

POPE LEO DYING; LAST RITES ADMINISTERED.

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POPE LEO XIII.

By means of strong stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and while he still will have his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of this illness. Late last evening after the excitement of the ceremony of the last sacrament was over the Pope seemed less restless, partly soothed by the religious services and partly by a dose of chloral which was given to him in considerable quantity.

The interior of the Vatican during the early hours of this morning testifies to the opinion that the passage of Pope Leo XIII is very near. The courtyard of St. Peter's is filled with the carriages of the cardinals. Cardinal Satolli drove to Rome from Frascati this evening with beautiful carriage horses covered with dust and perspiration. In the cortile are drawn up the carriages of the cardinals and many nobles. Servants and ushers hurry across the court with bundles of lace and tapestry and with the robes of the ecclesiastical dignitaries who are waiting within the palace. The chambers of the palace were thronged tonight with princes of the church, high nobles and members of the diplomatic corps. Telegrams of inquiry have been received from several of the monarchs of Europe.

Rome, July 5, 7.20 p. m.—At this hour the Pope is sinking so fast that it has been considered best to gradually inform him of the gravity of his condition, in order that he may prepare for his last communion, which will be administered tonight with the participation of all the cardinals who are now in Rome and also the whole of the Pontifical court.

The Pontiff is still conscious. He finds his breathing has been somewhat relieved by inhaling oxygen.

Since morning the Pope's weakness has increased slightly, but his breathing is somewhat relieved, and his pulse, which is somewhat rapid, and his temperature is somewhat normal. His holiness is perfectly conscious. (Signed) LAZZONI MAZZONI.

Rome, July 5.—The Catholic organ L'Evangelista Sicile has received the following telegram from Rome: "The death agony of Pope Leo has commenced. His demise may be expected at any moment. The last sacraments have been administered."

Rome, July 5.—The Associated Press correspondent saw Dr. Mazzoni this afternoon on his return from consultation at Pope Leo's bedside. The doctor said: "The situation this time is certainly very grave, in view of the great age of the patient and his state of extreme weakness. However, the case is not yet desperate, especially with a man having such unexpected reserve of energy and vitality which he has shown in his old age."

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An official communication of the true condition of the Pope has been made only to Cardinal Rampoldi as papal secretary of state, and Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, as dean of the sacred college at the Vatican. In the latter capacity, Cardinal Oreglia, in event of the Pope's death will perform an important ceremony. Assuming when the Pope is no longer able to proceed to the death room, where, while all are kneeling, he will unveil the face of the departed and strike the forehead of the dead pontiff with a silver hammer, calling the deceased by name, and will then solemnly announce that the Pope is really dead.

Immigration to Canada nearly double this year. Increase of 57,279 over 1902--The British Gave the Largest Number.

Ottawa, July 3.—(Special)—Immigration returns for the year ending June, 1903, show 124,638 arrivals in Canada. There were 44,900 from United States; 41,787 from the British Isles, and 37,951 continental, compared with year 1902 this shows an increase of 57,279.

WOODSTOCK MAN INJURED IN NEW YORK. Charles D. Dickinson Falls in a Fit in Post Office Rotunda and May Die.

New York, July 5.—Charles D. Dickinson, a broker whose home is Woodstock (N. B.), fell to the floor in the rotunda of the post office early today and sustained injuries to his head which may result fatally. The injured man could remember nothing concerning the manner in which he was injured but it is believed that he had an attack of vertigo.

Wireless Telegraph for Manufacturers. Washington, July 3.—Rear Admiral Bradford has ordered twenty sets of wireless telegraph for installation on the flagships and scouts which will participate in summer maneuvers.

ST. JOHN MAN KILLED IN BOSTON? Edward L. Scribner Found Lying Unconscious on the Common, and Died Shortly After.

Boston, July 4.—Edward L. Scribner, whose native place is believed to be St. John (N. B.), was found lying on the common near the Spruce street entrance, just after 1 o'clock this morning, and was dead when brought into the relief hospital. From stories told to the police it is believed the man was assaulted by three colored men on Somerset street, near the city prison, who felt that what had transpired in favor of the bonus and twenty-seven ratifiers, representing \$107,450, voted against.

Another Prince George. When Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bess left Newton Centre (Mass.), and boarded the Prince George at Boston (for Nova Scotia, says Friday's Yarmouth Times, they registered with two children and a maid. They have to return tonight with three children, one of whom bears a royal name. This young "Prince George," named for the boat upon which he was born at 1.20 p. m. today, will probably be allowed to land at Boston without being confronted with the alien law. In after years should he desire to enter political life there may be some question as to his birthplace, and consequently his nationality. He was born under the British flag and on a British ship, though at a particular spot in the ocean may be open to different opinion. However, if the steamer can be called "territory," he was born British territory, and need have no cause for alarm in the fact. In the meanwhile, he is an object of wide interest and has the best wishes not only of his fellow-passengers but of this community for his present and future well-being. Both the mother and the young Prince are doing well.

PURE-BRED CATTLE FOR N. B. BREEDERS.

A Carload Was Due to Arrive at Fredericton Last Evening.

Fredricton, July 3.—A car load of pure bred cattle recently purchased by W. W. Hubbard, of the C. P. R., during his trip in Ontario are expected to arrive this evening by C. P. R. The lot comprises some of the finest stock and will be distributed at once to the farmers throughout the province for whom they were purchased. In the lot are twelve head of cattle and a valuable Clyde mare with five months' old colts. The cattle were raised by some of the best stock breeders in Ontario, and the stock of New Brunswick cannot help profiting by the excellent importation of which nearly all are short-horns.

The lot comprises one fine young bull for Hon. L. P. Farris, White's Cove, purchased from Wm. Sutherland, of Columbus (Ont.); one bull and two cows for P. C. Poyes, Kingsclear, Carleton county, from A. N. Smith, Maple Lodge (Ont.). Two heifers for John A. Little, Harvey, and one heifer for John A. Humble, Stanley, purchased from John Bright, of Myrtle.

One Clyde mare and colt and one bull for E. A. Hubbard, of Burton, also purchased from John Bright.

A fine two year old heifer will also arrive which will be for sale.

A very fine Holstein cow for F. E. Cane, of St. Andrews from the herd of F. H. Stevens, Utica (N. Y.), also came as far as Maxfield Junction.

It is probable that the next sale of pure bred cattle will take place at Amherst in February next under the auspices of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, when a large number of excellent stock will be offered for sale.

If the demand is sufficient there will be an importation of pure bred swine and sheep and swine and either Woodstock or Fredericton during the coming autumn.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

Powers Declare That They Will Not Allow Servia to Be Gobbled Up.

London, July 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says in official circles of the Austrian capital the view is gaining ground that the outbreak of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria is nearer than generally supposed. A despatch received there from Constantinople asserts that the possibility of hostilities is being canvassed in diplomatic circles at Pera and it is inferred that an encounter may occur at any moment. A newspaper in Sofia quotes the Bulgarian war minister as saying: "We will never attack Turkey, but stand prepared to defend Serbia, our constitution and rights. War would come from Constantinople and set his son on the throne and baffle the intrigues of Rehad Bey, the Sultan's brother."

On receiving the Bulgarian note on Wednesday, protesting against the massing of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier and accusing Turkey of seeking an international conference to set his son on the throne, the Austrian chancellor, stated emphatically that the powers would never allow Turkey to attack Bulgaria, but warned Bulgaria that should she attack the powers would lose the sympathy and support of all Europe. A similar intimation has been conveyed to Bulgaria from St. Petersburg.

WOODSTOCK VOTES FOR MEDUCTIC COMPANY.

More Than Three to One in Favor of Bonus and Exemption for Pork Packing Industry.

Woodstock, N. B., July 3.—(Special)—Several weeks ago the Meductic Pork Packing Company, now doing business at Meductic, made a proposal to the town council to remove its business here, offering for the usual inducements—exemption from taxes and the property for fifteen years, and set his son on the throne and baffle the intrigues of Rehad Bey, the Sultan's brother.

LAMOTHE DEAD IN NEW YORK KILLED BY REVOLVER SHOT.

He Was a French-Canadian and College Graduate—Evidently Not the Man Seen at Waterville.

New York, July 5.—Joseph A. Lamothe, the French Canadian who was wanted in Winchester (Mass.), on suspicion of murdering Georgiana Godin, died in St. Luke's Hospital this morning, from the revolver shot wound in the abdomen, which he received during a struggle with Detective Becker in the reception room of the hospital Saturday morning. From the time he was shot Lamothe sank gradually and was unconscious until a few moments before death, when he regained consciousness and asked for a priest, who was summoned and gave him the last sacrament. In reply to the question of the priest as to his relatives, he turned his face away and was silent. A few minutes after he died.

Attendants at the hospital say that the dying man did not utter a word which could in any way be taken as a statement. It is said that when the injured man was being taken to the ward of the hospital he murmured: "I want to die."

After an examination the coroner's physician gave it as his opinion that Lamothe had killed himself, probably intentionally.

Lamothe, it is stated, has a brother, a clergyman, attached to St. Francis Xavier church, Little Falls, Minn.

