

g Powder  
fuse detonators.

NE CO., Limited  
re, St. John, N. B.  
MIGRANTS ARE  
S YEAR THAN EVER  
Department in London Expects  
for New Brunswick—Here to  
of Interesting Places in St. John  
Province.

ing this method we used to use the old-fashioned  
ed slides, but the people are getting more  
modern and we are using the motion pic  
ture altogether now.  
Most of the pictures which I will take  
are to be used by the C. P. R. Our work  
does not really begin until after Christ  
mas. Then we send ten or twelve men  
out through the country with reels of films  
to exhibit in the different towns and also  
to deliver lectures. This, in my mind, is  
one of the greatest helps in securing set  
tlers for the dominion. The inquiries  
which we have been receiving of late from  
the English and Scotch newspapers for  
pictures of Canada, show the interest that  
the people of the Old Country are taking  
in the dominion. After touring New  
Brunswick, I will start for home and will  
at once begin to get the films and adver  
tising matter ready for the winter's work.  
Asked as to what the immigration out  
look is for the coming season, he said that  
the rush this year would be greater than  
ever. The class of immigrants that have  
been coming to New Brunswick the last  
year or two have been first class, and this  
year I think they will be better than  
ever.  
Mr. Gibson left on the Montreal express  
for Fredericton and from there he will  
proceed to Woodstock and other provincial  
towns. He was accompanied by Mr. Wil  
son, of the immigration department.

WES \$1,200  
KINGSTON SCHOOL  
ction With Opening Yesterday  
Districts Look for Successful  
cipal.

as he has donated \$1,200 to the school. This  
is in addition to the already large grants  
which he has made to establish the school  
when consolidation was first promoted.  
The principal of the school is W.  
R. Denham, a St. John man, who has been  
recently teaching in Chatham. All con  
tacts with the institution, and the peo  
ple of the districts which are in the con  
tinuation of a successful continuation  
of the work, which was interrupted  
by the burning of the first building.

ANGED FOR  
THE VARIOUS  
D HORSE CLASSES

ments made of butter making, field roots,  
garden vegetables and fruit, plants and  
flowers; Cotswolds, Lincoln, Oxford  
Downs, South Downs and other pure  
breeds of sheep. It will permit, sev  
eral classes of swine will be judged.  
Friday, Sept. 9—Carrage and coach  
horses, Clydesdales, English Shires and  
Percherons. In the cattle classes, Short  
horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires,  
Guernseys and Holsteins. In the poultry  
classes, Poland and Games, also  
Miscellaneous and Bantams, as well as  
pigeons. There will be butter making  
judgments and the plucking of garden  
vegetables. Pure breeds of sheep will be  
examined, and swine in addition.

Saturday, Sept. 10—Standard bred  
horses; Hackneys, Carriage and Coach  
horses; Clydesdales and Percherons. In  
the cattle classes, Herefords, Ayrshires,  
Guernseys, Holsteins. In the poultry  
classes, Pons, Ornamental and Miscellane  
ous birds, eggs and collections. The agri  
cultural exhibits for special prizes and the  
schools gardening will be judged on this day.

Monday, Sept. 12—Clydesdales, General  
Purpose horses, Heavy Harness horses,  
and progeny of Government-imported  
horses will be judged, and in the cattle  
classes, Ayrshires and Holsteins.

Tuesday, Sept. 13—Clydesdales, Cot  
swolds and Percherons; also Heavy Harness  
horses will be judged, and a final judging  
of Holsteins in the cattle classes.

Wednesday, Sept. 14—Clydesdale and  
Commercial horses, and High Steppers.

HOPEWELL HILL NEWS  
Hopewell Hill, Aug. 31—Farmers here  
about have finished their upland hay  
ing, and are now at work on the marsh. Grain  
cutting is also begun. Crops of all kinds  
are excellent.  
A two days' picnic gotten up by the  
Roman Catholic of Albert closed tonight.  
An excursion was run from the Joggins  
yesterday and one from Dorchester to  
day.  
Harrison Gross, of the auditor-general's  
office, Ottawa, was in the village this  
week.  
C. G. West went to Chatham this week  
to attend the Forsters' high court meet  
ing as a delegate from Mount Pleasant  
Court, of this place.  
Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. and  
Mrs. Nathaniel Smith on account of the  
death of their eldest daughter, Odessa, who  
passed away yesterday after a short ill  
ness of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased  
was nineteen years of age and a most es  
timable young lady.

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. XLIX ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910 NO. 97

## RECORD CROWD ON FIRST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION ROOSEVELT GIVEN 14,808 PASSED THROUGH THE LIE TO HIS FACE TURNSTILES MONDAY BRITISH AVIATOR SWEPT THE BOARDS

### Stranger Creates a Scene at Fargo Forces His Way Through Crowd to Ask a Question Roosevelt, Angered at Query About Who is Paying Expenses of His Trip, Seizes Man and Holds Him Till Help Arrives, When He is Put Out.

(Associated Press.)  
Fargo, N. D., Sept. 5—A man who fought his way to ex-President Roosevelt and called him a liar gave a bad scare today at Island Park, in this city. Col. Roosevelt seized the man and helped to eject him from the platform.  
The colonel just finished his Labor day address, which was delivered to one of the largest crowds which had gathered to see him on his western trip. A heavy rain storm which came up shortly before the colonel began to speak, drenched the people but most of them sat through the afternoon in the wet clothes to hear him.  
As he spoke the last sentence, the crowd cheered and there was a rush for the speaker's stand by thousands of people who sought to get near enough to see Col. Roosevelt at short range and shake his hand. The colonel, however, refused to do so, and instead of shaking hands with the people, he seized the man who had called him a liar and held him until help arrived. When help arrived, the man was put out.

### CABINET WILL BE BUSY NEXT WEEK Ottawa Ministers Have Large Accumulation of Business to Deal With TO TALK RECIPROCITY Negotiations With United States in Regard to Trade Treaty to Be Taken Up Soon—Sir Wilfrid Due in Capital Tomorrow.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, Sept. 5—Cabinet meetings will be resumed next week, when an accumulation of business will be dealt with.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected back from the west at noon Wednesday and he will leave in the afternoon for Montreal to attend the Eucharistic Congress, and will be there for the remainder of the week.  
Hon. Mr. Fiddling, who will reach Canada from England on Thursday, will not come to Ottawa direct, but instead will go to Chester (N. S.) to spend a few days with his family, who are summering there. Soon after his return it is expected that reciprocity tariff negotiations with the United States will be opened. These are likely to keep the finance minister pretty well occupied until parliament opens.  
The people of Ottawa are preparing a big popular demonstration of welcome to Sir Wilfrid as a recognition of his triumphant tour throughout the Canadian west.

### HAWKSHAW WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE Mrs. Alexander Sharp, in Fit of Insanity, Threw Herself Into the River and Drowned.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Hawkeshaw, Sept. 5—A particularly sad drowning accident occurred here this morning, when Mrs. Alexander Sharp, who has been for some time, harmlessly insane, ended her life by throwing herself into the river St. John. The lifeless body floated ashore about an hour after the suicide occurred.  
A curious watch had always been kept over the deceased. Yesterday morning, however, when in apparently good health, she was permitted to be alone for about five minutes and it was during this interval that she stole away and ended her life. When her absence was first noticed a search was made but no trace of her could be found. When the body was eventually recovered, Coroner George Ebbett, of the Barony, was summoned but he, knowing the condition of the deceased and the circumstances surrounding her death, decided that an inquest would be unnecessary.  
The deceased, who was fifty years of age, leaves besides her husband, Alexander Sharp, who conducts a general store here, a family of nine children. Three brothers also survive. The news of the drowning accident has cast a gloom over the community.

### NORTH SHORE MEN ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE AT WEYMOUTH Basil Vautour Pleads Guilty to Robbing Rogersville Store—The Other to Stand Trial.

Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 5—(Special.)—Town Marshal Adam Dickson came home from Weymouth (N. S.) Saturday afternoon with two prisoners, Basil and Anthony Vautour, of Rogersville, whom he arrested in Weymouth Thursday. The Vautour brothers were charged with theft from A. D. Farrar & Co.'s store in Rogersville about June 10. The prisoners were lodged in Newcastle jail.  
Basil Vautour pleaded guilty and both will come before Police Magistrate Malby on Friday, one for sentence and the other for trial.  
During Dickson's absence from town the duties of town marshal were performed by Constable George Bethune.

### Missing Portland Man Found Drowned. Portland, Me., Sept. 5—The body of Patrick Conley, a laborer, aged 45 years, was found floating in the dock near the Maine Central wharves this afternoon. He has been missing ten days.

### Enlarged Grounds and Buildings So Roomy That Attendance Seemed to Be Much Smaller Everything Ready for Perfect Performance Today, and it is Believed That All Records Will Be Broken—All a Blaze of Light Last Night—Amusements Delighted Thousands—Cattle Sheds Said to Be the Finest in Canada—Judging of Poultry and Cattle to Begin This Morning—The Programme for Today.

Monday, Sept. 5.  
With an attendance of nearly 15,000 yesterday, the Dominion Exhibition has started on its record breaking career. Despite the fact that there were many people who took advantage of the holiday to spend labor day in the country, and that counter attractions of baseball games and horse races drew thousands more, the attendance yesterday, the second day of the show, was more than double the same day last exhibition, and 4,000 in excess of the labor day crowd of 1906. All day long the turnstiles kept up a merry clicking, and when the total was made up last night it was a surprise to many that the attendance figures were so great. The enlarged grounds and buildings seemed to absorb the crowds so that they are not as noticeable as in other years.

Following is a comparative statement of the attendance for the first two days in 1908 and of the present exhibition:

	1908.	1910.
Saturday.....	3,968	3,862
Monday.....	6,514	14,808

Non-paying exhibition closed last evening and began to fail and yesterday evening for today were none too bright. Excursions, however, are advertised for all boats and trains, and rain or shine, big crowds are expected today. It was remarked that yesterday's crowd seemed to be very largely made up of out-of-town visitors, they apparently attending in larger numbers than the local people. Yesterday saw the finishing touches put on all those exhibits which were not in readiness on the opening day, and those who attend from now on can expect to see a show complete in every detail. The hours for the operation of machinery in the main hall have been fixed as follows: From 10 a. m. to 12 noon, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. The programme today will include all the features advertised before the grandstand, and which it was the intention to have some speechmaking. Owing to the noise, however, it was decided to adjourn after honoring the toast to the King.

