

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

NO. 94.

VOL. XLII.

TRADE DELEGATES HAD BUSY DAY.

Visited Westmorland Oil Fields and Saw Well Torpedoed.

MANY MATTERS UP.

Aid for Building Steel Ships, Better Protection for Fisheries, the Dog-fish Pest, and to Insure Right Weight in Cans and Packages Dealt With.

Moncton, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The maritime board of trade delegates spent today at the oil wells at St. Joseph's College and Dover. A special train carrying about 100 visitors and Moncton citizens left Moncton at 9 o'clock and were met at Moncton by teams and conveyed across country to Dover, about fourteen miles. After inspecting the wells there the party were driven back to St. Joseph's College where they had dinner. In the afternoon a well was shot for the benefit of visitors and an hour or so spent in viewing wells in that district. The pumping operation...

G. T. P. COMMISSION IS NOW COMPLETE

Members Must All Take Up Their Residence at Ottawa.

MINISTERS DEPART.

All of Them Start to Their Various Homes -- Canada Eastern Purchase About Complete -- Large List of Entries for D. A. R. Shoot Next Month.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The transcontinental railway construction commission is now complete. The forecast recently sent out proves to be correct save in one particular, the name of Robert Reid has to be substituted for that of James Duffield, London. The commission therefore, will be composed as follows: P. B. Wade, K. C. Annandale (N. S.), chairman; Alfred Bennet, Montreal; Robert Reid, London (Ont.); C. A. Young, Winnipeg. It is reported that P. E. Ryan, secretary to the Transcontinental railway commission...

JAPS TO SEIZE RUSSIAN VESSELS AT SHANGHAI.

Serve Notice That Their Fleet Will Enter Port and Take Them Out.

Admiral Jessen Reports That His Two Cruisers Escaped from Kamimura Full of Holes, and That They Lost More Than 400 Men and Officers—Bloody Battle Reported at Port Arthur, and Many Russian Positions Captured.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—M. Odaigira, the Japanese Consul General, has notified the Tao-tai of Shanghai that a Japanese fleet is coming to seize the Russian cruiser Askold and the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi. The chief engineer of the Customs department reports that the Russian vessels are not seaworthy. The repairs being made by the Russians on the Grozovoi will be completed in about ten days. It is uncertain when the repairs to the Askold will be finished. There is no uncertainty here, although the situation is thought to be acute. The foreign consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port. Russian Request for Truce Denied. London, Aug. 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Tokyo says it has been announced there that the Japanese Commander in chief of Port Arthur has been unable to accede to a Russian request for grace in order to permit the removal of non-combatants from that place. Nothing has been received from any other source confirming the foregoing.

Seven Russian Warships at Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Aug. 18.—7.30 p. m.—Russian and Chinese who left Port Arthur last night and arrived here today declare that the Japanese demand they confirm also previous reports that there are seven Russian ships in Port Arthur harbor, in addition to torpedo boat destroyers and two destroyers. The Japanese lost twenty thousand men before Port Arthur during the last ten days. Russian Took One Day to Consider. Washington, Aug. 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from the foreign office at Tokio: "The commander of the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, reports that on the 16th he sent to the enemy's outposts an officer under a flag of truce bearing a communication embodying the wishes of the Emperor of Japan for the relief of the non-combatants and a letter demanding the surrender of Port Arthur. Those documents were taken by the chief of the Russian staff. The Russian staff sent an officer under a flag of truce with a reply rejecting both propositions."

Japs Won't Give Up Russian Destroyer.

London, Aug. 18.—Japan has officially notified Great Britain that she does not propose to give up the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryuzuki, captured in the harbor of Chefoo Aug. 12. Terrible Slaughter on Vladivostok Cruisers. St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—6.05 p. m.—A later official despatch from Vladivostok shows that every officer on the Russia and Gromoboi was either killed or wounded. Rear Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Witthoff. He was standing on the bridge of the Russia when it was wrecked by a shell. The Russian cruisers were totally wrecked, their guns and engines being partly dismantled. The escape of the Russian vessels from Admiral Kamimura's four armored cruisers is regarded as a wonderful piece of luck. It is presumed that the pursuers of the Russian ships did not dare to go north, fearing that some of the vessels of the Port Arthur squadron would break through the Straits of Korea.

Russia Will Back Down on Contraband Claim.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—4.55 p. m.—It becomes more and more probable that Russia will meet the views of Great Britain and the United States regarding food stuffs bound to a belligerent unblockaded ports and consigned to private firms or individuals, when the ship's papers leave no room for suspicion, but not regarded as contraband. The subject is now under consideration. The emperor's government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of flour on board the Arabis, confiscated by the Vladivostok vice court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the admiralty court here.

Another Bloody Victory for Japs Reported.

Chefoo, Aug. 18.—8 p. m.—A battle of huge proportions raged around Port Arthur Aug. 14 and 15, and was resumed Aug. 17. The Japanese, it is reported, sacrificed 20,000 more men, but gained important advantages in the matter of position. The above news was brought here by junks, one of which, having on board three Russians concealed in the baggage of Chinese to escape from the Japanese, left Port Arthur last night and was blown rapidly to Chefoo by a gale. The main force of the attack was directed against the left wing and resulted in the capture of Pigeon Bay positions and some of the forts at Lion Fishan. At Palenohang the Japanese hastily mounted guns which did excellent service in aiding the storming of the right wing where the Japanese are still in possession and some of the minor vessels, mounting eight-inch guns, two siege guns and six quick-firing guns. On the night of the 15th the battle raged somewhat when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to Lieut.-General Stosssel. The terms provided that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join General Kuropatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese admiral; that the Russian warships in the harbor, numbering...

Another Cut in Steerage Rates.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—The International Mercantile Marine Company today announced a cut in steerage rates from Liverpool on the Boston steamers to \$8.75, a reduction of \$5.75. South African Trophies to Canada. Montreal, Aug. 18.—A special London cable says: Lord Strathcona is arranging that the South African trophies for Canada, given by the war office, be shipped immediately, also 700 Mauser rifles.

KNIFED BROTHER AT HIS WEDDING

James Shirley Stabbed in Abdomen at Harcourt Celebration.

EDWARD LEAVES TOWN.

Brothers Had Quarrelled Over Trivial Matter, and Jack-knife Was Used to Impress Edward's Views Upon James -- Badly Hurt, But Will Live.

Harcourt, N. B., Aug. 18.—(Special)—James Shirley, who was married here yesterday afternoon, was stabbed and seriously injured last evening by his brother Edward. They quarrelled at the wedding celebration and Edward plunged his jack-knife several times into his brother's abdomen. James will probably recover. Edward has left the village. Yesterday afternoon in the Anglican church here Miss Mary Lee, daughter of William Lee, of Mortimore, was married to James Shirley, of this place. Rev. Mr. Freeman officiated. The wedding festivities were held at the groom's residence. During last night, when liquor flowed freely, the bridegroom got into an altercation with his brother Edward, and was established in the stomach by the latter with a jack-knife. Quarrelled Over Trivial Matter. The Shirley home is at the lower end of the village and is occupied by Matthew Shirley and family and one of his sons-in-law. In the family are several grown up sons. Great preparations were made for the wedding supper and festivities at the bridegroom's residence. Everything seemed all right till about 10 o'clock, when James and his brother Edward quarrelled over some trivial matter and a lively scuffle ensued. In the melee Edward drew his jack-knife and plunged it into James' abdomen four or five times. Only the shortness of the blade and thickness of clothing prevented death resulting. When the guests saw he was dangerously wounded a physician was sent for but Dr. Fairbanks was away on vacation and Dr. Keith in Moncton. The latter reached home at 11.30 and dressed the young man's wounds and again attended him today. It was reported tonight that the injured man had died but he is still living and though badly hurt will probably recover. Edward Shirley left Harcourt during the night and his present whereabouts are unknown.

LORD MINTO BEGINS FAREWELL TOUR.

Governor-General Will Sail for Home October 21st.

Will Visit Pacific Coast Before He Goes—Quebec Citizens Gave Him Complimentary Dinner Last Night—State Ball This Evening.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—(Special)—Lord Minto has completed arrangements to leave Canada for England with his family on the 21st of October. He will say farewell to Quebec on Monday, when he will proceed to Ottawa and later leave for a trip to the Pacific coast in company with his military secretary, Major Maude. He will visit Victoria and Vancouver, Regina and Winnipeg. He has not decided whether he will visit Toronto or not before he departs, but probably will. He will leave Ottawa on October 20, and the following day will go on board an Allan steamer at Montreal. This evening his excellency was tendered a complimentary farewell dinner in the Morrison Club by the leading citizens of Quebec. Tomorrow night he will give a state ball at the Vice Regal quarters which will be attended by Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas and officers of the fleet now in port.