Boston, July 4.—Joseph Lamothe was a college man and stood at the head of his class in St. Marie's College, Marquette, Mich. (Quebec), from 1890 to 1893, when he graduated with high honors.

At that time he wore no mustache and was so quiet and distant with his college mates that he was called "Sissy." This nickname was given him when in his first year, and from that time it held to Lamothe, who was at times angered by it. Lamothe declared that he did not care for women. He became greatly annoyed at times when some of his schoolmates would persist in calling him "Sissy."

Lamothe was also a fine singer and used to make the dreary evenings in college bright by his songs and piano playing. He had a peculiar way of keeping to himself and refusing to engage in the pranks of the other students. The time he spent reading aided him greatly, enabling him to reach the head of his class. He paid special attention to chemistry.

A college chum of Lamothe called at the Post yesterday and saw a picture of the much-wanted man. He said he was surprised when he saw the picture of Lamothe in the papers, figuring that Lamothe would never have gotten into such trouble.

"He was a quiet fellow," said the friend, "when in college, and spent his time reading. He was a regular college man. I had not even him from the time I left college until three years ago, when he called at the store where I was working in Salem. He told me that he was working for a firm in Boston collecting. He can be easily identified by the scar on his left upper lip, if his mustache has been shaved. He also had something the matter with his right hand, but I can't say that his fingers were off."

"I never knew him to be friendly with any woman."

DIRECTOR CUSHING STATES HIS VIEWS.

Director Cushing was asked Friday afternoon at the close of the first day of the strike what the situation was. He said the city street cleaning work was being done as usual, but the construction work was practically suspended. The work at which the striking laborers declined to continue would last for a time so, while it was desirable, it was not absolutely necessary at once. The hold-up of operations in extending the water and sewerage service out Mount Pleasant was to be regretted for the people are anxious to have the services, but conditions are not worse for them than in the last four years.

As to the extension of the water service down German street, that was desirable, but the people had water service and the new work was mainly for improvement. The work will not be resumed for the present.

Mr. Cushing hopes the laborers will see that there is wisdom in changing their views. He says the position of the city officials is to conduct the city's work along business lines. He thinks it best for the men's own interests that they go to work as now. If they insist on a fixed rate of \$2.50 and \$1.50 that will force the city to call the men and pay each according to his work, and it would take away work from many who now receive city employment. He says under present conditions the men get for longer time than if they were employed by private individuals or a company, and there are not the hard and fast rules binding them that do bind laborers in a private contractor's employ. For instance, a city laborer sees a chance for a week or two weeks' work with a contractor at higher pay than he gets from the city, he accepts. Then when that job is done, if he comes back to the director for re-employment he is taken on again. This is not mere theory, he says, it is common practice. If conditions as at present are changed it will bring the laborer to the point of being accepted or rejected, according to his capability and he paid according to the scale imposed by the laboring men's representatives, after the meeting with him, he says the matter was not corrected out by the representatives. They claimed, he said, that certain employees were taking on laborers indiscriminately at \$1.50. He replied that so far as he knew this was not so and on special inquiry found it was not—the employees in question were paying \$1.50 to the best men, besides, the work was but for limited time. He felt that what had transpired at that conference had done by men fairly set forth than was done by the men's representatives before the Berryman's Hall meeting.

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 C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
 ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1903.

THEY CAME TO STAY.
 The American newspapers which, some months ago, were telling us that the influx of American settlers into our Northwest meant the Americanization of Canada, are now changing their tone. During the year ending June 30, some of the persons who came to this country as new settlers were as follows:
 From the United States 44,969
 From the British Isles 41,787

The number of American entries to our Northwest increased enormously over other years and made up seventy per cent of the increase. These folk figure in some of the American newspapers as pilgrims whose sole purpose it will be to acquire land and thereafter to promote expansion sentiment in the land of their adoption. No conception of their purpose of the result of their coming could well be more foolish. They came, in the first instance, because they can secure at a low figure of for nothing, farming land of a high value, which must yield them a great return hereafter. They who take up lands under these circumstances probably will be folk who are ready to adopt the flag they are to live under. If they get land free of cost they must take the oath of allegiance. All in all they are likely to imbibe the spirit of the country which which they have cast in their lot.

It is not to be forgotten that in any case the American settlers will be swallowed up. The British population now on the soil, together with the British immigrants now coming, must ensure a safe British sentiment in our new West. We can have as many immigrants from across the line as Uncle Sam can spare. They will be made welcome. And they will be some good Canadian citizens.

BURNING QUESTIONS IN BRITISH POLITICS.
 The trouble in Britain over the Education Bill did not cease when the bill became a law. Indeed bitterness among the Nonconformists grows and here and there throughout England and Wales groups of persons of substance and respectability are following out a policy of "positive resistance" to the law. That is, they refuse to pay the twopenny in the pound which is the portion of the rates due to the Education Bill, and so compel the authorities to sell their goods in order to collect the tax. The following items, from British newspapers, show to what extent the movement has grown:
 Fourteen passive resisters were summoned at Bury St. Edmunds on Thursday. They included Councilor T. J. Bentley, a member of the local education committee and chairman of the district Passive Resistance League; the Rev. S. J. Baker (Bishop, now traveling in America), three of his deacons and two lay members of his congregation, and Mr. J. Ridley Hooper, deacon, and the organist of the Congregational church. The rate had been offered, minus the sectarian education portion, but was refused. Mr. Bentley stated the conscientious grounds of refusal, and was applauded, whereas the chairman threatened to have the court closed if there was further applause. Orders for distress were made.
 At Salisbury, on the same day, twelve resisters were summoned, including Dr. H. D. King, J. P., Mr. J. Alexander, J. P., (a friend), and eight women. Dr. King vigorously justified passive resistance "until they got this iniquitous and unfair rate altered or repealed." Several of the ladies also protested against being made to pay for the teaching of Anglicanism and Romanism. Distress warrants were issued and have been served, and the sales will probably take place next week. Sunday this giving the first object lesson in Nonconformist suffering, "spoiling of their goods."
 The New York Evening Post's London correspondent records his opinion that if this movement persists a change in the law will become inevitable. Certainly hostility to the measure appears to have been increased rather than diminished by its adoption, but what the result will be between British respect for the law and British stubbornness, it were hard to predict.
 In some quarters Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals are regarded as having been advanced for the purpose of overshadowing the Education issue and other questions which have made the government unpopular. It remains that when these fiscal proposals are submitted to the people the British Liberals who are now preparing to combat the preference idea, hope to be able to draw much strength from the uncompromising Nonconformists. If the fight comes with the autumn recess,

as the Liberals expect, they will stand united in opposition to the Chamberlain plan. The bread tax will be their principal cry. The Chamberlain party will be dubbed "Dearfores," and for that reason pressure will be brought to bear upon the Colonial Secretary to have him get away from the food tax and make tariff war against the Germans and American factories the dominant idea.
 But, as the London correspondent points out, Mr. Chamberlain, for reasons which are obvious, "will have no limitations." He insists that the dear food cry is a mere bogey, and is quite prepared to argue it out and prove to the working classes that higher wages and other benefits will more than outweigh any possible increase in the price of bread and meat. The taxation of these two food products alone will, he declares, suffice to induce the colonies to make the necessary concessions in their tariffs in favor of British manufactures. He will not hear of the taxation of wool, in which, of course, Australia primarily is interested. Meat, he says, will suffice for Australia and New Zealand, and wheat for Canada and India. Manufacturers, whose home, colonial, and foreign markets have been spoiled by German, American, and Belgian competition, are pouring in upon Mr. Chamberlain and his 100 members of parliament facts concerning unfair foreign methods, State bounties, and the like for use in the various campaigns, and, as each day adds to this ammunition, Mr. Chamberlain's appetite for the fight seems to grow. He will even go to the lengths on public platforms of saying that it is a case of preferential tariffs or no Empire.
 The last is Mr. Chamberlain's hope. If during a thorough campaign of education he is able to persuade John Bull that he must choose between the preference and the disintegration of the Empire, there is little doubt that the Briton will vote for the preference, although in his calmer moments he may not believe that to discard the preference idea necessarily means that the Empire will at once fall to pieces.

THE RACE FEELING.
 We in the North have but little idea of the feeling which prevails in some Southern communities. The following from the Meacon (Ga.) Telegraph represents the sentiment in that district:
 "We should be honest with ourselves on this subject of lynchings. The hypocrisy with which it is treated is useless. Indeed, it is worse than useless. It is baneful. Instead of bringing the practice to a shameful close, it seems rather to encourage it. For all the fake altruist may say, we know that at the bottom of lynching lies—race antagonism. We know that race antagonism is the moving motive of those crimes which the black perpetuates against the white, and we know that race antagonism is the cause of the black man's consequent swift finish at the end of a rope or amid the faggots."
 There is no misunderstanding this. It means that the man who may aspire to a white man's life and a white man's politics, must wear a white man's skin. That is the law of the South.
 The man who attempts to raise the negro to the level of the white man in the South, as a matter of politics, or who says, as a matter of sociology, that the two races are equal, finds himself now in no end of trouble. He has to combat, in the first instance, the not unlikely theory that the very amendment of the American constitution which gave the negro his vote, is responsible for the crimes which are the leading cause of the recent determination to set aside the law in certain Southern States. It is, at all events, the theory of some present students of the Negro problem, that the very amendment which gave the negro a vote implanted in him the curious idea of license and liberty which is responsible for the crimes, and therefore, of the lynchings which have followed. Of the causes we do not know. Of the lynchings it is always our idea that since there is a law which punishes a certain offense by a certain penalty, it is just as well to await the court's verdict. We do that here in New Brunswick.

