

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

NO. 77.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR LUMBERMEN.

Half the Total Cut of 110,000,000 Feet on the St. John is Hung Up.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Heavy Frost Kills Early Vegetables -- Smallpox Scare Cost \$1,000 -- Men Wanted at the Booms -- Recent Deaths -- Interesting Personal Notes.

Fredricton, June 11--The total cut on the head waters of the St. John river this year was 110,000,000, which is below the estimate. Fully one-half of this has been hung up and will not come out this year, unless we have very heavy rains. This is one of the most serious outlooks in the lumber business that we have ever had, and of course all business will suffer as a result.

As far as Fredericton is concerned, the effect will not be perhaps so much felt as in St. John, although the outlook is not so good here as last year. The Victoria mill was in operation last summer, and the Aberdeen mill saved by night as well as by day. So far there is no sign of the Victoria mill starting, and nothing is known as to when she will commence sawing, and it may be that she will not go all the Aberdeen will not run by night this year. Therefore there will be considerably less money in circulation, for the Victoria closed down and the Aberdeen running only by day, there will be fully fifty men less on the pay rolls at the mills this season than last.

Raffing operations at the booms are progressing favorably, but the company requires more men. There are now about 70 men at each boom, the Douglas and the Mitchell, and fully 100 more are required, fifty at each. In the skating ground there should be at least thirty. Good men are scarce everywhere.

Mrs. H. H. Pitts and family will leave next morning for Toronto. They will be accompanied by Mr. Pitts and his wife.

Very Rev. Dean Partridge will preach at the services of St. Catharine's Collegiate church on their closing exercises, June 21. R. W. McLellan, the well known barrister, and E. Moore will leave here on the 12th inst. en route to Ireland to transact some business in connection with the lease estate there.

The recent smallpox scare which visited the neighborhood of \$1,000. Half of the total cost will be paid by the government and the other half by the city. A. E. Carstairs, the well-known miller of Upper Gagetown, who went west about a week ago, had not gone further than Ottawa when he was employed by the International Banking Corporation, which he had taken a position as foreman in a mill there. His family will join him here.

Residents of Maugeville and Sheffield report that much damage was done to the potato crop by last week's frost. All of the tomato plants that were out, and those near the house, were completely killed. The frost was heavy, and completely ruined some damage to other vegetables, particularly beans and peas.

Miss Laura Colwell and Stevan Logan were married at the residence of Rev. Dr. McLeod Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. McLeod.

W. B. Winslow, son of E. Winslow, left this city, accompanied by Mrs. Winslow, for Shanghai (China), where Mr. Winslow will assume the duties of manager of a branch of the International Banking Corporation.

Mrs. H. E. Gunn, of Quebec, who resides in this city about twenty-five years ago, with her father, the late James E. Tibbits, arrived in the city at noon today. They are both the guests of R. V. L. Tibbits, deputy provincial secretary.

Thomas L. Simmons died Wednesday at her home in Lakeside Corner. She was sixty-eight years old, and is survived by her husband and one son, John L. Simmons. Her husband is a brother of the late James E. Simmons, of Gibson, who was well known as a bridge contractor.

A telegram from Fairfield (Me.), yesterday, announces the death at that place of Mrs. Minnie Ryan, widow of the late John Ryan, a former Frederictonian, who had in Fairfield a couple of years ago, and whose body was buried in the cemetery here. Deceased was about thirty years old, and was a native of Hawell.

MONTREAL BADGER WORKERS CONVICTED.

Montreal, June 11--(Special)--Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Barber were convicted in the court of the king's bench today on a charge of extorting \$13,000 from D. C. Brossard, a wealthy grocer, by means of the badger game.

Barber used his wife to entrap Brossard and forced him by violence and threats of exposure to give cheques of amount mentioned. The evidence was of a most sensational character. Mrs. Barber is the mother of seven children. Barber belongs to Winnipeg.

KING AND QUEEN OF SERBIA AND SIX OFFICIALS MURDERED BY CONSPIRATORS.

Alexander Shot the Man Who Presented to Him an Order of Abdication for Signature, and Slaughter Followed -- Queen Draga, who Was Denounced as an Immoral Woman, Was the Ostensible Cause of the Great Tragedy--A Terrible and Dramatic Story.

Belgrade, Serbia, June 11--King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot to death in the royal palace during the night. The deed was carried out by the army. Vienna, June 11--Despatches from Belgrade say that since the late King Alexander's last suspension of the Serbian constitution the army had been animated by hostile feelings toward both the king and queen.

The revolution was planned weeks ago. Secret committees were organized in the country and worked in co-operation with the army. These leaders of the revolution are said to have been the new ministers of justice and finance, respectively M. Schiolovics and M. Veliko Velios, and the sixth regiment of infantry, garrisoning Belgrade, was designated to carry out the plot.

It was originally intended that the plot should be executed later, but fears that the new Serbian parliament would settle the question of the succession to the throne hastened matters. Colonel Naumovic, the adjutant of the king, was entrusted with the execution of the plan. While on duty at 11 o'clock last night Naumovic burst in the door leading to the sleeping apartments of the royal couple, with a bomb which he threw at the king and queen.

Previously the palace guard had been overpowered and the commander, Captain Panajovic, was killed. Naumovic presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that the king was a "public prostitute" and that he had degraded Serbia and that therefore he must abdicate. The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovic on the spot.

Mischies then picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander, who had been in his study, then with his drawn revolver, fired a hail of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the floor. The king

fingered dying until 4 o'clock this morning. The band who carried out the assassination appears to have met with a great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken, as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance was probably offered by two loyal aides-de-camp, who were killed.

Major Luka Lazarevics, who had been under the king's displeasure for two years, is said to have fired the shot which actually killed the king. At about 2 o'clock this morning Queen Draga's two brothers were shot at their homes, as well as Premier Markovitch and his brother-in-law, M. Milkovitch, the minister of the interior, M. Tudorovics, and his daughter, and the war minister, General Pavlovitch.

While these events were proceeding at the palace, the streets of the city were already occupied by soldiers, and an armed force surrounded the royal residence. The king and queen were taken to the Hofburg, Court Chamberlain Monte Nuovo informed the emperor that Foreign Minister Golokovskoy desired to make a statement to the king, his majesty was visibly affected and immediately communicated the news to the king and queen.