CONSERVATIVE WINS B. C. BYE-ELECTION

A. McDonald Has 64 Majority, But in the General Election He Went in by Acclamation.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 18.—(Special)—A. McDonald, the Conservative candidate for the provincial government in the bye-election for Lillooet, was declared elected this morning by a majority of 64, with Dig Creek and Bonny Valley yet to be heard from, which will not likely change the vote. Mr. McDonald was disqualified on account of accepting a government contract. At the general election Mr. McDonald went in by acclamation. His opponent at the bye-election, J. Stoddard, is a Liberal.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATION IN CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

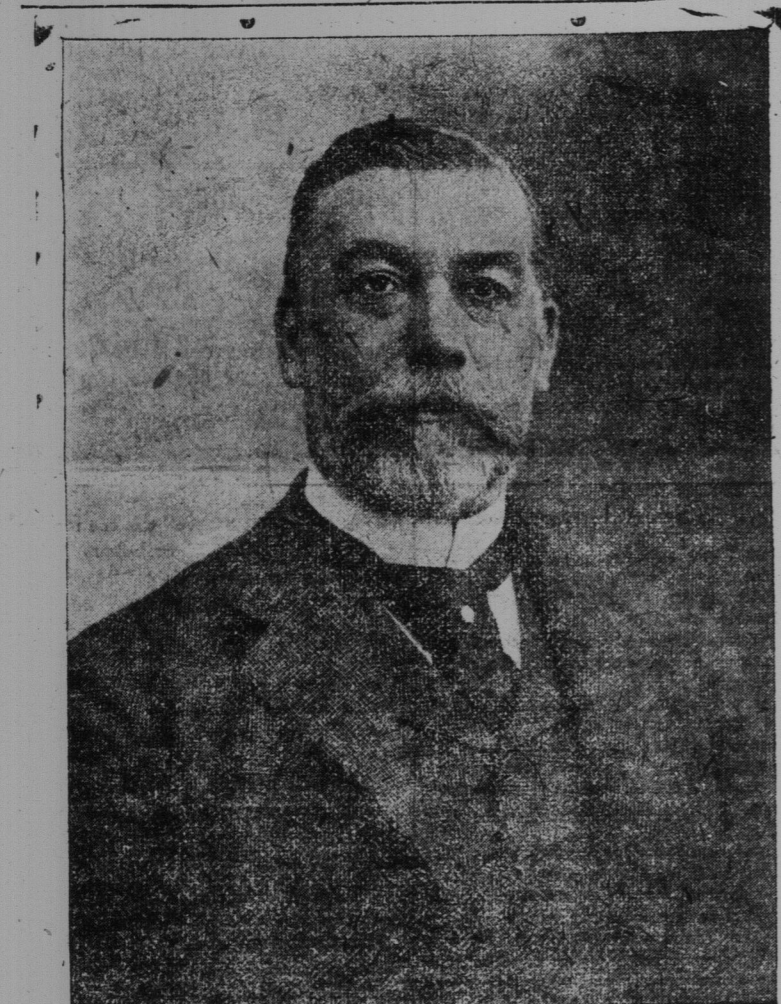
Chicago, Aug. 18.—A nervous crowd of speculators waited the tap of the opening bell today on the board of trade as eager to sell wheat as on the previous day they had been to buy. The price suffered a decline at the opening. Later prices had a sudden rebound and May wheat, which was sold down to 1.08 1/2 at the start, jumped up again to 1.12 on the failure of the weather bureau's forecast of possible frost in the spring wheat country to come true. As the price of wheat since the middle of the last has advanced 39 cents a bushel, numbers of traders had made handsome profits. Hundreds of nervous wheat owners had lately got rid of their grain when it was reported by a well known crop examiner in Manitoba that the rust was at work in the Canadian northwest and threatened calamity.

HON. A. G. BLAIR WILL AT CALGARY.

Calgary, N. W. T., Aug. 18.—The railway commissioners arrived here yesterday, intending to go to Edmonton. Mr. Blair is ill, however, and the proposed visit consequently has been abandoned. The party will go to Banff instead.

LARGEST PULP MILL IN THE WORLD

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 17.—Sir Alfred Harmsworth and a number of newspaper proprietors of London have just closed negotiations for 1,400 square miles of timber area in the interior of Newfoundland, on which they propose to erect the largest pulp mill in the world.



HON. MR. SUTHERLAND. The Minister of Public Works who is ill and whose retirement from the Cabinet is forehadowed.

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 18.—(Special)—Latest advice from the Dunville Sanitarium indicates a material improvement in the health of Hon. James Sutherland, minister of public works. But he is still a very sick man. It is expected that his retirement from the cabinet will be announced before long.

was very interesting to the visitors and expressions of gratification at the prospects of the oil industry were heard on all sides. The shooting of the well was most successful. The delegates were welcomed to the college by Father Cormier and a vote of thanks was extended to him for cordial assistance. The visitors returned to Moncton at 6 o'clock after a most enjoyable outing.

Officers Elected. The first business taken up this evening was the election of officers. The following were chosen unanimously: President, E. K. Spinyne, Yarmouth; 1st vice-president, Capt. Jos. Read, Sarnia; 2nd vice-president, W. S. Fisher, St. John; permanent secretary, C. M. Greel, Halifax; corresponding secretary, E. H. Armstrong, Yarmouth; auditor, M. G. Dewolf, Kentville.

Captain Allen, Kentville, introduced a resolution asking the governments of the three provinces to co-operate in the publication and distribution in Great Britain and Ireland among a desirable class of emigrants showing the advantages offered to settlers in the maritime provinces and calling for the appointment of a committee from each province to bring the subject before their respective governments. Mr. Jamieson, of Digby, seconded the resolution, which was adopted. The committee named were New Brunswick, W. M. Jarvis, St. John; Senator McSweeney, Moncton; D. G. Smith, Chatham; Nova Scotia—Campbell, Halifax; Dr. W. B. Moore, Kentville; C. Jamieson, Digby; P. E. Island—N. Rattenbury, Charlottetown; J. E. Lafargey, Summerside; H. Acorn, Souris.

To Protect Canadian Shipping. The maritime shipping interests were brought up by a resolution moved by W. Lewis, Louisbourg, as follows: Whereas, the shipping interest of the maritime provinces is every year decreasing, and whereas...

mission, has been appointed to act in a similar capacity to the present commission. H. D. Lumsden, of Toronto, is the chief engineer and Premier Parent, the government representative on the Grand Trunk Pacific directorate. One of the conditions of their appointment is the commissioners and engineer shall reside in Ottawa.

The prime minister and Lady Laurier leave tomorrow morning for Carleton, in Bonaventure. There Sir Wilfrid will rest for about ten days amid the bold scenery of the Baie de Chaleur. From such charming surroundings he cannot but return to duty thoroughly invigorated. Before coming back to Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid and his good wife, will spend a few days at the charming home in Arthursville, to which they have almost been strangers during the last two years.

Cabinet Ministers Scattering. There will be a general scattering of the ministers tomorrow or next day. Mr. Fisher goes to his farm at Knowlton, and Mr. Brodard to his constituency of Riverview. Mr. Fitzpatrick has already taken himself to a woodland retreat in Quebec. Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Fiesung and Mr. Emmerson are off for the maritime provinces.

Mr. Emmerson's Plans. The minister of railways carries the cares of office with him, for after a short stay at his home in Dorchester he will return to Moncton there to receive various deputations from departments on the Intercolonial Railway. Sir Wm. Mulock is already at his summer residence in North York, and Mr. Paterson is in the neighborhood of Bradford. Sir Richard Cartwright takes the first train for Kingston, and Mr. Hyman will start for Western Ontario as soon as he can conveniently do so. Mr. Sifton has begun a short vacation on the St. Lawrence.

R. F. Chisholm, registrar at Bathford. (Continued on page 3, fourth column.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

THE MIMIC WAR AT CAMP DUFFERIN.



THE PICTURESQUE ENCAMPMENT.

"Do you think there's room in the fort for improvement?" The flicker of a smile interferred with the vigilance on the non-com's countenance as his gaze rested on the row of ponderous and obsolete cannon.

speaker was a professional soldier and it was in no idle spirit that he uttered words of so momentous a character. But the thrilling truth is at last unmasked, and it may be that the exposure will work great and lasting benefit.

It would seem that as the guns increase in effectiveness the dress of the men who operate them partakes more and more of extreme simplicity. They have not discarded altogether the beauty of the gold, the scarlet and blue—but while in camp—while engaged in practice, the garb is severe warmed by a single dash of color.

governing the construction of each killing machine, or as some one has sung:

"Our newest guns
Weigh scores of tons
And shoot as dead as mutton,
They're fired by electricity,
You merely press a button."

The uniform is khaki—dull, but sensible. The very buttons are bronzed. Harmony with the surrounding hues—this appears to be the problem the soldier of today would solve.