SIR GILBERT UNDER FIRE.
 What Sir Gilbert Parker may write of Canada, and what he may say we should do and Mr. Chamberlain should do, is of interest. What our American friends say of Sir Gilbert in this connection is of which we live and write. Sir Gilbert writes: "The New York Post says this:—
 "Sir Gilbert Parker strains a romancer's license in order to impose the imposition of protective duties by England would lead to the lowering of the tariff here. He bases this pleasing theory upon the fact that American writers tell us that our answer to Mr. Chamberlain would be that of the tree cut down to Davy Crockett. There would be no fight in us, nor in Germany, for that matter, but the history of international relations that tariff makers have accepted the manners of the foe of Fontenoy. Each nation is anxious to shoot first, and Sir Gilbert imagines a far more manly manner than any of us have seen. The Germans have pushed up their tariff in order, forthwith, to have a basis for negotiation. Sir Gilbert, imagine that our protectionists at Washington need a Chamberlain to teach them a simple trick (a trick). The very tariff under which we live was drawn as a basis for reciprocity negotiation. But we have forgotten to come down. Does Sir Gilbert Parker understand American protectionism so little as to imagine that it is more amenable to a threat than to its own deliberate course? His address before the Grayson Conservatives is a fair example of the vague and ill-informed support that is gathering to Mr. Chamberlain's standard."
 This is somewhat clever, yet it is not clear how it affects Canada's situation in the Imperial scale. Was the American tariff framed solely as a basis of negotiations?

THE YACHT RACE.
 The trial races, in so far as they have been run have proved nothing. It is a battle of builders rather than a battle of sailors; so we may pay some attention to the opinion of the New York Post, which says:—
 "Reliance's very narrow victory over Columbia in a stiff breeze and a seaway leaves the superiority of the new boat still problematical. It is possible that Columbia may turn out to be the winner on time allowance, while it is probable that Reliance's lead of one minute and fifty-four seconds in the fifteen-mile thrust to windward was not enough to offset Columbia's allowance. Again, the improvement of Reliance in the run down a falling wind shows that Mr. Herreshoff has very nicely calculated the new boat for the uncertain breezes of August and September. It should be remembered that the superiority of Reliance in the various drifting

matches with her rivals has been more apparent than real. Had Columbia followed less eccentric seamanship and, with Constitution, received her allowance, there would rarely have been a difference of two minutes in thirty miles between the three yachts, and Capt. Barr at the wheel is worth at least that to the new boat. Nothing has been demonstrated about Reliance except speed in tricky winds. This fact lends great interest to this week's racing off Newport. All yachtsmen will pray for such racing weather as may make these tests as conclusive as those which in all seasons should have been held off Sandy Hook.
 There is an estimate which we must regard as of some value. The fact is that the challenger has a racing chance and the other yacht stands to win in a local breeze. It is a fair inference from the trial so far, that the English rig and build are due to win in anything like a kicking sea and are as likely to lose in pretty water. And this is yachting.
 The Cup contest, of necessity, has come down to an attempt to suit the boats to certain conditions. Now, for instance, it is reported that the Reliance will make a certain distance in a certain time under certain conditions. She is built to win in the air which it is hoped will prevail on the course during the racing month. Can the Shamrock meet that condition? That is the main question. It is not a yacht which must win, but a sailing machine adapted to certain weather conditions.

HARBOR TRANSIT.
 The decision of the Common Council yesterday to shelve the project for a bridge between east and west St. John will raise an angry murmur among the ratepayers of the West End, to whom this means of communication with the city proper was held out as an inducement to vote for the union of St. John and Portland, thirteen or fourteen years ago. The railway's quiet pro quo, the paving of Main street, has been so long an accomplished fact that parts of it have been worn out by the footprints of time and travel. And the claims of Carleton still remain unsatisfied.
 And yet, as one of the city fathers suggested, who is prepared to foot the bills for a passenger and traffic bridge across the harbor? The city is in poor position to expend the large sum necessary for the purpose. The street railway has the right under its charter, to use the bridge if one is built, and no one dreams that the street railway will show an unbecoming enlargement of heart in an expenditure which they can, by their charter, dodge. The C. P. R. has offered no definite proposition of payment, and St. John's experience with that corporation warrants the statement that the railway will not meet expenditures in its own interest at Sand Point, to which it is pledged by written contract, much less embrace an opportunity to contribute to a new local enterprise to which it is in no way bound. The Dominion government could scarcely be expected to contribute to a purely civic work of construction, especially as its own railway terminus on the eastern side of the harbor. Who, then, is to foot the bills but the city?
 There is no doubt, that better means of communication should be maintained between the east and west ends of the city. The present ferry service has certainly proven itself a miserable apology for rapid transit, but we believe that while much disappointment will naturally be felt in Carleton over the sudden cutting off of the bridge scheme, that the citizens generally will be content if the city fathers grapple fairly and squarely with the ferry question, and provide as promptly as possible a modern ferry service, with boats of sufficient accommodation.
 But St. John will not be satisfied with a later edition of the Ouanandoy and Western Extension. It can at best afford a decent ferry service, now that the bridge project is a dream of the past or the distant future. The best design of boat—whether screw or side wheel—most suitable to accommodate the great freight and passenger business which has grown up in the past few years, and which so far as human foresight can predict will continue to enlarge, is what St. John requires and what its citizens demand.
 The ferry service should be provided with an eye for future requirements as well as for present necessities, and ere it has outlived its usefulness, the growth of the city on both sides of the harbor may warrant a bridge for the increased traffic. May be that time will come sooner than most of us today believe. But its possibility should not restrain the city fathers from making an adequate expenditure for a modern, up-to-date system of ferries.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
 M. Louhet appears to be having a royal time in London.
 The rise in the price of bread will make plenty of dough for the bakers.
 The eyes of the civilized world are turned to the deathbed of the dying Pontiff.
 Are our artillerymen preparing to burn some powder when the British squadron comes in?
 Did you ever think how little news has come from South Africa of late? That country is quiet now.
 And now comes news of a shortage in the strawberry crop. Surely this is the summer of our discontent.
 The Montreal street railway is running

unimpaired by his devotion to duty and wisdom of utterance and action. But the most pronounced attribute of the Pontiff has been his benevolent optimism which neither years nor keen disappointments were able to destroy.
 With the heart of the Papacy turbulent, and the dream of the merging of the temporal and religious sovereignties at Rome apparently far from realization, Leo XIII. ever kept his faith in the ultimate destiny of the church to reclaim the rebellious people at home, the while he extended her boundaries abroad. And it is today an open question if the severance of the temporal power has not immeasurably strengthened the pontifical sway. For the land's great benefactor of St. Peter's and greater force for good in the world's destinies. The national jealousy of earlier centuries have disappeared, and the Pope rules his 250,000,000 willing subjects to better purpose than if his sovereignty were effected by national destinies or political requirements.
 Leo XIII. full of years and weary with nearly a century of unvarying toil, is thought to be falling asleep. And whether we be Catholic or non-Catholic, priest or layman, Pontiff and his great benefactor of St. Peter's and greater force for good in the world's destinies. The national jealousy of earlier centuries have disappeared, and the Pope rules his 250,000,000 willing subjects to better purpose than if his sovereignty were effected by national destinies or political requirements.
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Boys' Three-Piece Suits,
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 In Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds and Chevriots, in all the new colorings add effects, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00

Knee Trousers,
 What healthy boy doesn't wear out the trousers almost as fast as you can buy them! Strong, well made; all sizes, 3 to 17 years. 3 to 10 years, 50c to \$1.10, 11 to 17 years, 60c to \$1.50.

Why You Should Wear Oak Hall Clothing.

We don't want you to come here if you can do better anywhere else. But we can't help asking you these questions: Think them over. Where else can you buy better styles? Better workmanship? Better materials? Does anyone take such infinite pains as we to satisfy you? Where else can you find the variety; a fair selection is as much due you as good clothes. The steadily increasing business which you are bringing here speaks right out for us.

Boys' Clothing--Looking Ahead.
 Every time we sell a suit or pair of trousers we look ahead. The profit on one sale doesn't amount to much. We look forward to the good that sale will do us. As a matter of fact a considerable part of our present business can be traced to young men who started with us as boys. Little prices and well-tailored clothing make a mighty strong combination.

Men's Suits, \$5.00 to \$25.00.

GREATER OAK HALL, KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Competition helps to sell the
Famous "Headlight" Match.
 The safest match is The E. R. Eddy Co's CAPITAL SAFETY
 Only strike on the box. Many will use a cheaper article once and return to "The Headlight" for all time.
 Ask your grocer for them.

LIVELY SPEECHES BY THE LABORERS.
 They Sympathize With the Strikers and Express a Few Opinions.
 The Aldermen "Roasted" and Some New Views Expressed about the Living Wage—A Mass Meeting Coming.