New Ministry's Statement. Belgrade, June 11--The new ministry tonight published the following statement: "Certain differences which arose at the meeting of the cabinet in consequence of the intervention of the army and the government in which the king and queen lost their lives. The warmest welcome was tendered to Queen Draga's brother-in-law,

Colonel Maschin, one of the regicides. The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, General Nikolic, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed Lieutenant Gungo. All the places of business are closed, and many inhabitants have left the town. The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some complaints of the new ruler, whose proclamation as king by the army will undoubtedly be ratified by parliament. This quiet acceptance of the revolution is apparent throughout the country. The same government has taken strong measures to suppress any opposition to its will.

An attempt was made to suppress the revolution by the commander of the Danube division, who tried to march the eighth regiment of infantry into the city to help the late King Alexander, but he was opposed by a body of troops under Colonel Gungovitch. In the fight which ensued both the officers mentioned were killed. What happened to the king and queen during the day is not known. "After dinner on Wednesday evening the king and queen, with some of their relatives and several ministers, sat on the balcony of the palace. Suddenly the king demanded that Queen Draga leave the balcony. She refused and was supported by some of the ministers. When the king saw this opposition he ordered the military to occupy the palace. In the moment while the queen's friends were also active and collected her supporters. It was in a fight between the two factions that the king and queen were killed. The starting news from Belgrade disturbed the solemn ceremony of the annual Corpus Christi procession in a manner unprecedented in European history. The king and queen were taken to the Hofburg, Court Chamberlain Monte Nuovo informed the emperor that Foreign Minister Golokovskoy desired to make a statement to the king, his majesty was visibly affected and immediately communicated the news to the king and queen.

begin to outfit the Constitution and to work out from her position under the lee of the old boat, so that when the Constitution tacked at 12.21 the Reliance had got the coveted windward berth. By his splendid seamanship and pinching, his skillful use of the wind until her jibtop sail fluttered, Captain Barr, had won the Reliance 400 yards to windward of her rival. Failing to work out to the turn, the Reliance was forced to tack, and when the Reliance promptly followed, tacked again, only to fall into line with the leader, but further astern than before.

Captain Barr then resumed his tactics of pinching his boat into the wind and the race responded to his seamanship, the racer responded to his windward, until after a little more than an hour from the start, and half way to the turn, the Reliance was in the lead, and the Constitution was a hundred yards astern. Fifteen minutes before the Reliance reached the mark the Columbia came about and headed for the turn. The boats made it in this order, unofficially: Reliance, 2:24.00; Constitution, 2:29.10; Columbia, 2:35.12. The Reliance had beaten the Constitution five minutes 37 seconds and the Columbia 11 minutes one second. Turning the mark all the boats broke out ballion jibtopsails and spinners and their tall triangles of bellying canvas towered over their lean hulls and long bows to the finish line a mile ahead of the Columbia and half a mile ahead of the Constitution. The official times: Start. Elapsed time. Reliance, 12:16.18 4:08.34 2:24.00 Constitution, 12:16.18 4:11.32 2:35.12 Columbia, 12:16.18 4:19.09 4:02.37 Members of the regatta committee announced tonight that there would be no race until Monday when they will race for the Glen Cove cups off Glen Cove.

Big Lobster Shipment. North Sydney, June 11--(Special)--Five hundred cases of lobsters arrived from Cape North and Breton Cove, on the steamer Weymouth, for shipment to Halifax yesterday.

Died from His Injuries. Amherst, N. S., June 11--William Allen, who was so seriously injured in Rhodes, Curry & Company's foundry yesterday afternoon, died late last night, after intense suffering.

Senator Masson's Seat Vacant. Ottawa, June 11--(Special)--Senator Masson's seat has been declared vacant.

Belgrade, June 11--The following is the official list of the killed: King Alexander. Queen Draga. The queen's two brothers. Premier Markovitch. The minister of war. Two aides-de-camp and two other officers. The time of the assassination is given officially as 2 a. m. It is expected that the Skupstchina (Serbian parliament) will continue the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as King of Serbia. The newspapers forecast a better future for Serbia and the new state of things is heartily welcomed by the masses. Nothing definite has been decided regarding the burial of the dead.

KING AND QUEEN, HER BROTHERS AND SEVERAL OFFICIALS ARE BUTCHERED.

order in the country--at the present moment difficult and faithful--the representatives of all the present parties have hastened to come to an understanding in order to re-establish the constitution, existing before March 23, 1903, and to reassemble the representatives elected under the constitution of April 6, 1901. "At a sitting to be held on June 15, the national representatives will elect a sovereign and assume control of the situation. According to the reports received up to the present from the civil and military authorities, order has not been disturbed in any part of the country, and the government feels convinced that by acting thus it will ensure for the new order of things the sympathies of all the European powers."

Sketch of the New Ministers. Berlin, June 11--The members of the provisional ministry of Serbia form an energetic group. Each one is a person of some celebrity in Serbia. M. Avakumovic, the new premier, was premier in the Liberal government of 1892, and previously was minister of finance and justice of the court of appeals. He is the best known jurist in Serbia. He is leader of the opposition and is fifty-eight years old. M. Protic, the new minister of the interior, is the most prominent leader of the Radicals and the able speaker of the National Bank, and is forty-seven years old. M. Kalievics, the new foreign minister, was premier in 1875 and later minister of justice. He is sixty years old, and has been occupying a neutral political position. M. Schiolovics, the new minister of justice, is forty-two years old. He sharply criticized the doings of the royal pair in the last parliament. Like M. Protic, M. Schiolovics was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in a dungeon in consequence of his complicity in a plot against King Milan, but he was pardoned. M. Genschic, the new minister of com-

merce, served two out of an eight years' sentence, on the charge of high treason for his opposition to the late King Alexander's marriage. This minister, who was pardoned, is forty-two years old. M. Velikovics, the new finance minister, is a former member of the cabinet. The Pope Deeply Affected. Rome, June 11--The Pope, when informed of the tragedy, was deeply shocked and exclaimed: "When will the people learn that thrones stained with blood are not worth having."