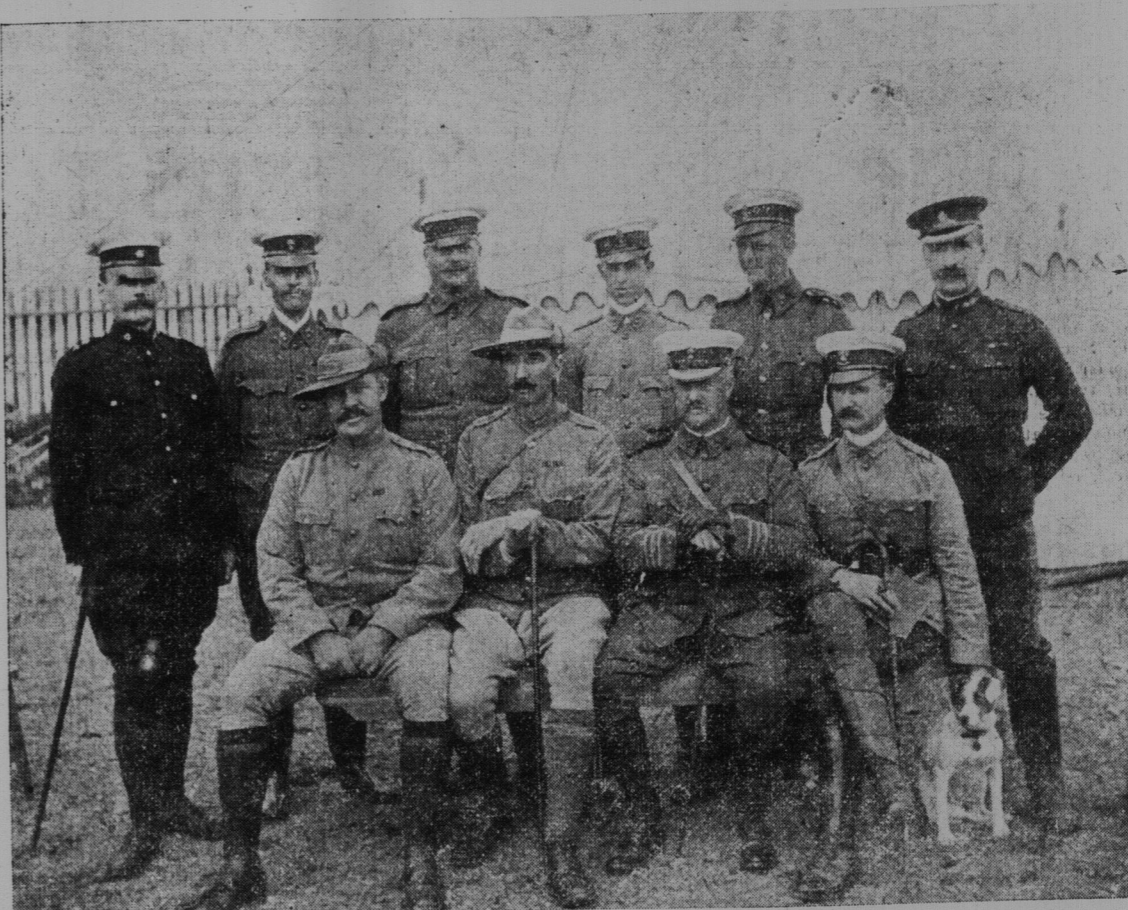
It was sultry at camp yesterday afternoon, but the violet haze on the horizon suggested another invasion. The gunners viewed it dubiously. The range and battery flags were at the bottom of the staffs, though it was 1.10 o'clock, and orders tacked to the picket fence (doubtless the boundary between the officers' and men's quarters) were to the effect that at 2 o'clock the island men would engage in preliminary practice.

The alert and critical lieutenant, with that gilt-gilt pill box perched at a perilous angle on his head, pointed at the men with a gloomy finger, and seemed to become suddenly unamiable.

A non-com. stepped from the ranks, repeated the officer's order, and then, in a gloomy manner, he is to "tell off", then, after the sergeant had rejoined the ranks, the group as one man crunched across the gravel to six-pounder. The last half of the distance was covered at a dog trot. The second group, known as B, took up position around the other gun.

"What's it going to be?" questioned an ignorant of a regular who, shading his eyes with a very much freckled and hairy hand, was peering at a black spot bobbing in the sea glitter below.

They cultivate 100,000 acres. Value of their farm produce, 1903, \$1,000,000. Value of their fishing and hunting, 1903, a million. Wages earned, 1903, a million and a half. Ten thousand Indian children are being educated in nearly 300 schools.



A GROUP OF OFFICERS AT CAMP DUFFERIN.

Standing (from left to right)—Lt. S. Skinner, A. M. C.; Capt. C. S. Wilkie, R. C. G. A.; Lt. Col. White, R. C. G. A.; Lt. Almon, R. C. G. A.; Lt. Col. Cole. Sitting (from left to right)—Capt. A. T. Oglivie, R. C. G. A.; Capt. J. A. Benyon, R. C. G. A.; Lt. Col. Benson, R. C. G. A.; Lt. Howard, R. C. G. A.

value and type of target, the practice was similar to the practice which follows the preliminary. The men stood at ease (the new way, with hands behind back) while the instructors in staccato tones enlightened them as to what they were expected to do.

Presently an order is given and the cartridge inserted. There's a rifle-like report, a small jet of spray near the target, while the shrill wail of the echo seems to lose itself out at sea. They call it sub-calibre practice.

Three More Negroes Slain—Others Are Unmercifully Ylogged, and the End is Not Yet. Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 17.—We shall have trouble with the negroes here just as long as they can't behave!" was the remark of a leading citizen of Statesboro today as he commented on the terrible scenes of yesterday. That he was not mistaken was shown by the developments of today.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Facts About Ranching and Irrigation.

Canada has, it is estimated, 100,000,000 acres of grazing lands in the west. Twenty-five years ago the cattle industry of the west was represented by 25 head. Canada exported in 1903 60,000 head of beef cattle, besides those sold for local consumption.

Facts About Canada's Marine.

Canada ranks seventh in the list of maritime nations. Canada has 13,000 miles of coast line—7,000 being in British Columbia. Canada has a registered tonnage of 7,000 vessels.

Facts About Canada's Commerce.

Canada's volume of trade reached \$467,064,885 in 1903. This represents an aggregate gain of \$43,000,000 over 1902. Canada's volume of trade has doubled in eight years.

Facts About Canada's Mineral Resources.

Practically all the valuable mineral are found in Canada. Canada's mineral production of 1903 was valued at \$3 million. Canada has produced in the last 18 years, 656 millions in minerals.

Facts About Canada's Timber Industry.

Canada forest products totalled 80,000,000 in 1903. Canada exported, in 1903, \$36,000,000 worth of forest products. Canada has, it is estimated, a million square miles of standing timber.

Facts About Canada's Banks.

Canada's banks have 100 millions of notes in circulation. Canada's chartered banks have assets of 641 millions, liabilities 508 millions.

Facts About Canada's Fisheries.

Canada's fishery industry produced, in 1903, \$22,000,000. Canada exported, in 1903, \$3,000,000 worth of fishery products.

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TWO CONDEMNED GEORGIA NEGROES CAPTURED FROM MILITIA AND BURNED ALIVE.

Victims Had Been Sentenced to Die Sept. 9, But Mob, Not Satisfied, Dragged Them from Court House, Two Miles Away, Peuréd Kerosene Over Them, and Fired It—Photo Taken Before Pile Was Set Fire To.

Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 16.—With clothing saturated with kerosene, writhing in agony, and screaming to heaven for mercy that the mob would not show, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, two of the principals in the murder and burning of Henry Hodges and wife and three of their children, six miles from Statesboro, three weeks ago, were burned at the stake today.

This afternoon at 1.21 o'clock a determined mob charged on the court house and overpowered the military guard, secured Cato and Reed, who were sentenced to be hanged, took them two miles from Statesboro and there burned them alive.

The forenoon had passed quietly, the trial of Paul Reed, the ring-leader of the murder, being concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered. Both he and Will Cato, found guilty yesterday, were sentenced to hang Sept. 9.

In the trial of Reed there had been little delay and on its conclusion the prisoners as before were hustled into the witness room where a strong military guard was mounted over them.

Mob Overpowered Militia. The agitation began in the corridors where a large crowd had collected and military guards with fixed bayonets were stationed along the stairways. Rev. Mr. Hodges, brother of the murdered man, and Sheriff Kendrick pleaded with the mob and urged them to allow the law to take its course, the latter declaring that the prisoners' evidence was necessary to convict at least five parties equally guilty.

Letters mailed, 1898, 18,000,000; 1903, 235,000,000. Canadians mailed 20,000,000 post cards in 1903.

Canada's postal revenue, 1903, \$5,081,162; expenditures, \$5,300,008. Canada has 30,000 miles of telegraph wires.

They would cover the distance, from ocean to ocean, across Canada eight times. Canada has more telegraph wires than Italy, Spain or Turkey.

Canada contributes 51.75 per cent to the all-British Pacific cable. Canada's action and initiative made possible the enterprise.

Canada was the first colony of the empire to have a penny post. Canada was the first colony to aid the Marconi wireless telegraph system.

Canada has arranged for seven Marconi stations in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Canada has nearly 19,000 miles of railways (steam).

Learning that the guards' rifles were not loaded, many of the soldiers were caught and overcome by the mob and although they fought desperately and inflicted many bayonet wounds upon their assailants, they were finally overpowered. The small guard about the prisoners withdrew into the room and closed the door. They then rushed against it, bursting it, as though it were an eggshell.

They dragged Cato and Reed out, releasing Harry Bell into the hands of the free soldiers. Reed, however, was not taken, but he was not Reed, for whom they had mistaken him.

Reed was taken down one stairway with a rope about his neck and Cato down the other, both pleading for their lives. The donee of men were dragged along the road, way leading to the Hodges homestead where the five members of the family had been murdered and burned, but the heat was so intense that the crowd recoiled when two miles of the six mile route had been traversed. The two negroes were then made to seat themselves on a log, where they had a short time to leave and that they should confess.

Reed was the first to speak. He confessed, implicating other negroes as he had in the court room. He denied, however, that he had taken an active part in the murder.

Cato answered incoherently. A member of the mob made a speech, recounting the horrors of the crime. This inflamed the crowd to the burning pitch. To a large stump twelve feet high the men were chained with their backs to the stump. Then a wagon load of pine wood was piled around the men and ten gallons of kerosene was thrown over them.

A photographer was present and the crowd was cleared back that he might get several views of the men bound to the stake and ready for the burning.