Over 100 city laborers, all members of the union, who are on strike, gathered in labor hall Monday night and thoroughly discussed the strike situation.
 President John Cox was in the chair and among other business transacted, it was decided to call a mass meeting of the different labor unions and friends of the laboring men to be held in the large hall in the Berryman building, corner of Charlotte and Princess streets, Thursday night, when the matters pertaining to the laborers strike will be dealt with.
 It was stated at the meeting that Director Chushing would grant an interview with a committee, and the same committee who met the director a few days ago were re-appointed to wait on him this morning and once more place before him the request of the union for the increase of wages for its members.
 A number of speeches were made by members of the union and one thing that was brought up was the matter of the common council voting \$1,500 towards the entertainment of the delegates to the imperial chamber of commerce, who will be here in September. The following resolution touching on this matter was then unanimously adopted:
 "We, as citizens of St. John, condemn the action of the common council in their granting of \$1,500 to entertain strangers and at the same time refused a fair consideration to a petition sent in by citizens, even if they were city laborers."
 The speeches made by the different laborers were in some cases brief, but were all to the point and each man who said that the members should remain on strike until their demands were met were greeted with applause, and that was seemingly the feeling of the entire meeting.
 The committee who have been patrolling the works reported that the statement made that forty of the laborers had returned to work was untrue. Not one of the union men had gone to work, and there were in all only about seven laborers at present working for the city. If Mr. Chushing claimed there were forty men working, he must have included clerks, foremen and drivers.
 One of the laborers, in a stirring speech, said that he had a family of four children to support, and that the first time he was paid by the city this year the sum of \$7.14 was taken out of his pay for taxes, and that left him but sixty-five cents to supply the wants of his family for the following fortnight. He wanted to know if citizens were aware of those facts.
 Another member brought to the notice of the meeting that yesterday the price of bread had increased one cent per loaf, and that this was another burden which the laborers have to bear. This increase would mean just \$1.10 increase one each barrel of flour baked.
 It was also stated by one of the men "that while the laborers did not mean to inaugurate a sympathetic strike, this line of action is being practically forced on them by the street railway company. The city laborers have been refused work, while strangers have been taken on and given employment."
Toronto Woman Seeks Divorce.
 Ottawa, July 3—(Special)—Eliza Robertson, of Toronto, will apply to next session of the senate for a bill of divorce from her husband, David Robertson, Toronto.
The Joegins Fire.
 The fire in pit No. 2, Joegins Mine, is all out. Most of the men resumed work Saturday morning. The horses are all safe. Little damage was done.
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
 Take Laxative Bismuth Ointment Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1903.

HOW THE ENGLISH ATTACK UPON FORT NASHWAAK FAILED.

Rev. W. O. Raymond's Interesting History of Old St. John Days—Terrible Tortures Inflicted by the Indians—The First Negro Ever in New Brunswick—The Building of Fort at St. John, and Its Abandonment on Death of Villebon.

BY W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

NACHOUAC AND MENAGUECHE—Continued.

Everything being now in order for the defence of his fort Villebon ordered the garrison to pass the night under arms, as from the barking of the dogs it was believed the enemy was drawing near. The next morning between eight and nine o'clock, whilst Father Simon was celebrating mass in the chapel, a shallow filled with armed men rounded the point below, followed by two others. The alarm was at once given and every man repaired to his post. The sloops approached within the distance of half a cannon shot when the guns of the fort opened on them and they were forced to retire below the point where they effected a landing. Villebon did not deem it prudent to oppose the landing as his men would have had to cross the Nashwaak river to do so and this would have been very imprudent. The English took up a position on the south side of the Nashwaak stream and threw up an earthwork upon which they placed two field guns from which they opened fire on the fort, a third gun of larger size was mounted soon afterwards nearer the fort, but not being sheltered it was not much used. The besiegers hoisted the royal standard of England and there were cheers and counter-cheers on the part of the combatants. The cannon fire was heavy on both sides but the guns of the fort being better mounted and well served had rather the advantage. There was also a sharp exchange of musketry fire, the St. John river Indians, from the bushes along the shore, engaging in a vicious fight with Church's Indians on the opposite side of the stream. When darkness ended the day's struggle the English had made little or no progress. The following night being very cold they made fires to keep themselves from freezing, but this afforded a sure mark for the French cannon, which opened on them with grape shot, and they were obliged to put them out and suffer the inconvenience of the weather. Major Church's men being almost bare of clothing from their long service, suffered extremely and were ill disposed to continue the siege. At daybreak the musketry fire from the fort recommenced and about 8 o'clock the English again got their guns into operation, but as the Cote, who had distinguished himself the evening before by firing rapidly and accurately, dismounted one of their field guns and silenced the other.

The Siege Resisted. It was now apparent that the fort could not be taken without a regular investment and in view of the lateness of the season this was not deemed advisable. The Massachusetts historian Mather quaintly observes, "The difficulty of the cold season so discouraged our men that after some few shots the enterprise found itself under too much congelation to proceed any further." And so the following night the New England troops re-embarked after lighting fires over a considerable extent of ground in order to deceive the French. When the morning dawned their camp was deserted and soon after Villebon, who had been sent down the river by reconnaissance, reported that after he had gone three leagues he found them embarked in four vessels of about 60 tons and going down the river with a fair wind. On their return towards the mouth of the river the invaders burned the house and barns of Madeline d'Almonet at Fenouac, opposite the Grandcote, and had waste his fields. The sieur de Fenouac was himself so much injured by exposure during the siege that he died shortly afterwards. Major Church took back with him to Boston a Negro man of Marthabou, who had been taken prisoner by the French and kept amongst them for some time. He was probably the first of his race to set foot within the borders of New Brunswick.

In the siege of his fort Villebon lost only one man killed and two wounded while the English loss is said to have been eight soldiers killed and five officers and twelve soldiers wounded.

Indians Again on the Warpath. The effect of the capture of Penouac by d'Iberville and the repulse of the English by Villebon greatly encouraged the savages of Acadia in their hostility and the following summer another raid on the English settlements was planned. A large number of Miamicas came from the eastward, some of them from the Basin of Minas, with St. Coome, their priest, at their head. They were entertained by Villebon, furnished with ammunition and supplies and sent on to the rendezvous at Penouac. Father Simon and 72 Miamicas were sent in the same direction soon afterwards with instructions to their way, they were parted in high spirits with the intention of giving no quarter to the enemy and Villebon encouraged their animosity, exhorting them "to burn and to destroy." This advice they took to the letter for the Governor wrote in his journal that he afterwards received four small parties of our Indians having killed fifteen or sixteen English and burnt one of them alive on account of one of their chiefs being slain." The violence of the Indians is further illustrated by an incident that happened at the Medocote village in the time of King William's war, in which John Gyles and James Alexander, two English captives, were cruelly abused. A party of Indians from Cape Sable having had some of their relatives killed by English forces, travelled all the way to Medocote in order to wreak their vengeance upon any English captives they might find. They rushed upon their unfortunate victims like bears bereaved of their whelps, saying, "Shall we, who have lost our relations by the English, suffer an English man to be burned among us?" The two captives were brutally beaten and ill used and made to go through a variety of performances for the amusement of their tormentors. Gyles says: "They put a tomahawk into my hands and ordered me to get up, sing and dance Indian, which I performed with the greatest reluctance and while in the act seemed determined to purchase my death by killing two or three of those monsters of cruelty, thinking it impossible to survive the bloody treatment. . . . Not one of them showed the least compassion, but I saw the tears run down plentifully on the cheeks of a

Frenchman who sat behind." The tortures were continued until the evening of what Gyles might well call "a very tedious day." Finally a couple of Indians threw the two wretched men out of the big wigwam, where they had been tormented; they crawled away on their hands and knees and were scarcely able to walk for several days.

Burned Alive by the Savages.

The experience of Gyles was, however, nothing in comparison with that of his brother and another captive taken by the Indians at the same time as himself. This unfortunate pair attempted to desert, but failed and were subjected to the most horrible tortures and finally burned alive by the savages. The people of the frontier settlements were now so on the alert that, although the Indians roamed over the country like wolves, they were usually prepared to meet them. Every little village had its block house and sentinels, and every farmer worked in his fields with his musket at his side. Nevertheless tragic events occasionally happened. In February, 1688, Captain Church, of Penouac notoriety, and six others were killed by the Indians at Andover, several of the inhabitants were captured and many houses burned; Major Frost was slain at Kittery and a number of people at Wells; Major Marsh had a sharp fight near Penouac, in which he lost twenty-five of his men, but succeeded in putting the savages to rout. This was the last blood shed during King William's war. The Indians were becoming weary of fighting and the peace of New York deprived them of the open assistance of their French allies. For a brief season peace reigned in Acadia.