### A Blaze of Light. The exhibition grounds last night presented a spectacle similar to that seen at Coney Island. The grounds were a real blaze of light. The pike was the most outside features were profusely bedecked with incandescent lamps, torches and other electrical devices. The main building itself was trimmed with thousands of electric lamps and prisms, made their bow to the St. John public at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the evening programme was as follows:

### The Boston Orchestra. Attired in immaculate white gowns and completely filling the large concert platform at the junction of the three main industrial buildings, Madame Belle Yearn Renfrew's Boston Orchestra of twenty-five players, made their bow to the St. John public at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the evening programme was as follows:

March—Blaze of Glory.....	Holtzman
Overture—Raymond.....	Thomas
Dance—Requiem.....	Teller
Grand Selection—Chimes of Normandy.....	Planquette
Characteristic—Teddy in Africa.....	Pryor
Siamese Patrol.....	Lincke
Southern Sketch—By the Swanee River.....	Raymond
Valse—Gypsy Life.....	Herbert
Selection—The Prima Donna.....	Morse
Finale—Up the Street.....	Morse
Today Madame Renfrew's Orchestra will have another magnificent bill of fare, the evening programme of which will be: March—Entry of the Gladiator.....	

March—Entry of the Gladiator.....  
Idyll—Fireflies (Companion piece to Glowworm).....  
Selections from the Grand Opera: Le Prophete, Aida, Cavalleria Rusticana, Boadicea, Tannhauser, Nibelungen March, I Pagliacci, William Tell.....  
Waltz—La Barcarole.....  
Airs from the Hippodrome.....  
Overture—Summer Night's Dream.....  
Flower Song—Venetian Roses.....  
March—Lights Out.....  
Selections—Gems of Scotland.....  
March—Nations Pride.....  
God Save the King.....  
Large crowds attended the performances.

### CLERGYMAN HURT IN A FIGHT Strange Story of Trouble in Westmorland Parish, and One More Investigation is Now Predicted.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 5—As the culmination of a church quarrel extending over nearly a year, a clergyman who came to this country from Great Britain to take charge of the parish of Westmorland in the interest of the Anglican church, was injured in a fight on Friday by one of his church wardens, in the post office at Mount Whately, about six miles from Sackville.  
The clergyman is said to have had one of his fingers broken or dislocated and one eye blackened. Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, has been informed of the affair, and is expected to investigate the matter in the course of a few days. The story as it reaches the Telegraph correspondent, is as follows:  
It seems that trouble arose in the parish soon after the arrival of the clergyman. The parish was divided in its sympathies, and about half the members and adherents withdrew their support and refrained from attending the services. One of the chief bones of contention was in connection with the purchase of a horse by the clergyman from a horseman, a member or adherent of the Church of England in Baie Verte. The animal, according to the clergyman, turned out to be blind of an eye, and consequently he objected most strenuously to paying the full price agreed upon. The seller was equally determined and at length went so far as to capias the clerical gentleman. Things went from bad to worse, and eventually Bishop Richardson was asked to come and straighten things out. Charges in writing were preferred against the rector, and a court of investigation was held, the result being the vindication of the accused so far as the church was concerned.  
But the failure of the insurgents to prove their charges did not end the difficulties of the minister. Various attempts have been made to rid the parish of his services and it is understood that he was willing to go provided that the bishop would secure another parish for his occupation. The culmination of the wretched affair came last Friday, when the minister went to the Mount Whately post office for his mail. Accounts differ as to what happened after that, but there was some sort of a struggle in which it is said a fork handle was used, and in the course of a row the clergyman is said to have had one of his fingers dislocated or broken, and to have received a black eye.  
It is understood that the facts have been communicated to Bishop Richardson and that there will be another investigation.  
The clergyman occupied the pulpit yesterday as usual and preached to the usual sized congregation.  
As to the merits of the church quarrel, there are varying opinions, but the fight, or assault, or whatever it was at Mount Whately has caused an immense amount of talk and it is supposed that some decisive action will follow.

### ANGLICANS TALK OF SOCIAL ILLS Church Congress Decides to Wage War on Many Evils PRELATES DISAGREE. Bishop of London Tells of Conditions of London Working Man and How Little Has Been Done to Better His Lot—Bishop of Niagara Took a Different View.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 5—The Canadian church congress was opened this morning. The subject under discussion was the church and the commonwealth. Sessions were held in St. Paul's hall and the Anglican hall. In the former Archbishop Matheson, presided. Bishop Richardson of Fredericton was the chairman.  
In the Masonic hall Bishop Worrell of Nova Scotia opened the congress. Bishop Ingham of London, who was received with great applause, wished the congress God speed. He hoped that only burning questions would be discussed and the hotter the better so long as the fire did not leave burns.  
Venerable Thomas J. Madden, Archdeacon of Liverpool, was the first speaker on the social evil problem. He told how Vancouver had been saved from being a Canadian San Francisco. He told of conditions in Liverpool, where juvenile vice was on the increase. He made the pleasing announcement that after the closest inquiry in official quarters, he had found that Canada was free from the white slave traffic except in name only.  
There did exist reciprocity between houses of bad repute in the United States and Canada, but this was of a professional character. Immoral postcards and bad literature were condemned and a remedy was asked for. He asked that the church come out in no uncertain way in regard to reform.  
Bishop Taylor Smith, chaplain general of the British forces, spoke of the poisoning of the youth of the country, and urged a second crusade against the social evil.  
Archdeacon Madden spoke against segregation, smallpox patients were put together in order that the disease might be stamped out, not that it might be preserved.  
The chairman urged that a campaign be instituted by the Church of England in Canada against the social evils.  
The liquor traffic was discussed at the next session. Bishop Mills of Ontario was the chairman. The speakers were Rev. W. T. Dibb, vicar of Napanea, Ont., and Rev. H. K. C. of Toronto, and Archdeacon Madden of Liverpool. All came out strongly against the traffic, calling for live opposition.  
Afternoon Session.  
The congress this afternoon dealt with subjects of much popular interest. Professors Adam Shortt, Silas McBee, of New York, editor of the Churchman, and Rev. R. W. Craig, of Montreal, discussed the church's attitude towards Socialism. All the speeches were permeated with more or less criticism of the church for lack of sympathy with the workmen and the need for a change.  
The Child and State. The Child in the Church and the Child in the Sunday School were discussed.  
The evening the Bishop of London addressed a tremendous congregation, largely of workmen. It was a regular Labor Day speech. The bishop came out strong for reform in the interest of the employed, and of measures to make life for them the better working living.  
He said the workman was not a Socialist, but simply a man who wanted an equality of opportunity, something which God also wanted him to have. The workman asked for had better to be given to them the better working living.  
He said the workman was not a Socialist, but simply a man who wanted an equality of opportunity, something which God also wanted him to have. The workman asked for had better to be given to them the better working living.  
He said the workman was not a Socialist, but simply a man who wanted an equality of opportunity, something which God also wanted him to have. The workman asked for had better to be given to them the better working living.

### CLERGYMAN HURT IN A FIGHT Strange Story of Trouble in Westmorland Parish, and One More Investigation is Now Predicted.

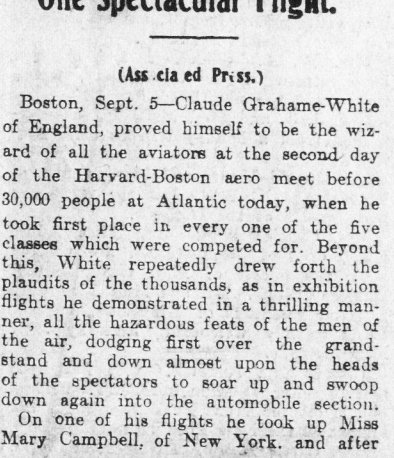
Sackville, N. B., Sept. 5—As the culmination of a church quarrel extending over nearly a year, a clergyman who came to this country from Great Britain to take charge of the parish of Westmorland in the interest of the Anglican church, was injured in a fight on Friday by one of his church wardens, in the post office at Mount Whately, about six miles from Sackville.  
The clergyman is said to have had one of his fingers broken or dislocated and one eye blackened. Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, has been informed of the affair, and is expected to investigate the matter in the course of a few days. The story as it reaches the Telegraph correspondent, is as follows:  
It seems that trouble arose in the parish soon after the arrival of the clergyman. The parish was divided in its sympathies, and about half the members and adherents withdrew their support and refrained from attending the services. One of the chief bones of contention was in connection with the purchase of a horse by the clergyman from a horseman, a member or adherent of the Church of England in Baie Verte. The animal, according to the clergyman, turned out to be blind of an eye, and consequently he objected most strenuously to paying the full price agreed upon. The seller was equally determined and at length went so far as to capias the clerical gentleman. Things went from bad to worse, and eventually Bishop Richardson was asked to come and straighten things out. Charges in writing were preferred against the rector, and a court of investigation was held, the result being the vindication of the accused so far as the church was concerned.  
But the failure of the insurgents to prove their charges did not end the difficulties of the minister. Various attempts have been made to rid the parish of his services and it is understood that he was willing to go provided that the bishop would secure another parish for his occupation. The culmination of the wretched affair came last Friday, when the minister went to the Mount Whately post office for his mail. Accounts differ as to what happened after that, but there was some sort of a struggle in which it is said a fork handle was used, and in the course of a row the clergyman is said to have had one of his fingers dislocated or broken, and to have received a black eye.  
It is understood that the facts have been communicated to Bishop Richardson and that there will be another investigation.  
The clergyman occupied the pulpit yesterday as usual and preached to the usual sized congregation.  
As to the merits of the church quarrel, there are varying opinions, but the fight, or assault, or whatever it was at Mount Whately has caused an immense amount of talk and it is supposed that some decisive action will follow.

### HARDSHIPS AT CAMPBELLTON Campbellton, Aug. 31—The nights are very cold and a great deal of hardship is being felt. The building committee are doing everything possible to house the people, but there is bound to be a great deal of suffering before they can anything like provide shelter for the hundreds still tented out. There is very little building of a permanent nature as yet, as the business men are waiting until the matter of government assistance is settled. The list of cash contributions received today follows:

J. White, St. Marys, per Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto.....	\$5.00
W. H. Habbert, Calgary, per Mail and Empire, per B. of N. S.....	10.00
F. M. G., per Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto.....	5.00
W. L. G., per Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto.....	5.00
Rockland United Baptist S. S., per Arthur S. Estabrooks, treas.....	22.65
Proceeds of entertainment, Peter's Bay Ladies' Guild, of Gaspe.....	8.50
St. James Ladies' Guild, of Gaspe.....	65.75
Perrytown Woman's Institute, per Mrs. James Carleton, Avening, Ontario.....	5.00
Maritime Oilfields, Moncton, N. B.....	50.00

### Graham-White, Star Performer at Boston Meet Won Five Events Easily from American Opponents Englishman Gave Thrilling Exhibition—Took New York Girl as Passenger in One Spectacular Flight.