An Awful Scene. Then followed an awful scene. Frozen cheers rent the air as men, armed with hatred of the victims, saw the flames envelop them. Just as the match was applied to the pyre one of those in front asked Reed if he wanted to tell the truth before he died.

"Handy Bell," came the response as the flames leaped upwards, and further questioning was impossible in the wild tumult. The spectacle was frightful. As the flames touched Reed's naked oil-soaked skin he braced his head around in an endeavor to choke himself and avoid the fearful noise. Only once did he complain. He said: "Lord have mercy."

Cato screamed in agony and begged to be shot. His oil-soaked hair was almost the first thing the flames fastened on, and his screams of agony, while the damp rope became a collar of fire around his neck, sent a thrill of horror through the more timid of the spectators. Soon the rope was burned in two, his head swung from the great pile of faggots and he became a scorching target for the fire tongues and by an effort almost superhuman he writhed under the close locked chains. For only about three minutes was he visible to the crowd before the great pile of faggots made a wall of flames which hid him from view. He was the first to become unconscious and was perhaps the first to die. As his head swung to and fro some of the more excited members of the party commenced throwing light wood knots at it. As soon as it was seen that the men were dead the crowd commenced dispersing.

Canada's railways have cost more than a billion dollars. Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australasia.

Canada has 700 miles of electric railway mileage. There are 6,000 miles of railway west of Lake Superior, whereas there was not a single mile at Confederation. Canada had only 5,000 miles of railways at Confederation.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Facts About Our Soldiers.

Canada has a militia force of 40,000. These can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000 as Canada's first line of defence.

Provisions have recently been made for the raising of a second line of defence of 100,000 when needed. Canada has 300 rifle associations, with 22,000 enrolled members.

Canada's militia department costs \$2,500,000 per year. Canada has 600 mounted policemen, costing \$500,000 annually. They patrol an area as large as Europe.

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POOR DOCUMENT

M C 2 0 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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E. W. McCREADY, Editor.
S. J. McGOVERN, Bus. Mgr.

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Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1904.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S ST. JOHN ARTICLE.

Elsewhere in this issue is reproduced a St. John despatch which appeared in the New York Herald of Monday last, under the heading "New Brunswick Eager for Treaty—Would Like Reciprocity with United States," and has been reprinted in "Insomuch as St. John and New Brunswick are not at all feverish just now over our trade relations with the United States, the Herald's course in devoting a column of space to a more or less intelligent analysis of sentiment in this region, is not readily understood. The Herald is opposing Roosevelt and warmly supporting Parker, and it may be the intention is to play up the reciprocity feature of the Democratic platform at a time when Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders are believed to be opposed to any more liberal trade terms with this country.

The Herald's article is interesting enough from several standpoints, but its author purposely ignores or does not know the extent of Canada's success in increasing her markets outside the United States. Like many other journalists across the line the Herald correspondent appears to think that Canada might jump at any arrangement which the Americans cared to offer. The American idea, as a rule, is that we are ready to open our market to American manufacturers without any corresponding advantage, and that sentiment here has undergone no change within the last ten years. The Herald's version of New Brunswick opinion at this juncture will do for American consumption, but parts of it are misleading. It places the anxiety about reciprocity on the wrong side of the border.

COURAGE ON THE BRIDGE.

"This is our last fight. Men, be brave." These are said to have been the last words of Admiral Wibault, uttered just before a shell struck the conning tower near which he stood on the ill-fated Czarewitch, and slumbered him. The message will live, though likely enough it is apocryphal, for Wibault died the death of a man who was both brave and skilful, and all the world was watching. His sortie was almost a forlorn hope from the outset, but he applied himself unflinchingly to the fearful task set for him by the inexorable course of events. The flagship, it is plain from the accounts, was the principal target of the Japanese gunners. The Russian ships paid a similar tribute to Admiral Togo, and aboard the Japanese flagship the casualties were heavy. Superiority of gun-fire, however, was with the Japanese. The Czarewitch was content to host the brunt of the attack—the fiercest known since armor clad ships were used in war, since armor clad ships were used in war. The Russian admiral's place was in the coming lower, and there he doubtless would have remained but for a circumstance now in naval warfare—the action of the Japanese in straining the sea with contact mines in advance of the Russian ships. The Novor Vryema refers to this stratagem as hitherto unknown, and says it paralyzed the Russian evolutions "as it was almost impossible to detect the floating mines without stationing a lookout in the bows, which necessitates exposing the men to almost certain death. This presumably caused Wibault and his staff to leave the conning towers and stand on the bridge, whence they could better detect the treacherous obtrusion of the admiral and the other officers, the squadron successfully avoided a danger such as never before been encountered, but the remainder of Admiral Togo's fleet came up compelling a general engagement, in which the Japanese again were favored by the superiority of their torpedo boats—thirty to eight."

Damaged by shells the Czarewitch could not keep pace with the other Russian battleships, so they eluded their speed and shared the admiral's danger, drawing up on themselves a part of the fire which was destroying his vessel.

The story of the shattering of the Vladivostok squadron by Kamimura contains a similar incident. The giant cruiser Rurik, which was larger than any of the Japanese cruisers engaged, received the most damage early in the action. Her consort, which were very fast, could have shared the crippling about which the enemy's ships hung like hounds about a bear, but they reduced speed to keep pace with the

hopeless did they leave her to her fate and seek to save themselves by flight.

One correspondent writes that men who lived through the battle on the Czarewitch were rendered deaf by the reports of her guns and the enemy's shells and that the hair of some turned grey, and a description of the ship when she reached port goes far to show that on board her none of the terrors attending a naval battle was wanting. The cruiser Askold was simply riddled above the water line. Steadfast courage under such conditions must arouse admiration everywhere.

The Russians began the war with a fleet in Eastern waters equal to the entire navy of Japan. At this stage of the struggle they are powerless in those waters. Bravery could not combat bravery augmented by better initiative and better tactics and strategy.

The Powers are studying the lessons of these recent fleet actions. The heavy battleship, somewhat discredited in the early part of the war, is regaining its old position as the backbone of all sea power. Its value may be reduced in the next war by the performance of the submarine, to the development of which increasing attention is given. In practice off Newport last week a cruiser which had been warned against attack in broad daylight was unable to detect the approach of the submarine torpedo boat Shark. The Shark, invisible, yet able to steer straight to its prey, came to the surface close to the cruiser and signalled that she had discharged a torpedo. That was the first information the cruiser had of the submarine's approach. The vessel was then so near together that the destruction of the larger one, in warfare, would have been inevitable. And no adequate protection against creations of the Shark type has yet been found.

THE SOUTH'S DISGRACE.

The law's delay, usually the excuse for lynching outrages in the Southern States, cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the ferocious inhumanity of the Georgia mob which Tuesday burned two negroes at the stake. These men had been tried for murder and arson and were to be hanged early in September. There was no chance for them to escape. The ends of justice would surely have been met. The prisoners had accomplices who were under arrest, and it was intended to make use of the testimony of the condemned men in punishing their associates.

But the Georgia mob did not desire merely a legal execution. The savage desire for terrorism and torture ruled these "leading citizens," and they have committed an appalling crime and disgraced the commonwealth whose laws and military authority they have defied. A military guard surrounded the prison, but the militia had no ball cartridge, and the mob knew it. How the secret became known, or why troops on riot duty were without useful ammunition does not appear.

In these matters someone either blundered or connived. The soldiers made some pretense of resistance with their bayonets, but it must have been for pretense merely. There is only one cure for such mob violence, and sentiment in Georgia will not permit of its application. If the authorities were to hang the ringleaders of the mob for the murder of which they are guilty such pretenses would cease. The authorities will not do that. Their failure to do it will mean that fires will be lighted at other stakes when occasion offers.

INSIDE THE WALLS.

Tokio, according to the latest despatches this morning, hears that Port Arthur's commander declines to surrender, and is likely to refuse even the offer to remove non-combatants before further fighting. Such an answer would not be unexpected, but it does not alter the fact that the great fortress is tottering.

For 104 days Port Arthur has been closely besieged. Its sea gate was stopped and its seaward defences were pounded long before that, by Admiral Togo, but its railway connection was good, and troops, guns, ammunition and provisions were received without interference. But on May 6 the Japanese army cut the railroad, and from that day until now Port Arthur has been forced to depend upon its own resources. Many non-combatants left the city before the investment was complete, but many remained. The garrison itself is believed to number about 30,000 men, excluding the crews of the ships. Beyond the general statement that the Russians had food and ammunition enough to withstand a prolonged siege, little accurate information concerning conditions within the walls has been obtainable.

What the sufferings of the defenders have been must be guessed from the fact that the city's outer works have been all but constantly under fire from sea or land, or from both, and that vigilance and activity by day and by night have been necessary. Thousands of wounded have crowded such hospitals as the fortress supports. From the fleet and from such batteries as Nanshan Hill, have come an army of cripples to add to the other horrors of the siege, and increase the work which falls upon the men who are still fit for duty. Week after week the danger has been increased and the hospital list has grown. Almost daily there has been fighting on the landward defences. At length the siege train of the Japanese, which includes many heavy mortars, has been pushed so near until its most susceptible sections of the city have been

added to the peril and toil of the besieged.