The expedition under Church had interrupted the rebuilding of the fort at St. John and showed the correctness of Villebon's prediction in a letter written to the French minister in 1696 that it was impossible with the few men at his disposal to attempt a work which, though easy to repair could not be completed as quickly as the enemy could get ready to destroy it. In the same letter he speaks of making plank near Fort Nachouac for the madriers, or gun platforms, of the fort at Menagouche, as there were mills at this time at Port Royal, it would be possible from the incident to frame a theory that Villebon had a saw mill at a short distance up the Nashwaak, say at Marvill, but it is more probable the planks were cut in saw pits by the soldiers of the garrison. The plan of the fort at St. John was agreed on in 1688, and 1,000 livres granted for its construction. Villebon paid his workmen 30 sous (about 30 cts.) a day, his laborers 20 sous, and the soldiers 4 sous a day over their pay and a weekly allowance of 1 qr. lb. tobacco. The walls of the fort were laid in clay and mortar, 24 pounds were placed on the bastions and 30-pounds could be placed there three on each bastion. By the end of the year Villebon was able to report the fort in a condition to do honor to whoever should defend it. He had left Nachouac just as it was, leaving only two men to see that nothing was spoiled by the savages.

The Fort at St. John.

A plan in the Marine Archives at Paris, made by Villebon in 1700, shows that "Fort de la Riviere de St. Jean," or Fort Menagouche, was built at "Old Fort Site," behind Navy Island in Carleton. The general plan was the same as that of Fort Nachouac, but it was considerably larger, nearly 200 feet square. Within the enclosure were barracks for the soldiers, a residence for the governor with small chapel adjoining it, a house for the officers of the garrison, lodgings for the surgeon, gunner and armorer, a small prison and a well, and just outside the gate were two bake-houses. The water supply of the fort seems always to have been inadequate. The sieur des Gontins, who disliked Villebon, complains in a letter of 23rd July, 1698, "the Governor keeps the water within the fort for the exclusive use of his kitchen and his mare, other being obliged to use snow-water, often very dirty." Dierveille, who visited St. John during his short stay in Acadia describes the fort as "built of earth, with four bastions (raised or picketed) each with a large gun, and a small battery in the center, the water within the fort for the preservation of the country. He condemned the situation as being commanded on one side by an island at the distance of a pistol shot, and on the other by a height of land, which rendered it almost impossible to have a regular supply of water, and very inefficient water supply. He therefore caused the fortifications to be razed, demolished the houses, and carried away the guns and everything else of a portable character to Port Royal. The inhabitants living on the River St. John were left without protection and they seem almost without exception to have removed, some to Quebec and others to Port Royal. The valley of the St. John was thus left so deserted and desolate as it had been previous to the arrival of Champlain. The Indian might wander at will among the ruins of the fort, and be abandoned to his care, or left to be converted into hiding places for the wild beasts and wonder at the folly of the white man who had forsaken the finest river in all Acadia with its wealth of forest and stream and its fertile lands awaiting the hands of industry and thrift.

Death of Villebon and Abandonment of St. John.

The period of Governor Villebon's residence at St. John was of about two years' duration. He died on the 6th July 1700, and was buried near the fort. The life of this devoted son of New France went out with the century and with his death the seat of government of Acadia was again transferred to Port Royal. Breuillan soon succeeded to the command. He transferred the fort at St. John in 1700, and in 1701 he was succeeded by the sieur de la Riviere, who was the first of the new governor it was of little use for the glory of the King or for the preservation of the country. He condemned the situation as being commanded on one side by an island at the distance of a pistol shot, and on the other by a height of land, which rendered it almost impossible to have a regular supply of water, and very inefficient water supply. He therefore caused the fortifications to be razed, demolished the houses, and carried away the guns and everything else of a portable character to Port Royal. The inhabitants living on the River St. John were left without protection and they seem almost without exception to have removed, some to Quebec and others to Port Royal. The valley of the St. John was thus left so deserted and desolate as it had been previous to the arrival of Champlain. The Indian might wander at will among the ruins of the fort, and be abandoned to his care, or left to be converted into hiding places for the wild beasts and wonder at the folly of the white man who had forsaken the finest river in all Acadia with its wealth of forest and stream and its fertile lands awaiting the hands of industry and thrift.

by the expression "poor in spirit." So I am of opinion that childlikeness was what Jesus refers to.

But what constitutes childlikeness. The children of the Jews were divided into two classes—those between the years five and twelve, called sons and daughters, and those under five years, called little children. Now think of such a little child brought up amid the simplicities of a Jewish home. What characteristics appropriate to childhood would most likely be displayed? It would be contented with few of the luxuries of life for it never would have known them. It would have no worldly ambitions and rivalries to disturb its peace and fill the soul with envy, jealousy, covetousness and such like. It would doubtless feel that goodness and obedience were required of it and being so it would have no care or anxiety. Thought of providing for its needs would never enter its mind because all unconsciously it would trust parent or guardian for everything without doubt or question. It would feel no guilt or condemnation, nor would it know anything of the social distinctions which engender pride and so much of evil, but it would be humble, lowly, simple of heart. These then are the dispositions which constitute childlikeness. And Jesus says this is one of the elements of blessedness, hence this was one of the things that would have made for Jerusalem's peace. Had they put away their avarice and pride and envy and worldly ambitions and rivalries and turning from their sin, disobedience and distrust of God, become as little children, free from these disfigurements of soul and life they would have had one great element making for peace.

Another thing that would have made for Jerusalem's peace was neighborliness. Apart from this no one can be at peace with others or himself. Brotherliness, neighborliness, sympathy for others in their peculiar trials is one of the most prominent traits of Jesus' character, and only through Christlikeness in character and life can one be peaceful and blessed. In his enumeration of the Blessed ones, Jesus mentions the mourners. "Blessed are they that mourn." There are those who understand this expression to refer to mourning over things of a personal nature; as of sin committed or losses sustained as of health, property, separation, friends, loved ones. But the more I study the expression in the light of Jesus' teaching and character, the more I am convinced, the mourning referred to is mourning on account of the condition of others rather than one's self. It may and doubtless does include mourning over ones personal sins and misfortunes, but assuredly it includes mourning over others in sad estate. Those who thus sorrow are neighborly, sympathetic men and these are the best whom God comforteth. Herein was one of the things that would have made for Jerusalem's peace. If they had put away their hard, ungenerous feelings toward the Roman, and of Pharisee and sinner, scribe and publican had each cultivated a brotherly sympathetic interest in the other, and acted as brothers toward each other, how different would have been the condition of the nation. Jesus would have had the Pharisee considerate of the publican and sinner and their peculiar circumstances; and he would have the publican and sinner considerate of the Pharisee and his peculiar habits of thought and life. He would have the rich and those in authority considerate of the poor, and the poor considerate of the rich. He would have neighborliness, sympathy characterize the conduct of each in relation to the other. But also instead of this considerateness, and brotherliness which would have conducted to peace within their borders, there were selfishness, bigotry, hatred, national pride, self-righteousness—things which made for the opposite of the nation's peace.

Furthermore, righteousness would have made for the peace of Jerusalem. It was not the re-establishment of David's throne in the Holy

City and their deliverance as a nation from the dominance of Caesar; it was not orthodox beliefs or the minute observance of religious ordinance and ceremony; it was not responsible government and equal distribution of property among rich and poor—it was not such things Jerusalem needed to have made her contented, peaceful and happy, but righteousness of life and holiness of heart. Even had they had all these things for which they clamored, and their circumstances revolutionized, it could never have insured peace to the people apart from holiness of heart and righteousness of life. And this was what Jesus had been teaching them. That it was not change of circumstances, but changes of heart that they were needing, and with the latter would come the former. This, then, was another thing which would have made for Jerusalem's peace, but alas they sought it not, clamoring rather for new environment, instead of seeking a new heart and their end was desolation and ruin.

As Jerusalem was in need of peace so for the most part are men and nations. As in olden time Jesus looked upon the Holy City and seeing their wretched state cried out with tearful lamentation: "If thou hadst known the things that belong unto thy peace," so from His throne in the heavens he looks upon nations and communities today and his lamentation is the same as of old. He beholds today, nations, communities, men, not excepting those who bear the name of Christian, suffering under the very conditions that made life nineteen hundred years ago a burdensome, unsatisfactory thing. He sees people generally oppressed by taxes; taxes levied upon property and income; taxes levied upon exports and imports; taxes in the form of exorbitant prices compared with the cost of production, imposed upon food and raiment and the necessities of life; taxes, taxes, taxes in one form or another until the people groan under the burden—He sees some enjoying wealth and ease, while the masses of the people are either unemployed or toiling hard for subsistence at wages altogether disproportionate to the profits of the capitalist, the salary of the manager, and the fees of the professional man. He sees despotism in the political world, either the despotism of kings and politicians or of political rings which dominate the electorate in civic and national affairs. He sees religion to be in the case of many largely a matter of church-going and creed rather than character and practice. He sees the poor discontented and suffering in their poverty and the rich discontented and uneasy in their abundance, while intemperance, immorality and selfishness curse all, either directly or indirectly. All this he beholds and his lamentation is: "If thou didst know the things that belong unto thy peace."

What are the remedies for all this ill do you ask? My answer is: The remedies he prescribed for Jerusalem. What would have made for her peace, will make for the peace of any and all—ourselves among the number. To the envious and jealous, filled with unholiness and worldly ambitions, He says: "Put away these things and become childlike. Blessed are the poor in spirit." To the proud and select and self-righteous, who gather their skirts about them lest they should touch the poor and unfortunate and ill circumstance, he says: "Put away these things and become as the little child who knows nothing of these religious and social distinctions." To the anxious, fretful, worrying soul, he says: "Put away these things and become childlike, trustful and obedient, so free from care." Thus does Jesus prescribe for individuals, communities, nations who would know peace and contentment.