Queen Draga's Cause. Paris, June 11--Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was a member of the fashionable diplomatic set of Paris, and included among his acquaintances a number of Americans. He is described as having an agreeable personality, is about fifty years old, has been a frequenter of the leading clubs and hotels, and was a well known figure at the races and sports. The prince was educated at the St. Cyr Military College, and entered the French army in 1870, with the rank of captain. Former Queen Natalie, mother of the late King Alexander, is living at the hotel Reservoir, Versailles. The former queen had broken off all relations with the late King Alexander since the latter's marriage to the late Queen Draga, who was formerly Queen Natalie's lady-in-waiting. It was at Queen Natalie's birthday home that the late king first met Queen Draga, then Madame Maschin. Prince Badjir Karageorgevitch does not mix up in politics. It is well known in artistic circles and creates tasteful cabinets and articles of stamped leather. He told a Temps reporter that he did not hesitate to declare that he considered Queen Draga to have been the cause of the assassination. On becoming queen she made her-

not kept working to their full capacity. Steamer Woodford, which went ashore on North Bay Tuesday evening, was towed off this morning by the steamer Blackheath. All the forward part of the steamer's deck and of her pine hull to be jettisoned. The steamer sustained no damage. The board of trade will ask for an investigation into the cause of the accident.

THE KNOT WELL TIED. Kent County Girl Joins Her Lover in the West and is Married on a Train by Four Ministers. Vancouver, B. C., June 11--Twelve carloads of prominent Presbyterians arrived on Thursday from eastern and central Canada. A marriage was performed on the express, the ceremony taking place just after leaving North Bend. George Frederick Knight, of Vancouver, was the bridegroom, and the bride was Miss Mabel M. Lennox, of Rexton (N. B.), who came out with the family of a ministerial delegate. Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Moncton (N. B.), solemnized the marriage, assisted by Rev. Dr. McLellan, of Vancouver; Rev. Mr. Townsend and Rev. E. J. Mary. A purse of \$50 was presented to the bride by the delegates.

LOVE AND WAR HAS MAJORITY OF 44. House Divided Thursday on Treadgold Concession Resolution. OPPOSITION SCORED. Hon. Mr. Mulock Pays His Respects to Rumor Mongers--Grand Trunk Pacific Bill to Go Back to Railway Committee. Ottawa, June 11--(Special)--The Grand Trunk Pacific bill will be referred back from the house to the railway committee. This announcement was made by Mr. Hyman, chairman of the railway committee, in the house today. The reason for this was that amendment to the bill had been adopted by the committee to the effect that one section of the proposed line should not be constructed nearer than thirty miles to an existing railway unless for special causes to be approved by the governor-in-council. The amendment was adopted as a general principle and it was to be drafted by himself and the minister of railways. They were unable to bring the parties together and agree on amendment. The committee would have to decide the matter. The minister of finance moved the house into committee on a resolution to loan \$3,000,000 to the harbor commissioners of Montreal at 3 per cent. The commission, Mr. Fielding said, had \$1,500,000 on hand but this would be swallowed up in contracts except \$294,000. When the present loan passes the commissioners would have \$3,000,000, of which \$2,600,000 was to be spent in the building of steel sheds on the wharves, including roadway wharves wherever and other improvements. The rental of these sheds would meet the interest charged for their erection. Mr. Fielding felt sure that the business of the metropolis would increase at a rate to allow the harbor board to meet all its obligations. Messrs. Monk and Tarte complained (Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

NEW BRUNSWICK WINS MARITIME RIFLE MATCH BY A SOLITARY POINT. Halifax, N. S., June 11--(Special)--The Inter-Maritime rifle match was shot on Bedford range today and New Brunswick won by one point. The match was very exciting and was not decided until the last shot was fired. The New Brunswick team required an inner tie to tie Nova Scotia a bull to win. Captain Wetmore made the necessary bull and received great applause. The total scores were: New Brunswick, 707. Nova Scotia, 706. P. E. Island, 697. The individual scores of the New Brunswick team were: Capt. Masie, 29; Major McRobbie, 29; Sergeant Chandler, 28; Capt. Arnold, 28; S. M. McGowan, 29.

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BLAKE OPPOSED TO PREFERENCE.

The Veteran Canadian Spoke Strongly in British House Against Protection.

ASKED TO COPY LAURIER. Lloyd George Tells Mr. Balfour to Put Chamberlain Out of the Cabinet as Sir Wilfrid Laurier Did Tarte--Another Speech from the Colonial Secretary Coming.

Montreal, June 11--(Special)--A special London cable says: "Surprise is expressed here at Senator Scott's statement in the Canadian senate yesterday, that the British government had made no representations to the Canadian government regarding the fast Atlantic service. The fact is that when the British government agreed to a renewal of the Canadian Pacific subsidy, the Canadian government frankly recognized that the subsidy had not been earned in that a fast through postal service had not been provided to the far east. It was understood that Canada had given a pledge to use the utmost exertion to complete the British link at the earliest possible moment and certainly before the expiry of the renewed contract. "Inquiries today at ministerial headquarters show no expectation of a general election until 1905. The interval will be to stimulate the discussion of all phases of the preference. "None of the Canadian members of the house of commons voted in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's motion favoring the retention of the grain tax. Hon. Edward Blake was the only Canadian who participated in the debate. He spoke with a vigor quite unusual in his later addresses, and declared himself as strongly opposed to both protection and preferential trade. Mr. Blake, however, that the utmost advantage be taken of the present circumstance to elicit a full and frank discussion of the fiscal relations between the motherland and the self-governing colonies. "A Toronto News London cable says: "Lloyd George, M. P., the spirited leader of the Welsh non-conformist Liberals, in the course of last night's debate on the finance bill, urged Premier Balfour to follow the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who showed himself a real prime minister when he put outside of his cabinet an occasion like the present. Balfour, he said, should either compel Chamberlain to withdraw his Birmingham policy, or to resign from the cabinet. "The leading ministerial newspapers today concede that the effect of the debate of the past two days has been to weaken the government. Chamberlain is known to be preparing another speech, and it is said he hopes to be able to announce that his policy has received the endorsement of all the colonial premiers."

STEAMER GOES ASHORE IN HALIFAX HARBOR. Plant Liner Halifax Grounded at Pleasant Point Thursday Morning During Dense Fog.