How much of the truth do the defenders know? Of the supplies of food and ammunition in the city their information is presumably accurate. They know how many, or how few, able-bodied men can now be mustered to repel assault. Of the repeated shattering of the Russian fleet, and its last great failure to escape or beat off the enemy, they must know the whole story and its significance. But of the other events of the war they are doubtless ignorant. General Stoessel's rule, it may be assumed, is one of iron, and information from without and of a nature calculated to dishearten the garrison, has no doubt been confined to his headquarters. The defenders probably do not even know, as all the rest of the world does, that the Japanese have offered to remove all non-combatants and to treat the garrison humanely and with consideration if the Russian commander will capitulate. It may have been his policy to encourage the belief that no mercy is to be expected in case the fortress falls. Russians who have met the forces of Kuroki and Oku farther north and have been defeated by them, know the Japanese for humane conquerors, but within the walls of the beleaguered city another picture of the islanders may have been painted and accepted as true.

The Russian fighters well and long behind walls, and will suffer much with resignation. Yet by storm or by capitulation Port Arthur now appears to be almost within the grasp of the besiegers. Even if the rank and file of the defenders expect relief from without, and believe Russia is lying on fields farther north, the Japanese grip has tightened so within the last few days that the end must be regarded as at hand. There will be repeated rumors of Port Arthur's fall, perhaps, but definite news that it is taken would not be surprising at any time now. When the end does come the true story of what has transpired in the city will be worth hearing. In the meantime General Kuroopkin makes little progress, either toward Harbin or Tokio, in which last place he believed he had urgent business, some months ago.

JAPAN'S NEW THREAT.

International law is being severely strained as a result of the Russian naval defeats in the Far East, and Japan's latest threat to the effect that her navy will seize the Russian cruiser Askold and a Russian destroyer which sought shelter at Shanghai, opens a new field for speculation. Russia was understood to assent to the disarmament of these vessels, but they have not been disarmed. As cripples they are entitled to a haven, but if they are still armed and able to navigate, China has broken her neutrality by permitting them to remain in port. The Chinese, however, say the vessels are unseaworthy. This Japan does not believe. Yet Japan has no right to protest against repairs made solely for purposes of seaworthiness, in other respects the Russians comply with the code. The foreign consuls at Shanghai are said to be determined to preserve the neutrality of the port, but they may differ in deciding which nation is blame-worthy. The British have been content with remaining China of her duty, and apparently propose that China, Japan and Russia shall settle the matter among themselves. Consuls of other nations may be disposed to resent Japan's attitude in threatening to cut the ships out, and it may be assumed that Japan believes the threat will be sufficient to force China to expel them or declare that the Russians themselves have violated the neutrality by remaining while refusing or neglecting to disarm.

While so many other important questions are pending it would seem that the Shanghai incident is being exaggerated, but Japan may intend to use Shanghai as an answer to complaints about her own conduct at the Foo. It is for China to act. Much as she may have desired to avoid complications she must decide at once whether the Russians can stay or must go. Britain, Germany and France have really nothing to do in these cases. A decision referring to captures in neutral waters, much quoted now, is that of Justice Story, who held that "a capture made within neutral waters is, as between enemies, deemed, to all intents and purposes, rightful; it is only by the neutral sovereign that its legal validity can be called in question; and as to him and him only it is to be considered void, and if the enemy has no rights whatsoever, and if the neutral sovereign omits or declines to interpose a claim, the property is condemnable."

If Japan should cut out the Askold and it should afterwards appear that the Russians had so acted as to keep within their rights, China could demand reparation. During the Civil War, in 1862, the Confederate cruiser Florida was taken out of the port of Bahia by the Federal warship Wachusett. Brazil complained, and the United States government punished the Wachusett's commander and dismissed the consul who advised him to attack. The Florida had not been at the bottom of the sea. The Federal ship saluted the Brazilian flag in apology. Thus if Japan does not restore the destroyer taken from Che Foo she will refuse on the ground that China had permitted the Russians to use

other purposes which are improper on neutral territory.

It is likely that Japan, at Shanghai, will stick to transactions which she can defend in international law. If she should overstep the line somewhat it is difficult to see what can be done about it, since Russia is helpless at sea, and China's sole desire is to be friendly with the winner of the present war.

THE HERALD'S DISCOVERIES, HERE AND AT HOME.

The New York Herald man, having decided that New Brunswick desires reciprocity though it does not hope to get it, has moved upon Halifax, and proceeds to represent that city as Loyalist, and British, but still favorable to a large measure of reciprocity with the United States. The inference is that, as the Herald believes reciprocity one of the most important questions involved in the presidential election, and as these provinces are represented by the Herald as favoring a treaty, Judge Parker should be elected, and Washington should make terms with Ottawa. Inferentially, too, St. John and Halifax are in favor of Judge Parker and opposed to Colonel Roosevelt. But even if Judge Parker is elected there will be some likelihood that Washington will offer terms which Canada would look at, much as these provinces might desire fair trade terms. The Herald is hunting for Parker, and apparently believes that he can win, but the Herald knows well enough the obstacles which any but judicious reciprocity will encounter in congress.

Before the New York newspaper sent a representative to Canada it printed an article in which a United States senator was quoted as using this language: "There are famous men in the United States senate right now who would approve of a war of conquest in Patagonia, or a free trade treaty with Abyssinia, but if you asked to get them to vote for reciprocity or trade unity between Canada and the United States, they would say: 'Never! It would hurt the fish business of Gloucester, Massachusetts!' or, 'It would wipe out two lumber camps in Chipp county, Minnesota!' And they would sit up nights making combinations with senatorial friends to beat the proposed treaty. That's the way it has been for twenty-five years."

"Most of them know we ought to have a commercial agreement with Canada, but a few are afraid of their isolated constituents and the rest don't know or care a rap about anything except re-election. The few are strong enough to swing the vote, and so far the people of the country haven't bothered so that you could hear them. But they will. That very business of reciprocal trade or commercial unity with Canada will be an issue some day, and it would better be pretty soon or never, because the Canucks have been pretty decent about it, and they're just about tired of us."

It appears from this senator's views that the Herald must do a vast amount of missionary work in the Republic, and do it in a hurry, or the reciprocity jig is up. That the Herald will be able within the next few years to lead congress to offer such terms as this country could now accept is extremely unlikely. The American idea is an enlarged market for the American goods. To Americans even most of those who are talking reciprocity today, Canada and Russia are considered as buyers not as sellers. The sort of reciprocity the Americans want is not reciprocal. The Herald must change all that, and quickly, or fail. And it will fail.

TOWNS AND NAMES.

An Ottawa contemporary suggests, somewhat late in the day, that the Post Office department refuse to establish new offices with names the same as any already in the post office guide. To show how necessary such advice is it cites the following towns whose names lead to confusion: Bristol, N. B.; Bristol, Que.; Bristol, P. E. I.; Burlington, Ont.; Burlington, P. E. I.; Burlington, N. S.; Campbell Settlement, Kings, N. B.; Campbell Settlement, York, N. B.; Chelsea, Que.; Chelsea, N. S.; Clarence (Russell Co.), Ont.; Clarence, N. S.; Cornwall, Ont.; Cornwall, P. E. I.; Fort William, P. E. I.; Fort William, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hamilton, P. E. I.; Hastings, Ont.; Hastings, N. S.; Kingston, N. B.; Kingston, Ont.; Kingston, N. B.; St. John, Que.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Sherbrooke, N. S.

Letters go astray or are delayed, and the public and the department are annoyed. In some instances financial loss results from the confusion. Every town the name of which is duplicated elsewhere will be ready to suggest that the others choose a new name at once. And as that would lead to much more confusion than now prevails, we shall probably have to worry along as it is. But the suggestion that the department guard against further repetition, in establishing new offices, is good.

THE UNHAPPY TURK.

The Sultan now knows the worst. It has been revealed to him by the Brooklyn Eagle, which says: "We are not suffering as much from the misconduct of the Turks as we have on previous occasions, and there is no cause for war, but it is just as well to have Turkey understand our purposes, which are not to destroy her, but to enlighten her. The young Mohammedans, fill her palaces with American chromos, pianos and chandeliers, replace her rugs with Yonkers carpets and accomplish the miracle of separating her from her religion and her money. She may as well submit to these efforts on her behalf with a good grace."

If the Eagle had spoken sooner the Turk might have preferred war to some or all of these innovations. The Eagle does not say that American pork is to be forced upon the pork-forbidding Mohammedans whose religion forbids its use, but that is contemplated also. Even American pork will do the Turks no great harm, but if they knew that the Chicago pig was to accompany the American chromo they might even yet give the American minister his passport.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

Georgia's citizens are so pleased with their recent murders that they are planning an extensive campaign of slaughter. The authorities are still talking, but they have done nothing.

Four months ago General Kuroopkin said he would assume with fifty,000 men the middle of August with 450,000 men. For some weeks he has been trying to save about half that number from defeat and capture.

The Baptists will discuss church union now. Will they go as far as the Presbyterians? The Messenger and Visitor is somewhat non-committal, but it evidently hopes that progress will be made at the convention.

A careful reading of the newspapers of the Dominion, of all shades of politics, gives the reader the impression that if any editor knows just when the elections are coming he is most successful in concealing his knowledge. The advice generally given is to the effect that the people who are always ready are never caught napping.

Many questions of great interest in the Maritime Provinces came up at the Maritime Board of Trade meeting in Moncton yesterday, and in some St. John is particularly interested. The matter of the express companies and the I. C. R. developed a lively discussion. The board was unanimous in asking the government to grant the preference only to goods coming through Canadian ports, a matter which was discussed at some length recently in parliament.