Moreover unto all classes, discontented and unhappy, Jesus recommends neighborliness, sympathy, considerateness of, and regard for, others and their interests. There are men whose sympathies are all consumed upon themselves, but there are others whose sympathies go forth to their fellowmen in the toll, trial and suffering of life. They mourn over the sad estate of their fellows as Jesus wept over Jerusalem. Like Him they bear the sins and carry the sorrows of men. These are the peaceful and blessed. And like these Jesus would have all become for such neighborliness is one of the things that always and ever makes for peace. To the Christian man uneasy and fretful, complaining because sinful men in their perverseness continue sinful and corrupt others, Jesus says: Be neighborly, be considerate of their circumstances and temptations; treat them as your brother men. To the unchristian and irreligious who in their hatred and discontent utter their curses and complaints against religion, Jesus says among other things: Be neighborly, be considerate of the church, remember how you and your class have persisted in disregarding the teaching and thwarting the efforts of Christian men who have sought to put evil out of your way. To the rich and those in authority Jesus says: Be brotherly, be considerate of the poor and their rights and interests for they are your brothers; and to the poor he speaks the same word regarding their attitude toward the rich. To the employer, Jesus says: Have a neighborly regard for the comfort and wellbeing of your employes, and the employe he bids have a neighborly regard for the rights and interests of his employer. So does Jesus teach that neighborliness, brotherliness, sympathy should characterize the conduct of each in relation to the other; that men, whatever their station in life should bear upon their hearts a brotherly interest, and consideration of, their fellowmen's trials, rights, and difficulties. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye so them," he would recommend as the golden rule of life for each and all—a thing which always and ever makes for the peace of individuals, men and nations.

Yet further, Jesus prescribes holiness of heart and righteousness of life, as another element which makes for peace. If I were addressing the outcast populations who speak and think bitter things against the churches—and not without some cause—I would say: What you need for yourselves first of all is a change in heart and life, for however changed the church, you could not be peaceful and blessed unless righteous in life and holy in heart. If I were addressing the church, complaining of the prevalence of evil and discouraged because of the way reform movements are obstructed and retarded, I would say: What you need for yourselves first of all, is not a throttling of evil and the success of reforms, but a change in yourselves from the unneighborliness and indolence and selfishness and half-heartedness which characterize so many of you, to the opposite. If I were addressing the rich who murmur against the poor, because of their improvidence or uncleanness or laziness or intemperance, I would say: What you rich people need is a change of heart and life, when brotherliness, kindness, considerateness of the rights and interests of the less favored, and spirit of general helpfulness, would take the place of censoriousness and greed and selfish love of ease and pleasure, while others suffer for the means squandered. If I were addressing the poor, I would say: What you need for yourselves is not to be made rich and relieved of toil in order to have peace and happiness, but rather to be changed in heart and life—such a change as would make you prudent, industrious, cleanly, temperate, healthy, Godly, and with such a change would speedily come a change in surroundings. Were I discoursing to these various classes, thus would I speak and feel, I spoke Jesus' message to them for if I have not altogether misinterpreted his teaching, it is this: Whether they be rich or poor, employers or employes, if individuals become holy in character and righteous in life, their peace and happiness are assured.

In closing, there, let me emphasize this truth, that circumstances do not determine peace and blessedness. These come, not from outward conditions, but inward states—Heaven itself could not make one peaceful, contented and happy, unless the person were right within, as to character and without, as to conduct. The rich may give away their possessions and become poor, and the poor may become rich; employers may become employes, and employes, employers; or the wealth of the world may become equally distributed among men; but nothing of the kind would ever insure peace and happiness to individual community or nation. Nothing will accomplish this apart from these remedies Jesus prescribed for Jerusalem—childlikeness, brotherliness, righteousness of heart and life—in a word, Christlikeness.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes THE SAVINGS BANK OF HALLOWELL, British Exports to Canada, and various commodities like Iron, Steel, and Hardware.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REWARDS BOSTON CAPTAIN

Honor to Capt. Bray Who Rescued British Crew at Sea Two Years Ago.

German steamer Hohenzollern, Capt. Denker, which arrived here this morning, sailed from Calcutta May 15, Colombo 25, Suez June 10, and Algiers June 17. The steamer had ordinary weather most of the time, with occasional gales in the north Atlantic and fog approaching the coast. She brought in a valuable cargo of burials, tea, skins, etc., part of which will be discharged here and the remainder at New York. The crew is made up of Germans and Lascars, the latter having been shipwrecked at Calcutta. Schooner Rebecca Palmer, Capt. Smith, from Newport News (Va.), for Boston, with a cargo of coal, was the five-masted schooner which collided with the schooner Young Brothers, 100 miles off Cape Cod last Monday night. The Palmer arrived at Vineyard Haven last night, with her bowsprit, jibboom and one cathead carried away, and also proceeded in being the crew of the brigantine May, which had become waterlogged and dismantled during a succession of storms at sea. The watch bears the following inscription: "Presented by the government of Canada to Capt. John H. Bray, master of the brigantine Kremlin of Boston, U. S. A., in recognition of his humane services in rescuing the crew of the British brigantine May of Lunenburg (N. S.), wrecked at sea September, 1901." Boston Herald, July 3.

A Mother's Warning.

SPEAKS OF A TROUBLE THAT AFFECTS MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Hedachos, Dizziness, Head Pains, Pink Pills and Pains the Early Symptoms of Decay.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Hard study at school, coupled with the lack of attention which every young girl merging into womanhood should have, is responsible not only for the many pale faces and attenuated forms met with such lamentable frequency, but is responsible also for the loss of many valuable young lives. First there is an occasional headache, and a softness of complexion, from which stages, if these early symptoms are neglected, the condition gradually grows worse and worse until death or consumption sets in and death claims another victim of parental neglect. Upon women especially develops a most distressing ailment as their daughters approach womanhood. The following truthful and true report of the Sun by Mrs. H. H. H. of Orangeville, Ontario, is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the trouble which afflicts so many young girls. Mrs. H. H. H. writes: "About fifteen months ago my daughter Kate, while attending the school at Orangeville, had a most distressing ailment which she complains of in her letter. It was followed by a listlessness and an utter indifference to the things she was doing. She was a very healthy and energetic young girl. We consulted a doctor, and she took both a bottle of medicine, but with no benefit. Other she should attend to the most important of all, her health. It seems as if a quiver and a head-ache, she could be attacked with such a frequency and on the least occasion, that she was really afraid she would not recover. At this stage my husband suggested that she should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he thought some several boxes. Kate had only taken the pills a few weeks when there was a great change for the better. She grew stronger, began to eat better and to have better color, and from this stage it was not long until she was again enjoying the best of health and able to attend to her studies at school. I might also tell you that these pills cured my daughter of an attack of rheumatism, so that you see we have much reason to praise and earnestly recommend them to all mothers whose daughters may be suffering as mine did." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all diseases that have their origin either in a poor or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. It is because they make rich blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose that they cure such troubles as anemia, consumption in its early stages, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance, phthisis, partial paralysis, kidney trouble, indigestion, etc. Ordinary medicine merely acts upon the symptoms of the trouble, and when such medicines are used the trouble returns often in an aggravated form. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary go direct to the root of the trouble and cure to stay cured. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper of every box. If your dealer does not have them send direct and they will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED BEFORE PARENTS' EYES.

Wakefield, Mass., July 4—A shocking accident occurred at the Wakefield station of the Boston & Maine Railroad here today when Avilla, the seven year old daughter of Geo. F. Whitney, was struck and instantly killed by the outbound Portland express. The little girl met her death within view of her parents and tonight Mrs. Whitney is prostrated. The girl was on her way to her home and crossed the railroad track. She stepped out of the way of the inbound local train and directly in front of the outbound express.

CASTORIA

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

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

The Things That Make for Peace, Discussed by Rev. B. N. Nobles for Our Readers.

"Luke ix—42: "If thou hadst known the things which belong unto thy peace"

Jerusalem is frequently spoken of as representative of the Jewish nation. It was their capital city and contained, beside the regal palaces, the holy temple which was central in the thought of all worshipping Jews. It was here the people from all parts of the country congregated upon occasions of the appointed feasts, and here were offered the sacrifices of the Mosaic ritual—Jerusalem being thus so prominent in Jewish life and thought to occupy a representative position, so that prophet and priest when referring to the nation at large, often spoke only of Jerusalem. And it was in this way Jesus spoke of her on this occasion.