(Ass. cl. ed. Press.)  
Boston, Sept. 5—Claude Grahame-White of England, proved himself to be the wizard of all the aviators at the second day of the Harvard-Boston aero meet before 30,000 people at Atlantic today, when he took first place in every one of the five classes which were competed for. Beyond this, White repeatedly drew forth the plaudits of the thousands, as in exhibition flights he demonstrated in a thrilling manner, all the hazardous feats of the men of the air, dodging first over the grandstand and down almost upon the heads of the spectators to soar up and swoop down again into the automobile section. On one of his flights he took up Miss Mary Campbell, of New York, and after



CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE WITH PASSENGER.

twice circling the course with her in an easy manner, gave her the thrill of her life in a 200 foot slide down the wind to within ten feet of the ground, at which point he lightly dropped his Farman onto the turf.  
Charles Foster Willard, of Melrose, took up the first newspaper woman to make an ascension in this country, Miss Ladd, of Boston. White did it in six minutes, one hour, 16 minutes, seven seconds in the air.  
White swept the board.  
The best time of the day, made by White, was 5:14 miles in 6:01 with a Bleriot.  
White's distance record of the day was 45 miles 617 feet, on which trip he was one hour, 16 minutes, seven seconds in the air.  
All together there were twenty-two events pulled off in the five classes, in which there were competitions today.  
Owing to a heavy fog which prevailed all day, and a pouring rain for an hour, in the afternoon it was impossible to start any machine in the altitude contest or on the fight to Boston Light and return. White, in a Bleriot, Curtis in his own machine, and Willard in another Curtis, competed in the speed contest of three laps of the mile and three-quarters course. White did it in six minutes, one second; Curtis in 6 minutes, 31 seconds; and Willard in 7 minutes, 38 1/2 seconds.  
There were eight entries in the duration contest, White winning out by remaining up 1 hour 16 minutes and seven seconds, while Johnstone was in the air 48 minutes, 54 1/2 seconds.  
The five contestants in the distance event were obliged to allow first place to White, who made 45 miles, 617 feet; Johnstone being second with 26 miles 3,007 feet.  
The Englishman was the only man to compete in the getting up, but did not do anything surprising requiring 110 feet and eight inches to get his Bleriot monoplane off the ground, and 177 feet 21 1/2 inches to raise his Farman. contest over the

(Continued on page 8, fifth column.)

Don't Fail to Visit the Telegraph-Times Booth at the Exhibition--Main Floor--See the Attractive Premiums Offered for New Subscriptions







Mrs. Donald Munro left on Saturday for automobile trip to St. John.

Percy Graham, of Hartland, spent 7 days of last week in town with father, Mr. George F. Smith.

was served on the golf club house on Saturday afternoon, by Mrs. B. Manzer, Arthur Wellington B. Bel- Mrs. I. E. Sheagreen, Miss Kate Ruby and Miss Mary D. Clarke.

guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lind-

Katherine Clarke left last week her home in Boston, after a visit with her father, Mr. E. J. Clarke.

Edith Dalling returned last week, a visit in Stoughton.

William Crabbe, of Houlton, is visiting friends in town.

Lena Hayward spent Saturday in town.

Reuben Vinay, of Summerfield, spent 4 days of last week in town.

Mrs. Charles Good, of New is guests of Liout-Cenolli Wil-

Good, of New York.

Ada Poole returned last week, a visit at Brownville (Me.).

Stanley Niles, of Lawrence (Mass.), visiting his mother, Mrs. Thomas Niles.

of Newburyport.

is visiting her sister, Miss May E.

Edna Hayden is visiting relatives in Fredericton.

Miss Annie Graham returned last week, an outing at St. Andrews.

and Mrs. A. D. G. Vanwart, of Ohio, are guests in town.

and Mrs. W. C. Atherton and baby, North, spent a few days of last week in town.

Marjorie Tupper, of Toronto, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Holyoke.

Agnes Green of Woodville, Mass., returned on Monday for home in Portland (Me.), after a visit Miss Ida Hayden.

G. B. Manzer with Master Wright-Manzer and Master Bayard Manzer (N.), where they have been spending summer.

and Mrs. C. H. Benson and daughter of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Archie Condon.

and Mrs. George B. Little and Hugh Gibson reached home on Friday after a trip to Vancouver.

and Mrs. Williamson Fisher and Mr. Carleton Fisher are enjoying an at Skiff Lake.

Grace Winslow, of Fredericton, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willard L.

Marguerite Lamb is visiting in Andover.

Mr. Mary E. Bancroft, left on Saturday for Grand Manan and St. John.

Milne Dow, of Meductic, was in on Monday.

Brittain is spending a few days at home.

H. N. Payson and Miss Vergie W. were recently guests with Dr. W. Camber and Mrs. Camber at Skiff Lake.

Nellie Montgomery spent Saturday in Fredericton.

Claude Angherton was a visitor in town on Sunday.

and Mrs. Donald Martheson visited and last week.

Marion Winslow spent last week at Skiff Lake, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. McPhail.

William Dibblee and family have moved from their cottage at Skiff Lake. Steeves, of Fredericton, is with them.

Wallace Blackie left on Thursday visit at Augusta (Me.).

Frederick Hillman left on Monday for Campbellton.

Frederick Harper, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Robert J. MacDonald, left on Friday for the north- west.

and Mrs. R. E. Estabrooks reached on Saturday, after spending two days at Middlebury.

Cecil Boulter, of Fort Fairfield, the week-end with friends in town.

Minnie Hall returned this week, a visit at Presque Isle.

and Jean Silsby. Miss Eleanor are spending a few days at New-

Daman, of Canterbury, is spending days with Mr. and Mrs. C. D.

and Mrs. S. S. Miller, of Hart- were in town on Saturday.

Marion Dibblee, Miss Blanche Steeves, Miss Rose Dibblee left on Saturday for St. John's (Me.), where they will be guests of Mr. LeBaron for a week at Benlock Camp.

Arthur Everett and children have ended after spending the summer at camp.

and Mrs. Harry Curry and son, Miss Pearl Allerton left on Saturday for Boston, after a visit in town with Mrs. Leonard Allerton.

and Mrs. George B. Little and Katherine Sears, will leave tomorrow for home in Cambridge, after a visit with Mrs. Sears' parents, Mr. Sears, James Harvey.

and Mrs. J. C. Chatham, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Con-

J. W. Dalling and Miss Beryl Dalling on Thursday for Fredericton and North, where they will spend a few before Miss Dalling enters Wolfville on Friday.

Macy McManus left on Wednesday for Winnipeg, after spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McManus.

Isabel Jordan, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Jordan.

A. Comben has returned to her home in St. John's after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Com-

Edith McRobert left on Monday for relatives at Shediac.

Frederick Stevens, of Hatland, town on Monday.

Charles Comben is in Jacksonville, N. Y.

and Mrs. W. P. Jones with Macdonald and Master George, of Spring- Skiff Lake on Friday.

Gertrude McKendrick, of Fredericton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McKendrick.

Tressa Dow and Miss Edna Grant, of Conn., spent Sunday in town.

Archer, of Boston, is the guest of W. McDonald, of Andover, was on Monday.

Sarah Delong left on Thursday to Normal school.

Edwin L. Clarke and family re- turned to town on Wednesday after the summer at the Dam.

D. H. Ester and son, of Wicklow, town on Monday.

Edward B. Jewett, Mrs. Jewett, and C. Archer and Miss Archer went to St. George.

**ST. GEORGE**

St. George, Aug. 31.—On Wednesday the of St. Mark's Episcopal congrega- tion had a high tea and sale on the lawns. Although the weather was propitious in the morning before the mists had rolled away and the sun was all that could be desired. The sale of base ball and other goods in town was called at 2:30, resulting for Camp Utopia; score 12 to 10 was served from 4.30 to 7 o'clock. Leaving tables were Mrs. Sayre, Mrs.

George, Aug. 31.—On Wednesday the  
of St. Mark's Episcopal congrega-  
and a high tea and sale on the back  
grounds. Although the weather was  
very propitious in the morning before  
the mists had rolled away and the  
sun was all that could be desired.  
The base ball between Camp Utopia,  
Hawtown was called at 2.30, resulting  
in a victory for Camp Utopia; score 12 to  
2. A service was held at 4.30 to 7 o'clock.  
Laying tables were Mrs. Sayre, Mrs.  
(Continued on page five.)



## Subscription Rates

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

## Important Notice

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager.

## Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements take the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

## Authorized Agent

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville

**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE EVENING TIMES**  
**New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.**  
**These newspapers advocate:**  
**British connection**  
**Honesty in public life**  
**Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion**  
**No graft!**  
**No deals!**  
**The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined.**  
**The Maple Leaf forever.**

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
**and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 7, 1910.

## MR. HAZEN AND THE HIGHWAYS

The unfortunate Standard, in a desperate attempt to rescue Premier Hazen and his government from their unhappy situation in connection with the neglected roads and bridges of this province, made, on Wednesday last, a series of excited and unfounded statements regarding Mr. A. F. Bentley, M. P. for St. John county.

The Standard's argument was that the roads and bridges of the province were kept in admirable condition by Mr. Hazen, except for one particular place on a road between St. John and St. Martins, at which place Mr. Bentley had constructed a fortification composed of pulpwood, by which means he had interrupted public traffic. It was recited, further, that one John Robinson, special road commissioner for that district, had vainly reasoned with the intransigent Mr. Bentley, in an endeavor to have him pile his pulpwood elsewhere and thus permit an eager public to make use of the admirable road provided by the beneficent local government.

The Standard fortified this wild story by two photographs which, according to the type beneath them, represented the Bentley pulpwood in the very act of obstructing the King's highway. The photographs were so indistinct that had they not been labelled they might have been thought to represent a session of the Hazen cabinet at the close of a dismal day, engaged in seeking a way of escape from popular indignation over this very question of the wretched bridges and roads.

However, the Standard's story was good for a few hours. And then Mr. Bentley caught up with it. In The Telegraph yesterday, and in the Standard as well, there was printed a letter from Mr. Bentley, in which he set forth certain simple facts concerning the pulpwood and the highway in question. In his letter Mr. Bentley had this to say, in part:

"That the public have been inconvenienced or endangered by the wood, I deny. The road in that locality is very little traveled, not more than five or six times on an average passing each way in twenty-four hours."