War is cruel yet the victors are not often so after the fighting. The crew of the Russian cruiser Rurik numbered 708. Of these the Japanese received 60 before the crew of rescue was one of considerable number. The Americans, after wrecking the Russian ships, rescued hundreds of Spaniards at the imminent risk of their own lives. The Japanese have made a great record in this respect. They are great fighters, and their ideals in war are high.

Minneapolis, not content with the New York experiment, is to go farther. It is to have a combination church, tavern, and theatre, all in one building. The entrance to the tavern will be in the main entry of the church and theatre. The building is now in process of construction for the Rev. Dr. Morrill of the People's Church by one "Toose" Rogers, who is the proprietor of a half dozen ordinary liquor saloons. "Toose" believes in the Rev. Dr. Morrill, and the Rev. Dr. Morrill believes in the regeneration of the saloon. "If the people will drink," he says, "let them drink in a righteous cause. We will donate the profits to some worthy charity."

Of which the New York Globe says: "Several years ago a delegate to a national convention, who was endowed with the gifts of a good pen and a good voice, began his speech with this introductory sentence: 'I come from a state which produces a whiskey so fine that it makes impudence a virtue.' Some of the delegates were so impressed by the Rev. Dr. Morrill and 'Toose' Rogers for dispensation in their home of Religion, Rum, and Recreation. With that kind of liquor on tap, no one could say that the project was not in the interest of true religion, morality, and virtue."

A curious piece of newspaper enterprise is that of the Boston Journal, which publishes with its regular issue a facsimile of two pages of the Journal of April 10, 1865, containing the news of Lee's surrender to Grant. The principal despatch of that date appears under the heading: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo!—Surrender of Gen. Lee and His Whole Army." The editorial on the news begins in this way: "No words of ours, certainly, can presume to express the mighty joy with which the glad tidings of General Lee's surrender have been received. Words alone are utterly inadequate to the occasion. As we write, strains of jubilation music are floating on the air, thousands of flags are flying, and shouts of exultation are heard on every hand. What though the April skies are lowering and the raindrops are beginning to fall? No summer morn ever seemed fairer and sweeter than this which heralds the return of peace—and such a glorious peace!—to our dear native land. The muses are coming together as if by some divine impulse, that eye may answer to eye, and tongue to tongue, and heart to heart, while all turn in grateful homage to Him whose arm has been underneath us through the depths of our trial, and who alone hath given us the victory at last. To Him, also, are turning in this hour—far removed from the turbulence of public rejoicing—the happy and now contented hearts of mothers and wives and children, who, in secret, are shedding tears, hot, pushing tears, not of joy, and distress, but of gratitude, of exultation, and of love."

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Men's Blue and Black Suits for \$6.00
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The Blue and Black Fro. Suit added to our \$6.98 bargain counter has created another big stir in suit selling. This makes THREE BIG BARGAIN LINES.
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If your dealers cannot supply you write to
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the Northern veterans, but one may guess that it is not so palatable to the ex-Confederate officers who are their guests during the celebration.

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATORS DISCUSS SALARY QUESTION

All Agree That Teachers Are Underpaid, and That a Remedy Must Be Found.

Truro, N. S., Aug. 17.—The subject of increasing the salaries of the school teachers was brought up and discussed at the meeting of the Nova Scotia Provincial Association at the afternoon meeting on Tuesday. It was clearly shown by two of the speakers that the exceedingly low salaries given to teachers throughout the province in a great measure compelled them to leave for other countries, where their services would be better paid. It was acknowledged by all that this was a most deplorable state of affairs, for at the present time we could hardly get sufficient teachers to fill the vacancies in the common schools. It was not reasonable to believe that young men and women would waste their time here on small pay, when by going away they could get a great increase of remuneration.

Some prominent educators suggested that we go to the legislature in regard to this matter, others said that the school sections themselves should be assessed to a greater extent for educational purposes, and the higher salaries could then be paid. Then again it was said that some sections, the poorer ones, were assessed as much as they could stand, and they possibly could not pay any more.

By consolidating the schools of several sections it was shown that the results would be much greater; and by having less teachers it was pointed out that a larger salary could be paid to a more efficient one. Then it was objected that this idea would not be practicable in some districts, where the habitations were few and far between.

In closing this discussion it was moved, seconded and passed that the committee on resolutions draw up a resolution embodying ways and means by which a better state of affairs in this direction could be brought about.

An evening session of the association was begun at 8 p. m., when eminent educators and well known public men made speeches along educational lines to a large audience. The opening speech was made by Principal David Solomon of the normal school here, who began his address by referring to Truro as one of the most important educational centres of the province. He was glad to see so many delegates present from every part of Nova Scotia, and to see that they represented so many diverse interests.

President Hannell, of King's College, Windsor, was the next speaker. He pictured what he considered to be the ideal teacher, who was born and not made. He was one to stimulate individualism in his pupil, to bring out the originality of his charge. But he must have enthusiasm, and that was often of more importance than experience, though both were needed.

Dr. A. McDonald, of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, gave an able discourse on psychology, which was much appreciated; and he was followed by President Thos. Tretter, of Acadia University, who asserted that the highest ideals should be embodied in the teaching profession. Education, he said, was tributary to life, and life was the response of one's being to the universe about him and to the God above him. Therefore the business of education was to awake this response. Education was not merely confined to the schools and colleges, but the occasional forces which came in contact with us often did more to develop our minds and characters.

Hon. Attorney-General Longley, of Halifax, in his speech, made mention of the consolidation of schools throughout the country, which, he thought, would eventually be found to be very successful. He spoke on various phases of education in a very able manner.

Dr. John Forrest, president of Dalhousie University, who made the concluding speech, confined his remarks to a plea for increased salaries of school teachers.

John Doyle, of Big Harbour, had a tooth extracted when he was 48 years old, sixteen years ago, it being the only one that ever troubled him, and now the vacant place is occupied by a new one that began to grow two years ago, so that the set is complete. This is a remarkable

REGINALD VANDERBILT SHOWERED QUICK WIT

Reginald Vanderbilt, admirably dressed, sat in his box at the Philadelphia Horse Show. "He is no fool," an elderly Philadelphiaian said of the young man. "Had he not been born rich he would have made a great success in life. I'll tell you one thing—Reginald exemplifies the readiness and alertness of his mind."

He was travelling one day from New York to Boston. The weather was warm, and now and then he would stick his head out of the window to see the landscape better. Thus, all of a sudden, his hat blew off. "Quick as a flash young Vanderbilt reached for his hat box, and tossed it out of the window after his hat. A shout of laughter arose.

"What on earth did you do that for?" everybody said. "You don't expect your hat box to bring your hat back, do you?" "I do," replied the young man. "There's no name in the hat, but my full name and address are on the box. They'll be found together, and both will be forwarded to me promptly."

Just Fruit.
There's no "medicine" in "Fruit-atives"—no drugs—no poisons. "Fruit-atives" are the natural principles of life. They are the secret process of keeping them that makes "Fruit-atives" so much more effective than the fruit fruit.

Fruit-atives
LIVER TABLETS
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, such as nature intended them to be cured—with Fruit-atives. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.
At your druggist's. 50c a box.
FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

Moulton College
The school of the future is being built here. It is a place of wide influence, well here. Preparation and college courses as well as those in music, art, local expression, domestic science, etc. P. Calvert, address.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

The Roman Catholic congregation of Douglastown held their annual picnic on Wednesday last week and the proceeds amounted to about \$600.

Dry codfish is still extremely scarce, at \$5 per quintal ex-vessel. A few Grand Mannan picked herring are coming in, and selling at \$2.25 per lb. (1 lb), ex-vessel.

The local fishermen are making preparations of a large scale for the sardine fishing this year, so much of the profits of which went to the American last year.

The Street Railway Company has placed electric lights on the Lancaster highway in front of the residence of R. H. Gashing, at the point where the cars to and from Seaside Park cross.

J. D. Hazen, president of the Horticultural Association, Tuesday received a check from Mrs. W. W. Turnbull for \$1,000 with the request that a log house be built in the park with the money. It is likely this will be done.

The grocery business of Miss M. A. Godfrey, formerly known as Campbell's grocery store, No. 10 German street, has been purchased by M. E. Gross, who has taken the employ of the St. John Railway Company.

It is expected that the mills will shut down much earlier than usual this fall in consequence of the dullness of the lumber market. The lumbermen are making arrangements for increased boom facilities to enable them to carry over a large stock of logs—Chatham World.

H. H. Hamilton, secretary of the Charitable Y. M. C. A., has resigned and proposes to enter the Springfield Y. M. C. A. training school. Other maritime province men who will enter the school this year are B. M. Nicholson, Petticoat St. S. O. Watt, Westford and G. M. Briley, of Pictou.

Rev. J. Woods, C. S. S. R., St. Peter's church, has been transferred to Brooklyn (N.Y.), and will be succeeded by Rev. Father Malone, of Brooklyn. Father Woods has been five years in the North End, and his departure will be deeply regretted.

Major John Rogers, for 33 years representative of Evans, Sons & Co., Montreal, now manager of The Albany Electric Salt Company, Ltd., is in the city. He reports business better this season than ever, in fact he demands for Albany's salt is so great that the firm is working day and night to fill all orders.

J. N. Purcell, and W. E. Thompson, Halifax, arrived in the city Wednesday morning and left in the evening for Boston. Mr. Purcell says the hotel which he and a company intend to build on Spring Garden road, Halifax, will probably be in course of construction next summer. Stock in Halifax to the amount of \$25,000 is yet to be subscribed.