Assuredly Jerusalem was in need of peace for at the time of our Lord's ministry on earth, the city and the Jewish nation at large were by no means in a peaceful, contented and prosperous condition. They were tributary to a foreign power which exacted enormous taxes of the people. While there were some possessed of wealth, living in luxury and ease, the great masses of the people were poor. Throughout the length and breadth of the land in city, town and hamlet were multitudes of unemployed standing "all the day idle," because of the absence of mutual confidence which had prevented capitalists from investing in industrial institutions and because wise colonization schemes which would have induced emigration had not been planned and fostered. At the same time, the authorities in matters of religion were active in contending for orthodox beliefs, and insisting on burdensome details of so-called religious life—the outcome of which was the minimizing of practical religion and the disestablishment of the Sabbath as a day for rest and health of body and of soul. All these grievous conditions supplemented by political authority so irresponsible that a Herod could behead a John and kill a James; and a Pilot could deliver the Son of God to be crucified while he releases a robber and murderer—all these grievous conditions had come to make life to the masses well nigh intolerable while even the most favored were far from contented and happy. It was of a people living under such unnatural religious, social, industrial and political conditions that Jesus spoke when he said: "If thou hadst known, the things which belong unto thy peace." He did not tell at this time what these things were, but a careful study of his general and particular teaching, given on former occasions, discloses them.

"Blessed be the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven," so spoke Jesus. To be poor in spirit there is to possess one of the essentials of blessedness and peace. Some understand the expression "poor in spirit" to refer to humbleness of mind, but others understand it to refer to the childlike spirit which includes the other, and I am inclined to this latter view—childlikeness, which Jesus so emphatically enjoined upon his disciples—at one time going so far as to declare that men could not enter the kingdom unless they became childlike—is not mentioned at all in the Beatitudes of the Mountain Instruction unless this is meant

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1903.

WANTED.

ANTED—Help for Laundry at Provincial Asylum. Apply to Matron, 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—A second class female teacher District No. 8, Perth and Drummond, county, Apply, stating salary, to Walker, South Tilley, Victoria, county, 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—A second or third class teacher (as preferred) in district No. 16 Petersburgh, at T. W. Barrah's or any of streets, James Bay, George Pike or Ocean, Spike's Corner. 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—A second class female teacher District No. 7, Two Island, parish of Miramichi, county of Charlotte. Apply, salary, to Abel Wilcox, Secretary, 44 Grand Manan (N. B.), 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—Third class teacher (female) Silver Lake School District, No. 14, of Drummond, county of Victoria. 1 rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. Sec. to Trustees, New Denmark, county.

ANTED—One superior licensed teacher, one second class teacher for superior District No. 7, parish of Cardwell, stating salary, to W. W. Stockton, secretary, 44 Grand Manan (N. B.), 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—First class teacher, male or female, not superior school. Address: L. Gould, Forest City, Maine, 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—Second or third class teacher for school on Grand Island, Victoria, N. B. Apply to George J. Payne, 477 Grand Manan (N. B.), 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—In every town in N. B. and N. S. to sell new and useful wares. Address G. H. Willett, West-Central, Kings county, N. B., 6-23-31-4-24-31 wk.

ANTED—A Second or Third Class Female teacher for District No. 2, Parish of County of Victoria, Apply, stating salary, to Enoch Lovely, Jr., Secretary, 44 Grand Manan (N. B.), 7-8-11-12.

ANTED—A Girl for General Housework. Washing or Ironing. W. E. Raymond, rector street. 6-8-11-12.

ANTED—A second class male or female teacher for school District No. 20, in Parish of Peterborough, in county of Queens, county of Victoria, Apply, stating salary, to Armstrong's Corner, Kings county, N. B., 7-8-11-12.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, July 3. Star St. Croix, 1,064, Thompson, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

Schr. H. W. Adams, 122, McLane, from New York. D. P. M. Adams, 121, Weldon, from New York. P. M. Adams, 120, Weldon, from New York.

Schr. Wandria, 210, Patterson, from New York. F. M. Adams, 121, Cameron, from New York. F. & L. Tutin, coal, from New York.

Schr. E. E. Adams, 121, Cameron, from New York. F. & L. Tutin, coal, from New York. Schr. J. M. Adams, 121, Cameron, from New York.

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New York for Glasgow, Tullin, from Montreal for Liverpool, and both proceeded. Queenstown, July 5-814, star Eturia, for New York.

Kinsale, July 5-814, star Eturia, from Liverpool for Montreal. Liverpool, July 4-814, star Eturia, from Montreal for Liverpool.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Ladies' Favorite. In the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all other ailments of the Urinary and Rectal Organs. It is the only remedy that cures in 10 to 20 days. Price 25c per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Carefulness in selection of fruit—absolute cleanliness and freedom from contact with metal are what gives Superior Lime Juice its perfect flavor and its quenching properties. It is the juice of the ripe, sound, Lime Fruit, filtered, sterilized and bottled. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. At All Grocers. SIMSON BROS. CO., LTD., MALDEN, N. S.

Believing the majority of Saturday buyers are not yet prepared to do their shopping on other days, we will keep our store open every Saturday until 11 p.m. Open every evening. FRANCIS & VAUGHAN, Boots and Shoes, 19 King Street, SEEDS.

15,000 Men Locked Out in Sweden. Stockholm, Sweden, July 6.—A lockout of foundries and machine shops, throughout Sweden affecting 15,000 men has been declared. The trouble is the result of a wage dispute. The steamer City of Bombay is now due at St. John's (Nfld.), from England, and has on board the Bandmann Opera Company.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Rockwell. Amherst, July 6.—The death occurred yesterday at River Street of the wife of Dr. William Rockwell. Mrs. Rockwell had been suffering for some time with an internal ailment. Deceased was a daughter of the late Captain Henry Melver, of River Street. She leaves besides her mother and husband, four small children, the youngest only seven months old. She was much esteemed by all who knew her.

The Luck of the Haggerty's.

By Eben E. Rexford.

Mrs. Cranford was in the garden at work among her flowers. All at once she became aware that a little girl was leaning over the fence, watching her with very wide-open and interested eyes. 'Good morning,' she said, pleasantly. 'Do you like flowers, little girl?'

'I hope you will have,' said Mrs. Cranford, noticing what a bright, intelligent face the girl had. 'I'm sure flowers would grow for you. They know who loves them. If you'd like to have 'em grow I'd have the nicest flowers anybody ever saw,' said the girl, with a laugh that had the sound of a great longing in it. 'We haven't one flower, you know. I come round this way every day to school an' come in to see you. I think I enjoy it as much as you do, ma'am, 'specially when I look at it over the fence, an' wishin' I had one like it.'

'Would you like a plant?' asked Mrs. Cranford. 'I'm going to take some of these up an' put them to-day, and you may have any one you like, if you'll take good care of it.' 'Oh, ma'am! The little girl's face was one broad smile of delight. 'You don't know how glad I'll be to have one!'

'I'll give you a plant,' said Mrs. Cranford. 'I'll give you a plant, if you'll take good care of it. I'll give you a plant, if you'll take good care of it. I'll give you a plant, if you'll take good care of it.'

... Around the Town ...

Bright Little Bits Which Illustrate the Many Sides of Human Life in St. John.

Often a very little thing will spoil a fellow's chances. And that little member, the tongue, is usually the cause. That's the experience of a young man who has been sweet on one of St. John's fair daughters. Recognizing that the best way to win the maid was to woo her mother, the young fellow had been doing his utmost to ingratiate himself with the girl's maternal ancestor who happens to be a pretty strict Methodist, who frowns on drinking and smoking and to whom card playing and taping are abominations of the evil one himself. Not for choice did the young man drop his cigar and bitter beer, his game of poker and his evening at the club. And he was growing in favor with the good dame as a model of propriety among his fellows when "the opened his mouth and put his foot in it." He had been spending the evening at the girl's home and most of his time had been spent in entertaining her mother. Talk having been exhausted on most subjects of interest, the youth was gazing admiringly around the large double parlor. "These are fine rooms," he ventured, "and give a splendid opportunity for waiting." The girl tried to catch his eye but in his blind fatuity he ignored her mute appeal. "I suppose you have elegant dances here in winter." The girl's mother frowns him with a look of righteous indignation and remarked that her daughter had not been used to even hearing of such profane amusements. It was a warm evening, but the temperature dropped so rapidly in that room that the young fellow hastened to make his escape for fear of freezing.

The Sassenach regards the music of the bag pipes much as the English humorist did the whistle of the locomotive which he compared to "the yell of an attorney when the devil first got hold of him." And the alien, therefore, cannot understand the love of "our ain folk" for the weird music which lifts the men and women of the Highland glens and lowland moors beyond the dreariness of everyday life to the deeds of their martial heroes and sends their blood tingling with the stories of many a deed of daring in peace or war. You must feel the pipe music for you. I saw that illustrated Dominion Day at the Clan Mackenzie picnic. When the party reached Walter's Landing the four pipers who, by long array, lended the ponickers to the grounds blowing away in unison as if their very lives depended upon it. A young lady who was watching her car start out on the highway and sighed with relief when the music of the pipes grew inaudible in the distance. But on old Scotchman noticed in particular was fairly lifted with the music of the pipes. Keeping time with his stick he marched up the landing after the pipes, around any man might be tempted to stand, his eyes glowing and his frame

MEDICOS MEET IN ST. JOHN. Distinguished Canadians and Americans Will Read Papers at Meetings of Maritime Association.

On Tuesday, July 21, the New Brunswick Medical Society will hold its annual meeting in this city, having as its assembly place the Church of England Institute rooms on Commercial street.

As the Maritime Medical Association meets in the same hall on the following day the N. B. society will merely elect officers, appoint committees and receive reports.

The Maritime Association is twelve years old and its first meeting was held in this city. At their meeting this year a number of distinguished visitors will attend. Dr. Morris H. Richardson, of Boston, one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and one of the best known American surgeons, will deliver a paper on some surgical subject, as will also Dr. G. E. Armstrong, one of the prominent surgeons of Montreal. Dr. C. W. Wilson, another one of Upper Canada's distinguished practitioners, will deal with orthopaedic surgery. Papers on gynaecology will be read by Dr. E. W. Casper, of Boston, a noted specialist in this subject, and by Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, whose paper will be of particular interest to St. John people when they remember that Dr. Lockhart is a native of St. John. Dr. D. J. Evans, also of Montreal, will deal with the diseases of children, on which subject he is especially competent to speak. An interesting feature of the meetings will be the presence of Major G. Carleton Jones, of Halifax, who commanded the Canadian Field Hospital in South Africa, and Major H. D. Johnston, Charlottetown, who also served in South Africa. These gentlemen will give an account of their experiences while in South Africa.

New Mill at Kingsport, N. S.

A large gang of men are employed on the building of the new mill at Kingsport. It measures 100 feet in length and fifty in width. It has wings on either side measuring 62x2. It consists of three stories. The lower story holds an eighty horse power engine, purchased from the Burrell-Johnson Iron Company at Yarmouth. The second story consists of two rooms, a large rotary saw, machine, containing Hammarhan's patent drying machinery and edgers, moulders and machinery to be used in connection with the door and ash bins. The wings will be used as warehouses. The mill will be known as the Kingsport planing and moulding mill, with W. H. Parham, who is now running a similar mill, as manager. The lumber used in the construction of the mill was brought from Blomidon, where about 500,000 feet have been hauled out by men employed by the supply company, in which Sir Frederick Borden is an important factor.

Circus Men Killed in Maine.

Thomaston, Me., July 4.—John Rogan, of Pittsburg (Pa.), aged about 25, while riding on the Walter L. Main circus train today, was knocked from the top of a car and killed. He was struck by an overhead bridge between here and Rockland, knocked under the cars and dragged fifty feet. His body was badly mutilated. Rogan was employed in the move tent of the

shaking with the glory of it all. He had forgotten his age and his rheumatism; to him the crowd was swallowed up in the four pipers resplendent in their tartan; time had stopped and he was as young as the youngest with the blood tingling in his very nose tips. And he sighed when the music ceased, because it had brought him back to earth again.

There has been no little interest aroused among the suburban residents over the proposition to change the name of The Chalet. The people living at that beautiful spot on the Kennebecas appear to feel that the present name does not correctly describe their hamlet. And, anyway a change is as good as a rest. Of course some folk ask with Shakespeare "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but more prosaic people know there is quite a difference in names—especially on cheques. If the inventive faculties of the Chalet resident is not working right, they might suggest a suggestion or two on the subject of names—especially on cheques. If the inventive faculties of the Chalet resident is not working right, they might suggest a suggestion or two on the subject of names—especially on cheques. If the inventive faculties of the Chalet resident is not working right, they might suggest a suggestion or two on the subject of names—especially on cheques.

I watched a couple of urchins the other day clustered around an "all day sucker" as the youngsters call one of those candy balls attached to a stick. One of the number was the proud possessor of the "sucker" and held it the tighter for the envious eyes of his comrades. "Give us a lick," whispered one of the group as he laughingly eyed the disappearing sweet. "Naw," gurgled the owner with his mouth full of "sucker." "I'll give you five marbles for lick about," was the tempting offer of the youthful capitalist of the group. But the owner of the "sucker" was obdurate, until the fourth and last member, driven desperate by the pangs of desire made him capitulate by the following ultimatum: "Patsy, if ye don't give us all a suck, I'll thump ye." And the treasure of sweets was passed promiscuously among the gang.

She was leaving the land of the screaming eagle to visit the old home once more. That home was in the shiretown of Carleton—the glory land—the garden of New Brunswick, where all is admirable. She was especially pretty and fascinating, charming as her native town. She was not an ordinary girl. Her eyes sparkled like diamonds, and her laugh had a merry jingle that could truly sily. His conversation told that she was keenly intelligent. She was a cherry sort of a miss to whom any man might be tempted to say a few kind words. This delightful

GOVERNMENT REVISORS FOR MANY COUNTIES.

Albert. Simon D. Hopper, for the parish of Eglis. Albert D. Wood, for the parish of Coverdale. Bliss A. Marvin, M. D., for the parish of Hillsboro. Alexander Rogers, for the parish of Hopeville. Joseph W. Turner, for the parish of Harvey. James Stewart, for the parish of Alma. York.

Henry C. Mackey, for the city of Fredericton. Alfred Rowley, for the town of Marysville. John Hinchey, for the parish of Stanley. Edward Burt, for the parish of Douglas. Henry Burt, for the parish of Bright. Jesse Clark, for the parish of Queensbury. W. S. Tompkins, for the parish of Southampton. John London, for the parish of Canterbury. John Lyons, for the parish of North Lake. Walter Piercy, Jr., for the parish of Marsden Sutton. Alexander Murray, for the parish of Kingsclear. John P. Ayles, for the parish of Prince William. John P. Ayles, for the parish of Prince William. W. H. McKnight, for the parish of New Maryville. Frederick McKenzie, for the parish of McAdam. Harry Pickard, for the parish of St. Mary's. Madawaska.

Frank Cyr, for the parish of St. Anne. Cray R. Tighe, for the parish of Madawaska. James Lynch, for the parish of St. Jacques. Benjamin Salomon, for the parish of St. Hilary. Belonie R. Violette, for the parish of St. Leonard. Honore Smith, for the parish of St. Basile. Mathias Nadeau, for the parish of Clair. George R. Pellerin, for the parish of St. Francis. Northumberland.

William J. Loggie, for the town of Chatham. R. Travers D. Aitkin, for the town of Newcastle. Edward Hayes, for the parish of Blackville. Patrick Hogan, for the parish of North End. John Lawlor, for the parish of South End. Thomas Yeo, for the parish of Derby. Osborne Nicholson, for the parish of New Castle. Edward Carroll, for the parish of Hardwick. William L. Allan, for the parish of Altwick. John D. Buckley, for the parish of Rogersville. Richard Attridge, for the parish of Blissett. Roger Flanagan, for the parish of Chatham. William McConnell, for the parish of Ladlow. Bernard Cook, Jr., for the parish of Glenelg. Allan A. M. Saunders, for the parish of Nelson. Westmorland.

James Doyle, for the city of Moncton. W. A. Gass, for the town and parish of Seckville. J. G. Roberts, for the town and parish of Shediac. Hedley V. Ayer, for the parish of Salisbury. Boaz Lutz, for the parish of Moncton. Abel Fagan, for the parish of Bedford. William Casey, for the parish of Westmorland. Dominique P. Landry, for the parish of Dorchester.

Maine Convict Escapes.

Thomaston, Me., July 4.—Frank Douglas, a five year term convict, escaped from the state prison this afternoon and is still at large. Douglas was sentenced from Wado county several weeks ago for breaking, entering and larceny.

young creature occupied a seat in front of me on the Boston express. Beside her sat the young man, who found pleasure in her company. To her he talked not of war or tariffs, nor wasted long hours in such dull debate. They spoke polite, devout things to each other. He could not be with her much longer, the time had arrived for him to say farewell. Her congeniality had placed a strain on his heart strings, but she could have about to be snatched. As he was taking leave she said in a voice that was quite audible to the rest of the car, "I like you, but I don't love you." "I am over," it was tenderly by her declaration of independence that she would not be his tootsey-wootsey in the good old summer time.

But this story has another chapter. The lad had gone. The seat beside her was now vacant, but the vacancy was of short duration. A commercial traveller boarded the train. He was one of those typical, highly evolved drummers, who talk with a familiarity of an old friend. As he strolled down the aisle he paused to gaze, and gazing was bewitched. Apologetically he asked permission to occupy the seat beside her. "Certainly, plenty of room for the two of us," cheerily replied the fair home-comer, with a smile and a glance that touched the sympathetic cord in that traveller's heart, upon which she later played at will. They became friends, at least he thought so. A man has always that idea. She did not confine her jollying to him alone. Like the hoodlum Paul she was all things to all men. It would have been a hard job for any man not to like her. Even the wry faced old bachelor who sat opposite her, and whom she eyed at her. She was wonderfully skilled in the art of coquetry, and it was evident that she had played havoc with many a heart. She reached the city of her destination most pleasing to him. He became generous. She took freely of his hospitality. Dined with him, tipped glasses with him. He was so taken with her that he manufactured women's underwear. Opening a sample case he presented her with a beautiful night robe, a special sample of the last one—she which he was to make an extra effort for orders. She accepted it with appreciative delight. In due time the train reached the city of her destination. She to continue her travel northward, while he journeyed on to the city by the sea. The flirtation was over. Paul pleaded hard for her name and address that he might forget her not. He reasoned, he conciliated. But the coquettish girl was unyielding. She would not give the back of her hand, smiled and said good-bye. The Bible piece of romance was shattered. 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