

and not even the most perky of his supporters could argue from his progress through the west that there is any hope in that direction for a public man who has what they so manifestly want. In Ontario there are signs which point to the Liberals being returned with a substantial majority of the representation for the very reason that men who would otherwise be disposed to vote for Mr. Borden's candidates cannot do so in face of the declaration that the farmers cannot be allowed to take advantage of the opportunity they and their fathers have been awaiting, and which statement of both parties for half a century have encouraged them to seek.

PROHIBITION ISSUE IN MAINE

(Continued from page 1.) has given the people the opportunity to express their sentiments upon the subject, a privilege that has been denied them by many Republican legislatures, and the 13th of September will tell the story. Sharp Campaign Waged.

THE ACCIDENT TO BUD MARS

(Continued from page 1.) Mars arrived from Chicago, where he witnessed the fatal accident to Dan Kramer, the boy amateur aviator. His acquaintances say that the sight of young Kramer meeting such a horrible death unwept Mars. One of his friends said: "He was unwept when he arrived here this morning and did not sleep last night on his journey here. He talked about the young aviator's death and seemed to think of nothing else."

Clearance Sale of SUMMER SHOES

Big Reductions have been made in all lines, including the newest patterns and lasts. In many styles factory cost has not been considered and prices have been cut so as not to carry a pair over.

Francis & Vaughan 19 KING Street

WASTING TIME AND THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Many Conservatives Not Pleased

All Not Harmony in the Tory Ranks at Ottawa

Opposition Committed to a Purposeless Obstruction of Both Reciprocity and Redistribution, and Are Being Censured for Holding Up Business of the House.

It is likely that a large vote will be cast, for interest in the question is widespread and intense. Every sort of appeal is being made to prejudice the sentiment and to self-interest, and as might be expected by any one at all familiar with the history of the subject, many of the arguments, both for and against the retention of the constitutional amendment, are absurd and inane. The prohibitionists have brought hosts of speakers from all parts of the country, and even from Europe, to plead for the continuance of their policy.

When the failure of prohibition to accomplish even in a slight degree what is claimed for it is pointed out these enthusiasts declare that any sort of prohibition, enforced or unenforced, is better than no prohibition at all. The prohibition is the thing to be contended for, regardless of failure and always hopeful for better results in the future than have been accomplished in the past. They are proclaiming in the prohibition press and from a thousand platforms that the repeal of the fifth amendment would be immediately followed by the opening of saloons upon every street corner, even at country crossroads, when as a matter of fact such repeal would simply leave Maine just where it was in 1854, and has been for more than twenty-five years without statutory prohibition dependent upon the will of the people for their life or death. In other words, it would put the question within reach of the people to dispose of as they might see fit.

THEY DIDN'T STOP

Starting with Wednesday next the house will be asked to sit also in the mornings and the present hard labor of the opposition long distance talkers will then become even more trying. The situation is daily becoming more intense to the members on both sides of the house but the Liberal majority are determined that the obstructionists shall have a good dose of their own medicine and that the only compelling appeal to the country shall be placed very squarely on the shoulders of the minority in parliament.

Many Conservatives Disappointed. A Liberal caucus will be held on Tuesday next, when the whole question as to party tactics for the rest of the session and as to the time for holding the inevitable election will be discussed. The Conservative caucus has yet been called but the leaders of the party declare that there is no chance of any receding from the present determination to force the election. At the same time it can be stated by your correspondent on the word of a Conservative member of the house that there is considerable hope that the present tactics will only lead to another decisive defeat for Mr. Borden at the polls and that the party made a mistake in not letting the agreement through after daily criticizing it and giving the country fair warning of what might be expected once it comes into operation. However, Mr. Borden and his advisers from the east will listen only to the Tory voices of Toronto and Montreal and have com-

FOREST FIRES SWEEP SHULEE LUMBER LANDS

Six Thousand Acres Burned Over While Buildings of Village Are in Danger; Large Crew Fighting the Flames.

Amherst, July 20.—The forest fires in Cumberland county still rage with unabated violence. The smoke is visible for thirty miles. So far the Shulee Lumber Company, operated by Robinson & Wright, have been the heaviest losers. It is estimated that the fire has swept over 6,000 acres of their holdings, destroying vast quantities of green timber.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORMS FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Government Provides Fine Dress With Light and Cool Helmets -- Good News for the Men.

COMMITTED FOR SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL

Hartland, July 20.—Examined before St. John's Magistrate Shaw at Bath this afternoon for shooting at Herman Green with intent to kill, G. W. Green of Bath was held in \$1,000 bail on charge brought by Herman Green -- Much Interest in Affair.

A Heavy Loan. Hamburg, July 20.—It is stated here that the international negotiations regarding Liberia have resulted in a \$2,000,000 loan to that republic. Germany will participate in the loan.

WHERE FOREST FIRES CAUSED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY



The flames wiped out the towns of Cochrane, Big Dome, West Dome, South Porcupine, Golden City, Vanderhill and many others. An idea of the vast area affected by the fire may be gathered from the map above. An Ottawa dispatch to The Telegraph last night says: "A further contribution of \$2,500 from American sources is understood to have been made for the Porcupine sufferers."

ENGLAND HOLDS KOLAPORE CUP

Canadians Tie in Aggregate Score, But Mother Country Awarded Prize for Best Long Distance Shooting.

Billy Camp, July 20.—The Kolapore cup was shot for today, and won by the Mother Country. The Canadian team scored 252 at the 300 yard range. The individual scores were: Morris, 31; Bibby, 34; W. Morris, 34; Russell, 30; Trainor, 33; Clifford, 33; Mortimer, 31; Freeman, 31. The team score for the Mother Country was 248; India, 238; Guernsey, 242; South Africa, 237; New Zealand, 244.

"FATHER OF TRUSTS," SAYS REPRESENTATIVE

John E. Parsons Tells How He Brought Great Sugar Interests Out of Competition.

Wants Big Amounts. London, July 20.—The minister of finance today asked the House of Commons for \$100,000,000 for the work of the foreign office.

RUDE AWAKENING OF FAMILY WHEN LOCOMOTIVE FELL ON HOUSE

New York Central Engine Topped Over Embankment and Shattered House Below—Occupants Covered With Debris But Were Not Injured—Fire Department Summoned.

Buffalo, July 20.—A New York Central locomotive fell on a house in this city today, shook the occupants out of bed, and set the house on fire. No one was seriously injured but the house and engine were practically demolished. The accident occurred during a heavy rain storm, in which 2.50 inches of rain fell within a short time. A switch engine of the New York Central's belt line derailed by a washout, plunged over an embankment and landed on the house occupied by John Overfield, his wife and two children. They were thrown from their beds and covered with debris.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY WORKING HARD FOR ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY

Ottawa, July 20.—Hon. Mr. Pugsley is making every effort to facilitate the construction of the St. John Valley Railway. The rails are to be 30 pounds. The one per cent grade for the Grand Falls to Fredericton section is better than the standard of the Intercolonial, which has grades of 1 1/2 per cent. The provincial authorities have also applied for assistance in bridge building and this is being considered.

BURNS AGAIN AT MONTREAL ON RUSSELL CASE

Famous Detective on Return From Europe Says Enquiry May Have Startling Results -- Talks on McNamara Case.

Great Fire Damage in British Columbia. Vancouver, July 20.—Damage estimated at \$200,000 has been caused by fire from Squamish, according to advices brought by the government launch Skinner, which arrived in Vancouver from the scene of the conflagration last night. The timber belt through which the flames fought their way, is stated by officials of the provincial timber inspectors office to be the finest in British Columbia.

LORDS STRIKE THEIR COLORS

AVIATION MEET IN MONTREAL NEXT MONTH

McCurdy, of Havana Fame, Will Enter, and Beachy May Also Be Seen -- Strong Financial Backing.

Montreal, July 20.—Montreal's second aviation meet is to take place this summer, according to an announcement made today, at Le Gros Bois, more commonly known as King Edward Park, the new pleasure resort a few miles below the city on St. Lawrence river. The meet will extend from Saturday, August 25, until Monday, September 4. The plans have not yet been completed and it is not as yet known just who will participate, but the promoters have strong financial backing and expect to hang out large enough prizes to attract the best in the business. D. D. McCurdy, of Havana fame, will be one of the entrants and strong efforts are being made to secure the attendance of Lincoln Beachy, who has become famous through his Niagara Falls flight.

BOARD CLEARS UP BUSINESS

C. R. Clerks Meet Board of Management at Moncton -- Plan to Save City \$15,000 -- Natural Gas Pipes Arrive.

Moncton, July 20.—The I. C. R. Brotherhood have raised \$700 towards an X-ray machine to be installed in Moncton hospital. At a meeting tonight a report was given on the progress of the project with the movement.

WILL HAVE LEGAL BUSINESS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Montreal, July 20.—News of the retirement of the Hon. A. H. MacLean, as attorney general of Nova Scotia, was confirmed today and it was further announced that he would open a law office in this city, working in connection with Hecy and McLean, K. C., who played so prominent a part in the Dominion Coal Company's dispute with the Dominion Steel Company. Mr. McLean will remain in Halifax.

TORONTO MEN INJURED

Toronto, July 20.—A special from Oueda (N. Y.), tonight tells of a serious auto accident here in which F. R. Waterman, George McLeod and J. B. Hay, all Toronto men, were hurt. Waterman was badly injured. They left Toronto last Monday for Boston.

Revolt Does Not Materialize

Only One Voice Raised Against Veto Bill on Third Reading

Almost Sure to Become Law as Lansdowne Will Call Followers to Support It When Amendments Are Rejected by Commons -- Liberals Are Jubilant, While Unionist Party is Adrift.

London, July 20.—The house of lords passed the third reading of the parliament bill, otherwise known as the veto bill, without division today, after only three hours debate. The revolt of the insurgent peers failed to materialize. All the threats of the extremist lords to throw out the bill at this stage and precipitate a crisis proved a bluff. One solitary peer, Baron Stanmore, raised his voice to demand a vote. He found no supporters in his role of Hostias at the bridge.

LANDSOWNE WILL SUPPORT IT

The house of lords will meet on Wednesday or Thursday next, when Lord Lansdowne will move the acceptance of the bill, predicting its repeal as soon as the Unionist return to office. If the extremists rally around Halsbury and vote for the rejection of the bill, Lord Lansdowne is expected to summon his followers to vote for it. It is not anticipated that Halsbury will attract more than fifty, perhaps not more than a score, to make the last stand, and the greatest constitutional removal almost in a century will be accomplished. The clerk's deputation was accompanied by A. R. Moher, grand president.

NOT FREE AGENTS

Lord Lansdowne replied with equal suavity that the Unionist must equal the bill as proposed by the house of commons as long as they were free agents. Every one interpreted this to mean that they would not consider themselves free agents when the threat of doubling the peerage was definitely held over their heads.

Blow Aimed at Commons. "Say what you please of the parliament bill," he exclaimed, "nobody can pretend that the change from an absolute to a suspensory veto is comparable in its magnitude, its risks and possible dangers, to the death blow dealt by Lord Lansdowne to the present bill by the responsibility of the house of commons."

FROM ALL OVER THE MARTIME PROVINCES

MONCTON

Moncton, July 17.—Moncton tonight is enveloped in smoke from forest fires, but so far as can be learned there are no serious fires in this vicinity. Smoke, however, has settled like a pall over the country all around Moncton, and there were many reports as to big conflagrations.

It appears that the smoke is coming across the bay from the Shute district, where a devastating fire is overrunning timber lands in that section. Hon. C. W. Robinson tonight had a telephone message from his brother, F. C. Robinson, at Shute, stating that this fire was doing great damage, the sufferers being the Robinson Wright Co., C. L. White & Son, the Fox River Lumber Co., the Elderskin and others.

The fire extends from River Herbert down nearly to Parron. So far, no mills have been burned, but how soon some will be destroyed it is difficult to say. With the exception of a small fire near Berry's Mill there is said to be no wood fires near Moncton.