At the regular drill of the Fairbairn Boys' Brigade, Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Rev. G. M. Young, honorary president; C. B. Macdonald, captain and president; H. Wilson, first lieutenant; M. Stout and F. Lytle, sergeants; S. Reid, corporal, and S. Stewart, lance corporal. On Sunday, the 28th inst., the brigade will march to the Methodist church.

Tuesday, Aug. 16th, being the fifth anniversary of the death of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Page and also the birthday of Mrs. E. C. Page, the double occasion was celebrated by the residents of Drury Cove in a happy manner. The celebration took place in the form of a "chodge-podge" picnic on the lawn near the residence of Mrs. Page, and was attended by seventy-five people of the Cove, Brookville and St. John.

A despatch received recently stated that Commander Booth-Tucker, the officer at present in charge of the Salvation Army in the United States, is to be succeeded by Commissioner Eva Booth of the Canadian forces. The local officers have no definite knowledge of the contemplated change. They only know that Commissioner Eva Booth is to leave Canada in November. She will make her farewell visit to St. John some time in October.

Drs. Maloney and Kennedy, dentists of St. John's, recently went to Winnipeg to engage in the practice of their profession. The Manitoba Dental Society has declined to allow them to pass examination and has presented them with a certificate of non-practice without a register. The Winnipeg Tribune has taken the matter up for them and demands that the law be amended so that the Manitoba field be opened to all competent Canadians.

The annual convention of the Baptists of the maritime provinces opens this Saturday at Truro, N. S. The Rev. J. C. Creed, of Fredericton, is president, and Dr. H. C. Creed, of Fredericton, secretary. Besides the questions of union, the discussion of which is likely to be animated, the question of a Pan-Baptist convention to be held probably in Sprague's Tabernacle, London, will be before the meeting. The Rev. J. W. Manning and R. G. Haley, of this city, will leave on Thursday for the purpose of attending the convention.

The Wall street bridge has been reopened for street railway traffic. Ad. Robinson brought the question up at the board of works, recently, an inspector that something should be done to overcome the trouble to street car traffic caused by shutting up half of this bridge while the I. C. R. was making repairs to the foundation. The director was instructed to look into the matter, and as a result of his correspondence with the I. C. R. authorities the work was rushed and the line is clear again.

Do You Corns Ache?
Of course they do. But you can cure them in one day with Dr. J. C. B. Palmer's Corn Excelsior. It is the only medicine that cures corns in nearly forty years. Palmer's has been used for years and is the only one that cures them.

AN INQUEST HELD LAST EVENING.

Jury Decide Fred. Manning's Death Was Due to Accident.

FELL FROM TRAIN.

He Was a Son of the Late James Manning of This City—The Body Will Be Buried at Harvey, York County—His Brother Expected to Arrive from Sydney.

An inquest was held Thursday night at Harvey, York county, on the body of Fred Manning, of this city, who was found dead Wednesday evening. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, apparently caused by falling from a moving train. Today the body will be buried at Harvey, and the sum of \$220 found on the body will be used to defray expenses.

Coroner McNally presided at the inquest. A jury of seven were empaneled and the testimony of five witnesses was taken. Melvin Phillips testified to finding the body one mile east of Prince William station and of seeing marks in the ballast for seventy feet to the westward as if made by the man falling from a fast moving train. He told of notifying the station agent, Leonard Embleton, who sent a man to examine the body and identify it as that of his brother Fred, and that he had been gone from home about two months. Section Foreman Greaves' testimony was being sent by the superintendent to bring the body to Harvey, and he corroborated Phillips' testimony as to the marks on the ballast.

A coach was procured and the ladies were taken to their home. Dr. Case, who happened to be driving along at the time, was quickly summoned. Mrs. Weyman was the most seriously injured of the two, and was stunned and bleeding from the wounds received about the head.

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When a reporter called at Mrs. Weyman's home last evening he was informed by Miss Weyman that her mother and sister could not be interviewed. She said her mother was suffering much and was in a semi-conscious state, and her sister, Mrs. McDonald, was also suffering from shock and a badly injured arm.

Mr. Earle, the manager of the line, was out of the city last night, and was not interviewed on the accident, stating that they knew very little of the affair.

A BARE DISPLAY.

Canadian Drug Company's Samples of Druggists' Sundries at Dufferin Hotel Sample Rooms.

In the Dufferin Hotel sample rooms is displayed the finest array of samples of druggists' sundries ever shown in the lower provinces.

The display is a remarkably varied one, and includes everything in the line of druggists' sundries.

There is, in leather goods, a selected variety of traveling cases, there are more tooth hair and cloth brushes, military hair brushes, razors, razor strops, shaving brushes, face powders, puff boxes, tooth preparations, and, in rubber goods, hot water bottles, strings and atomizers.

There are rubber and horn combs, bath mirrors and towels, hand mirrors, toilet brushes, and many other "druggists' sundries." There is, in short, everything the druggist requires in this branch of his trade.

The company carry a full line of bulk perfumes, in a large assortment of colors. City druggists who have seen the display are delighted with it. The samples vary in quantity, and are to be had in any quantity.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.
The Market is in Much Better Shape and the Outlook Brighter.

Harvey Mitchell, of Sussex, was in the city Thursday. In conversation with the Telegraph he said that the make of cheese in Kings county was considerably larger than last year. While prices ruled low at the beginning of the season, things were beginning to look brighter.

Only a limited quantity of cheese was sold for seven cents. The bulk of the make for the latter half of August went for seven and a half and eight cents a pound. There will be a large make of September cheese, and the outlook is bright for still better prices.

MRS. B. C. WEYMAN AND DAUGHTER

Hurled from Street Car and Severely Injured—Car Struck Curve at Too Great Speed—A Serious Affair.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT BAPTIST WOMEN'S MISSIONARY MEETING

Sudden Illness of Mrs. J. W. Manning Causes Great Regret.

Reports Submitted Were Very Encouraging—Prominent Women Read Papers—Three Sessions at Halifax Yesterday.

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After the reading of scripture, Mrs. Freeman made a brief but feeling address, expressing gratitude to the Divine Father for all the results of the past year, and dwelling upon the necessity for many more workers in the mission field. The needs in India and the northwest were especially referred to.

On the resumption of business, Mrs. Smeeth, of Amherst, took the chair, expressing the deepest regret at the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Manning, for whose recovery prayer was offered by Mrs. Nalder, of Windsor. Mrs. Smith then delivered a brief address, congratulating the union on the very large attendance. Mrs. Smith also dwelt upon the efficacy of prayer.

Miss Addie Cogswell read the roll call, which showed the largest attendance in the history of the convention.

The following committees were then appointed:—Nominations—Mrs. M. H. Robinson, Mrs. Howard Barnes, Mrs. Newcombe and Ida Crandall.

Resolutions—Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Nalder.

The report of the provincial secretary followed, that from New Brunswick being read by Mrs. McIntyre, in the absence of Mrs. Cox. The report showed marked advancement and financial gain. The report showed the following figures: In the western association, 30 aids and 10 bands; in the eastern association, 28 societies; southern association, 15 aids and 10 bands; 29 aid societies, 10 bands in the blank forms more or less accurately filled out; 121 members were added to the enrollment during the year; new societies have been formed in six towns; Montreal heads the financial list with \$200; Boundary Creek leads with the largest average per member, \$4.57. Amounts raised by aids were \$1,498.86. Total amount raised last year, \$2,458.33; gain, \$339.15. The report emphasized the need of county secretaries and mission board leaders. A vote of appreciation of Mrs. Cox's valuable services was passed.

The report of the provincial secretary for Nova Scotia, Miss Hunt, followed. It contained the following figures: Yarmouth, 20 aids and 12 bands; Antigonish, 12 societies, 6 bands; Antigonish, 1 society; Colechester, 1 band; Antigonish, 1 society; Lunenburg, 11 societies; Hants, 10 societies; Kings, 18 societies; Cumberland, 17 societies; 8 new societies organized during the year. Life members in the province, 56, an increase of 16 during the year. Total received from aids, \$6,164.57; from bands, \$1,498.86. Total amount raised last year, \$11,179.43; this year, \$12,297.57; increase this year from the three provinces, \$1,118.14. The report recorded the large number of 43 deaths during the year.

The excellence of the report was dwelt upon by speeches on the floor.

The report of the secretary for P. E. Island was read by the secretary, Miss Woodman, showing the following figures: Reports received from 21 societies; 7 deaths during the year; contributions, \$712.89; Charlottetown leads with \$140.00; 20 aid societies, 10 bands in good working order. \$11,179.43; this year, \$12,297.57; increase this year from the three provinces, \$1,118.14. The report recorded the large number of 43 deaths during the year.

On motion all the reports were adopted, the convention raising and singing with great heartiness, Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.

The report of the secretary on literature, Miss Eva Dorman, was an interesting one, bringing out an animated and helpful discussion as to the best way in which the literature of the union can best be utilized in the advancement of its work.

At the afternoon session the reports of the secretary and treasurer and home missions report were read, also greeting from sister societies.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Mrs. Corey, Mrs. W. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Gullison, representative from the northwest.