Halifax, N. S., June 11--(Special)--The Plant liner Halifax, from Charlottetown and Hantsport, while coming in the harbor at 9:30 this morning, was driven on Point Pleasant shoals, and remained till 8:15 tonight, when she came off without assistance and apparently without damage. The steamer had about forty passengers on board, and they were furnished with transportation by rail by the Plant company. When the steamer grounded the fog was dense, the water seen here for years. Steamers Orisico, from St. John, and Loyalist, from London, arrived today.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY ENRAGED BULL. James A. Burlock, a Corn-Hill, Kings County Farmer, Killed Thursday.

Anasage, Kings county, June 11--(Special)--James A. Burlock, of Cornhill, was gored to death this afternoon by a bull. He had gone into a stable to fasten the animal and was knocked down by the animal and trampled on, and death was immediate. His son being near succeeded in driving off the animal, but too late to save his father's life. Mr. Burlock was a prominent farmer, aged about fifty, and leaves a wife and six children.

REASONING TO BE LIBERAL LEADER. London, June 11--Speaking in London tonight, the Earl of Rothes said he had been invited in terms of almost tender urgency to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. To that he could only say he had been a leader of the Liberal party before and had a very vivid recollection of that experience.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1903.

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES DESTROYED.

The Latest Estimate of St. Croix Lumbermen's Losses at Hand.

SOME HEAVY LOSERS.

H. F. Eaton & Sons, Head the List; James Murchie & Sons Next; J. D. Chipman, F. H. Todd & Sons, and Others Come Next.

St. Stephen, N. B., June 9—(Special)—Now that the long-looked-for rains have fallen and extinguished the forest fires, a fairly accurate statement of losses sustained by lumbermen on the St. Croix waters will be interesting. While the losses on this river are heavy they fortunately are not so bad as in many sections. H. F. Eaton & Sons will probably be the heaviest losers, this firm having had burned twelve to fifteen thousand acres on the east side of the C. P. R. along the upper Magaguadavic lakes, in York county, also large areas of land on the south of North Lake, same county. They are reported as being heavy losers in Maine, estimated a total burned area of 20,000 to 25,000 acres for this firm. James Murchie & Sons are next heaviest losers, having had burned in York county along the C. P. R. and on Magaguadavic lake 12,000 or more acres, as well as several thousand acres in Maine. Major J. D. Chipman lost a valuable block of 6,000 acres near Kilburn Lake, in York county. F. H. Todd & Sons were fortunate in being the smallest losers of the big firms, having only had burned, as far as known, 3,300 to 4,500 acres. Irving R. Todd was also fortunate in a small loss. Other land owners having timber coming to this river have suffered more or less. The total amount of land burned on St. Croix waters will not exceed 50,000 acres, some of which was burned over before the loss can only be computed by value that might be put on the land variously estimated to be worth from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The timber owners wish to give a fairly accurate statement and the above has been furnished from good authority.

ANNUAL SESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA BAPTISTS.

Programme of Meetings to be Held at Bear River from June 19 to 23rd.

Digby, June 11—The fifty-third annual session of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association meets at Bear River on the 19th to 23rd inst. The following is the official programme:—

- Saturday—First Session. 10 a. m.—Call to order by the retiring moderator, Rev. I. T. Porter; devotions, enrollment of delegates, appointment of nominating committee, report of welcome and reply, report of committees on arrangements, report of nominating committee and election of officers, filling of vacancies on committees, welcome to new pastors. Adjournment, 12 noon. Second Session. 7.30 p. m.—Devotional exercises. 8.45 p. m.—Dinner. 9.15 p. m.—Sermon (historical), Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D. 4.45 p. m.—Conference for thanksgiving and prayer. Third Session. 7.30 p. m.—Prayer. 7.45 p. m.—Report on education, Rev. A. J. Archibald. Addresses by Principal De Wolfe of Acadia Seminary, Principal Brant of Horton Academy, President Trotter of Acadia University. Sunday—Fourth Session. 9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting in vestry. 10.30 a. m.—Associated sermon by Rev. J. W. Rutledge. Fifth Session. 2.30 p. m.—Sunday school exercises. 3.00—Reports on Sunday schools, Rev. W. Fisher; addresses on S. S. Work, Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. F. E. Grant. 4.00 p. m.—Report on Home Missions, Rev. E. Daley; address on Home Missions, Rev. E. J. Grant. Sixth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Devotional exercises. 7.45 p. m.—Address on Home Missions, Rev. H. F. Adams. 8.15 p. m.—Report on Foreign Missions. 8.30 p. m.—Confession; addresses on the above, Rev. S. S. Poole, Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D. Monday—Seventh Session. 10 a. m.—Discussion of report on Home Missions. 10.30—Discussion of report on Foreign Missions. 10.50 a. m.—Discussions of report on education. 11.10—a. m.—Report of committee on circular letter, Rev. C. W. Cory. Eighth Session. 2.30—Report on Systematic Benevolence, Rev. S. S. Poole. Discussion of the report. 2.40 p. m.—Discussions of report on Sunday schools. 3.15 p. m.—Sermon, Rev. H. C. Newcombe. 4.15 p. m.—Conference. Ninth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Song and prayer. 8.00 p. m.—Report on temperance, Rev. F. E. Grant. Addresses on temperance, Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. E. E. Daley. Tuesday—Tenth Session. 10.00 a. m.—Discussion of report on temperance. 10.30 a. m.—Report on obituaries, Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D. 11.00 a. m.—Unfinished business, report of nominating committee. Eleventh Session. 2.30 p. m.—Report on denominational literature—Rev. J. T. Eaton. Discussion of the report. 2.40 p. m.—Report of committee on resolutions. 3.15 p. m.—A doctrinal discourse—Rev. C. Goodspeed, D. D., open conference. Twelfth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Praise and prayer. 8.00 p. m.—Consecration service, leader, Rev. M. W. Brown. Adjournment. The associational B. Y. P. U. will hold a meeting Friday evening, June 12th. President, Rev. S. S. Poole. 7.30 p. m.—Secretary's annual report. Twenty minute address by Rev. H. R. Elliot, Rev. E. L. Dakin, Rev. A. J. Archibald.

MR. BORDEN HOIST BY HIS OWN PETAR; TORY CONFUSION FOLLOWS HIS MOTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speaks Plainly of Stock Speculation and Steel Company's Unreasonable and Inopportune Demands on Government, and the Much-heralded Borden Amendment is Defeated by 44--How the Premier and Mr. Fielding Took the Conservative Leaders into Camp.