"A part of the wood in question I bought from Mr. Robinson, road commissioner. MR. ROBINSON CUT THIS WOOD FROM HIS OWN LANDS AND FILED IT ON THE SIDES OF THE HIGHWAY, WHERE I BOUGHT IT, AND IN NO CASE IS THE WOOD CUT FROM MY OWN LAND PILED ANY NEARER THE ROAD THAN ARE THESE PILES OF ROBINSON WOOD."

"The statement in the Standard article that the wood has prevented repairs to the road in that district, is also misleading, because in the first place I TOLD MR. ROBINSON IF THERE WAS ANY WOOD IN HIS WAY WHEN REPAIRING THE ROAD TO HAVE HIS MEN MOVE IT AND I WOULD PAY THE COST, WHICH HE AGREED TO; AND IN THE SECOND PLACE, THERE ARE FOUR MILES OF EXTREMELY BAD ROAD BETWEEN THE PLACE WHERE THE WOOD IS PILED AND TYNE-MOUTH CREEK IN HIS PARISH, UPON WHICH NOT A SINGLE DAY'S STOUT LABOR OR A SINGLE DOLLAR HAS BEEN EXPENDED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON, EXCEPT WHAT I HAVE PAID FOR. These four miles of road have been practically impassable all summer for heavily loaded teams, and this fact accounts for the road remaining where it is. Mr. Robinson admits he has money to expend on it, but I am told that he will not repair the road until the wood is first hauled, claiming that wheels will cut the road up. We use four-inch tires on all our wagons, and if it were repaired in dry weather our hauling over it would improve the new work rather than injure it."

"In addition to a considerable amount of

work done the first of the season on this road and paid for out of my own pocket, I have had for the last two days a crew of my own men at work on this public highway trying to make it fit to haul this wood over it."

These portions of Mr. Bentley's letter require little comment. The Standard's case is clearly that of the "engineer hoist with his own petard." The appearance of Mr. Bentley's letter in the Standard itself will complete the confusion of that journal and the government for which it speaks so unwisely; because even the most hardened Standard readers, seeing the plain facts thus set forth, and remembering the rash and untrue statements made by the Standard a day or two ago, cannot avoid the conclusion that in attacking Mr. Bentley the Standard waked up the wrong passenger.

Meantime, the roads and bridges of the province continue to constitute at once a menace to public safety and to the life of the Hazen administration.

## THE REVOLT

By his Kansas speech Mr. Roosevelt has broken definitely with the reactionary element of the Republican party, which hitherto has been in absolute control. This would seem to mean that the Republican party must either speedily adjust itself to these new circumstances, or find the insurgent movement going over it like a train of cars in the near future.

Mr. Roosevelt chose for the deliverance of his radical utterances a place in Kansas called Osawatimie, a famous place recalled in the lines beginning—  
"John Brown of Osawatimie, they led him out to die."

The aforesaid Brown made in his day a very considerable disturbance in the United States (the Kansas incident was in 1856) but it is not at all improbable that the disturbance now begun by Theodore the First may, before it runs its full course, rival in its far-reaching consequences even that of Osawatimie Brown. The shrewdest students of American political conditions are today giving keen and constant attention to the doings of Mr. Roosevelt, realizing that the aims and activities of this private citizen may have a more important influence upon the events of his time than those of any American citizen since the beginning of the War of the Rebellion.

In the platform which he enunciated in Kansas, Mr. Roosevelt has taken pains to emphasize the very policies and principles which made Wall Street and all the standard element of the Republican party so anxious to keep him out of the presidential chair a few years ago. By this one utterance Mr. Roosevelt has completed the already partial eclipse of the large and good natured President of the United States, whom he came to be elected as his own successor. The popular temper of the Republic today appears to demand a man of courage, energy and decision. Mr. Roosevelt is clearly such a man, and at least by comparison with the other leaders of his day his eminence is unquestioned. It is now being said of him, with truth, that there is no gift which the American people would deny him unless it should be thought that there was, at the bottom of his present campaign, a desire on his part to build up for himself a measure of personal power such as would upon its acquisition enable him to override the letter and the spirit of the American constitution.

It is thought by some that even if the desire to do this is not now consciously present in the mind of the ex-president, ambition, growing by what it feeds upon, might in the event of a tremendous personal triumph carry him out of the safe harbor of democracy upon the troubled waters of Caesarism. If his fellow citizens once begin to suspect him of such a desire, or begin to feel that there is such a danger, then Mr. Roosevelt's bid for power would fail inevitably.

As the matter stands today he probably be for some time to come a figure of overshadowing interest in the country to the south of us, and before he has lived out his time it is quite possible that his dominating personality may have modified in no small degree the political parties and institutions of the country whose timelike he basks in so continuously. Now that he is identified with the revolt against the Republican machine and the money power in politics, things will begin to happen.

## TWO SYSTEMS

Several Canadian newspapers are devoting attention to a movement recently begun in the United States to interrupt the exodus of Americans to the Canadian West. In their desire to prevent this loss of valuable population, some of our American friends have not been over particular in their statements about the Dominion. They have misrepresented its climate, and they have told American readers that our system of government is not one that a free people would enjoy or appreciate. They have added that some of the people who have come to Canada from the United States have been very anxious to return to their native land.

Investigation by Americans who come to this country to live very soon disproves all of these allegations. The Victoria Colonist very well defines the weaknesses of some of the statements concerning this country recently appearing in a portion of the American press. The Colonist says:

"We have in Canada what is called the monarchial system; in the United States they have what is called a republican system. Say to a man in the latter country, who has never lived in Canada, that he would not like our system of government, and he would be very likely to think he might not. If you ask the person raising this objection wherein he finds our system of government objectionable, he could not tell you. If there are any settlers from the United States, who do not like our system of government, the explanation probably arises from the fact that they do not feel that they are governed at all. There are no political bosses, who run things to suit themselves; there are no meddlesome officials 'dressed up in a lit-

tle brief authority,' to interfere with them at every turn. A man pays his taxes, votes or not just as he wishes, and for the rest of the time, so long as he behaves himself, he is not conscious that there is any government. There are probably no people in the world who are less touched by the machinery of government than the people of Canada. It is literally true that, if a man observes the laws of the land, he may go on from day to day and year after year and not really know from experience that there is any government at all in the country. It is only when he finds his life or property in danger, or when he is so foolish as to respect the life rights and property of others, that there is a government, but that it is a mighty vigorous one, with a strong and far-reaching arm. There are certain returned Americans, who do not like the system of government in Canada. They are composed chiefly of people who have been in the penitentiary or would have been put there if they had not eluded the police. The ordinary, decent, law-abiding residents of Canada, who came here from the United States, never make any objection to our system of government."

## THE WAR LORD

The German Emperor, who has been starting Europe again by his aggressive pronouncement regarding the divine right of kings, and particularly regarding the divine right of Wilhelm II., was recently described by a reviewer of note as positively the loosest talker in Europe, whose acts were usually marked by balance and sanity which nobody would expect from his words. It is true that the Emperor during his extended reign has really never committed any act of international importance that might properly be described as dangerous or immoral—if we are to except the Kruger telegram. He has seemed at times to have given free rein of an impish impulse to make the world uncomfortable by talking in a very disturbing fashion about the destiny of Germany and about his own heaven-born authority to intervene in high politics.

Thus, while it is due to Emperor Wilhelm to recognize that his acts as a ruler have been sane enough, it is still difficult to understand why, after a period of comparative calm, he should have broken out in his Koenigsberg speech with two such strange utterances, one about his country, and the other about himself. In the course of a passage dealing with Queen Louise of Prussia and the courage and virtues she displayed during the Napoleonic wars, he said:

"What does the lofty figure of Queen Louise teach us? It teaches us that we men should cultivate all the military virtues and be always willing to use them in defense of the country. Above all else, it teaches us to maintain the equipment of our army in view of the enormous strides made by our neighbors, for only on being prepared for war does our peace depend."

Later in his speech he raised himself above the will and choice of the people of Germany, in these words:

"My grandfather again by his own right placed the Prussian crown upon his head, and again proclaimed it to be bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, and not by Parliaments, assemblies of people, or resolutions of the people, and that he saw in himself the chosen instrument of heaven and as such he regarded his duty as regent and ruler."

"I consider myself as the instrument of the Master; regardless of passing views and opinion, I go my way, which is solely devoted to the prosperity and peaceful development of our fatherland."

When a man who talks like that is known to control the greatest military machine that was ever at the disposal of any one individual, it is not to be wondered that some of his speeches give his peace-loving neighbors an occasional shiver of apprehension. The Germans themselves are peace-loving people and generally sensible and hard-headed, and it may be that should the Emperor attempt to convert some of these theories of his into action, he might encounter the tremendous obstacle of popular wrath. Judged by his previous performances, he will probably talk loudly on occasions, but walk circumspectly in international affairs to the end of his days.

## WHAT HE SAID

Those who are observing with interest the present rather spectacular movements of Mr. Roosevelt are wondering how, in case he really desires a nomination, he is going to reconcile his present attitude with an emphatic declaration he made on the night of Nov. 4, 1904, when the election returns showed that he had been raised to the presidential chair by an unprecedented popular majority. Mr. Roosevelt is not a man who waffles. On election night, at flood tide, he wrote a statement which was published in every part of the United States in the newspapers of the following morning. Here it is:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for, or accept, another nomination."

Mr. Roosevelt nominated his own successor, and even though it be said now that Mr. Taft has disappointed his political patron, Mr. Roosevelt will not find it a simple matter to escape from his renunciation of 1904. For, if he were to say that it is necessary for him to violate that pledge in order to save the nation from political confusion, such a declaration would come very near to being a confession that democracy in the United States had broken down. When a republic begins to find that some of its citizens is the indispensable man, it begins to knock the props from under the republican theory of government.

## TARIFF OUTLOOK

Speaking of the outlook for a reduction of the tariff in Canada, the Toronto Star remarks that both Liberal and Conservative governments in Canada have usually based their tariff not so much upon the doctrine professed in their platforms as upon prevailing public opinion. The Star says: "Those western farmers who are calling out for free trade will not get free trade, but they will increase the weight of low tariff opinion; they will strengthen the tendency to lower rather than raise the tariff."

In looking back over the tariff history of Canada, our contemporary recalls that while the Liberals have not given this country free trade, neither did the Conservatives impose upon us the extreme protection which leading men of their party advocated. Thus the National Policy schedules, while high, were not nearly so high as those in force in the United States, and the Star remembers that Mr. Foster when he was Finance Minister, "so far succumbed to low tariff sentiment as to revise the tariff downward near the close of his term." While his reductions were not extensive, the Star thinks they "showed that the Conservative leaders had no desire to emulate Dingley and McKinley, any more than their successors are disposed to emulate Aldrich. Protection has never become in Canada the fetish that it is, or until recently was, in the United States. The protectionist doctrines are no more able to get their own way than the free traders at whom so many jeers are hurled."

Moderation in tariff making, the Star argues, has been the keynote of Canadian policy. Throughout there has been compromise. "In 1868 the percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption dutiable and free, was 12.25 per cent. In 1873, during a Conservative regime, it fell to 10.20 per cent, the lowest point ever reached. The percentage rose steadily during the Mackenzie regime, and in 1878 it was 14.03. By 1881, under the influence of the N. P. tariff, it was 20.03. In 1889 it reached its highest point, 21.65. From that time it has declined, never again reaching 20 per cent. In 1909 it was 16.11. Between 1878 and the present time the difference between the highest and the lowest point was only seven per cent. Our present tariff is not quite four per cent. higher than that which prevailed in the first year of Confederation."

So far as the present outlook is concerned, it must be thought that if the West were known to be as much in favor of a higher tariff as it has recently been seen to favor a lower one, Canada might have no revision at all. But such tariff discussion as we have had in Canada during the last few months tends strongly to confirm the view held by many after the last tariff commission finished its work, which was that the country generally was distinctly in favor of lower duties, and that extensive modification of many of the existing schedules was in order. Certainly that is the case today.

## THE EXHIBITION

Opened with pleasing and impressive oratory, in the course of which there were many statements of importance to the people of this city and province, the Dominion exhibition, the doors of which now stand wide, will undoubtedly be the greatest thing of the kind we have ever had in these Maritime Provinces.

It is a very solid and well organized exhibition, but nevertheless, solid and instructive as the great show will be, the lighter side of life has by no means been forgotten, and there will be provided amusements of a wide variety and of a highly attractive nature. The industries and the principal pursuits of Canada's population are well represented in the exhibition buildings by displays of uncommon extent and thoroughness, and even a casual inspection of these things is sufficient to show what great strides we have been making of late years as a manufacturing country. The show in point of agricultural products, early as the season is, will be to many the most impressive of all; for while the people of the cities are sometimes prone to forget it, agriculture is after all the leading industry in Canada, and it is interesting to know how varied and how valuable are the products of this good land of ours.

If St. John should now have, as seems likely, a week or ten days of fair weather, the exhibition will be a very memorable event in the history of the province; and even should there be some slight ill-fortune in the matter of sunshine, the show is so well organized that its drawing power would suffice to overcome even that handicap.

Every man, woman, and child in the city who is not deterred by some misfortune should see the Dominion exhibition, and the great show should, on its merits, attract a vast army of visitors from New Brunswick and the nearby provinces. So far as The Telegraph's inspection of the exhibition goes—and it has been a pretty thorough one—there is every reason for assuring all prospective visitors that they will be glad they came and will experience a most enjoyable and instructive trip. The turnstiles this week should click incessantly, and it is perfectly safe to prophesy that all attendance records will be broken.

## GREATER ST. JOHN

Those who heard, and those who read, some of the addresses made on Saturday afternoon at the opening of the Dominion Exhibition, notably those delivered by Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, and Sir Robert Perks, will feel new confidence in the rapid expansion of St. John as a shipping and industrial centre in the near future.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley made the pleasing announcement that the Canadian Northern Railway, the system of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, which now has some 4,000 miles of road in different parts of Canada, is exceedingly desirous of obtaining access to tidewater here in the Maritime Provinces, and that there is a good chance of the line coming to this port within a short time. We already have the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial, and the Grand Trunk

Pacific is already at our doors. With the coming of Mackenzie & Mann, who, like the other great companies, will have a fleet in connection with their railway, St. John will be a wonderful centre from the standpoint of distribution and transportation.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley's suggestion that he and Mr. Hazen should confer with the idea of uniting to secure the entry of the Canadian Northern to New Brunswick's chief port, is one which Mr. Hazen, in the interest of the whole province, should gladly adopt. It is of the very highest importance that New Brunswick, and St. John, should reach out for the advantages that would arise from the coming here of another great transcontinental railway, and there should be the most hearty co-operation by all those who can exert any useful influence in such a matter. The Minister of Public Works said a word in this connection regarding what might be done by the Common Council and the Board of Trade of this city, and these bodies will doubtless be willing to take up the question with energy and without loss of time.

The address of Sir Robert Perks supplementing as it did that of Hon. Mr. Pugsley had to say in regard to a dry dock and a ship-building plant, presented a most encouraging view of these great projects which St. John regards with such keen attention. Seemingly there must still be further conferences and negotiations, presumably regarding terms, but from Sir Robert's words it would seem that he is firmly convinced that not only will St. John have the immense dry dock but that it will have a shipyard in connection therewith, in which could be constructed not only vessels for the Canadian navy, but great steel merchant steamers as well.

The public has heard recently of the activity of the C. P. R. in securing a new foothold at the head of the harbor, apparently for the purpose of enlarging its terminal facilities and giving itself a still stronger hold upon the city and this territory generally. If we add to this fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific has secured property at the head of Courtney Bay, and that the Canadian Northern is known to be seeking entrance here, and that a dry dock and shipyard are thought to be fairly within sight, it must be seen that the outlook for a very marked expansion is exceedingly bright. At a time like this, it is a matter of no little importance that St. John has as its representative a minister whose standing in the councils of the government of the day is known to be high. Hon. Mr. Pugsley has worked steadily and strenuously to promote the interests of this city and province, and while some of the more unscrupulous of his political opponents try at times to discredit his work, the great mass of the people of this province look forward hopefully and confidently to the perfection of many of the great plans with which he is so closely identified, and upon which, in so large a measure, the material growth of our city and province depends.

## PROTECTION

Mr. John Foster Fraser, of the staff of the London Standard, a trained observer who has been a persistent and aggressive advocate of tariff reform in Britain, recently made a visit to Australia to study on the spot conditions in that country. Remembering the cocksureness which has marked Mr. Fraser's advocacy of protection in England, some of his observations concerning Australia, appearing in a book just issued by him, are uncommonly interesting. Mr. Fraser is not convinced that the Australians can tax themselves into prosperity by adopting the fiscal policy that he has been sure Great Britain requires.

Australia, Mr. Fraser now thinks, needs increased business with the outside world, more population, a broader view of political questions, and greater freedom of trade. The country needs more population, of course, and while that has been long recognized, Mr. Fraser is not now surprised that emigrants do not go to the island continent, although they do go in great numbers to Canada. He says:

"While Australians are ever crying out for new population, they place tremendous obstacles in the way of the newcomer. The attitude of the Sydney wharfingers to the fresh arrivals, 'Go and work elsewhere, or starve, but we do not want you to compete with us,' provides better proof than innumerable fine speeches of the way the workers view the immigration question."

Unless Australia adopts a liberal immigration policy, he is convinced, the country cannot be developed, and it is difficult to see how otherwise the native white population can hold its own against the men of color. He says:

"The country wants railways, irrigation, modern ports, but all are arrested for lack of men. Wealth must come from the opening out of the land, already the other industries have reached almost their limit of development on the present population, and Australia, with its high tariff and high wages, cannot export manufactured goods. If the land is made available, however, it is impossible to believe that the high tariff can be maintained, penalizing the real producer at every step of his enterprise. The tariff, as much as the love of pleasure, is drawing the people into the towns, and once the population 'away back' is obtained and asserts itself the tariff will have to go."

Because Mr. Fraser has been known as a somewhat extreme tariff reformer in the British sense, his comments on Australian needs and conditions will, perhaps, command all the more attention. The sum of his conclusions appears to be that the Australians must have greater freedom of trade, rather than less, if they are to take advantage of the great opportunity which is theirs from the standpoint of nation building. It is the fashion of protectionists to say that while free trade may be excusable, or even desirable, under certain conditions, or in certain other countries, the particular country for which they are speaking can be saved only by class legislation of the high tariff order. It is true that the position of no two nations is identical, but it is true also that the laws of trade are of universal application; and in

## FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

## LAYING DOWN HIS LIFEWORK

By William Lloyd Garrison

Withdrawing from the presidency of the American anti-slavery society, May 10, 1865.

WHEN the American anti-slavery society was organized, and until four years ago, the religious bodies of our country were against us and against the slave; they are now for us, and for the slave, and for the extermination of the slave system. Then against us, they are now for us; it is now for us. The people were because it was thick darkness throughout the land; but now that the heavens are all aflame, and effulgent day has succeeded murky night, we are admonished of the vast importance of keeping our little torch burning as of old! Though abolition is now the most popular sentiment in the United States, though it pulls down and lifts up—though it is as irresistible as Niagara in its onward course—we are earnestly and pathetically conjured not to dissolve an association which has not the means to send an agent into the field, and which has made no annual report since 1861!

My friends let us not any longer affect superiority when we are not superior—let us not assume to be better than other people when we are not any better. When they are reiterating all that we say, and disposed to do all that we wish to have done, what more can we ask? And yet I know the desire to keep together, because of past memories and labors, is a very natural one. But let us challenge and command the respect of the nation, and of the friends of freedom throughout the world, by a wise and sensible conclusion. Of course we are not to cease laboring in regard to whatever remains to be done; but let us work with the millions and not exclusively as the American anti-slavery society. As co-workers are everywhere found and as our voices are listened to with approbation and our sentiments cordially endorsed, let us not continue to be isolated. My friend Mr. Phillips says he has been used to isolation and he thinks he can endure it some time longer. My answer is that when one stands alone with God for truth, for liberty, for righteousness, he may glory in his isolation; but when the principle which kept him isolated has at last conquered, then to glory in isolation seems to me no evidence of courage or fidelity.

My friends of the American anti-slavery society this is no "death-bed scene" to me! There are some in our ranks who seem to grow discouraged and morbid in proportion as light abounds and victory crowns our efforts; and it seems as if the hour of the triumph of universal justice is the hour for them to feel the saddest and most melancholy! We have had something said about a funeral here today. A funeral because abolitionism sweeps the nation! A funeral! Nay, thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, it is a day of jubilee, and not a day of talk about funerals or deathbeds! It is a resurrection from the dead, rather; it is an ascension and beatification! Slavery is in its grave and there is no power in this nation that can ever bring it back. But if the heavens should disappear and the earth be removed out of its place—if slavery should by a miracle come back—what then? We shall then have millions of supporters to rally with us for a fresh onset!

I thank you, beloved friends who have for so many years done me the honor to make me the president of the American anti-slavery society. I never should have accepted that post if it had been a popular one. I took it because it was unpopular, because we as a body were everywhere denounced, proscribed, outlawed. Today it is popular to be president of the American anti-slavery society. Hence my connection with it terminates, here and now, both as member and as its presiding officer. I bid you an affectionate adieu.

really many of the arguments Mr. Fraser advances with respect to Australia would hold true of Great Britain as well.

Throughout the English-speaking world today there is evidence of clearer thinking in connection with tariff matters, and a growing tendency to make light of those tariff prophets who contend that a nation or an individual can be taxed into prosperity, or that real protection is equally beneficial to all classes.

The New York Supreme Court has decided that a woman has a legal right to smoke and carry her money in her stocking. This has been achieved without the franchise.—Toronto Globe.

The New York Supreme Court merely wastes its time by handing down decisions about woman. This sort of thing only directs her attention to a host of things which she has a legal right to do but which she might have forgotten all about except for this painful publicity. Every body knew that women had a legal right to smoke and to carry their own money in any fashion pleasing to them. What the New York court might have busied itself with is the question about a woman's right to carry her husband's money.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

St. John will welcome Sir Robert Perks, and will hope for speedy evidence of progress in dry dock matters.

The paving investigation (?) is over. The report of the committee is to come. If the committee is courageous the report will be worth hearing. But, is the committee courageous?

The Halifax Herald has a new phrase: "Moderate but adequate protection." That is better than a tariff as high as Haman's gallows. "Moderate" represents the tariff reform Tories of the West; "adequate" the true blues of the East.—Toronto Globe.

Probably St. John in all its history was never so attractive as it will be this week from the standpoint of those in search of amusement of one sort and another. With the exhibition the usual theatres, and some special attractions, racing, base ball, and all sorts of other features, the number of visitors coming to town during the next few days should easily beat all records.

Uncle Walt  
The Poet Philosopher

Sing me something low and tender, sing it softly, Susan Jane, for I could not bear the splendor of a loud heroic strain. In the beauty of the gloaming when the gold is in the west, and the airships cease their droming (that's a word I've just impressed), when the glowing stars are watching from the skies they long have lit, and I sit here slowly scratching where the doggone chiggers bit, let your song be sweet and swaying—that will give my soul repose, while I scratch with one hand spraying chigger lotion 'neath my clothes. Sometimes when the day is dying, and the mystic breezes blow, and my world-worn heart is sighing for the rest it may not know, the stars I ask this question: "Why were chiggers ever born? They are worse than indigestion, fiercer than an aching corn. They are worse than jumping measles, than a bunion on the tongue; in the name of toads and tazes, why were chiggers ever sprung?" Sing a song of vanished faces and of happy days at home, while I scratch the itching places with a good stiff curry-comb.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams.

WALT MASON.

FROM ALL  
MAR

(Continued)  
James McKay, John Crickard, Hill (Cavley), number of assailable was in ch and Miss Belle ing a grand ball the ladies serv Three hundred realized from the towards the buil  
Mr. Victor D branch of the B spending his M Mrs. James Do  
A very deligh and arranged fo of Buffalo, Miss Clark and Miss recent eveni  
Edith Knox (St ell, Mass.), Miss Mass.), Miss Jes Edith Wallace  
Royce Goss, M Daniel, jr., and Watt, E. Johns John), Frank E Ralph Dodge, E Conn.), Fred V A very pleas Andrews spent Wednesday last, the Misses Cook Rigby, Miss Cur Messrs. Henderson ningham, Odell  
Mrs. William guest of Mrs. G Mr. Geo. Mel been a guest at Johnston, return Rev. Father M been enjoying a Carson.  
Mrs. Grant ar Stephen, were S Sutton Clark.  
Mrs. Wallace S ber of her daug evening.  
Miss Anna O school in Richa  
Miss Maud D at Fairhaven (D Miss Hazel Ste on Monday for F school.  
The public sch The staff of tea with the ex Mr. Machum, of successor.  
Mr. and Mrs. delightful visit ents, Senator ar to their home in  
Mr. E. G. Mur ter Ralph Balw weeks at the Vi home in Norwal  
Andover, N. B. Cury returned af after a pleasur  
Mrs. Taylor, w of her sister, M to her home in Tuesday.  
Mrs. Julia Stt Houlton to visit  
Mr. Charles De and Mr. Howard for Penae Regina sion.  
Mr. Ernest H Murphy left on Foresters' conven Mrs. Wm. Cur bite are visiting York county.  
Miss Iva Baxter Fredericton to re Normal school.  
Mr. Robert Tu Tuesday.  
On Friday eve members of Benj gave an at home ton, who leaves i in the west. Th social and enjoya tions were given and solos by M (Mase), Miss Ma Demming; a readi a violin solo by M a piano solo by M of which were gi manner. After Atterton was pr read by Grand M ted by the presen Mr. Atterton acc done him in a ve much regretted hi low masons and part of the count  
On Monday eve in the Masonic H the Masonic Lod Boulton, late ma Montreal, who M Tuesday for Sterl Mrs. Boulton and ly will be much as they made mat short stay. The friends go with th Miss Mary Ste her friend, Miss Mr. Eden Hensha on Monday by a Stewart gave a rec tended.  
Mr. John Curry St. John, Quebe The book club o to the home of M andale, on Wedne a very pleasant Mr. and Mrs. Ed have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jone day for Baltimore, infant son, Felix T This evening, Mr. taining at an their guest, Miss Woodstock (N. B. C. W. Jarvis liv Yarmouth (N. S.) of Montreal, arriv charge on Tuesday The Andover G on Monday by a B. A. as principal, assistant.  
BAT  
Bathurst, N. B. Bathurst and litt have been here fo Shavegreen's moth have returned to Co some weeks spent w Rev. J. Fisher, of preached in the Me Sunday last. Whi a guest of Mr. and Miss Ida Gullant ronto, where she w Donat Desaulnier, of the Superior, cial of the Superio lace, this term. The ment is in charge of Miss Nelda Cliffo real, where she will visiting relatives.  
Mr. F. Fonton, o















# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of 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 Flatulency. 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

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

## THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON

The visit to this city of the Bishop of London, who is going to Halifax in connection with the celebration of the bicentenary of the Church of England in Canada, has aroused intense interest. The Bishop is one of the most beloved prelates in the Anglican communion. During his stay in St. John he will preach in St. John's Cathedral and in Trinity and if the gatherings during his Lenten missions in the old country be taken as a criterion, it is probable that there will be some difficulty in accommodating the congregations.

Rev. W. B. Armstrong, of this city, who has enjoyed the somewhat rare privilege of visiting the palace of the Bishop of London, has given The Telegraph some interesting facts concerning the private life of that eminent man. "The bishop, who was born in 1838 was appointed Bishop of London in 1901," said Mr. Armstrong, "was the first bishop to be appointed by his late Majesty King Edward VII. The grounds of the bishop's summer palace are so extensive that, although situated in the heart of London, they have rather the aspect of a country residence, and no less than seven gardeners are required to keep the grounds in order. The bishop, who is one of the busiest men in London, has an average two hundred letters to answer every morning, and with the assistance of his private secretary he usually disposes of these in about two hours.

"In addition to this literary work, he is called upon to deliver a large number of speeches and addresses, which, with attendance at meetings, services and other ceremonies occupy the greater part of his time.

"The bishop is a firm believer in exercise and when the stress of his duties is not too great he thoroughly enjoys a game of tennis.

"Some idea of his popularity as a preacher may be gained from the fact that never until the last moment is it made public at which church he will preach, as experience has shown that where this has been done so great a crowd has assembled to hear him that considerable inconvenience has resulted.

"His books and other writings are exceedingly popular and it would seem that some of the genuineness and attractiveness of manner which characterize his personality is transmitted to his writings.

"The bishop, who is an unmarried man, has a brother farming in Ontario.

**His Great Work.**

(F. Ernest Smith, in Church Work.)

There is scarcely an intelligent Christian who has not heard with delight that London's bishop is to visit Canada again this month. Nova Scotia did not see him on the last occasion, and so means to welcome him to the Church Congress in that

way which has made us famous among all hospitable people.

The Right Reverend and Right Honourable Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, lord bishop of the see which a few years back was commemorating its millenary, is one of the most beloved prelates in the Anglican communion. He took his B. A. degree from Keble College, Oxford (last class moderation) in 1879 and was ordained deacon and priest in 1884 to the title at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was private chaplain to the reverend Archbishop of York, Dr. MacLagan, when at Lichfield before taking up the arduous duties in 1888 of the bishopric of Oxford House in East London. There he remained until his consecration as Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, in 1897. Of his work as inspirer of young men and boys of every class, from homes in slum dwellings or in country castle, from night school after grim city toil or from the river and playing fields at Eton or the old universities there are thousands who glow in their telling. There must be many to, in Canada who recall his persuasiveness and power against the secularist orators in Victoria Park. And as bishop his East Londoners found him only a firmer friend and as father, his popularity has grown with each advance in his spheres of influence. And today, holding jurisdiction over a population of three millions, chief pastor to 960 clergy in cures as well as to 1,015 assistant curates, as dean of the whole province of Canterbury, and adviser of the crown in the hearts and kindles the affections of countless men and women in the empire's capital.

In the whole of his vast diocese the bishop has visited and aroused and comforted and inspired. Whenever as in each Lent he has conducted a mission, the biggest churches have proved too small in accommodation for those who gather. The daily papers, with each words as "The bishop again spoke simple, practical, and helpful truths."

What is the secret of this? Here are some of his own words spoken in his Cathedral of St. Paul in Holy Week, 1902, which may explain. "Let I seem to blame others, or look from a pedestal down upon others, I say that a bishop may deny Jesus Christ in these days quite as easily as any one else. If under the trappings of our authority and office we are not leading a hard, self-denying simple life; if the clergy, and the laity too, cannot feel as a clergyman said the other day he wanted to feel about his bishop, that he came to him straight from Jesus Christ—then we have failed miserably. Then by our lives and by our example we are denying our Saviour, and we are putting aside that ideal of a bishop's life which he set up by his own example and precept. And if I preach that to myself, I preach it to you."

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Henrietta Nixon.

Saturday, Sept. 3. There passed away yesterday at her home, 321 Charlotte street, Carleton, Mrs. Henrietta Nixon, in the 78th year of her age. She was the widow of John Nixon, a Crimean veteran and this country as a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery some forty-five years ago. Mrs. Nixon was a member of the Carleton Presbyterian church. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Richard Dickson, a patient, and features in connection with her death, is that Mrs. Dickson now mourns the loss of a mother only two weeks after the death of her husband. It will be remembered that Mr. Dickson who was a member of the Knights of Pythias, died in Youngstown, O., and his body was brought here for burial. The funeral of Mrs. Nixon will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Nathaniel Smith.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Nathaniel Smith died at an early hour this morning. He was born in Halifax seventy-seven years ago, of Loyalist stock, the son of Mary and Nathaniel Smith. In 1875 he entered into a business co-partnership with his brother, under the name of N. & M. Smith, which today is one of the largest fish exporting houses in the world.

Bradford Palmer.

Saturday, Sept. 3. At Hampton yesterday, Bradford Palmer passed away in his seventy-third year. He leaves besides his widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. Their names are, Mr. Palmer, of Hampton, John, of Calgary, and Ethel, a nurse, now at home. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Central Hampton, at 2 p. m.

George L. McLaren.

Monday, Sept. 5. The death occurred at Sand Cove last night of George L. McLaren, brother of Policeman James McLaren, in the 57th year of his age. He has been in poor health for about three months. He was a member of the once famous McLaren crew and was spare man on the Paris crew when they rowed at Philadelphia. For some years he has been a resident of Sand Cove, being engaged in farming. He is survived by a wife, one son, Robert, at home, and three daughters—Gertrude, Helen and Willis—all at home. Three brothers and three sisters also survive. The brothers are John L. of Moncton, James K. and William H. of Carleton. The sisters are Mrs. Girvan and Mrs. Woods, of Moncton, and Mrs. McManus, of Stratford (Conn.).

Mrs. Mary McGill.

The death occurred in this city on Saturday of Mrs. Mary McGill, widow of Laurence McGill, the resident of her son-in-law, Thomas Burns, McGill street. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Henry McGill, of Carleton Place, R. M. McGill, of Ottawa, and H. W. McGill, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Burns, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. M. T. Burns, of this city, also survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, T. M. Burns, 40 Elmwood street.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

WEDDINGS

Buchanan-McWha.

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 1.—(Special)—A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McWha, Prince William street, when their daughter, Lea Amelia, was united in marriage to Walter Buchanan, of the firm of Buchanan & Co., furniture dealers of this town. The officiating clergyman was Rev. L. B. Gibson. During the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Buchanan, of Fredericton, a sister of the groom, the bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father. The bride and groom took positions under a wedding veil of white phlox and sweet peas, which looked very pretty in white and green. The bride's dress was white embroidered lace. She wore a large bouquet of sweet peas. A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, which was prettily trimmed in red and green. The presents were unusually pretty and costly. The groom's gift to his bride was a set of furs. The happy couple left by C. P. R. and will spend their honeymoon in Toronto and Bradford (Pa.).

Burpee-Harmon.

On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, Allen William Burpee, of Jacksonville, and Miss Leora May Harmon, of Woodstock, were married at the home of Miss Harmon's father, Mr. W. B. Harmon, of Woodstock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street. Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. H. H. Tucker, of St. Mary's. The couple were unattended and the wedding march was played by Miss George Burpee, daughter of the groom. The bride attended the ceremony and were served to a dainty luncheon. The many gifts received were material evidence of good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee left by the evening train for St. John on their way to Old Orchard Beach and Boston for a short trip, after which they will return to their home in Jacksonville.

MacBride-Drake.

Sussex, N. B., Sept. 4.—On Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock Trinity church was the scene of a very pretty but quiet wedding, when Miss Jennie Sealey Drake, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Drake, of the late H. Louie Drake, of St. John, was united in marriage to Wade Hampton MacBride, of St. Stephen, but now of the wholesale department of the W. H. Thorne Co., St. John. Rev. Canon Neales officiated.

The church was decorated for the occasion. The bride looked very pretty in a suit of cream silk with picture hat of white pan velvet and black trimmings. She carried a white ivory prayer book instead of gold, the gift of her sister, Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Master Richard Gorman, son of Dr. Charles and Mrs. Gorman, St. John, was ring bearer.

The bride, owing to the illness of her father, was escorted to the altar by her brother-in-law, F. G. Lansdowne. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Mr. and Mrs. MacBride left on a trip to Boston and other American cities, and will return to St. John on Monday.

John. The bride travelled in a Mediterranean blue broadcloth with Persian trimmings with toque to match.

Many beautiful gifts in gold, cut glass and silver were received. The bride is a very popular young lady. She has been a teacher in the Centennial school St. John for several years. Among the out-of-town guests here for the wedding were: Henry Town, principal of the Centennial school, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gorham, Master Richard Gorham, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peters, Elmhurst, Kings County; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hamilton, St. John; Miss Pearl Everett, Miss Beattie Everett, St. John.

**14,808 PASSED THROUGH TURNSTILES MONDAY**

(Continued from page 1.)

A visit to the women's department will amply repay one for the trouble. This exhibit is one of the finest in the fair, and is situated on the second floor of the fair building.

Some of the principal exhibits in this department are some rare old English spode pitcher, some Lowes old English china exhibited by Mrs. E. H. Flood, of Barbados, including an old plate of raised china, an old cup and saucer and a plate of Old Chinese firework by the heavy fog of Monday forenoon that the pyrotechnic display was postponed last evening. It was a matter of impossibility to meet the paraphernalia in time for 8.30 o'clock, but it had been dispensed.

Among the exhibits were a collection of the press room yesterday was Kenneth B. Cameron, of the Daily News, Omaha (Neb.). Mr. Cameron is a St. John boy. The mother is now five years ago. He is a son of W. A. Cameron, 83 Mecklenburg street.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Henrietta Nixon.

Saturday, Sept. 3. There passed away yesterday at her home, 321 Charlotte street, Carleton, Mrs. Henrietta Nixon, in the 78th year of her age. She was the widow of John Nixon, a Crimean veteran and this country as a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery some forty-five years ago. Mrs. Nixon was a member of the Carleton Presbyterian church. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Richard Dickson, a patient, and features in connection with her death, is that Mrs. Dickson now mourns the loss of a mother only two weeks after the death of her husband. It will be remembered that Mr. Dickson who was a member of the Knights of Pythias, died in Youngstown, O., and his body was brought here for burial. The funeral of Mrs. Nixon will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Nathaniel Smith.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Nathaniel Smith died at an early hour this morning. He was born in Halifax seventy-seven years ago, of Loyalist stock, the son of Mary and Nathaniel Smith. In 1875 he entered into a business co-partnership with his brother, under the name of N. & M. Smith, which today is one of the largest fish exporting houses in the world.

Bradford Palmer.

Saturday, Sept. 3. At Hampton yesterday, Bradford Palmer passed away in his seventy-third year. He leaves besides his widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. Their names are, Mr. Palmer, of Hampton, John, of Calgary, and Ethel, a nurse, now at home. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Central Hampton, at 2 p. m.

George L. McLaren.

Monday, Sept. 5. The death occurred at Sand Cove last night of George L. McLaren, brother of Policeman James McLaren, in the 57th year of his age. He has been in poor health for about three months. He was a member of the once famous McLaren crew and was spare man on the Paris crew when they rowed at Philadelphia. For some years he has been a resident of Sand Cove, being engaged in farming. He is survived by a wife, one son, Robert, at home, and three daughters—Gertrude, Helen and Willis—all at home. Three brothers and three sisters also survive. The brothers are John L. of Moncton, James K. and William H. of Carleton. The sisters are Mrs. Girvan and Mrs. Woods, of Moncton, and Mrs. McManus, of Stratford (Conn.).

Mrs. Mary McGill.

The death occurred in this city on Saturday of Mrs. Mary McGill, widow of Laurence McGill, the resident of her son-in-law, Thomas Burns, McGill street. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Henry McGill, of Carleton Place, R. M. McGill, of Ottawa, and H. W. McGill, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Burns, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. M. T. Burns, of this city, also survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, T. M. Burns, 40 Elmwood street.

Mrs. Mary McGill.

The death occurred in this city on Saturday of Mrs. Mary McGill, widow of Laurence McGill, the resident of her son-in-law, Thomas Burns, McGill street. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Henry McGill, of Carleton Place, R. M. McGill, of Ottawa, and H. W. McGill, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Burns, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. M. T. Burns, of this city, also survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, T. M. Burns, 40 Elmwood street.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

WEDDINGS

Buchanan-McWha.

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 1.—(Special)—A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McWha, Prince William street, when their daughter, Lea Amelia, was united in marriage to Walter Buchanan, of the firm of Buchanan & Co., furniture dealers of this town. The officiating clergyman was Rev. L. B. Gibson. During the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Buchanan, of Fredericton, a sister of the groom, the bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father. The bride and groom took positions under a wedding veil of white phlox and sweet peas, which looked very pretty in white and green. The bride's dress was white embroidered lace. She wore a large bouquet of sweet peas. A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, which was prettily trimmed in red and green. The presents were unusually pretty and costly. The groom's gift to his bride was a set of furs. The happy couple left by C. P. R. and will spend their honeymoon in Toronto and Bradford (Pa.).

Burpee-Harmon.

On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, Allen William Burpee, of Jacksonville, and Miss Leora May Harmon, of Woodstock, were married at the home of Miss Harmon's father, Mr. W. B. Harmon, of Woodstock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street. Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. H. H. Tucker, of St. Mary's. The couple were unattended and the wedding march was played by Miss George Burpee, daughter of the groom. The bride attended the ceremony and were served to a dainty luncheon. The many gifts received were material evidence of good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee left by the evening train for St. John on their way to Old Orchard Beach and Boston for a short trip, after which they will return to their home in Jacksonville.

MacBride-Drake.

Sussex, N. B., Sept. 4.—On Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock Trinity church was the scene of a very pretty but quiet wedding, when Miss Jennie Sealey Drake, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Drake, of the late H. Louie Drake, of St. John, was united in marriage to Wade Hampton MacBride, of St. Stephen, but now of the wholesale department of the W. H. Thorne Co., St. John. Rev. Canon Neales officiated.

The church was decorated for the occasion. The bride looked very pretty in a suit of cream silk with picture hat of white pan velvet and black trimmings. She carried a white ivory prayer book instead of gold, the gift of her sister, Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Master Richard Gorman, son of Dr. Charles and Mrs. Gorman, St. John, was ring bearer.

The bride, owing to the illness of her father, was escorted to the altar by her brother-in-law, F. G. Lansdowne. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Mr. and Mrs. MacBride left on a trip to Boston and other American cities, and will return to St. John on Monday.

John. The bride travelled in a Mediterranean blue broadcloth with Persian trimmings with toque to match.

Many beautiful gifts in gold, cut glass and silver were received. The bride is a very popular young lady. She has been a teacher in the Centennial school St. John for several years. Among the out-of-town guests here for the wedding were: Henry Town, principal of the Centennial school, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gorham, Master Richard Gorham, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peters, Elmhurst, Kings County; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hamilton, St. John; Miss Pearl Everett, Miss Beattie Everett, St. John.

**14,808 PASSED THROUGH TURNSTILES MONDAY**

(Continued from page 1.)

A visit to the women's department will amply repay one for the trouble. This exhibit is one of the finest in the fair, and is situated on the second floor of the fair building.

Some of the principal exhibits in this department are some rare old English spode pitcher, some Lowes old English china exhibited by Mrs. E. H. Flood, of Barbados, including an old plate of raised china, an old cup and saucer and a plate of Old Chinese firework by the heavy fog of Monday forenoon that the pyrotechnic display was postponed last evening. It was a matter of impossibility to meet the paraphernalia in time for 8.30 o'clock, but it had been dispensed.

Among the exhibits were a collection of the press room yesterday was Kenneth B. Cameron, of the Daily News, Omaha (Neb.). Mr. Cameron is a St. John boy. The mother is now five years ago. He is a son of W. A. Cameron, 83 Mecklenburg street.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Henrietta Nixon.

Saturday, Sept. 3. There passed away yesterday at her home, 321 Charlotte street, Carleton, Mrs. Henrietta Nixon, in the 78th year of her age. She was the widow of John Nixon, a Crimean veteran and this country as a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery some forty-five years ago. Mrs. Nixon was a member of the Carleton Presbyterian church. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Richard Dickson, a patient, and features in connection with her death, is that Mrs. Dickson now mourns the loss of a mother only two weeks after the death of her husband. It will be remembered that Mr. Dickson who was a member of the Knights of Pythias, died in Youngstown, O., and his body was brought here for burial. The funeral of Mrs. Nixon will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Nathaniel Smith.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2.—(Special)—Nathaniel Smith died at an early hour this morning. He was born in Halifax seventy-seven years ago, of Loyalist stock, the son of Mary and Nathaniel Smith. In 1875 he entered into a business co-partnership with his brother, under the name of N. & M. Smith, which today is one of the largest fish exporting houses in the world.

Bradford Palmer.

Saturday, Sept. 3. At Hampton yesterday, Bradford Palmer passed away in his seventy-third year. He leaves besides his widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. Their names are, Mr. Palmer, of Hampton, John, of Calgary, and Ethel, a nurse, now at home. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Central Hampton, at 2 p. m.

George L. McLaren.

Monday, Sept. 5. The death occurred at Sand Cove last night of George L. McLaren, brother of Policeman James McLaren, in the 57th year of his age. He has been in poor health for about three months. He was a member of the once famous McLaren crew and was spare man on the Paris crew when they rowed at Philadelphia. For some years he has been a resident of Sand Cove, being engaged in farming. He is survived by a wife, one son, Robert, at home, and three daughters—Gertrude, Helen and Willis—all at home. Three brothers and three sisters also survive. The brothers are John L. of Moncton, James K. and William H. of Carleton. The sisters are Mrs. Girvan and Mrs. Woods, of Moncton, and Mrs. McManus, of Stratford (Conn.).

Mrs. Mary McGill.

The death occurred in this city on Saturday of Mrs. Mary McGill, widow of Laurence McGill, the resident of her son-in-law, Thomas Burns, McGill street. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Henry McGill, of Carleton Place, R. M. McGill, of Ottawa, and H. W. McGill, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Burns, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. M. T. Burns, of this city, also survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, T. M. Burns, 40 Elmwood street.

Mrs. Mary McGill.

The death occurred in this city on Saturday of Mrs. Mary McGill, widow of Laurence McGill, the resident of her son-in-law, Thomas Burns, McGill street. She is survived by three sons, Rev. Henry McGill, of Carleton Place, R. M. McGill, of Ottawa, and H. W. McGill, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Three daughters, Mrs. J. J. Burns, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. M. T. Burns, of this city, also survive. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, T. M. Burns, 40 Elmwood street.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

WEDDINGS

Buchanan-McWha.

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 1.—(Special)—A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McWha, Prince William street, when their daughter, Lea Amelia, was united in marriage to Walter Buchanan, of the firm of Buchanan & Co., furniture dealers of this town. The officiating clergyman was Rev. L. B. Gibson. During the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Buchanan, of Fredericton, a sister of the groom, the bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father. The bride and groom took positions under a wedding veil of white phlox and sweet peas, which looked very pretty in white and green. The bride's dress was white embroidered lace. She wore a large bouquet of sweet peas. A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, which was prettily trimmed in red and green. The presents were unusually pretty and costly. The groom's gift to his bride was a set of furs. The happy couple left by C. P. R. and will spend their honeymoon in Toronto and Bradford (Pa.).

Burpee-Harmon.

On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, Allen William Burpee, of Jacksonville, and Miss Leora May Harmon, of Woodstock, were married at the home of Miss Harmon's father, Mr. W. B. Harmon, of Woodstock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street. Rev. P. R. Haywood, of Elm street, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. H. H. Tucker, of St. Mary's. The couple were unattended and the wedding march was played by Miss George Burpee, daughter of the groom. The bride attended the ceremony and were served to a dainty luncheon. The many gifts received were material evidence of good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee left by the evening train for St. John on their way to Old Orchard Beach and Boston for a short trip, after which they will return to their home in Jacksonville.

MacBride-Drake.

Sussex, N. B., Sept. 4.—On Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock Trinity church was the scene of a very pretty but quiet wedding, when Miss Jennie Sealey Drake, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Drake, of the late H. Louie Drake, of St. John, was united in marriage to Wade Hampton MacBride, of St. Stephen, but now of the wholesale department of the W. H. Thorne Co., St. John. Rev. Canon Neales officiated.

The church was decorated for the occasion. The bride looked very pretty in a suit of cream silk with picture hat of white pan velvet and black trimmings. She carried a white ivory prayer book instead of gold, the gift of her sister, Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Master Richard Gorman, son of Dr. Charles and Mrs. Gorman, St. John, was ring bearer.

The bride, owing to the illness of her father, was escorted to the altar by her brother-in-law, F. G. Lansdowne. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne. Mr. and Mrs. MacBride left on a trip to Boston and other American cities, and will return to St. John on Monday.

John. The bride travelled in a Mediterranean blue broadcloth with Persian trimmings with toque to match.

Many beautiful gifts in gold, cut glass and silver were received. The bride is a very popular young lady. She has been a teacher in the Centennial school St. John for several years. Among the out-of-town guests here for the wedding were: Henry Town, principal of the Centennial school, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gorham, Master Richard Gorham, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peters, Elmhurst, Kings County; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hamilton, St. John; Miss Pearl Everett, Miss Beattie Everett, St. John.

**14,808 PASSED THROUGH TURNSTILES MONDAY**

(Continued from page 1.)

A visit to the women's department will amply repay one for the trouble. This exhibit is one of the finest in the fair, and is situated on the second floor of the fair building.

Some of the principal exhibits in this department are some rare old English spode pitcher, some Lowes old English china exhibited by Mrs. E. H. Flood, of Barbados, including an old plate of raised china, an old cup and saucer and a plate of Old Chinese firework by the heavy fog of Monday forenoon that the pyrotechnic display was postponed last evening. It was a matter of impossibility to meet the paraphernalia in time for 8.30 o'clock, but it had been dispensed.

Among the exhibits were a collection of the press room yesterday was Kenneth B. Cameron, of the Daily News, Omaha (Neb.). Mr. Cameron is a St. John boy. The mother is now five years ago. He is a son of W. A. Cameron, 83 Mecklenburg street.

## ST. JOHN SHOULD BE MORE PROGRESSIVE, HE SAYS

J. N. Harvey, Back from the West, Believes We Do Not Appreciate Our Advantages—West No Place for Man Without Courage and Ability—Suggests That C. P. R. Build Big Hotel Here.

J. N. Harvey and W. D. Baskin, who represented St. John at the meeting of the general conference of the Methodist church in Canada, in Victoria (B. C.), returned home Saturday. Mr. Harvey said last night that the conference was a great success. A very important feature of the proceedings was the changing from one to two general superintendents. This was made necessary by the growth of the work throughout the dominion. Another interesting discussion took place on church union, the conference deciding in favor of the movement by a sweeping majority of 220 to 35. Most of those who voted in the minority were not really opposed to church union, but to the proposed basis upon which it was to be brought about.

The St. John men had a very enjoyable trip, while Mr. Harvey realized the possibilities and the wonderful development of the Canadian west, is firmer than ever in his belief that St. John is a pretty good town. He has caught, however, a little of the western spirit of booming and is convinced that St. John needs just as much as anything else. "I met a great many men in the west," he said, "who, after they found out where I came from, said: 'St. John is a good city. All you want down there is a little more of the progressive spirit.' This," said Mr. Harvey, "is the opinion of the majority of the people in the west. They realize that St. John is a good city but they think we are just a little too slow. On one occasion when this was said to me I replied: 'Yes, but we have not much money down there. The man to whom I was talking said instantly, 'Why we get a great deal of our capital in the east. Very often we need money out here and we go to the east for it, and what is more, we get it!'"

He spoke also of the fruit farming in British Columbia and referred to the great success of many who have engaged in it. While in Vancouver he met Fred Hale, ex-M. P. for Carlton county, who is now one of the leading citizens of that city. He also had a long talk with S. D. Scott, editor of the News-Avigator, who is a fine place," he says, "for a man of exceptional ability or with considerable capital, but it is no place for the drone or the man who lacks courage."

Mr. Harvey said last night that in view of all he had gleaned during his trip, he was firmly of the opinion that what was ought to do now is to impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of building a large and modern hotel in St. John so that they could assist in advertising this part of the dominion. "While the scenery in many of the places in the west is beautiful," he added, "I saw nothing to surpass the St. John river. If the C. P. R. had a hotel here and paid as much attention to attracting travelers to this part of Canada as they do to Victoria and Vancouver and other western cities, it would mean thousands and thousands of dollars for St. John. I