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N. B. Obit List
The obituary list from New Brunswick was as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Thomas, Havlock; Mrs. Early Kay, Salisbury; Mrs. Thomas Hyle, Middle Sackville; Mrs. Gloucester, Moncton; Miss Bessie Jones, Moncton; Mrs. L. Jones, Silver Glade; Miss Lavina Bray, Salsbery; Mrs. J. L. B. Stevens, Hillsboro; Mrs. J. C. Cook, starper's Brook; Mrs. Ruth Ford, Sackville; Mrs. Wm. Alwood, Mrs. Evelina Spencer, two sisters' names not given; St. George's; Mrs. D. Latus, Jemess; Mrs. C. M. Slierwood, Centreville; Mrs. Matilda Dyke-mon; Mrs. Wilmet Green, Fredericton; Mrs. Alfred Turner, Fredericton; Mrs. H. Hann, Carleton; Mrs. E. Spoor, St. Mary's.

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THE PRESBYTERY AND DR. FRASER

Regret Expressed at the Departure of the Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

His Parting Words to the Presbytery—Rev. Mr. Gibson Goes to Glassville—Rev. Mr. McOdum Appointed Chairman of the Augmentation Committee.

At a largely attended meeting of Presbytery held in the vestry of St. Andrew's church Thursday afternoon the resignation of the Rev. D. J. Fraser from the pastorate of St. Stephen's church was accepted, to take effect the last Sunday of the present month. Rev. A. H. Foster was appointed moderator pro tem, and will preach the pulpit vacant the first Sunday in September.

A call from the church at Glassville to Rev. Mr. Gibson was received and sustained. Arrangements were made for his induction to the charge on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 7.30 p. m. The guaranteed salary is \$500 a year and a manse, with a month's vacation every year. There is \$100 increase in the stipend over last year, and the announcement was made by Rev. James Ross that the church would in all probability soon become a self-sustaining charge. As \$750 is the minimum salary for settled clergymen the congregation will receive help from the augmentation fund to the amount of \$100.

The resignation of Rev. Mr. Fraser was first dealt with. Peter Campbell, the delegate from the session spoke a few words in praise of Dr. Fraser's work, in this city, and confidently looked forward to his career in the Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Jas. Collins, for the trustees, followed. In the absence of William Gregg, the delegate from the congregation, Rev. A. H. Foster read a resolution passed at the congregational meeting appreciative of Rev. D. J. Fraser's work among them, and of his high personal character and ability.

Rev. D. J. Fraser very briefly expressed his appreciation of the kind words that had been said of him, and stated his wish that the pastoral tie should be severed the last Sunday in the present month.

Rev. Mr. Lang moved the resignation be accepted and Rev. Dr. Fotheringham, in becoming the motion, expressed his personal regret at parting with Mr. Fraser. He was sure the Presbytery would also feel the loss of such an active member. The intellectual life of the city would also suffer from the removal of Dr. Fraser, who was a man of high scholarly attainments.

Rev. Mr. Ross followed, hoping that although removed from St. John, Mr. Fraser would find it convenient to still confer benefits on the Presbytery of St. John in the matter of supply for the mission fields and in the removal of D. J. Fraser to Montreal.

After some more discussion Revs. Dr. Fotheringham and Mr. Nicholson were appointed a committee to draw up a suitable minute on the removal of D. J. Fraser to Montreal.

The matter of the call to the Rev. Mr. Gibson was then dealt with and Rev. Mr. Gibson was welcomed and Mr. Casskill was appointed to present Rev. Mr. Anderson will preside and induct. Rev. Mr. Pringle will address the people and Rev. Mr. McCaskill the minister.

Rev. Mr. McOdum was appointed convener of the augmentation committee in place of Rev. D. J. Fraser, and Rev. Mr. Nicholson treasurer of the traveling and expenses fund in place of Rev. James Burgess.

At the beginning of the meeting Revs. Dr. Webb, Mr. Stratton, of Truro, and J. C. Fraser were welcomed and the usual courtesies were extended to them.

Rev. J. C. Robertson was acting moderator and there were present besides the secretary Rev. A. H. Foster, Revs. Dr. Fotheringham, Dr. W. B. Young, Rev. James Burgess, Frank Beard, Mr. Lang, J. K. Fraser, Ross and Dr. Morrison and David Jack, elders.

COMING WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Ella D. Tinas, of St. John (west), to R. D. G. Harris, of Canning (N.S.), is announced to take place the middle of September, forward to the marriage is announced to take place of Miss Daisy E. Leonard, daughter of E. P. Leonard, of this city, to F. E. Reid, of Greeny, of New York City. The ceremony will be performed at Brookville.

Tuesday's Halifax Chronicle says: "T. M. Fraser, of the Becho-Chronicle staff, left yesterday morning for Bathurst, (N.B.), where he is to be married on Wednesday to Miss Burns, daughter of the late Senator Burns."

The marriage of Mr. Bannerman, of Bermuda, to Miss Hattie Stevens, daughter of W. H. Stevens, Dartmouth (N.S.), is announced to take place about the first of next month.

Invitations were issued on Monday announcing the marriage of Miss Ella Section and Dr. L. N. Murray, of Halifax, which takes place on the 31st inst.

The marriage of Mr. James H. Stevenson, accountant of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at St. John's (N.H.), and Miss E. Lenora Reid, is announced to take place Tuesday, Aug. 16. Mr. Stevenson is at present visiting at his old home in New Glasgow (P. E. I.).

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The Coming of The King.

BY JOSEPH HOCKING.

Author of "All Men Are Liars," "The Flame of Fire," Etc.

CHAPTER XVI—(Continued).

We hurried along the road for it may be five minutes; then she stopped. "There is a stile here somewhere," she said. "I am sure we have not passed it. Ah, there it is!" She leaped lightly over it, and then followed the windings of a footpath. Through two fields we passed together without speaking, then she turned on me suddenly. "Thank you, Master Rashcliffe," she said; "you are a brave man."

Presently, drawn by curiosity which I was unable to resist, I went towards the group of trees I have spoken of, and presently I saw a large horse with a rider hidden by much foliage. After that I stayed not a minute, but hurried back with all speed towards Bedford. The reason for this will be plain. While I was with Mistress Constance, my one thought was to ensure her safety, but directly I was convinced that she had found a refuge, I realized my own danger. It came upon me with great suddenness that I must leave the town within an hour. I knew that the woman's flight from the goal might be discovered any moment, and this I should, if I were not careful, be drawn into a net of difficulties. It would be easy to raise the hue and cry, and then I should nowhere find rest for the sole of my foot. I realized that the carousals consequent upon the coming of the king had allowed me to effect her escape. As I thought of this, I found myself wondering no other time could it have been possible for me to do such a thing. But vigilance had been suspended, and every turnkey had deemed it his duty to become drunk at the Bull. Moreover, Black Ben, although I wished he had many more hours' rest, had been well fed, and would by this time be ready for a gallop. It is true I had ridden sixty miles, but I knew my riding power was wonderful, and I knew he would go like a dropped. It did not take me long to reach the Bull, where I found the carousals still in progress. It struck me, however, that something of importance had happened. The drinkers were not singing and shouting, but talking eagerly. "You say that the king has escaped?" "Yes, he has," I heard one say. "What from the county goal?" "Ay, and Master Sturgeon is murdered."

again. I tell you, you are all too drunk to know the truth of this." "Not so, Master Jiggins; we have been drinking as men should, but we are not so drunk that we cannot see things as they are. The town clerk, saw a man and a woman together not far from the goal, but he did not think it could be Master and his daughter, because the man claimed to be the friend of Sir William Bliton, and, as you know, Sir William despises Master Leslie as every Puritan would should despise. At this moment some one must have spoken to Master Jiggins from within, for I heard him say, 'The young gentleman had it that no one is in the chamber but the bed-chamber.' "Then hath he escaped. But we must find him. The town clerk hath it that ten guineas will be given to him who will lay hands on him."

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Advertisement for Dr. J. S. Macdonald's medicine. Includes text: "I WILL TRUST YOU." "I WILL GIVE FREE." "DR. J. S. MACDONALD, 2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que."

WANT SCOTT ACT INSPECTOR FOR QUEENS. District Lodge, I. O. G. T., Met at Hampstead, Monday, and Passed Resolution to Above Effect—Officers Elected.

Fraser-Burns. The marriage took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, A. Grover, 30 Cannon street, of his daughter, Miss Nina May Grover, to James Garnett, of this city. Rev. Lewis A. Hoyt officiated.

POACHERS ON THE SALMON STREAMS. More of it in the Season Just Closed Than Ever Before.

WEDDINGS. Winchester-McKervey. On Tuesday, August 16, the wedding of Leaman Winchester to Miss Nina McKervey took place at the home of the bride, St. David street.

Canada Eastern Transfer Sept 1. The necessary contract for the purchase of the Canadian Eastern by the government is now being prepared, and it is expected that the transfer of the line will be effected about September 1.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED. ARE NOW SAWING Cedar Shingles and Clapboards in addition to their usual output of Long Lumber, Staves, Headings, Laths, etc., and are in a better position than ever before to supply building material.

ST. JOHN SULPHITE MILL STARTS AGAIN. Stock on Hand Will Be Worked Up, Which, it is Thought, Will Take a Week.

Irish Leaders Off to New York. Liverpool, Aug. 18.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, and Patrick O'Brien and Captain Donelan, Nationalist members of parliament, sailed for New York today on board the White Star line steamer Teutonic.

Useless Inventions. Are being driven off the market by the overproduction of useless inventions. One of the most useless is a device for preventing a man from drinking more than a certain amount of beer.

WEDDINGS. Godleau-Borden. On Tuesday, August 16, the wedding of Leaman Winchester to Miss Nina McKervey took place at the home of the bride, St. David street.