Ottawa, June 9—(Special)—R. L. Borden, on the motion to go into supply in the house today, took up his resolution in regard to the iron and steel industry. He explained that this resolution had been decided on several weeks ago and was one of a series in pursuance of a policy agreed upon.

In Britain the iron industry had obtained a good footing before the era of free trade in that country. The industry was an important one, not only on account of the large number of employes engaged but because that it was the foundation of other industries. It was therefore fitting that it should be protected in a country like Canada, which possesses resources and raw materials for the development of the industry. Canada possesses not in one place, but many, all the materials which are necessary for the manufacture of iron and steel. Canada possesses the means of assembling these materials at the seaboard in the province of Nova Scotia and on the great lakes.

He quoted from Mr. Fielding's statement in 1899 and 1897 that the industry was one which deserved encouragement more particularly on account of the passing away of wooden ships. Mr. Borden said that more protection was necessary for the industry. To show that this contention was right he went on to examine the progress of the steel and iron industry in other countries.

In the United States and Germany it prospered under a high tariff. In 1883 Great Britain produced 8,493,287 tons of pig iron and eighteen years afterwards it fell to 7,761,830. Steel had increased by about 100 per cent. In Germany in 1883 there was produced 3,397,588 tons of pig iron and in 1901, 7,860,893, an increase of 100 per cent. But the United States shows the marvelous development. In 1884, there was produced in the United States 4,595,510 tons of pig iron and in 1901 that country produced 15,878,354 tons of pig iron, or an increase of 475 per cent.

But the steel production was more amazing. In 1883 the United States produced 1,673,534 tons of steel, and in 1901, 13,473,595 tons of steel, or an increase in that time of 700 per cent. All this, Mr. Borden said, was the result of protection.

Some Statistics.

In Canada every material that was necessary for developing the industry was to be had and we might well assume that the consumption of iron and steel in this country will increase more rapidly in future, much more rapidly than the population.

Mr. Borden went on to show the amount that was spent in wages in this industry in the United States and then read a table showing the imports of iron and steel into Canada for the year 1902. The total importation of these articles into Canada in 1902 was 544,548 tons, valued at \$17,527,108. Comparing the total importations of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel in 1896 and 1902 it was found that whereas we imported in 1896 \$10,203,052 worth, we imported in 1902 no less than \$33,681,625 worth, or an increase in the period of six years of \$23,478,573.

In 1899 the government provided a measure of protection by means of bounties. He asked why it was the iron and steel industry was not in a prosperous condition. They were all agreed that the industry was not in that flourishing condition that both sides of the house would like. The reason was that we were beside a country that had the industry heavily protected. The United States leads the world in the output of steel. In Germany today the United States controls the output. He then went on to show that the industry was not protected now in Canada the same as it was in 1894.

No Censure in Resolution.

He wanted first to ask the house if the industry was now protected as sufficiently as it should be. All that he desired was to see the protection extended to the industry and with that end in view he had carefully excluded from his resolution anything like censure on the government. The resolution was one that the government could afford to accept. He quoted the Canadian duty on all kinds of iron and steel goods to show that it was very much below the protection given to goods of the same kind in the United States.

Mr. Borden then took up the bounty given by the present government in 1899. On that occasion Mr. Fielding had said that it was done to give the iron and steel industry a chance. "A bounty," said Mr. Borden, "was given in 1899 for the reason that the tariff was materially reduced in 1897 as compared with 1894. But I do not know if the house is really possessed of the very great reduction which was made in the tariff in 1897, and therefore I shall take the liberty of reading to the house some items which show the enormous reduction in the protection of this industry which was effected over the tariff of 1897."

Duty Reduced 50 Per Cent.

Mr. Borden went on to say that the iron and steel industry required more aid than it had in the bounties of 1899. To enable the producers in this country to get the advantage of the Canadian market, it was necessary that increased tariff protection in addition to the bounties of 1899 should be extended to the industry. In some cases, he said, there was taken away from the industry in the way of protection, in 1897, as much as three-quarters of the duty and in other cases as much as 25 and 50 per cent. It was plain to him that more protection was necessary than the bounty system.

The announcement by Mr. Fielding in Yarmouth that the bounty would not be extended was also a heavy blow to the industry in Canada. He again pointed to the production given to the industry in the United States and maintained that it should receive adequate protection in this country. His own view was that the duties of 1894 should be restored.

As to the effect of increasing duties, he said that he had yet to learn where such protection would result in increasing the price to the consumer. Competition would remedy that. Mr. Borden said that he would have been glad to have held his resolution back if the government so desired to enable them to have had an opportunity to deal with the subject, but as no such request was made to him he proceeded with his resolution today.

Wants Tariff Revised.

He not only advocated a revision of the tariff as far as iron and steel were concerned, but also of the whole tariff in the interests of the manufacturing industries of the country generally. The house could do nothing better than extend the session so as to make a thorough revision of the tariff. He moved his resolution asking for further protection for the iron and steel industry and took his seat amid conservative cheers. The resolution has been already published in this Conservative.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Effective Reply.

Mr. Fielding was received with Liberal cheers. He said: "If I were disposed to enter into any protracted discussion on this subject I should be compelled to take exception to some of the statements in the conclusions which my honorable friend has advanced, not however to all. There was much in his speech to command my respect and admiration, including the quotations from the finance minister's speech. But there is another point made by my honorable friend which commands my recognition and my appreciation. Shall I say my thanks? When I remember

that for seven years the opposition in this house and out of it have used the argument that the policy of the government today is the old national policy.

When I remember that they have gone from ocean to ocean to proclaim that no material reductions were made in this tariff, I note with satisfaction the honorable gentleman coming down and for fifteen minutes reading a statistical statement to show that in the great iron business of this country the foundation of so many other industries, not only have we reduced the tariff but we have made an enormous reduction. I regard that as of enormous importance.

Mr. Borden's Recantation

I take the statement of my honorable friend as ample apology, for the time he has occupied in what is, in my judgment, otherwise, an inopportune speech. But in the presence of that recantation, if not apology, for seven years of misunderstanding, I want to thank my honorable friend for having at last put the matter right.

Mr. Borden—I challenge the honorable gentleman to point to a single word of mine inconsistent with what I have just said.

Mr. Fielding—I do not think the honorable gentleman is in a better position than any other member to raise a question of consistency. However, as I said, if I were disposed to enter upon a protracted discussion of this subject, I should be obliged to take exception to some of my honorable friend's statements and contentions, but I am persuaded that no good purpose would be served by having that discussion at the present time. The honorable gentleman seems to have expected that we would ask him to withdraw his resolution. But we have no desire that he should withdraw it. He has accepted the responsibility and has brought it forward. Whether timely or untimely it is for him to decide. In our judgment it is not timely.

Iron Industry Well Treated.

Among the many sins laid at the door of this government, I now hear for the first time the charge that we have been lacking in generosity and liberality to the iron industry. I have heard it said from time to time that we have dealt too liberally with that industry, that we have done thus for the iron industry and should do it for some other.

When this matter came up a few days ago I reminded my honorable friend that the final stages of the tariff had not yet been taken and suggested to him that when these resolutions came up again would be the most opportune time for the discussion of the tariff question, but he has preferred to take a different course. He has preferred not to bring the question up in the ordinary way of tariff discussion but as amendment to supply which is always taken as a vote of want of confidence.

A Want of Confidence Motion.

I am satisfied that no one truly interested in the iron industry or with sincere desire to promote the interests of the country, irrespective of party politics, can support the honorable gentleman in precipitating this discussion today. But since he has taken the responsibility of bringing the matter forward in this way, I recognize his right since he has brought it forward at what we regard an inopportune time, when one must treat the motion as a want of confidence and to reject it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Osler spoke briefly in support of Borden's amendment and demanded the policy of the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was received with cheers, said: It was not my intention to have said a word in this debate and I would not have arisen but for some observations that have just fallen from the lips of my honorable friend from Toronto, Mr. Osler. He desires to know what is the policy of the government upon this question and upon the tariff generally.

I have to say to him that this question is one which it is rather late at this time of the day to ask, because the policy of the government was announced by the minister of finance a few weeks ago when he declared that our policy was the tariff of 1897. That tariff is a moderate tariff which carries with it a good deal of incidental protection. That it is a tariff made for all time nobody ever imagined.

The conditions of the country change and vary. What may have been suited to our conditions in 1897 may not be suited to our conditions in 1904. I will not particularize. I will take only the question which has been brought up this afternoon, brought up, as I repeat, with the finance minister, at a very inopportune moment.

Sir Charles Tupper's Scheme Failed.

The history of the iron and steel industry in this country has been a very checked one. The leader of the opposition opened his remarks by quoting an article written as far back as 1885 to the effect that Canada is admirably situated to have and to develop an iron and steel industry. Everybody agrees with that. I remember that this same article was quoted, if not verbatim, it was quoted in substance by Sir Charles Tupper when he introduced his iron duties in 1886 and 1888. Everybody who was in the house at the time when Sir Charles introduced those duties will remember a certain celebrated and famous speech which he delivered when he introduced a new tariff policy with regard to iron and steel. His policy provided for greater protection than had been supposed possible up to that moment. He built great expectations which unfortunately have not been realized.

He expected that under the tariff which he was then promulgating we would develop a very large industry in iron and steel. But everybody is aware that the expectations of Sir Charles Tupper fell to the ground, that though the consumers of iron in Canada were saddled with heavy duties, the industry did not arise from the ground as he had supposed it would. The men engaged in this industry struggled on, the tariff was amended from time to time until at last it was taken up by the finance minister of 1896, the Hon. Mr. Fielding. He reduced the tariff considerably and adopted a more moderate tariff.

Iron Business Never So Good As Now.

Now I call upon the leader of the opposition, who has introduced this resolution, I call upon the member for Pictou, Mr. Bell, to admit that the iron business has never prospered, never developed and increased so rapidly as it has under the present tariff. The building industries using iron and steel have never advanced in a previous period in the history of Canada so rapidly as since 1897.

It is true that at the moment one of the great companies in iron, trouble, but while that is so everybody must admit, on the other hand, that almost every other industry in Canada is today doing a satisfactory business. We do not hear any complaints from them. We do not hear any complaints except from one industry in one province.

I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the house to admit that not only with the province of Nova Scotia but throughout Quebec and Ontario all the industries using iron and steel are today more prosperous than they have ever been before. I do not think my statement can be successfully challenged.

(Continued on page 6, first column.)

BIG RUMPUS IN BRITISH HOUSE.

Colonial Secretary Denounced by His Colleagues in the Government.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

It is Believed That Mr. Chamberlain Will Resign As His Programme Seems Hopelessly Beaten.

London, June 9.—The rumored resignation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is the most startling development of the proposal of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to abolish the corn duty, the debate on which kept the house of commons today packed and spellbound until midnight. Even if Premier Balfour persists Mr. Chamberlain to remain in the cabinet the colonial secretary's preferential tariff programme is hopelessly snowed under and his influence as a political power in Great Britain at least temporarily eclipsed.

All the members of the government who contributed to today's debate vigorously declared themselves as free traders and frankly opposed Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. Except for Mr. Chamberlain's voice on either side the house was raised in effective support of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign. Former members of cabinets and private members, irrespective of party, protested against any tinkering with Great Britain's fiscal policy.

The Unionists voted with the Liberals in declaring themselves out and out free traders. All that was lacking in the complete rout of the protectionist cabinet minister was Mr. Balfour's official pronouncement, as premier, and on behalf of the government, that the cabinet as a whole refused to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's views.

The debate was adjourned at midnight when, amidst sensation, Chamberlain of the Exchequer Ritchie said he hoped Mr. Balfour would be able to give the house, on Wednesday, a definite statement, or let the fate of the entire cabinet, though he could not promise it.

Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the budget was scarcely made today before it became a secondary consideration, the defeat was assured. Until midnight the fight, if such an undecided struggle could be described, raged around Mr. Chamberlain.

"Oil and vitrol" is the only adequate description of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, which started the revolution. Amid intense silence this famous reformer extolled the colonial secretary's virtues and damned his programme.

Mr. Chamberlain, deserting his usual place, paler even than usual, stretched himself nonchalantly at the end of the treasury bench. Throughout the afternoon he never exchanged a word with his colleagues.

After Mr. Ritchie had renounced the colonial secretary's plea, Mr. Chamberlain stalked out of the house more than even a nod to Mr. Balfour.

Then came another sensation when the Hon. Arthur Elliott, replying on behalf of the government to Mr. Bryce's inquiries, made a bitter attack on protectionists and preferential tariffs. He declared that the financial policy of the government was clearly exhibited by its decision to revoke the corn tax which favored protection.

"I ask the house seriously to consider what this country has to gain by giving up its position of being a country of cheap imports," said the speaker.

"I am sure that the more the people inquire into the subject the more they will find it essential to the prosperity of the country that this country should remain a cheap country and the more they will be convinced that the basis on which our financial and commercial system has been conducted since the days of Sir Robert Peel should not lightly be discarded as of no account."

This direct attack on Mr. Chamberlain by a member of the government, who it is believed must have spoken with authority, elicited loud cheers and is considered even more important than Mr. Ritchie's denunciation of the cabinet in the morning, as it is the first time that the majority in the cabinet is overwhelmingly opposed to any system of preferential trade.

The debate was adjourned after severe criticism of Premier Balfour's absence.

AMHERST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Three Cases of Smallpox Develop in the Town and the Board of Health Takes Action—Other Items.

Amherst, N. S., June 9—(Special)—Three mild cases of smallpox have developed in Amherst.

The first the public knew of it was when the board of health and town council met on Sunday afternoon and decided that as a matter of precaution the churches and schools should be temporarily closed. The infected houses have been quarantined and guarded and every precaution had been taken so that little fear is felt that the disease will spread.

The afflicted are S. G. Hoyt, mechanical superintendent Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Mr. Langill, of the Robb Engineering Company, and a young child of Arthur Chapman. The source of the disease has not yet been located. Lyman McLean, son of George McLean, of the Robb Engineering Company, was thrown from a horse this morning, sustaining a serious fracture of the skull, rendering him unconscious.

Mrs. McClintock, wife of John McClintock, head steamer at the Government Experimental Farm, Napan, died quite suddenly yesterday from an internal ailment. She was thirty-six years of age and leaves nine little ones besides a husband, who formerly belonged to River John (N.S.).

DEATH OF A VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN.

James Watts, Editor of the Woodstock Sentinel, Passed Away.

For Forty Years He Conducted the Columns of His Paper, and Only Stopped Work Last Week.

Woodstock, June 9—(Special)—James Watts, the veteran editor and secretary-treasurer of the Sentinel Publishing Company, one of the best known business men in Woodstock, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a short illness, in the 74th year of his age.

Up to Wednesday evening last he was at his desk in the office, but upon arriving home and Dr. Hand summoned, it was found he was suffering from pleurisy and a general collapse of the nervous system. He lingered in a semi-conscious state until his death.

The deceased was a native of Fredericton, a son of the late Wm. Watts, and, after a few years spent in Arcoot county, he removed to this town and became editor of the Sentinel, a position he held with honor to himself for over forty years.

Through his newspaper connection he was widely known and universally respected. For many years he was a leader in the temperance movement in the county and has held the highest office in both the I. O. G. T. and S. of T.

He was a strong adherent of the Methodist church and a generous contributor to church and charitable organizations. In politics he was a staunch Liberal. A widow, three daughters, Mrs. C. V. Wetmore, of Sydney; Mrs. E. Bailey and Miss Isabel Watts, and one son, James F. Watts, of Boston, survive.

Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. Watts arrived on the noon train today.

Woodstock, N. B., June 11—(Special)—The funeral of James Watts, late editor of the Sentinel, was held this afternoon from his late residence, Main street, and was very largely attended.

The pastor of the Methodist church, Rev. G. A. Ross, conducted the religious exercises at the house and grave. He was assisted by Revs. G. M. Campbell and H. D. Murray, of St. John, both of whom have been pastors of the Methodist church here.

Mr. Campbell, an intimate friend of the deceased for twenty years, paid a brief but eloquent tribute to his memory. The floral tributes from the many friends of the deceased, editor and his family, covered the casket in which his body lay. Among them were a beautiful pillow of roses from the official board of the Methodist church, a floral anchor marked in loving remembrance of father, from Joe and Bert; a wreath from D. N. R. and Mrs. Colter, St. John.

The interment was in the Methodist cemetery. The pall-bearers were relatives of the deceased—the son, James F. Watts; a son-in-law, C. V. Wetmore; two nephews, Charles Baker and Edward Clarke.

A PRETTY WEDDING AT CHATHAM.

Rev. D. Henderson, of St. Andrew's Church, Married to Miss Ida Edgar.

Chatham, N. B., June 8—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Ida Edgar, daughter of Edgar Edgar, one of our most estimable and accomplished young ladies to Rev. Duncan Henderson, the popular and learned pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was solemnized at Haverhill, the residence of the bride's parents, at 8 o'clock this evening.

As the bride party took their places in the drawing room which was profusely decorated with red carnations and roses, Miss Berdie Edgar, sister of the bride, pianist of exceptional ability, played a selection of the ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas G. Johnstone, of Newcastle.

Rev. J. M. MacLeod, of New Mills, father and clerk of the Presbyterian of Miramichi, of which Mr. Henderson is a valued member, and Rev. D. Macintosh, of Douglas town. The only witnesses were the members of the bride's family. None of the groom's relatives live nearer than Scotland, and owing to a recent bereavement in the family they were unavoidably absent. The bride was becomingly attired in an elegant cream silk gown, elaborately trimmed with richly embroidered chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of white and yellow bride roses.

There were no bridesmaids, but Misses Verne and Norma MacLachlan, nieces of the bride, who wore dainty frocks of white mull, gracefully performed the duties of bridesmaids.

After the ceremony the party repaired to the dining room which was decorated with pink roses and carnations, where dinner was served after which Rev. and Mrs. Henderson left for a visit to Montreal and other Canadian cities.

Mr. Henderson's going away gown was of a cadet blue broad cloth which was very dainty and pretty and her hat of coral colored straw. Very many friends went to the station to offer congratulations and see them off. Among the numerous gifts was a solid silver tea service from the bride's parents. A tangible expression of esteem from the congregation has been ordered, but has not yet arrived.

Canada and Jamaica. Among the passengers on the steamer Admiral Schley, which arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon, from Jamaican ports was Hon. Sidney Oliver, colonial secretary for Jamaica, who was on his way to Canada to confer with the government regarding the establishment of a steamship line between Jamaica and Canada.

The difficulty in damaging a war balloon in midair was recently shown by tests made in Austria. The experimenters anchored a balloon at a height of 7,000 feet and had gunners who had not been given the distance try to disable it. It required twenty-two shots to find the range, even approximately, and not until the sixty-fourth round was the balloon hit. It then sustained but a slight tear, which caused it to slowly descend.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. E. JUNE 13, 1903.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fred. N. B. June 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Telephone Company was held this evening. There were present J. L. Black, Charles Fawcett, Dr. A. A. Stockton, St. John, Senator Thompson and W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P.

The usual annual dividend of four per cent on capital stock was declared. Satisfactory reports were submitted and adopted. It was decided to push the work of extending the line from the near future. It was also decided to string a copper metallic line from Fredericton to St. John and the same from Moncton to St. John. This has been found necessary owing to the interest in business.

The following directors were appointed for the ensuing year: Hon. A. G. B. Black, Senator Thompson, W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P., C. F. Fawcett, Montreal, Charles Fawcett and Dr. A. A. Stockton. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were chosen: Hon. A. G. B. Black, president; J. L. Black, vice-president; Senator Thompson, managing director; W. E. Smith, secretary.

A wedding that is looked forward to with great interest will take place at the residence of Mrs. Maria Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. B. Cole, on Monday evening at eight o'clock in St. Ann's church, when Miss Maria Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. B. Cole, will be united in matrimony to the Rev. Mr. J. H. B. Cole, son of the late Mr. W. H. B. Cole.

Fredericton, N. B. June 10.—(Special)—The governor-in-council has made the following appointments: W. L. Griffiths, of London (Eng.), to be a commissioner for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under chapter thirty-six of the consolidated statutes of this province.

Carlton—James Baxter and Charles F. M. Carpenter, to be justices of the peace. Victoria—James W. Tompkins and John K. Lasker, to be justices of the peace. Gloucester—Ferdinand Louisier, to be a revisor for the parish of St. Andrew. St. John—William L. Williams, Fred. W. Bizard, and Michael D. Sweeney, to be justices of the peace.

Restigouche—To be revisors: Durham, Duncan Robertson, Colborne, John Giroux, Belmont, John J. McIntyre, Dalhousie, George E. Mercer, Addison, Alexander Dote, town of Campbellton, Johnston Mackenzie, parish of Eldon, Nathaniel Cleveland, John J. McIntyre, to be a revisor for the parish of Belmont.

York—James Reynolds, of Lower Hainesville, to be a commissioner of wild lands in room of Aaron Price, resigned; Oliver Grey, Charles Carpenter, Ezra Cronkite and Charles Moore, to be justices of the peace.

Charlotte—William S. R. Justison, to be a justice of the peace. Queens—To be revisors: Brunswick, Silas S. Clarke, Chipman, Robert Ward, Canning, Sydney Butler, Cambridge, Harvey B. White, Johnston, David M. Pearson, Gagetown, John W. C. Smith, W. M. Macdonald, George A. Kimball, Manzer, B. Grass and John H. Kimball, of St. John, as New Brunswick Woolen Mill Company, with capital stock of \$500,000.

BAYSWATER.

Bayswater, June 9.—James Linton is a heavy loser by the fire, it having burned all the lumber on his place, and he reports the loss at \$20,000. Robert McConnoy is also a heavy loser. James Hasey lost all the lumber on the rear of his farm; loss, \$300.

A number of farmers had a terrible fight to save their buildings, and they were all successful. Miss Julia Worden has been spending a few days in the city, returning home. The crops in this vicinity are very backward for want of rain. The grass is at a standstill, the pastures are nearly bare and numbers of farmers have to feed their cows.

Father Borgman has had a number of men at work making repairs at Chapel Grove. Thomas Short, of the city, is home at his father's, Harry Short, of Shortland, very ill with inflammatory rheumatism. Doctor Price, of the city, is attending him.

Rev. H. Worden, of Oak Bay, returned here today from Fredericton and intends holding service next Sunday. All danger seems to be past from forest fires, the damp weather and showers having nearly extinguished them. There is nothing left in the tracts but blackened stumps.

Rev. D. Long, Ralph White and H. T. Giggy spent the day on Telegraph Lake, but had poor luck, the day not being favorable. Road menders commenced work this morning and are making the much needed repairs. The roads have been almost impassable since the spring rains.

MILLIDGEVILLE. Millidgeville, June 10.—The boys of St. Clement's church are practicing for their annual boat race against St. Luke's. They captured the cup last year and if hard work can do it they intend to hold it this year again. Frank Irvine has been appointed steward of the club house this year again.

Mr. Johnston, the efficient caretaker, is hard at work keeping everything snug and trim. Mr. and Mrs. Horace King are again occupying their summer place which has been newly painted, which adds much to its appearance. Dr. E. J. Simonds is living at the McCoskey house.

Miss Kate Tobin, while visiting her sister, Mrs. Hibern, Douglas, had a most painful accident by falling and spraining her wrist. The yacht is all at their moorings, with the exception of the Bluenose, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, the work being done by William McLade. The Algonia, Rev. Dr. Parker's yacht, was launched yesterday.

Dr. Marsh had his trim little steamer hauled out on the marine railway, cleaned and painted. An addition was made to the fleet by Mr. Woodstock. Woodstock, June 9.—(Special)—A most disastrous fire started in the lumber mill shortly after 9 o'clock this evening, which consumed the mill and machinery, and spread to the saw factory and the saw mill adjacent. A prompt response was made by the firemen and the neighboring buildings were saved. There was no insurance. The estimated loss is \$30,000.

The machinery in the mill and factory was valued at \$20,000. A large amount of lumber was ready for shipment when destroyed. About 25 men are employed. Mr. Hayden will rebuild.

SHERLOCK.

Sherlock, Kings Co., June 10.—Miss Ida and Beatrice Tait returned home on June 8 after spending a week with relatives in Norton and Sussex. The country looking beautiful. Rain is much needed. The farmers have nearly finished seeding.

David MacIntosh, C. E., and Clarence Anderson left this morning for Vancouver B. C., where they have accepted positions. