo. A. Stiles; 5th, Valentine Smith.

Turnips—1st, John Russell; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith; 3rd, G. M. Russell; 4th, Byron A. Peck; 5th; Geo. H. Peck.

Cabbage—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, O. A. Mitton; 3rd, John Russell; 4th, G. M. Russell; 5th, Geo. H. Peck.

Yellow corn—1st, John Russell; 2nd, G. M. Russell; 3rd, C. C. West; 4th, W. H. West.

Sweet corn—1st, John Russell 2nd, Geo. A. Stiles; 3rd, G. M. Russell; 4th, Job Stiles.

Cauliflowers—1st, J. I. Newcombe; 2nd, Geo. H. Peck.

Celery—1st, Luther Archibald; 2nd, W. H. West; 3rd, C. C. West.

Hubbard Squash—1st, A. S. Mitton; 2nd, W. T. Wright; 3rd, Fred Smith; 4th, G. M. Russell.

Mammoth squash—1st, W. T. Wright; 2nd, Byron A. Peck.

Pumpkins—1st, C. C. West; 2nd, Job Stiles; 3rd, A. S. Mitton; 4th, Byron A. Peck.

Judges—Winford Nelson, Byers E. Steeves, J. M. Keiver.

Fruit, Butter, etc.

Tomatoes—1st, W. T. Wright; 2nd, C. C. West; 3rd, Luther Archibald; 4th, W. H. West.

Onions—1st, John Russell; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith; 3rd, Valentine Smith; 4th, Fred Smith.

Crabs—1st, Geo. H. Peck; 2nd, Byron A. Peck; 3rd, J. E. Peck.

Eating apples—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, J. E. Peck; 3rd, Jas. C. Wright.

Cooking apples—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, W. T. Wright; 3rd, Luther Archibald.

New Brunswick apples—1st, J. E. Peck; 2nd, Geo. H. Peck.

Gravensteins—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, Alex. Rogers.

Bishop pippins—1st, W. T. Wright; 2nd, R. Chesley Smith.

Russett apples—1st, W. T. Wright; 2nd, Alex. Rogers.

Winter bough apples—1st, W. T. Wright; 2nd, Geo. H. Peck.

Best variety of apples—1st, R. Chesley Smith; 2nd, G. M. Russell.

Packed butter—1st, J. I. Newcomb; 2nd, Byron A. Peck; 3rd, Luther Archibald; 4th, W. H. West.

Roll or print butter—1st, J. I. Newcomb; 2nd, Byron A. Peck; 3rd, Luther Archibald; 4th, C. C. West.

Pair mittens—1st, Fred Smith; 2nd, Valentine Smith.

Pair socks—1st, Valentine Smith; 2nd, Fred Smith; 3rd, J. I. Newcomb.

Fancy work, other than Berlin—1st, W. H. West; 2nd, C. C. West.

Fancy work, Battenburg—1st, W. H. West; 2nd, C. C. West.

Sofa pillow—1st, Geo. W. Newcomb; 2nd, Allen Robinson.

Hearth rug—1st, Allen Robinson; 2nd, J. I. Newcomb; 3rd, J. E. Peck.

Quilt—1st, J. E. Peck; 2nd, Byron A. Peck; 3rd, Geo. W. Newcomb.

Counterpane—1st, Allen Robinson.

Judges—C. S. Patterson, Levi Downey; I. C. Prescott.

Hampton Pie Social.

Rev. D. S. O'Keefe, who has charge of Hampton mission, held a very successful pie social and musical entertainment in the Agricultural hall at Hampton Village Wednesday evening. The musical programme was conducted by St. John young people and there was quite an attendance from this city. The first number on the programme was a selection by the Cecilian orchestra (St. Vincent's Alumnae). Miss Josephine Fitzpatrick gave a vocal solo, which was followed by a duet (piano and violin) by Messrs. A. Godsoe and H. O'Neil. David Higgins sang and Miss Eileen O'Keefe gave a piano selection, which was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Bessie Wetmore. A. Godsoe and Miss Mary Wetmore acted as accompanists.

The pies were very successfully auctioned by J. J. Morrisey and a good sum was realized.

Dr. Pugsley Starts for Sussex.

Ottawa, Oct. 24—(Special)—Hon. Dr. Pugsley left this afternoon for Sussex where he will be tendered a banquet tomorrow evening.

A camera suspended by a cable to a series of kites at a height of 2,000 feet was used at Kansas City to take a 20 by 54 inch photograph of the business district of the city.

Mrs. Ira P. Whittier, of Henniker (N. H.), in 19 days put together a log cabin quilt which contained 1,029 pieces.

Do Corns Lead to Cancer?

As yet this has not been proved, but interested parties will find nothing better for Corns than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Acts painlessly—cures in 24 hours. Use only Putnam's.

DON'T FORGET

The Monster Sale

ENDS SATURDAY, OCT. 26th, at Midnight.

UNION CLOTHING CO., 26-28 Charlotte Street, opposite City Market.

"TAINTED MILLIONS" AVERT FINANCIAL DISASTER

(Continued from page 1.)

pany in the city that was not called upon to pay out unusual deposits. In fact there were runs on most of them. These "incipient runs" are not noticed in the newspapers until they get so big that the police have to straighten out the crowd.

The bank examiners declare that the great majority are perfectly solvent, including those that suspended today, the difficulty being the impossibility of immediate realization on securities. There are others, however, that are loaded up with "cats and dogs," worthless securities that won't stand examination.

At the office of the state bank examiner this morning it was estimated that the people of New York had withdrawn in the last three weeks over $200,000,000 from the banks and trust companies. Of this amount $75,000,000 has been withdrawn in this week alone.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company is not likely to reopen. The Trust Company of America will probably be pulled through by outside aid.

Stood Second Day's Run.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 24—As a result of today's developments in the financial world there is every indication tonight that the crisis in the banking situation has been safely passed. The Trust Company of America all through the day's banking hours paid out money to depositors as rapidly as possible and closed the day with all demands having been met. A very favorable feature of the situation respecting this company was that it was able to make its payments with very little assistance, and another was that the company received over its counters in the morning hours in ordinary deposits more than $1,000,000.

The crowd assembled at the company's banking office throughout the day was smaller than it was yesterday, and the sums withdrawn were not so large as those taken out on Wednesday. At the close of the day's business, Oakleigh Thorne, president of the company, said that there was abundant cash in the company's vaults to meet the situation and that he had no apprehensions whatever regarding the institution's future. It was the general impression in financial circles that this company having withstood a two days' run with so little trouble was undoubtedly in good condition to continue its business and in fact that the company and its affairs were not considered as a factor any longer in the general situation.

As the Trust Company of America had been the centre of the recent financial storm it was accepted that the ability it had thus shown to weather the storm was a clear indication that the financial sky had cleared and that a period of fair weather was now in sight. The day was marked by three noteworthy episodes: First, and earliest in the day came the announcement of trouble in three minor state banks in the outlying districts of Harlem, the Hamilton Bank, the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Empire City Savings Bank. These banks transacted only a neighborhood business, and their suspension of payment was absolutely without significance as bearing on the general situation. Although these banks were obliged to close because of lack of ready cash, State Bank Examiner Judson declared this afternoon that all three were solvent and that their depositors would lose nothing.

Run on Another Trust Company.

The second episode was a rather more serious run inaugurated against the Lincoln Trust Company. It is an up-town institution, with a great many women depositors and it carried mainly personal household accounts. The run against it was without importance to the city's banking interests as a whole. At the close of the day the company's officials announced that they were fully able to meet all obligations.

By far the most notable, even dramatic episode of the day, was the emptying of millions of money into the stock exchange through a pool headed by J. P. Morgan and other financiers in order to avert a ruthless selling out of stocks held by brokers which were threatened because of their inability to obtain renewals of loans on which these stocks had been carried. A remarkable condition brought about this extreme stringency in money, which had gradually forced the interest rate up to an almost unprecedented figure. Certain large interests of great financial resources had been charging recently what was in effect, if not legally, usurious rates of interest on call loans. One institution that had been engaged in this practice was itself a member of the clearing house and was severely criticized by other bankers for its action on the ground that this added an unnecessary strain to the money situation. As a result of the criticism, this institution withdrew its support and declined to offer money on call on the stock exchange. The effect of this was to run the rate for money today up to 100 per cent, and when that figure was quoted an extremely sharp decline resulted in the stock market, Union Pacific, a ten per cent stock selling down to par.

Poured Out Millions to Hungry Borrowers.

Notwithstanding the high rate for call money that might have been obtained the National City Bank, John D. Rockefeller personally, and other prominent moneyed interests sent funds to the stock exchange to be lent at the normal rates of six per cent. These sums, however, were not sufficient to meet the demand and for a time there was great confusion and hurried selling of stocks on the exchange. At the time when the excitement was at its height the announcement was made that a pool had been formed with J. P. Morgan at its head to come to the rescue of the brokers for whom it was necessary to provide sums at once in order that they might carry the stocks they were holding for their customers. The Morgan pool brought a sum of money amounting to about $25,000,000 into the loan corner of the exchange where it was quickly distributed in such lots as would be most effective in rendering support.

The effect of this relief measure was instantaneous and the rate on call money dropped from 100 per cent to 10 per cent. Stocks advanced more rapidly than they had declined and it was only a few minutes until Union Pacific, the market leader, was selling at 105. Other stocks were similarly affected and the rally was complete. Seldom, if ever, had the veterans of finance seen a grave situation saved so quickly and so effectively by such a Napoleonic stroke. When the stock exchange closed everyone was getting all the money he wanted. The close was marked by a memorable scene in which the brokers gathered around the principal trading posts and gave three cheers for J. Pierpont Morgan and the members of the pool which had saved the day.

The aggregate amount of money which had been contributed in order to weather the storm and restore confidence assumes truly colossal proportions. Roughly estimated it includes $25,000,000 which Secretary Cortelyou deposited in the New York banks; $25,000,000 which the Morgan pool brought to the floor of the stock exchange; $10,000,000 which John D. Rockefeller deposited with the Union Trust Company as a means of stemming the tide at the Trust Company of America; and finally another $50,000,000 which it is understood Mr. Rockefeller stood ready to advance to meet any further stress of conditions, in all considerably in excess of $100,000,000.

Westinghouse Company Will Not Shut Down.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24—Receivers were not appointed today for the Nernst Lamp Company, the fourth Westinghouse concern embarrassed by the money stringency.

Unrest among the thousands of employes of the Westinghouse interests was allayed today by a statement from T. H. Given, president of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, who was yesterday appointed one of the receivers for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. A report gained currency that the operations of the plants would be discontinued. Mr. Given assured them there was no truth in the report and announced the works will be operated as usual.

The court today authorized the receivers of the Westinghouse company to pay the 400 employes at Trafferd City $25,000 for wages due from Oct. 1 to 23, and the 3,500 employes at East Pittsburg $200,000 for wages due from Oct. 1 to 23.

Pittsburg Exchange Still Closed.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—Late today Walter D. Uptegraff, secretary of George Westinghouse, was appointed receiver for the Nernst Lamp Company, the fourth Westinghouse concern, embarrassed by the severe money market stringency. The United States court placed his bond at $50,000.

The petition was filed by the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, of New York, and states that the Nernst Lamp Company owes them $20,000 for material. The funded debt of the company is placed at $1,400,000, covered by bonds that are due in 1922. The petition states that all the capital stock of the Nernst Lamp Company is owned by the Westinghouse Machine Company.

The condition in financial circles here today was normal. The position was taken that the appointment of receivers for the four Westinghouse companies places all of them on a better footing; the failure of the Iron City Trust Company had no bad effects and the millions of dollars deposited by the government caused a feeling of confidence.

The Pittsburg stock exchange remained closed all day and will probably not resume transactions until next Monday.

A meeting of the Pittsburg clearing house association was held today and announcement was made following the adjournment that no banks had requested aid.

Prominent bankers stated tonight the situation here is well in hand and that the trouble was rapidly disappearing

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT EXHIBIT FOR LONDON

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 24—Nova Scotia is to have the biggest and best exhibition of [illegible] in London next month she has ever s[illegible] there. It will be seen at the annual fruit and agricultural show held on November 28 and 29. The department of agriculture is purchasing fifty boxes of apples. In addition to this the growers are being asked to send forward a similar quantity of fruit, which will be shown with their names attached. The shipment will leave Nova Scotia at the end of this month.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1907, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 6—Mixed for Moncton (leaves Island yard).. .. 6.30
No. 2—Express for Halifax, Campbellton, Pt. du Chene and the Sydneys 7.00
No. 26—Express for Pt. du Chene, Halifax and Pictou.. .. 12.40
No. 4—Express for Moncton.. .. 13.15
No. 8—Express for Sussex.. .. 17.10
No. 138—Suburban Express for Hampton.. 18.15
No. 134—Express for Quebec, Montreal and Pt. du Chene.. .. 19.00
No. 10—Express for Moncton, the Sydneys and Halifax.. .. 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—From Halifax, Pictou and the Sydneys.. .. 6.20
No. 135—Suburban Express from Hampton.. .. 7.50
No. 7—Express from Sussex.. .. 9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal, Quebec and Pt. du Chene.. .. 13.45
No. 5—Mixed from Moncton (arrive at Island yard).. .. 16.00
No. 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton.. .. 17.40
No. 3—Mixed from Moncton.. .. 19.30
No. 1—Express from Moncton and Truro 21.20
No. 11—Express from Moncton (daily).. .. 4.00

All trains run by Atlantic standard time; 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 10, 1907.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 3 King Street St. John, N. B. Telephone 271.

GEORGE CARVILL, C. T. A.