The many times adjourned Scott act case against John O'Regan, charged with violation of the C. T. A. by shipping liquor into a Scott act colony, was dismissed by Police Magistrate Kay today. Witnesses for the prosecution failed to appear.

Moncton, July 18.—The contract for the construction of new plaster mills at Hillsboro to replace the works destroyed by fire some months ago has been let by the Albert Manufacturing Company to the Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst. Some four or five buildings are included in the contract, the two main factories being 200 and 220 feet. The buildings will be of wood, with heavy mill frames. The contract price has not been given out, but it is probable that the buildings and new equipment will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000.

Bombardier H. E. Price will be the representative of the 10th Field Battery on the Canadian artillery team which will go to England the middle of August to compete in artillery competitions and contests. Price left tonight for Halifax, and later will go to Petawawa to train. The team will be representative of the different Canadian artillery batteries.

Hon. C. W. Robinson received a message from Shute this afternoon to the effect that the fire was not running today. At 3 o'clock there was a slight mist and rain was expected. Damage to timber and crops was very heavy, but no mills or manufactured lumber was burned.

Rain, which has been falling steadily in Moncton and vicinity since 10 o'clock this morning, was very welcome to farmers, as the crops were suffering from the dry spell.

Second-Vice-President Campbell, of the International Moulders' Union, paid an official visit, tonight to the local lodge, and will visit other lodges in this jurisdiction.

Mrs. McDougall, wife of Duncan McDougall, has notified the city council of a suit against the city in connection with the purchase of a farm from her husband recently in connection with water privileges. She placed damages at \$3,000, alleging she did not sign a deed transferring the property to the city. The city paid \$2,100 for the farm and the money was paid over. The city council tonight authorized their solicitor to put in an appearance.

Moncton, N. B., July 19.—A meeting of the provincial board of the A. O. H. was held in the Mirror Hotel here today. Those present being: J. V. McManus, provincial president; Halifax, G. L. Murphy, Sydney; Thomas L. Kane, Fredericton; A. D. Francis, Sydney; James R. McCloskey, provincial secretary; St. John, P. Hennessy, provincial treasurer; Newcastle; John B. Welsh, Campbellton; John Doherty, Moncton. The business was of a private nature. The meeting concluded this evening.

The union picnic held by the Baptist churches of Moncton and Lewisville at Point du Chene today was by far the largest excursion of the season. Two

trains of thirteen cars each were required to accommodate the picnicers. The day passed off without a mishap, the weather being delightful at the seashore.

The Record & Machine Company today evening, being a substantial increase in the moulders. The increase all round will equal about 20 per cent, which was quite satisfactory to the men.

The payment of city taxes under the district voted up to the second last day exceeds last year by nearly \$5,000.

The Masonic delegation from Sackville, consisting of Thomas Murray, R. O. Williams, C. G. Steadman and H. H. Woodworth paid a fraternal visit to Keith Lodge, Moncton, tonight.

Prof. H. G. Perry, of Quebec, former organist of the Central Methodist church, gave a recital in the Central church this evening, being assisted by Mrs. B. L. Gerow, St. John, who sang two solos.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, July 17.—The members of Co. G., 74th Regiment, returned on Saturday night from Camp Sussex, in charge of Capt. F. J. Newcomb.

Miss Mary Newcomb went to St. John today on a short visit.

Miss Ada Atkinson, B. A., has been engaged as principal of the Hopewell Hill school in the place of Miss Newcomb, who resigned at the close of last term. Miss Atkinson graduated in arts at Mount Allison, and also in domestic science, and taught in the last year at the Wesleyan College, Stanstead (Que.).

Mrs. Winn Calhoun is seriously ill at the residence of W. E. Calhoun, Cape Sable. Dr. Dexter, of Albert, is in attendance, and a doctor from St. John was called in consultation.

George W. Barber, of Albert, is reported improving.

Miss Grace Cole, of Dorchester Island, is visiting her friend, Miss Mary Russell.

The funeral of Mrs. James Matthews, of Curryville, took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar Dowling, Rev. Mr. McCully, of the Hillsboro Methodist church, officiating.

C. L. Peck, the retiring trustee of the Hill district, was re-elected at the recent school meeting on Monday.

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SHED HANDS WERE RAW HAD TO WEAR RUBBER GLOVES
"Fruit-a-lives" Completely Cured the Eczema

Grande Ligne, Que., Jan. 2nd, 1910.
"My wife was troubled for three years with Eczema on the hands which made her hands almost useless. The doctor gave her several different remedies, but none of which had any effect. He also advised her to wear rubber gloves (she wore out three pairs).

I persuaded her, as a last resort, to try "Fruit-a-lives". The effect was marvellous. Her hands were now cured.

"We both attribute our present health to 'Fruit-a-lives'."

"N. JOUBERT"
Eczema, Rash, Pimples, Itching and Burning Skin are always caused by impure blood—due to chronic constipation, indigestion or some weakness with the kidneys. "Fruit-a-lives" is a positive cure for all Skin Troubles. It is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world—and is the only remedy made of fruit juices.

Box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all druggists. Retail price of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

afternoon. The dense smoke and falling cinders made it very disagreeable for a time.

GAGETOWN
Gagetown, July 17.—Master Roger Scovill was unfortunate in having both bones broken in his left forearm as well as dislocating the wrist yesterday morning while cranking a motor boat preparatory to starting for home in company with his aunt, Miss E. C. Scovill, after attending church here. Dr. Cavell set the broken bones and today the lad is as comfortable as can be expected.

In the Methodist church last evening six young people were received into the church by the pastor, Rev. H. Penna. At the conclusion of the general service communion was administered to a large number of communicants.

The Misses Babbits are giving a motor boat party for their friends this evening. A little daughter arrived at the home of George Dungee on the 12th.

Mrs. and Mr. Kings and little daughter, Mrs. and Mr. W. H. Keating, are the guests of Mrs. E. C. Scovill, after attending church here. Dr. Cavell set the broken bones and today the lad is as comfortable as can be expected.

The Misses Cochran entertained a number of their friends at a picnic at Quaco Light, Monday afternoon in honor of their guest, Miss Georgia Davidson.

NEWCASTLE
Newcastle, July 17.—(Special)—The charge of Chief Game Warden Doyle and Deputy Game Warden Keating against John Hare for alleged violation of the game act by attempting to trap game out of season and by dynamiting fish, was tried before Justice Malby today. R. A. Lawlor for the prosecution and T. W. Butler defending.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. The prosecution's witnesses testified that Hare's traps were found set and gave damning evidence in the case. The court adjourned till Thursday to give a decision.

The Orangemen of Loggieville, Douglas-town and from Newcastle, accompanied by the Newcastle band, chartered the Gladys F. Sunday afternoon and attended the Presbyterian church at Chelmsford with Chelmsford Lodge, where Rev. Alex. Kettle addressed them.

HARVEY STATION
Harvey Station, July 18.—Among the summer visitors here are Mrs. J. H. Patterson and child, of Cholt (B. C.), the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Robinson.

Mrs. (Dr.) W. G. Chamberlain and family, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), and Mrs. John A. Glendinning and her two children, of Evansville, have taken Miss Glendinning's houses for a couple of months.

Miss Nellie Smith, professional nurse, of Providence (R. I.), is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Miss Smith has recently been very ill, but it is hoped that she will soon regain her health.

Having begun on most farms in this vicinity. The crops, while not at good as last year, will be above the average.

A CHANTED CALENDAR.
First came the primrose,
On the bank high,
Like a wind blowing forth,
From the window of a tower
When the battle rolls below,
So loud she,
And saw the storm go by.

Then came the wind-godder
In the valley left behind,
As a wounded maiden, pale,
With purple streaks of woe,
And a happy people come
Wanders to and fro,
Dishevelled in the wind.

Then came the daisies
On the first of May,
Like a banner'd show's advance
With the wind blowing by the way
With ten thousand banners about them
They came trooping through the fields,
As a happy people come,
So came they.

When a happy people come
With a happy people away,
With dance and labor, pipe and drum,
And all make holiday.

Then came the cowpail,
Like a dancer in the fair,
She spread her little mat of green,
And on the mat she danced,
With a silver band about her brow,
A fillet round her happy brow,
A golden fillet round her brow,
And rubies in her hair.

—Sydney Pobell.

THE WORLD LOOKS DARK
To the Dyspeptic. How to Make it Bright.

Rather Morrisey, the learned priest, realized that many of the difficulties and troubles of this world are due to indigestion. He believed that to get a proper mental and spiritual attitude, a normal digestive apparatus is very helpful.

Father Morrisey's "No. 11" has brought ease and continued health to thousands of sufferers who had previously tried other remedies in vain. It instantly relieves and in one day restores the stomach to full vigor.

If you suffer at times or regularly from a sick, sour, dyspeptic stomach, try No. 11, and see how quickly you can again enjoy hearty meals, and how bright the world looks once more.

In convenient flat boxes at 60c. each. Get a box from your druggist, or from Father Morrisey Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

REXTON
Rexton, N. B., July 18.—The weather continues extremely warm and there is much need of rain to keep the good

appearance of the crops. So far every thing has grown splendidly.

Miss Minnie Buckley, of Harcourt, is visiting her friends in town.

Miss Agnes Glyvan, of St. John, and her brother, Al, of Boston, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Girvan.

Miss VanBuskirk, of Moncton, is also a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Girvan.

Dr. M. deLollie, of Moncton, is in Rogersville Thursday after visiting her home here.

Miss Bella Palmer is on a visit to friends in Harcourt.

The Presbyterian Sunday school picnic was held at Graham's Point Thursday. It was largely attended and much enjoyed. There have been a great many private picnics of late.

Mrs. Capt. Geo. Irving went to Chatham Saturday on a short visit.

The schooner Jennie F. arrived Saturday from Harbor au Bonche (N. S.).

The Maple Weston arrived yesterday from Summerside.

The Maudie East arrived yesterday from Grand Bay (P. Q.) and Barachois (N. B.).

The Duma sailed Friday for Charlottetown.

ST. MARTINS
St. Martins, July 18.—Margaret Sharkey, of Charlottetown (Mass.), is visiting her niece, Mrs. Margaret Power.

Miss Agnes H. Power, of Dorchester (Mass.), is visiting her old home here.

Miss Georgia Davidson, of St. John, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. L. Cochran.

Mrs. A. S. White and son, Donald, of Sussex, are the guests of Mrs. S. E. Vaughan.

H. O. R. Bealey, of St. John, is spending his vacation here, registered at the St. Martins Hotel.

M. L. MacPhail, of St. John, spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Annie Power, with her little niece, Miss Mary Quirk, and her nephew, Master Thomas Quirk, of Sydney (N. S.), is visiting her old home here.

Mrs. Ormond Floyd, of Chelsea (Mass.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Bridges, of Orange Hill.

Allen Brown, wife and children, of Dorchester, are the guests of Mrs. S. E. Vaughan.

Gordon Bourke and wife, of Boston, are visiting relatives here.

The Misses Cochran entertained a number of their friends at a picnic at Quaco Light, Monday afternoon in honor of their guest, Miss Georgia Davidson.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT AT NEWCASTLE

Jury Decides Case of Miramichi Lumber Company vs. John Sullivan—The Judge's Charge.

Newcastle, N. B., July 19.—The jury in the case of the Miramichi Lumber Company vs. John Sullivan gave a verdict in favor of the defendant, awarding him \$0 damages. The case was very important, touching all employers of labor.

In charging the jury Judge Landry told them the plaintiff could not recover from the defendant the fees they had paid counsel for advice in moving against their defaulting workmen, nor for constables' fees for arresting the men, nor the expenses of Muzerall's trip for identifying the men, but they might, if the jury decided for the plaintiff, allow for the manager and accountant's loss of time and the loss of time of other employees of the company because of the desertion of the workmen, and for the expected profits from the workmen lost by the company; also for the company's counsel fees in taking action against the defendant, and for telephoning, etc. Damages were always attached to the wrongful act of a man upon his neighbor, but it they should decide that defendant hired the men without knowing they were under contract with the plaintiff, they should find for the defendant and might award damages to the defendant for interference with him if they judged that the plaintiffs had for their own advantage or the defendant's disadvantage sought to procure his men. But company's capturing their former employees for the return of advances made them was legal.

The jury would decide whether the men went with the company the second time under their old contract or a new one. His honor reserved all the evidence very impartially and left the matter to the jury, who took several hours to decide upon a verdict.

The case of Weaver vs. Hurley, T. W. Butler prosecuting, H. A. Lawlor contra, was settled out of court.

Court adjourned late this afternoon.

TEN DAYS LIMIT FOR MOTHER-IN-LAW'S VISIT

Brooklyn Magistrate Says This is Long Enough for Anyone to Stay.

New York, July 19.—Ten days is the limit in Brooklyn for a mother-in-law's visit, Magistrate McGuire said today.

Ten days ago Mrs. May Coyle of Boston came to Brooklyn to visit her daughter-in-law. Yesterday the young man served the elder May with a summons to appear in court on a charge of disturbing her domestic happiness. Harry Coyle, the son and husband, sat through the proceedings with never a word.

"She took charge of everything," said the younger Mrs. Coyle. "I didn't know how to cook; I don't know how to wash

the baby. For every rule I had she had a better one and finally she turned my husband against me."

"Ten days is long enough for any mother-in-law to hold possession," ruled the magistrate. "I advise you to take the first train home," he said to Mrs. Coyle senior. She did.

Many do not know laws are often made with a straight thread at the top over which the lace may be drawn to make a

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inspector on the job

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Indigestion. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Fountain Head of Life

Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies the blood. It is the great blood-maker, builds up the system, restores the vitality of the system, and gives a new strength in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of modern chemistry. Ask your druggist. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years. It is the only medicine in the world's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Cures Your Ills

No Doctors No Drugs

Oxygen (or Ozone) maintains life, pro-

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every stage of its development is

the Oxygenator will remedy or cure Heart,

Neuritis, Rheumatism, Nervous Exhaustion,

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1911.

THE ELECTIONS

As the members of Parliament reassemble at Ottawa for the continuation of the session it becomes very evident that the general expectation is that we shall have a general election within a few weeks. Often under such circumstances the event does not come quite so suddenly as it is at first anticipated, but Ottawa opinion at least is that the contest may be expected by September. The Canadian Senate does not meet until August 9, and as the American Senate has yet to pass finally upon the trade agreement there will be, probably, some sparring for time in the Canadian House of Commons after work is resumed tomorrow.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that "the Conservatives have no expectation of winning and very little hope of improving their position. The journey of Mr. Borden through the West dispelled some of the illusions which influence the conduct of the party in opposing reciprocity. There has been a change of sentiment reported among the fruit growers of Ontario, and some of the manufacturing, financial and railroad opponents of reciprocity are said to be getting cold feet and reeling from their position."

This is probably a reasonable statement of the Opposition's hopelessness. The "interests," however, are determined that Mr. Borden shall employ all the force that the Conservative party can muster for the purpose of attempting to defeat the trade agreement, although the country generally is convinced that the proposed tariff changes will be the greatest boon the Dominion has received in many years.

Whether the elections shall come soon or late, the Liberal party is ready for the fray. East and West, it is confident of sweeping victory. Recent advices from Ontario are to the effect that the Liberals will do much better there than they have done in the last two elections. Quebec will be virtually solid. Reciprocity is expected to sweep the western provinces, and there can be no doubt that the Liberals will carry the Maritime Provinces overwhelmingly. So, if the Conservatives are in a hurry for the elections, all they have to do is to obstruct progress at Ottawa and the battle will be over.

ANGLING VS. FISHING

It is perhaps the instinctive love of vagabondage that takes men fishing. Taking fish is not the sole aim of the angler. He is a stickler for forms and would as a rule prefer to go without than catch except with a certain kind of fly, a certain weight of rod and particular tackle to which he is attached and which he feels is superior to any other kind. He seeks not fish but the ceremonious pursuit of them. There is room for a vast difference of taste in the matter of outfits, and your angler occupies a long time in weighing the merits and demerits of rod-makers and fly-tiers and the mechanism of reels, but once decided he is ready to defend his judgment with the same enthusiasm he gives to whipping a stream. Someone has described the difference between the angler and fisherman in these lines:

"He who upon the water casts his fly With four ounce rod, and takes on trout thereby. He flies exalted mortal—in an angler, Who uses hamper cord and heavy tackle, And baits his hook with squirming garden huckle. Is lost to reason—just a low-down mangler."

THE CITY SLUMS

When it is so difficult to keep large and roomy houses cool and comfortable dur-

ing a hot spell, it is easy to appreciate the difficulties of life in the crowded squallid quarters and back streets of large cities. There is in New York what is known as a "lung block," by reason of the numerous cases of consumption occurring in that section. It is a crowded ward of the most crowded city in the world. Of the 4,000 outside of dogs, cats and parrots this block contains more than 400 are babies. At the age of two years these babies are found alone on the street imbibing its deep and muddy wisdom. The block's already dense population is always being packed closer. To squeeze in more rooms, light and air are slowly shut out, and halls, courts, air-shafts are left cramped and deep and sunless.

An imperial race cannot be reared in the slums, nor a sober one. A shattered old chap told one of the commissioners investigating these conditions some years ago: "I ain't never sober but when I gets out of bed." The Buffalo member of this commission investigating the tenement-house conditions, after several days of silent amazement, exclaimed: "New York should be abolished." These are centres of disease, poverty and vice and during the summer heat, of unthinkably suffering. When the intense heat is on men and women crowd together on the tops of the houses waiting for a breeze to come. Many after toiling during the day sit all night in a seat in the park to escape the closeness of a room where a fire has been burning all day, not for cooking, but to heat the iron for the laundry or for an essay shop. Privacy in these rooms is as easy as it is in the steeple of an immigrant ship, and the liquor in the corner gin-mill is the natural resort to drown misery and the unnatural resort to escape the oppressive heat.

Conditions in Montreal, Toronto and St. John differ only in degree, not in kind. And the evils of modern city life are by no means confined to European or American cities. In every great industrial centre there is a large and increasing body of the population among whom, as Huxley said, "infernal reigns supreme." This misery Prof. Huxley describes as "a condition in which food, warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state cannot be obtained; in which men, women, and children are forced to crowd into dens where decency is abolished and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pleasures within reach are reduced to bestiality and drunkenness; in which the pains accumulate as compound interest, in the shape of starvation, disease, stunted development, and moral degradation; in which the prospect of even steady and honest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded by a pauper's grave."

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AND RECIPROCITY

On another page today The Telegraph publishes some extracts from the public utterances of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, and Hon. George E. Foster, covering the period from 1884 down to and including 1891, in which the views of these statesmen on reciprocity are very clearly set forth by themselves.

An attempt has been made from time to time by Conservative speakers and newspapers to create the impression that the Conservative leaders were never in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States. The very best evidence as to that is certainly what the Conservative leaders said on the question, and what they did say is very convincingly set forth, from the official records of the articles to be found on another page of this issue.

First we have a portion of a speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald in 1884, in speaking to a motion that had been introduced by Sir Louis Davies, in which Sir John praised the reciprocity treaty of 1884, regretted its termination, and said the fault was not Canada's. "It (the treaty), did a great service to Canada," said Sir John.

Next we have the copy of the despatch from Sir John's government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on December 13, 1890, in which the Canadian government was described as desirous of "proposing a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

"(1.) Renewal of the reciprocity of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions, deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States."

The reciprocity treaty of 1854, which the Conservatives desired in 1890 to have renewed, was a much more sweeping arrangement than the proposed trade agreement of today. Sir John Thompson, in 1891, when, as Minister of Justice, he was appealing for re-election in the county of Antigonish, issued an address to the electors of that constituency in which he said:

"We are to send delegates on the twelfth day of October to Washington, to confer with Mr. Blaine and the President of the United States, and see whether or not we can have framed or formed a reciprocity treaty (a treaty, mark you) on the basis which we have set forth in our order-in-council, and which is as plain as can be made."

During the same session Mr. Foster in another speech, discussing the proposed conference said:

"With this National Policy, with this development of our natural resources, with this development of interprovincial trade, there is also a desire to widen the boundary of commerce on every side. With the United States? Yes, and on the principles laid down in the order-in-council, taking the basis of the treaty of 1854, and adding to it whatever may be agreed upon by the commissioners appointed by both sides. That is the principle as plainly as can be laid down."

Sir John Macdonald and these other Conservative leaders were not afraid of trading with the Americans. Canada was poorer and less populous in those days, and yet they had no fear that political entanglements would result, or that Canada would weaken her autonomy or lessen her fiscal freedom. And they did not contemplate merely concurrent legislation such as we are talking about today, but they were seeking to bring about a treaty, which is a much more formidable matter.

These Conservative leaders, while they were in power, did not give Great Britain a preference as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party have done, and they had not extended Canadian trade and commerce in other directions as has been done by the present administration. They were convinced that it would be of benefit to Canada if our people could have free entry to the great market to the south of us, and while they failed to secure that advantage there never can be any doubt that they were in favor of securing it and actually attempted to do so.

Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Patterson succeeded in negotiating at Washington an agreement much more favorable in character than was ever contemplated previously by any Canadian statesman on either side of politics. They succeeded in securing free entry for nearly all of our products of the farm, the fisheries, and the forests, without making the slightest concession to American manufacturers, with the one exception that the duty on agricultural products was reduced to a very small extent. That reduction, like every other part of the agreement, is distinctly beneficial to Canada. In fact, the trade agreement is by all odds the biggest piece of constructive legislation since the inauguration of the British preference. A great many Conservatives are in favor of it, but the official machinery of the Conservative party is compelled to fight the agreement because the "interests" are alarmed by the prospect that the proposed tariff changes will assist in freeing Canadian producers and consumers to some extent at least from the dominion of the gentlemen who live by gouging the home market.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES

The Statist in a recent number states that Canada is not groaning under the oppression of monopolies and that the pressure which is being brought to bear for legislative defence against their exactions is to a large extent needless. It further points out that the creation of large producing and distributing institutions is good and not bad. When there are many rival concerns working on a comparatively small scale, buying their raw material in competition, selling their manufactured articles in competition, exercising no real joint action in regard to railway and transportation rates, there is a diffusion of energy, and a duplication of expense, which in the long run falls upon those who buy and use the article, and therefore upon the whole community. If the interests of these concerns were made identical rather than opposed, then raw materials could be purchased more cheaply, administration would cost less, distribution could be organized much more cheaply, manufacturing processes simplified, and everything arranged for the benefit of both producer and customer.

No one questions the value of combines. In many industries the economic forces that tend to the creation of monopoly are inherently so dominant that monopoly is there should be recognized as inevitable, and, in general beneficial. When economic conditions are such as to make monopoly inevitable, the most careful regulation is necessary. This is what Canada proposes and signs multiply that nothing will be left undone to grapple with the problem in all its bearings. The government will not destroy monopolies, but it will govern them. The trusts will never rule in Canada as they do in the United States. An incorporation carrying on the bulk, or even the whole, of the trade in any commodity is not necessarily an evil; but it is an evil when by unfair methods it has secured that unlimited field and then proceeded to collect undue profits from its constituency. The law will prevent conduct judged inimical to the general welfare, and not leave the matter to the tender mercy of those directly interested. It is a problem for statesmenlike insight as well as technical skill. In the United States today, in spite of two or three recent decisions that seemed to promise relief, the citizen can do little else than fold his hands and cry to a relentless and pitiless fate. The progress of combination there has been restless and magical, and built up under the protection of law it has apparently got the following law.

But the matter is not really so difficult and dangerous as it is sometimes represented to be by excited alarmists. All large combinations of capital can be brought under control. It is simply a

question of whether the public can command the services of honest and capable legislators and legal advisers. A monopoly can be made to serve instead of rule. The great combinations have developed a marvellous efficiency and economy. The public will not destroy this elaborate and admirable machinery, but will put a yoke on it and compel it to work in the way most friendly to the common weal. But the way to do it is not that suggested by the Statist. Monopolies will be regulated by the people. Combinations in restraint of trade will be made impossible; and robbers, however powerful, will be made to conform to the law.

SIR WILFRID'S WHITE PLUME

"Follow my white plume" may be the Liberal battle-cry in the impending general election, says the Ottawa correspondent of the New York Herald. Addressing his French-Canadian compatriots on the Champ-de-Mars at Montreal last Tuesday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier exclaimed:

"Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry said: 'Follow my white plume and you will find it always in the front of honor.' Like Henry IV, I say to you young men, 'Follow my white plume—the white hairs of sixty-nine years—and you will, I believe I can say without boasting, find it always in the forefront of honor.'"

Sir Wilfrid is eager for a battle of ballots. When his government was returned in 1908 on the cry "Let Laurier finish his work!" he said he probably never would run again, but he has no other idea now but to press the fighting.

Six or seven years ago when Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from an Imperial conference he was in ill health, and trouble in the Cabinet awaited him at home. That was the year of Mr. Tarte's disappearance from political life, and many were about that time who feared that Sir Wilfrid would be unable to lead the Liberal forces after 1904. But the Prime Minister developed great reserve power, and he passed through the campaign of 1908 without evidence of physical or mental fatigue, although he was active throughout the battle and gave his party an inspiring fighting lead.

Now we are come to another campaign, and Sir Wilfrid is in better fighting trim than ever. It has been an open secret at Ottawa for months past that the Liberal leader, while he is desirous that redistribution should take effect before the elections, is nevertheless eager for the fray. Those who have talked with him say he never was so confident, and that never since 1896 have they known him to be in such fine fettle on the eve of a contest. It is not difficult to imagine what enthusiasm was gratified among the young men in Montreal when Sir Wilfrid made use of the picturesque language quoted by the New York Herald's Ottawa correspondent.

This may be Sir Wilfrid's last campaign, although, irrespective of party, the people of Canada will wish for him still long years of usefulness. But whether it be his last campaign or not, he is going to win it. There is no idea among any class in Canada today that Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the elections will be other than the victorious leader he is now. The Liberals, in fine, have an incomparable chief in this campaign, and an issue calculated to bring out the full fighting power of the old Liberal party. The British preference was a great stroke of statesmanship. Not only was it of prime importance, but it was a step toward the carrying out of the Liberal tariff programme laid down at the great convention of 1883. Now comes the proposed trade agreement with the United States, a still further step along the line of freer trade, immensely enlarging the market for our principal products, and giving relief to the Canadian consumer everywhere.

BURBANK'S IMPROVED FRUITS

For more than twenty years Luther Burbank has been trying in vain, as he admits, to improve on the strawberry. Knowing that all our best berries have been descended wholly or in part from one of the Chilean varieties, he got from one of his agents in Chile a collection of wild strawberry seeds taken from the Cordillera and Coast regions. These seeds he secured five years ago, and among the plants which grew from them he found some that promised to be of great value when crossed with the best American and European strains. With his usual patience he experimented until he produced a unique berry of a wonderful pineapple flavor, and one declared by John Burroughs to be the most delicious strawberry he ever tasted. It is said to be an exceptionally good keeper, and can be eaten freely by those with whom the common acid-strawberries disagree. It is the result of a quarter of a century's patient experiments on the part of the most famous and successful hybridizer in the world.

Mr. Burbank has worked more miracles than any other for many generations. Not even Edison has more discoveries to his credit than this creator of delicious fruits and berries. Ninety-five per cent of the new plants introduced during the last twenty years originated on his farm. The Burbank cherry commands the highest prices; his winter rhubarb is named in California and Florida the "Mortgage Lifters"; the Burbank potato is now the universal standard in the Pacific Coast States, and it is taking the lead in the Middle West. Altogether there are above a hundred valuable new plants, fruits and flowers, every one of which has proved better than those known before in some new quality, in some soils and climate. Perhaps the most important of all is the

"horncress cactus" which has made the desert habitable, and the waste places the abode of men and cattle. A few years ago the Carnegie Institute at Washington tried to capture Burbank and exploit him "for the benefit of science." It was done at the suggestion of Professor Bailey of Cornell, who suggested that some philanthropist could render a good service to mankind if he endowed a special experimental gardener and allowed him to devote all his time to research. This philanthropist could be none other than Carnegie who so eagerly tries to reach all by his charity, so his institute undertook the service. But the alliance did not last long. Mr. Burbank now writes that "after having been under capture for the avowed purpose of the benefit of science for five years by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, five years of care, leanings, hampering restrictions, and unprofitable conditions, and having dictated to and corrected for their botanists several thousand pages, it is a most gracious relief to return to a life free from the red tape of institutional restrictions, to a life of active freedom." After these five lean years he promises to give to the world more fruits and flowers.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The buoyancy of railway stocks still confounds the prophets who say reciprocity is going to ruin our transportation interests.

There is a sudden rush of election talk all over the country, and through it all runs the conviction that the Conservatives have no real chance of winning. Canada wants Laurier for another five years.

Obstruction began at Ottawa again yesterday. The opposition only succeeded in reminding the country that Sir Wilfrid Laurier once received a medal for services in defending the country from foreign attack. The Conservatives have no luck.

The little breeze in the County Council over taxation matters would be more interesting if it could be accepted as an assurance that the aldermen or councillors were going to devote themselves vigorously to taxation reform. The work must be done before long. The present system is a serious bar to progress. Study of the question, coupled with courage to adopt a progressive policy would do great things for St. John.

"The Helms Must Be Drunk"

(Toronto Globe). As the moment approaches for final action by the house of lords on the veto bill there is a marked change of attitude on the part of the militant wing of the Tory party. It is quite evident that the party managers and organizers have been carefully inquiring into the condition of public opinion and the probable result of another general election in the event of the king refusing to create enough new peers to carry the veto bill through the lords. There is a certain amount of belief, still lingering in some quarters, that the king would refuse to add 500 radical peers to the lords at Mr. Asquith's request. The Tory managers, regarding such a refusal merely as a remote possibility, began to figure as to what the practical outcome of his majesty's hypothetical action would be. They are now convinced that another appeal to the veto would be made within two years, would be political suicide, and that the Unionist party would emerge from its shorn of its strength for a generation, perhaps for all time.

The danger from forest fire leading to the destruction of valuable lumber sites has been alleviated for the present by the recent rain. Mr. Connelly said in an interview last evening that a disaster from fire was narrowly avoided at Hammond on Sunday. An incendiary fire was started on a last winter's lumber site owned by St. H. White. strenuous efforts and the use of the telephone communication were all that saved a disastrous conflagration. As the fire threatened the timber lands of the Pejepscot Lumber Company Mr. Connelly was summoned and appeared on the grounds Monday morning to find that Mr. White had the fire under control. The valley of the Great Salmon River and Hammond was in the path of the fire. Mr. Connelly said it was his opinion that the fire had been purposely and maliciously set. Fire rangers have been employed by the Pejepscot Company but the provincial government has given no assistance during a period of great danger.

To Verify the Census

(Toronto Globe). Mr. Archibald Blue, the chief census officer, has done well to issue a notice asking that persons who believe or suspect that they have not been enumerated by the census officers communicate with him. This can be done by sending an unaccompanied letter to Mr. Archibald Blue, Census Bureau, Ottawa. The letters should give the names, number of persons, street and street number, if the persons who believe they have been omitted live in cities or towns, and the concession and number of the lot if in the country. Mr. Blue states that if it is found that such persons have not been enumerated means will at once be taken to remedy the defects through the local census officers, who are responsible if any mistakes have been made. It is to be hoped that Mr. Blue's invitation will be accepted promptly by any head of a family who has not been seen by a census officer. There were no doubt many cases in which detached persons in boarding houses were enumerated without being seen personally by the census officers, but in cases where a house was not visited at all the precaution of writing to Mr. Blue is very well worth taking to prevent omission. The census is not an academic thing in Canada. The representation of the various provinces and of the various parts of each province in the Dominion Parliament depends upon the figures of the census, and it is the duty of every good citizen to see that the census returns are fair and accurate.

Amatite Roofing Needs No Painting. Amatite roofing is so good. It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for. It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it. You don't have to paint Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting. The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint. Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting. We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office. Everjet Elastic Paint. Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc. Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray. It will keep lice away from the cow. It will keep lice away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output. The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co. Limited. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

RAIN TUESDAY WAS WELCOMED Farmers and Lumbermen Cheered by Frequent Showers. One-third of an Inch of Rain Fell Here, But Downfall Was Much Heavier Up River—Mr. Connelly Tells of Conditions in Kings County. Wednesday, July 19. The drought of a fortnight generally feared throughout the province by lumbermen and farmers was broken yesterday by a heavy rain. The local official reports state that only one-third of an inch of rain fell on the city during the day, but reports from various sources indicate heavy rain throughout the St. John river valley and the western portion of New Brunswick. An easterly wind blowing early yesterday morning at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, brought the rain clouds in that direction. There was also a drop in temperature as the maximum official record yesterday was 70 degrees, which is 10 degrees lower than the maximum of one day last week. The farmers are not complaining of a failure of crops. Robert Connelly, of Great Salmon River, who is in touch with the agricultural condition in this county, said last evening that there was no cause for alarm in regard to the crops of the present year. The hay crop in Kings county was backward in starting as the month of May was cold and dry. The showers of June sealed the destiny of the crop which is now being generally harvested. The hay crop, he said, though smaller than that of last year, is placed at the average. The root and grain crops promise well. The drought may have caused injury but with the showers of yesterday and today a wet spell, the mixed crops of the New Brunswick farm will advance with the usual luxuriant growth. The danger from forest fire leading to the destruction of valuable lumber sites has been alleviated for the present by the recent rain. Mr. Connelly said in an interview last evening that a disaster from fire was narrowly avoided at Hammond on Sunday. An incendiary fire was started on a last winter's lumber site owned by St. H. White. strenuous efforts and the use of the telephone communication were all that saved a disastrous conflagration. As the fire threatened the timber lands of the Pejepscot Lumber Company Mr. Connelly was summoned and appeared on the grounds Monday morning to find that Mr. White had the fire under control. The valley of the Great Salmon River and Hammond was in the path of the fire. Mr. Connelly said it was his opinion that the fire had been purposely and maliciously set. Fire rangers have been employed by the Pejepscot Company but the provincial government has given no assistance during a period of great danger.

PRISON FARM FOR JAIL PRISONERS. Matter Discussed at Meeting of Municipal Council. Council. Donovan Made Practical Suggestion, and Motion for Committee to See About Arrangements Was Adopted—Old Penitentiary Grounds May Be Utilized. Wednesday, July 19. A prison farm near St. John for jail prisoners may not be so far away as some going citizens imagine. Yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the municipal council a motion to appoint a committee to see what arrangements might be made was adopted and a tentative scheme was outlined by Coun. Donovan, chairman of the hard labor sentence committee. The aggressive councillor from Simonds proposed utilizing the old penitentiary on the East St. John road for housing the prisoners by arrangement with the dominion government, putting them to work quarrying stone on the neglected property surrounding the building and possibly having them assist with the heavy farm work at the Municipal Home. To obviate the danger of association of the prisoners with the boys at the Industrial Home, the councillor suggested a division of the property by a high fence. The scheme at first would not provide for all the inmates of the jail, but a party of twenty or thirty, who could be taken out on Monday and brought back on Saturday, as a trial. Only one more guard would be necessary, one at night and two by day. Coun. Donovan said there was another property on the same road which would answer the purpose very well which would cost some thousands of dollars, but which might be rented until the scheme was worked out. Coun. Frink said that the land about the old penitentiary would be little use for farming, but would make a good place for a quarry if that was what Coun. Donovan wanted. The property was held by the department of the interior, and he believed could be got almost for the asking if the objection to having the boys in the home was removed. Coun. J. B. Jones referred to the prison reform work being conducted in Ontario, and thought the best way of dealing with the matter was by appointing a committee of five, not only to report on the details, but to meet the provincial government and obtain their assistance, as had been done in Ontario. He believed that a great work could be done, not only in giving the prisoners a more humane and beneficial treatment, but in shaping their future lives for good by assisting them when they are released. Warden Connelly expressed sympathy with the scheme and will name a strong committee to take up the matter.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher. In her wigwag, neat and small, pretty Little Yellow Shawl sat a-dreaming of her lover, who had gone away to school—brave and stalwart Twisted Nose, son of Ringbones-on-his-Toes, who could whip his weight in bob-cats, who could ride a bucking mule. (Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose was a terror to his foes till the paleface came and told him that an Injun was a fool, if he was content to fight; he should learn to read and write; so the maiden's stalwart lover left her side and went to school.) Now she hears her lover's call! 'Oh, my darling Yellow Shawl, let me take you to my bosom, for you are my one best bet!' But she shuddered and she sighed! 'Push yourself away,' she cried, for he wore a crimson necktie and he smoked a cigarette! 'You I loved when bold and rude, but they've made you of you a dude, with your noisy lemon trousers and your dinky rah-rah lid! Never more shall Yellow Shawl come to greet you at your call, she will never be your honey or your little katydid!' (Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose went and pawned his rah-rah clothes, and he wears a trusty blanket and a streak of purple paint, and to little Yellow Shawl he'll be married in the fall, and be happy ever after in his wigwag queer and quaint.) Alarums and excursions. Copyright, 1911 by George Matthew Adams, WAIT MASON

ENTER STOCK TRAINING THE Ten Rules That Are Worth Following. 1. Begin with his necktie. The parents who have been clothed to do the work commands which you expect to do and to obey. A day of instruction will be easily mastered. A fire will not, portance of training sire is expected of them, the casted and must use the more complete civilization. 2. Begin his training the and spend two or three in handling him, putting of the body, directing in by respecting restraint in of straps and so on, but and don't frighten him. old enough treat him to a or ground (and from him the custom to teach him the custom and while he is yet in tease him or teach him funny in a fool but danger home. 3. See that all mechanical halters, gates, fences at the kind first used with t and effective. He will s of respecting restraint in his full grown strength as disastrous results. But old weak halter in his d break a strong wire and 4. Begin with simple l go over and over the s it impossible for him mechanically to the word the want of the training of a suddenly given order has been accustomed. Each obeys a new command it ing up of a new traini and the distribut and each time the e of thereafter it means a this same brain path, and 5. Like to think that it is to be used. This is brain paths are as mater in a horse pasture, and much the same way, and 6. Accustom the colt to word as much as possible you say "whoa!" without pull on the reins, or turn and to back without harn off, and to start and to without waiting for the y be done with surprising of the word sharply by a whip. The colt soon lea the pull or the blow and bal command. When you a standstill you are wast and your own, when he tell him to use his cu cutting your command, not and moreover, when he using a third or a half of resulting your own, when you stop him he is very ments of fright and excite of it in the same way an 7. Harness power against 8. Like to think that it is to be used. This is brain paths are as mater in a horse pasture, and much the same way, and 9. Accustom the colt to word as much as possible you say "whoa!" without pull on the reins, or turn and to back without harn off, and to start and to without waiting for the y be done with surprising of the word sharply by a whip. The colt soon lea the pull or the blow and bal command. When you a standstill you are wast and your own, when he tell him to use his cu cutting your command, not and moreover, when he using a third or a half of resulting your own, when you stop him he is very ments of fright and excite of it in the same way an 10. Harness power against

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The opinions of correspondents necessarily those of The newspaper does not undertake all or any of the letters received will not be published unless they contain suggestions which will be plainly they will be rejected. Should enclosed if return of man in case it is not used. The creation of a new letter every letter as evidence Ed. Telegraph.] YORK COUNTY INDU To the Editor of The Telegraph:—I read in The De proceedings of the meet County Council and as my the smallpox quarantine take the liberty to encle readers of The Telegraph papers, in which I have plain my position in the playing the Indians with If you will kindly pub the board of health, a understanding of the surdians than from the pu the meeting of the coun I thank you in ant complying to my request remain, Yours since St. Mary's (N. B.), Ju To the Editor of The (N. B.) Dear Sir,—I just wrode to explain my casemallox case at St. Mary and while it seems stran and make good for Mr himself says he has mad I wish to place Mr. Sinter position with the pu think he let Pete Wate liked about the amount to send to the Indians w The board of health h uries, and has decided to off my bill, because they luxuries without order Now, dear of luxuries of \$20 cash paid for wood horse hire—which Mr. some barb wire to fence with some milk and meat I had hoped to pay for in with the cash paid for wood barb wire which I keep

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AND RECIPROCITY

The Telegraph presents herewith some utterances of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster, and other Conservative leaders, showing that they, again and again, in unmistakable terms, pronounced in favor of reciprocity.

During the last few months several Conservative orators, and some Conservative newspapers, have attempted to make it appear that the Conservative party not only did not seek reciprocity but was opposed to it. There is the clearest possible evidence to the contrary. Readers will observe that the quotations which follow are taken from the official records and cannot be questioned.

First we have the position of the greatest of the Conservative leaders:

Sir John A. and Reciprocity.
In Hansard of 1884, pages 1186-87, Sir John A. Macdonald, referring to the subject of reciprocity, speaking to a motion that had been introduced by Sir Louis Davies, said:

"I do not know any reason why the hon. gentleman who moved this, or the seceder, laid before the House these elaborate statements to show the value of reciprocal trade, or trade of any kind, with the United States. That is admitted. That goes without saying. We all admit that it would be well that we had a large trade with the United States, rather than a small one, and I think Canada, as compared in her action with the action of the United States, has done everything that she could do in order to secure that desirable object. In the first place, there was the original reciprocity treaty which was finally consummated in 1854. The merit of that, as far as Canada was concerned, rested altogether with the administration of Sir Francis Hincks, the Liberal government of that day. Although the government of which I was a member in 1854 had accidentally, from the retirement of Sir Francis Hincks, the duty of carrying out the treaty to its consummation, by introducing and carrying into law the act which ratified that treaty, still it was the merit of the reform party; and it was a great merit; it did a great service to Canada. That, as we all know, was a treaty for reciprocal free trade in the natural productions of the two countries. We regretted, when the Americans, from I must say, a rather national feeling of irritation against England, gave notice for the cancellation and the termination of that treaty. It was no fault of Canada that that treaty was terminated."

Seeking a Reciprocity Treaty.

Then we have this despatch from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December 13, 1890:

"My Lord—I have the honor to send to your Lordship today a telegraphic message in cipher of which the following is the substance:

"With reference to my telegram of the 10th instant, this Government is desirous of proposing a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

"1. Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the Commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States."

The remainder of the despatch deals with other matters.

Sir John Thompson's Position.

When Sir John Thompson was minister of justice and was a candidate in Antigonish in 1891, he issued an address to the electors of that constituency in which he made it clear that he and the Conservative government of which he was a member were thoroughly in favor of reciprocity. His address to the electors was as follows:

"To the Electors of the County of Antigonish:
Gentlemen—At the election which will take place on the 5th day of March, I will be a candidate for re-election as a member of the House of Commons for the County of Antigonish.

"The Government of which I am a member is appealing to the country with a policy which we believe will be heartily endorsed by a great majority of the electors. We have made to the Government of the United States, through the Government of Great Britain, proposals for reciprocity in trade, which we have good reason to believe will result in an arrangement by which the markets of the United States will be reopened to the products which our people desire most to send there.

"A fair measure of reciprocity is what we desire, and we have no doubt that that can be obtained without undue sacrifices.

"I respectfully ask your support and votes, and I pledge myself to serve the best interests of the country, if I should be honored by a renewal of the confidence which was reposed in me at the last elections and for which I shall be forever grateful. I remain, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN S. D. THOMPSON.

"Antigonish, Feb. 24, 1891."

Sir John Thompson (who was Minister of Justice) was re-elected on that platform, and subsequently became Prime Minister, and so far as is known he never departed from the views he held at the time he issued the address. The political situation in Canada or the United States has not changed to make absorption more likely or reciprocity less desirable.

Sir Charles Tupper's Statement.

Here is a quotation from a speech of Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons, Aug. 4, 1891. (See page 3346 of Hansard.)

"The chief point now is, without any quibbling or cavilling, that this Government has arranged for a conference with the United States Government, in October next, without any confession such as the hon. gentlemen opposite insinuate, that we are in any sense more dependent upon the satisfactory arrangements than are the people of the United States themselves. We go there relatively in as strong a position as they meet us. We go there anxious to see whether an arrangement consistent with the interest of both countries can be brought about."

Mr. Foster's Reciprocity Record.

Where did Hon. George E. Foster stand on reciprocity in 1891? On page 3381 of Hansard, 1891, will be found a speech by Mr. Foster on this subject. Referring to some remarks made by the present Sir Louis Davies, then member for Queens, (P.E.I.), in which Mr. Davies said that Mr. Foster had at the previous session practically declared that there was no longer any hope of reciprocity being obtained from the United States, Hon. Mr. Foster said:

"He went on to read the extract, and the extract simply bore out what? (to use Mr. Foster's language) It bore out this—that I said I saw no particular trend toward reciprocity in my reading of the sentiment of the United States, that from 1866 up to the present time, we had been counselled to watch and wait; to go upon the assumption of waiting and watching, to see whether or not the United States would not meet us with a reciprocity treaty, and I said that I thought the time had come and fully come when we should leave that position, and with the greatest courtesy and goodwill possible to the United States we should do our own fiscal legislating in our own interests as we see it from the standpoint of Canadians. That is all I said, that is exactly what I stated, and I think I am perfectly consistent in that respect. Since that time, however, a change has taken place and on the invitation of the United States Government itself, we are to send delegates on the 12th day of October to Washington, to confer with Mr. Blaine and the President of the United States and see whether or not we can have framed or formed a reciprocity treaty on the basis which we have set forth in our Order-in-Council, and which is as plain as can be made."

Another Foster Utterance.

During that same session Hon. Mr. Foster made another speech, relating to the proposed conference, and (see page 3400 of Hansard) in the course of it he said:

"With this National Policy, with this development of our natural resources, with this development of inter-provincial trade,

there is also a desire to widen the boundary of commerce on every side. With the United States? Yes, and on the principles laid down in the Order-in-Council, taking the basis of the Treaty of 1854, and adding to it, whatever may be agreed upon by the commissioners appointed by both sides. That is the principle as plainly as can be laid down. No one should be asked to say more than that in going into a trade negotiation with another country, and however, the hon. gentlemen opposite may refuse to attribute to us an honest desire to carry out this policy, as they will in their great charity and distinguished probity, the Government knows that the party behind it will trust it because it reflects the opinions of the men who support it."

Can any further evidence be needed to show conclusively that Sir John Macdonald and his principal associates and successors were always in favor of reciprocity and that they sought to negotiate a favorable reciprocal treaty with the United States? If the Conservatives had been able to arrange for a fair trade agreement it would not have been necessary for the Liberals to do so. A formal treaty has some undesirable features and is feared by some classes of Canadians. But the present trade agreement, soon to be passed at Ottawa and Washington, is not a treaty but an agreement by concurrent legislation. It is much better than a treaty, for it leaves Canada absolutely free to terminate the arrangement at any time should it prove desirable to do so.

The quotations here reproduced from the speeches of Conservative leaders are sufficient to expose fully the hypocrisy of Conservative speakers and newspapers which recently have been saying that the Conservative party was not in favor of reciprocity.

PARLIAMENT DOES LITTLE ON FIRST DAY

(Continued from page 3.)
Both warm friends of cheaper rates between Canada and the mother country. An arrangement had been effected with the companies whereby the rates were set at 25 cents per word for urgent messages, 12 cents per word for semi-urgent messages, to be delivered within a certain number of hours, and six cents per word for the messages. This, however, was not satisfactory to either government, and further reductions were not made it was the intention to establish a state-owned cable, which it was estimated would only cost some \$2,000,000.

"Speaking personally," said Mr. Lemieux, "I would like to see a state-owned cable between Canada and Britain. I believe it to be necessary to the empire. I am not what you call a jingo, but I believe that if we are to tighten the bonds of union between the motherland and the dominions overseas we cannot do better than to have a state-owned cable with the nerve centre of the empire."

The whole matter had been under consideration at the recent imperial conference, and if the rates were not lowered to satisfactory figures the government of Britain was committed to a state-owned cable. Already the British government had purchased all the rights of the Marconi system in Britain which was operated in connection with the naval stations.

Finally, just before 6 o'clock, the preliminary obstruction ended and the house got into committee on the reciprocity resolution. Uriah Wilson, of Cannon and Addington, held the fort for an hour with a repetition of the anti-reciprocity arguments, and E. Gus Porter, of Belleville, followed with several hours more of the same rehashing of old straw.

Had to Speak.
The third attempt of the minister of finance to get on with reciprocity was successful, and at 9 o'clock tonight the resolution moved by Mr. Fisher, at 10 o'clock this afternoon, resumed the reciprocity debate, from the opposition benches, along the lines already repeatedly threshed out. He was followed at 10.40 by J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, who made an ineffective effort to secure an adjournment but was told by Mr. Fisher that it was time the house really made some progress on the reciprocity proposition.

Mr. Fisher, therefore, had to hold the fort for the opposition time-killers. He repeated in his main, his anti-reciprocity speech made earlier in the session.

Ottawa, July 19.—The opposition obstructionists again continued in the commons today their policy of stubbornly refusing to allow the government to make any headway with the reciprocity proposals. The obstruction yesterday was notably unimpaired. Today it was unimpaired with a little plausibility of legitimate criticism aimed at the taking of the census and the handling of the western coal strike. But it was nevertheless very obvious that the obstruction was not a bit of legislative progress has been made. The whole story is told in the fact that opposition speakers have so far done all the talking with the exception of some forty or fifty minutes assumed by the government in making the brief but necessary replies to the opposition questions and criticisms.

Sir Wilfrid has remained steadily in his seat, courteous and unswerving, but at the same time firm in his determination to press the issue and keep the opposition steadily facing the music.

The opposition, on the other hand, is having a hard time to preserve its composure. J. D. Taylor's perivish outbreak last night against having to proceed with the reciprocity debate was followed today by a heated explanation by George Taylor, of Westchester, who said that he would "be better for the government to drive the strikers to work at the point of the bayonet" than to allow a coal famine to strike the district.

Trying to Obstruct.
The opposition is engaged in the hazardous task of trying to obstruct both reciprocity and redistribution and "get away with it." Yesterday, in the two days, 3 o'clock in the afternoon till after midnight, and of the time spent only twenty minutes was occupied by speakers on the government side.

Today when Hon. Mr. Fielding moved for a resumption of the reciprocity discussion immediately after the preliminaries, Mr. Goodhue rose to discuss the strike situation in the coal fields of the west, while, when that threatened to be a long and tedious matter, Mr. Perley came to the rescue by precipitating a general criticism of the census taking, which opened the way to a general mixed discussion of the government's alleged "impositions," which lacked purpose or proposed amendment and occupied practically all the afternoon.

Both Messrs. Goodhue and Perley filed pages of Hansard by reading extensive newspaper clippings from various of the Conservative press condemning the government, while the recognized members of what has been termed the "obstruction brigade"—Messrs. Sproule, Lennox, Blain, Middleboro and Field, all in turn renewed their oratorical efforts.

The only speakers from the government side were Hon. Messrs. Fisher and King, who spoke very briefly with the issues at hand. Mr. Fisher interrupted the pertinent comment that the opposition were criticizing at random and had failed to even suggest any remedy for the things they complained of.

An important announcement was made by Mr. Fisher relative to the census. He stated that the first compilation was now going on as rapidly as possible, he pointed out that the department did not think it would be possible to have the final figures until the month of October, though every effort was being made to secure them before that date. This means, of course, that if the opposition continue to pursue their obstruction tactics they may be successful in tricking the west

BORDEN'S BLUFF IS EXPOSED

By the History of the Last Redistribution Bill

THE ELECTIONS

Liberals Are United and the Government is Ready and Willing to Go On With Its Work—Therefore, Responsibility Rests Upon the Opposition.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
Everyone is guessing how long the session will last. Everyone seems to have a different opinion, varying from three weeks to three months, or perhaps still longer.

The only men who know are Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden and they are keeping their own counsel. Indeed, it is just possible that neither of the leaders of just what is going to happen, although they each have an idea of what they would like to happen.

It will be several days before the atmosphere is sufficiently clear to enable the public to make their predictions with any hope of accuracy. Each party will meet in caucus on Wednesday or Thursday, when the situation, as it has developed during the recess, will be discussed, and plans agreed upon for the future.

It is likely, therefore, that this week will take the form of a sort of "sparring ground" before the final clinch comes. Mr. Borden and his chief whip, Mr. Perley, got to the city on Saturday night and are as full of fight as ever, probably more so. The western trip, whatever may be its final political effects, the votes are counted, has undoubtedly intensified Mr. Borden's hostility to the reciprocity agreement and has strengthened his determination that the resolutions shall not be ratified until after the people have had a chance to pronounce upon them.

How far his party will follow him in this decision, whether it will go so far as to oppose all granting of supply, which now only runs to Sept. 1, can only be held after the caucus on Saturday. The indication that Mr. Borden will have his way.

On the other hand, the Liberals, from Sir Wilfrid down to the humblest member, are united, so far as information reaches Ottawa, in their determination that the business of the country must be proceeded with, that the reciprocity agreement must be ratified, and that no unimportant matters shall take place in the work of parliament. This will undoubtedly be the voice of the Liberal caucus when it assembles.

This a deadlock seems inevitable, with a dissolution the only way out. How soon the matter will be decided will be made depends upon circumstances. The Liberals are anxious to have the elections over before the Duke of Connaught comes, it will strain the constitution machinery, and it will have the polling much before the last week in September or the first week in October.

There is not only the printing of the voters' lists for the constituencies as at present constituted, but there is also the redistribution of the lists in Manitoba and the preparation of the lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario, which can be gradually dealt with as they come.

It is true that the revision judges in Manitoba are already at work, or at least are supposed to be. The Dominion Election Act says in their regard that they shall proceed to define the polling subdivisions and distribute the voters by proclamation on July 1 and August 15 unless a proclamation to the contrary is issued.

In the case of the unorganized districts of Ontario the act stipulates that the boards of registration shall sit between August 1 and October 12 unless other dates are fixed. So far no special dates have been fixed, but it is possible that they will be done at any time and thus shorten the time limit required by the number of days which may be available between now and the first of August, so that it would seem impossible to have the revision done by the first week in October, and probably later still.

Mr. Borden's bluff that it is possible to have an election this year and still pass the redistribution bill is exposed by the history of the last redistribution bill. Party feeling was not then running so high as it is today, yet it took six months to get the bill through the house and it was not until the end of the year that it was passed.

What would happen now if an attempt were made to force such a measure through? Why parliament would be sitting continuously until spring.

The last session was taken in 1901. It was not until March 31, 1903, that the redistribution bill was introduced into the commons. It was referred to a special committee on April 15, and remained in that committee until July 24. And even though all its details were fought out in the commons, it was not until the end of July 24 to September 6 that the bill was given its third reading.

What prospect is there, therefore, of getting any redistribution bill through this session? The commons and have to wait for an election on the reciprocity issue this autumn? The thing is impossible, because it must be borne in mind it is not a partial distribution such as took place five years ago in the west, but one which would involve every province of the dominion and would lead to a considerable reduction of the representation of the eastern provinces.

So it looks very much that if there is to be an election there will have to be one on the basis of the present constituencies. The census figures by electoral districts can hardly be ready before September and it will take some time to draft the bill, to say nothing of the time which its discussion would take in the commons.

But if there are to be elections before the end of the year, the government must rest upon the opposition. The government is ready and willing to go on with its work.

BRITISH NAVY AND HYDROGRAPHY WORK

Correspondent Writes of Good That is Being Done—To Make Seas Safe—No Other Country Has Department That is Conducted on So Large a Scale.

London, July 19.—The annual report of the hydrographer of the British navy for 1910, which has just been issued, calls to mind fresh the good work which is being continually carried out by the department of the admiralty in the interests of the safe navigation of the ocean highways of the world. In no other country is there a hydrographic department on so large a scale as that of Great Britain. All maritime powers, of course, must have some organization for marine surveying and for the proper charting of their coasts and harbors if these are to be navigated in safety, but it is very seldom that such work is carried on except in waters strictly adjacent to the important seaports.

The operations of the British surveying service, on the other hand, are world-wide, and the 1910 report shows that, in addition to the five vessels employed in the home waters survey, the Egeria was surveying in British Columbia, the Fairweather in Australian waters, the Merlin on the coast of Borneo, the Matine on the west, south and southeast coasts of Africa, the Sealark and Waterwitch in the Straits Settlements and Solomon Islands, and the Ellington in Newfoundland. Altogether 368 miles of coastline were charted and an area of no less than 14,425 square miles sounded over during last year.

Some Accidents.
Of the work of the surveying branch in general not much is known outside the ranks of those engaged in it, so unobtrusively is it carried on. Under ordinary conditions it might be said that the better the work is done the less heard about it. But in the sea profession it is the extraordinary things that have frequently been reported, and which have frequently been the cause of accidents.

The survey of the sea, in fact, is never completed. Banks shift and grow, harbor inlets are at work and new routes which shorten distances and cut corners are followed. Then, in addition to the constant changes of the sea bottom, every year ships are built of deeper draught and greater length than those which preceded them, and which required less water to move about in.

An illustration of this was afforded during the home fleet's visit to Penzance in February last, when three ships of the dreadnought class, drawing twenty-seven feet of water, grazed a rock in entering the harbor and slightly damaged their bottoms. It turned out that the chart of the harbor had not been surveyed by the Spanish government since 1863, and the existing charts were made when any rocks more than twenty-eight feet below low

water mark were disregarded. The obstruction upon which the British vessel went aground was not indicated upon them at all, being from thirty to thirty-two feet below low water mark.

There is one paragraph in the annual reports of the Hydrographer of the navy that has particularly interested for some time past. It is that which is headed "Covered perils." In 1910 there were 23 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation reported and in the previous year no less than 497. The significance of these figures is not lessened by the explanatory note that in 1910 there were 19 and in the previous year 14 rocks and shoals discovered by vessels striking on them.

Work in 1910.
Turning to the actual surveying work carried out in 1910, it is evident that the £700,000 voted for the purpose was money well spent, not only from the naval point of view, but from that of the merchant service, inasmuch as the amount of work done in home waters, the Triton was employed in surveying the Thames estuary, and it will interest seamen making the port of London to know that in one part, between the Long and the Long Sands, considerable shoaling was found to have taken place, the least depth obtained being four feet, as against nine feet in 1904 and thirty feet in 1892. A new channel is now being dug to the southward of the Shingles Patch.

As to the publications of the department, it is worthy of note that the number of charts printed during the last three years is no less than 1,631,352. More than half a million charts were produced in 1910 alone.

It has been natural, of course, for all interested in recent political action to turn to the charts and hydrographic notes in connection with the port of Agadir. There is on the chart published by the British Hydrographer a plan of this place supplied by the French government, from which it is evident that although there is deep water in the roadstead, and protection from northeasterly winds, the port is entirely open to the west and the gales that blow from the Atlantic in the winter, which must set up a considerable current on the beach and probably oblige all the larger vessels to put to sea. The roadstead of Agadir, indeed, does not appear to possess any of the elements which would facilitate its use as a breakwater station or base for the use of men of war. It is true that a breakwater might be constructed to enclose a portion of the harbor, but it would have to be of great length and very costly, while it would not be a safe anchorage at all seasons of the year. There is, indeed, on the west coast of Morocco any natural harbor.

MILLENNIUM IN 1915, SAYS MR. A. I. RITCHIE
Speaker at International Bible Students' Convention Sees a Near End to the Kingdoms of This World.

(Toronto Globe, July 18.)
Four years hence, in 1915, the kingdoms of this world are to be shattered, according to Mr. A. I. Ritchie, who addressed the International Bible Students' Convention in Broadway Hall yesterday. The speaker dealt with the significance of the "seventh day of rest," which is mentioned in Genesis, from the chronological viewpoint. "History," he said, "both biblical and secular, tends to show that the actual length of the present millennium will be 7,000 years, and that of these close on 6,000 have passed. Thus the world is now rapidly approaching the millennium which will complete God's day of rest." Mr. Ritchie reviewed to the kingdoms of the world as portions of Satan's empire, and said that their lease was just about to run out.

After the fall, said the speaker, man gradually sank lower and lower, as a result of which individuals gained authority over their fellows and kingdoms were formed. This descent culminated in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, such succeeding empires growing more and more gigantic. The invention of printing was claimed to have been a means whereby man elevated himself. Mr. Ritchie held to the theory that the labor disputes of the present time were indications of the approaching millennium, for they showed that mankind was becoming illumined by the light of the Lord's kingdom, and in demanding its rights were endeavoring to approach its primeval perfect condition.

Over two hundred delegates attended yesterday's sessions, including representatives from all over northern America, from Brooklyn, represented by Mr. A. M. Saphora, the chairman, to Spokane, Washington.

A most important ceremony took place yesterday morning when no less than sixty-four men and women were immersed in the icy waters of Lake Ontario, after an address by Pastor Russell, who, after earnestly exhorting the assembly, invited those who cared to openly profess their faith to come forward and be immersed. Before the baptism the candidates were requested to sit down and consider the cost of their step. None drew back, and the ceremony was performed by Mr. G. E. Feigeler.

The conference concluded yesterday evening with a series of short discourses from nine brethren and a love feast.

The Record.
(Hamilton Times.)
The effort to make it appear that the Conservative government in 1891 was not in favor of reciprocity is a peculiarly brazen one. That the Canadian Tories were then begging for reciprocity is made clear by this statement from the leading Quebec Tory organ, the Montreal Gazette, of March 10, 1891: "Mr. Blain flatly objected to the appointment of a formal commission until he learned upon what basis the Canadians proposed to treat, and was to assure the American secretary of state that the Canadian government is willing to discuss the question on the broadest lines, even on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity, that Sir Charles Tupper returned to Washington with Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Foster."

A Road—Campobello.
(Dedicated to a summer passed on the beautiful Canadian island.)
O shaded road beside the sea,
Your hills, winding ways I know;
And why you wander wild and free
So near the eddies rise and flow.
Where white-winged crafts sail to and fro,
Your bowered dells with joy are filled,
On every hand your peace by strife;
With songs and hopes of simple life,
Where true hearts trust with love are rife.

KILLED BY BULL.
Canadian Press.
Listowel, Ont., July 18.—Gored and mutilated by an infuriated bull the body of John Newbiggin, a bachelor farmer of this county, was discovered on his farm last night. A shattered club with which he had evidently made a desperate fight for life, lay near the body. Apparently he had tried to force the animal either into another field or back to the farm and thus angered it. He was 84 years old.

WANTED

A SECOND CLASS school teacher in School District No. 1, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for District No. 8, County of Westmorland, N. B., for term beginning August 1st, 1911. Apply to N. C. Belding, expected to N. C. Belding, trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A first class teacher for School District No. 1, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A first class teacher for School District No. 2, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 3, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 4, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 5, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 6, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 7, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 8, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 9, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 10, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 11, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 12, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 13, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 14, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 15, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 16, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 17, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 18, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 19, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 20, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 21, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 22, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 23, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 24, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 25, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 26, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 27, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 28, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 29, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 30, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 31, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 32, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 33, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 34, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 35, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 36, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 37, Burton, County of Renou, N. B., secretary of trustees, Chance Harbor, N. B.

WANTED—A second class teacher for School

Blasting Powder

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

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

SIR FRED. BORDEN PLEASD WITH POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Minister of Militia Passed Through St. John Yesterday After Visit in Nova Scotia—Reciprocity Very Popular, He Says.

Thursday, July 20. Looking the picture of health and apparently as vigorous as when he accepted office in the galaxy of brilliant men who composed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first cabinet, Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, passed through the city last evening on his way to Ottawa to resume his parliamentary duties. He was accompanied by his two daughters and came over from Digby in the Prince Rupert, having visited his home in Canning (N. S.) since making a short call at Ottawa on his return from the coronation.

WEST OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY

Many Will Vote Liberal for the First Time, Mr. Truman Says, All on Account of Trade Agreement—Laugh at Idea That it is a National Menace.

Thursday, July 20. That the west is overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity and that the Laurier government will benefit from this fact to the extent of nearly every seat in the three prairie provinces is the belief of Walter H. Truman, B. C. L., a former St. John man, who left on his return to Winnipeg last evening after a pleasant visit to friends here. Mr. Truman is now a member of one of the leading legal firms in the metropolis of the middle west and, in his capacity as counsel for the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, is closely in touch with the feeling of the great agricultural interests in that province and the adjoining districts.

HEIRESS WEDS WIRELESS MAN

Josephine Smith, Home from Honolulu a Bride, Unknown to Papa or the Chaperon.

San Francisco, July 19.—E. Nivison, wireless operator on the steamer Sierra, has married Miss Josephine Smith, daughter of a millionaire manufacturer of Boston. Now they are wondering what papa will say when he hears the news of the runaway marriage with a wireless operator whose salary is less than \$100 a month.

SIR WILLIAM IN THE FIELD

Report Given Credence That Canadian Northern Builder May Be Considered as Successor to Strathcona.

Ottawa, July 19.—An interesting rumor given some credence in parliamentary circles tonight is that a possible successor to Lord Strathcona, as Canadian High Commissioner at London, is Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway. Sir William, if appointed, would in more ways than one be following in the footsteps of the great pioneer railway builder of Canada and with his wealth and administrative ability would prove a well equipped incumbent of the office.

LABOR BUREAU IN OTTAWA FOR HARVEST HANDS

Ottawa, July 17.—Hon. Robert Rogers, of the Manitoba government, is in Ottawa today to establish a labor bureau here for the employment of harvesters and other labor for his province. The demand for laborers in Manitoba this year is twice as great as in any previous year. We will require at least 20,000 in Manitoba alone, he said.

CANADA HAS MUCH TO GAIN

Ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, Talks on Reciprocity

HERE IN YACHT

Likes St. John and Thinks We Should Benefit Greatly by Trade Agreement—It Was on This Issue That He Carried His State.

Thursday, July 20. Flying the Stars and Stripes and having on board ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, and party, the American steam yacht Machignette arrived in port about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party with Mr. Douglas were his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Russell, of Pocasset; her husband, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Richmond, of Brockton; John Richmond, of Providence (R. I.); Mr. Moody and Miss Jennie Richmond, of Brockton; Arthur Warren, of New York city; and Miss Gertrude Melick, of St. John. After the boat had been anchored in the stream the party came ashore and spent some time in the city.

ALLEGED FORGERY IN ALBERT COUNTY

Hopedale Hill, Albert County, July 20.—A case of alleged forgery is reported from Albert, the supposed offender being a man named Crossman, hailing from Moncton, who is charged with passing a forged order at the store of P. J. McCallan, Albert, the paper bearing what was taken to be the signature of Captain John Irving. The order called for \$6, which was paid by Mr. McCallan, clerk at the store. Crossman, it seems, had been on a lighter with Captain Irving, who is carrying deals to the ship at the island, and the order is said to have been prepared and signed without the latter's knowledge. Crossman, while the lighter was in the river, is said to have hired a horse from Mr. Robinson, of the Shepody Hotel, Riverside, and after keeping the animal several days brought it back last night and suddenly left. Police Magistrate Peck has wired the chief of police at Moncton to arrest the man if found there.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Not in years, according to Thomas Burns, secretary of the board of health, has the death rate been so low as it has been today to establish a labor bureau here for the employment of harvesters and other labor for his province. The demand for laborers in Manitoba this year is twice as great as in any previous year. We will require at least 20,000 in Manitoba alone, he said.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Spencer Foss.

Sad news came to Albert Winchester, superintendent of streets, yesterday, when a telegram was received from Nassau, N. H., announcing the death of his daughter, Mrs. Spencer Foss, who left here about five years ago. She was in her twenty-ninth year, and was married about two years ago. She had been living in Nassau. Besides her parents she is survived by five brothers, and one sister, Marguerite, of this city. The brothers are Alexander, Simon, Robert, and William, of St. John, and Walter, of Toronto. The funeral will take place at Nassau, N. H.

Mrs. Susan Pease.

Harvey Station, July 18.—The death occurred on Saturday evening of Mrs. Susan Pease, at the home of her brother, John McCann, at Acton. She had been in poor health for some time, but her death was unexpected. She formerly resided at St. Stephen with her husband, Thomas Pease, who had been for some time. She is survived by two brothers, John, of Acton, and Bernard, of York Mills. Mrs. P. Coholan, of Cork, is a sister. Interment took place yesterday afternoon at Boston.

Mrs. John Stearns.

The many friends of Mrs. John Stearns will regret to hear of her death, which occurred Tuesday at the residence of her son, John Stearns, Lanesboro. Heights. Her death was the cause. She was in the seventy-ninth year of her age, and is survived by two sons—John, engineer with the C. P. R., and Thomas, chief foreman for the C. P. R.—and three daughters—Mrs. Edward Flanders, of Kings county; Mrs. John Nichols, and Mrs. Ellis Jennings, of the west side.

John Belyea.

The death occurred yesterday at the home for incurables, of John McK. Belyea, second son of Caleb Belyea. He was thirty-eight years of age and was a retired carrier. He leaves besides his father, a wife, two brothers and three sisters. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. John the Baptist (Mission) church.

George I. Britton.

Woodstock, N. B., July 20.—George I. Britton of Woodstock was taken suddenly ill this morning with an affection of the heart and in a few hours despite all that medicine could do, passed away. Mr. Britton was a member of the Liberal party and was a member of the Reformed Baptist Church and a good citizen.

Mrs. Donald Fraser.

Fredericton, N. B., July 20.—Friends of Mrs. Donald Fraser, Jr., of Plaster Rock were greatly shocked this morning to receive news of her death. She had been ill only a short time, and Dr. Atherton was called to attend her, but death occurred before he reached her home.

Helen Young.

Caused by a brief illness of diphtheria, the death of little Miss Helen E. Young took place at the home of her parents, George and Mrs. Edwin Young, of Silver Falls, yesterday. She was about six years of age. She complained of sore throat two days ago and the physician diagnosed the case as diphtheria. Yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock her death came unexpectedly. She leaves her sorrowing father and mother. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock. The funeral service was conducted at the grave by Rev. J. J. Pinkerton. Interment was in Fernhill.

NEW CANADIAN COINS LIKED

The new Canadian cents of the 1911 mintage, bearing a facsimile of King George V., are now circulating rather freely in the city and very favorable comment is being made on the general design and appearance of the new coin. In the first place the inscription surrounding the portrait of the monarch is more direct than the King Edward issue. On the latter the wording was Edward VII. Dei Gratia Rex Imperator Canadae. The new inscription "Georgius V. Rex B. Ind. Imp."

Another noticeable difference between the two coins is that on the new cent the inscription is facing to the left, while on the old coin the late king's face is towards the right.

The picture of King George is larger, not being surrounded by a beaded line as was the case with the King Edward coin. There is no change in the reverse side of the new coin except, of course, in the date.

WEDDINGS

Hayes-Hooley.

In St. Rose's church Monday morning, Rev. Charles Collins united in marriage Miss Honora Hooley and Cornelius Hayes, both of Fairville. Miss Donahue, maid, and John Hooley, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes left for a honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. The groom's present was a gold watch, and the bride's a diamond bracelet. The bride and groom were accompanied by the bridesmaid and the groomsmen a gold scarf pin.

Comau Hennessey.

In the cathedral Monday morning, the marriage of Miss Annie Loretta Hennessey, daughter of John Hennessey, 100 City Street, and Vincent Comau, son of H. Comau, of the I. C. R., was solemnized by Rev. Father O'Brien. The couple were unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Comau left on a honeymoon trip to Upper Canada cities, and a beautiful and costly present were received.

Culley-Turner.

On the 15th inst., at the rectory of St. Theresa's church, West Roxbury, Mass., James Bruce Culley was married to Florence M. Turner, formerly of North Head, Grand Manan, N. B. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. O'Brien. The bride received many valuable presents. Miss L. Irene Brown, cousin of the groom, was bridesmaid, and T. R. Culley, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Both are very popular in St. John, and Mrs. Culley has many friends who will wish them every success.

Williamson-Clarke.

Thursday, July 20. A pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of LeBaron Clarke, West St. John, at an early hour yesterday morning, when his daughter, Miss Yvonne Clarke, was united in marriage to John Williamson, a motor man in the employ of the St. John Railway Company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. R. Reid, pastor of the Carleton Protestant church, and there were no attendants.

Barbour-Macmillan.

Friday, July 21. Centenary church was the scene of a social event of much interest yesterday morning when Miss Helen Douglas Macmillan, daughter of the late Mr. E. Macmillan, was united in marriage with Frederick Thompson Barbour, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barbour, and a member of the C. E. Barbour Co., Ltd.

Needham-Jackson.

Friday, July 21. A very pretty wedding took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Mission church, St. John, when Ernest B. Needham, son of George C. Needham, of 85 Stanley street, was united in marriage to Gertrude Jackson, daughter of John Jackson of Millville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Collins. The bride was prettily attired in royal blue with a white hat ornamented with lilies and roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Marie Manley, was dressed in white silk with a blue hat. The groom's best man, Ernest B. Needham, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

Young-Chapin.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at high noon July 21 at 117 Nelson street, Vancouver (B. C.), when Ruby May, eldest daughter of the late Festus Chapin, was united in marriage to Herman Stuart Young, of Digby county (N. S.). The ceremony was performed by Dr. H. Francis Perry and witnessed by a number of intimate friends. To the strains of Loehgring's wedding march, played by her sister, Florence, the bride entered the drawing room, leaning on the arm of her brother and carrying a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Lillian Perry, and little nieces, Marie and Gertrude, as maids of honor, carrying bouquets of flowers containing the ring. The groom was ably supported by Murray Lewis. After the ceremony the bride's mother entertained the bridal party and guests at luncheon. The reception room and tables were tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers, ferns and white ribbons. A happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents, accompanied by the good wishes of their friends.

Cover your bed pillows with a basket on pillow-case of old thin muslin, which will keep the ticking from head stains and the feathers from collecting possible disease germs—and will make the top pillow-case look whiter than when put directly on the ticking.

To loosen windows that move hard, melt a tablespoon of lard, and move window frame and casing part a little, and on the roller and rope; it works like magic.

Not in years, according to Thomas Burns, secretary of the board of health, has the death rate been so low as it has been today to establish a labor bureau here for the employment of harvesters and other labor for his province. The demand for laborers in Manitoba this year is twice as great as in any previous year. We will require at least 20,000 in Manitoba alone, he said.

Put a little borax in the water in which gloves can be cleaned easily by rubbing on it lumpy or dry magnesia, then rubbing it off again with a dry cloth.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.004	0.004
Beef, butchers	0.004	0.004
Beef, country	0.004	0.004
Mutton, per lb.	0.10	0.12
Pork, per lb.	0.08	0.08
Native cabbage, per doz.	0.50	0.60
Spring lamb, per lb.	0.00	0.15
Veal, per lb.	0.10	0.11
Potatoes, per bbl.	2.25	2.40
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.20	0.22
Eggs, case, per doz.	0.00	0.16
Tab butter, per lb.	0.15	0.18
Roll butter, per lb.	0.15	0.21
Creamery butter	0.22	0.23
Ducks	1.00	2.00
Fowls, pair, fresh killed	1.00	1.25
Spring chickens	1.00	1.25
fresh killed	1.00	1.25
Turkey, per lb.	0.17	0.18
Lettuce, per doz.	0.40	0.50
Maple syrup, per gal.	1.00	1.25
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.14	0.16
Bacon	0.00	0.16
Ham	0.00	0.16
Carrots, per bbl.	0.00	2.00
Beets, per bbl.	0.00	1.85
Mushrooms	0.50	0.00
Turnips	0.00	0.04
Spinach, per doz.	0.00	0.50
Redishes, per doz.	0.50	0.50
Native rhubarb, per lb.	0.01	0.00
New beets, per doz.	0.00	0.80
New carrots, per doz.	0.00	0.80
String beans	0.00	0.12
Calfskins	0.00	0.16
Sheep and lamb skins	0.15	0.25
Wool (washed)	0.00	0.01
Wool (unwashed)	0.00	0.00
Native peas, per bushel	0.00	1.15
Cucumbers, per dozen	0.00	1.50
New potatoes, per bushel	0.00	0.40
Beef hides	0.00	0.11
Lamb skins	0.20	0.30

FRUITS, ETC.

Grenoble walnuts	0.14	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.13	0.14
Almonds	0.15	0.00
California prunes	0.00	0.00
Filberts	0.11	0.12
Brazils	0.14	0.15
Pecans	0.14	0.15
New dates, per lb.	0.08	0.08
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	0.11
Bag figs, per lb.	0.04	0.05
Lemons, Messina, box	4.50	5.00
Cocoanuts, per doz.	0.60	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	4.50
Corried beef, 24	3.35	3.45
Peaches, 24	1.85	2.00
Bananas	1.75	2.75
California late Valencia	4.50	4.50
Val. oranges	0.00	0.00
Egyptian onions, per lb.	3.00	3.22
Bermuda onions, crate	1.75	0.00
Ontario onions, per pound	0.00	0.00
New figs, box	0.08	0.08
Cal. peaches	2.25	2.50
Cal. pears	2.50	3.00
Cal. apricots	2.50	2.75

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 14	0.10	0.10
Fancy do	0.10	0.10
Malted barley	2.25	3.00
Curranas, cleaned, 14	0.08	0.09
Cheese, per lb.	0.12	0.12
Rice, per lb.	0.08	0.08
Cream tartar, per box	0.08	0.08
Highland, per kg.	2.10	2.30
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.28	0.28
Beans, hand-picked	2.25	2.30
Beans, yellow-eye	2.25	2.30
Salt peas	5.75	6.00
Pot barley	5.80	5.80
Cormeal	3.99	3.99
Granulated cormeal	4.05	4.75
Liverpool salt, per sack	0.14	0.14
Store	0.70	0.75

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	5.00	5.10
United Empire granulated	4.90	5.00
American plate	4.90	5.00
Bright yellow	4.90	5.00
No. 1 yellow	4.90	5.00
Pura lump	4.75	6.00

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	21.00	22.00
Pork, American clear	19.75	20.00
American plate	17.50	17.50
Lard, pure, tub	0.11	0.12
Lard, compound, tub	0.11	0.11

FLOUR, ETC.

Ontario	5.50	5.60
Standard	6.10	6.25
Manitoba high grade	6.15	6.25
Ontario medium patent	4.80	4.90
Ontario full patent	5.10	5.20

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:		
Salmou, cohoes	6.75	7.00
Salmou, red spring	7.00	7.50
Finman haddies	4.40	4.80
Kipped herring	4.25	4.60
Salmon, per lb.	0.40	0.45
Oysters, 14	1.35	1.45
Oysters, 24	2.25	2.30
Peas, 24	2.00	2.10
Pineapple, sliced	1.85	1.90
Pineapple, whole	1.60	1.65
Singapore pineapples	1.65	1.80
Longboard plums	1.20	1.25
Blackberries, per doz.	0.05	0.10
Corp, per doz.	1.00	1.05
Peas	1.20	1.30
Strawberries	1.85	1.90
Manitoba high grade	1.40	1.50
Pumpkins	1.05	1.10
Squash	1.20	1.25
String beans	1.05	1.10
Baked Beans	1.15	1.25

GRAINS.

Middling car lots	25.50	26.00
Mid, small lots, bagged	27.00	28.00
Bran, ton bags, bagged	24.50	25.00
Cormeal, in lots	9.00	1.00
Provincial oats	45.00	50.00
Pressed hay, car lots	10.50	11.00
Pressed hay, per ton	12.00	13.00
Oats, Canadian	0.51	0.63

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	0.15
White Rose & Chester	0.00	0.16
High grade Sargina	0.00	0.16
Ardlight	0.00	0.16
Silver Star	0.00	0.15
Linsseed oil, boiled	1.00	0.00
Linsseed oil, raw	1.00	0.00
Turpentine	0.72	0.00
Extra lard oil	0.90	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81	0.00

FISH.

Small dry cod	3.75	4.00
Medium dry cod	4.00	5.25
Pollock	3.50	3.75
Grand Manan herring	5.25	5.00
Grand Manan herring	5.25	5.00
Half-bbl	2.75	0.00
Fresh haddock	0.02	0.03
Fried fish, half-bbl	8.00	8.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.05	0.05
Blotter, per box	0.85	0.90
Hallbut	0.08	0.15
Finman haddies	0.05	0.08
Kipped herring, per doz.	0.30	0.00
Salmou	0.15	0.25

Weak soapsuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.

DOING GREAT WORK FOR THE FARMERS, HE SAYS

Mr. Nunnick Sees Great Usefulness for the Conservation Commission—Has Been in the West.

Friday, July 21. F. C. Nunnick, B. S. A., connected with the land's department of the commission for the conservation of natural resources, Ottawa, arrived in the city yesterday. He has just returned from a tour of the west and will spend a short time in this province investigating and giving instructions along the line of agricultural work.

Favored with an abundance of rainfall this season, he said the western farmers are looking forward to a record-breaking wheat crop, at least 200,000,000 bushels being expected. In speaking of his work Mr. Nunnick said he was paying particular attention to the methods employed by the farmers in the rotation of crops, seed selection, production and care of manure, and also looking into the insect pest and plant diseases, and the fuel, power and water supply on farms.

The more he studies the work, he said, the more he becomes convinced of the great necessity of it. In forming the conservation commission the government certainly did a commendable piece of work. Farming and other conditions were now being closely looked into with excellent results. That there is room for an educative campaign could be seen from the fact that in comparison with other countries Canadian farmers through a lack of knowledge in some of the simplest of agricultural matters were not making the best of the natural resources. From what had been worked for centuries the farmers of Great Britain, for example, he said were getting on an average of thirty bushels of wheat to an acre, while here in Canada the best farmers could get was about seventeen bushels to the acre.

Great conservation work was being carried on very comprehensively at present, he said, and in a few years he hoped to see a complete transformation in farming conditions. Among other things he was looking forward to the establishment of demonstration farms and also the holding of underground draining tests. Mr. Nunnick is registered at the Royal.

DEALER SAYS FARMER MADE BIG MONEY

North End Man Declares Thousand Dollars Were Collected for Strawberries Raised on Acre of Ground.

Friday, July 21. Strawberries are still on the market and sell at the remarkably good price of fourteen cents a box. The farmers this year have made a handsome profit on this crop as the price was only below ten cents for a day or two, and throughout the season, which has been a long one, the average has not been lower than twelve cents.

RICHIBUCTO NOTES

Richibucto, July 19.—Mrs. Harry W. Jakeman, of her aunt, Miss B. Pinney, left this morning for Halifax to visit the parents of her husband.

John Jardine, of Madison (Me.), arrived here yesterday to spend his vacation at the home of his father, James A. Jardine.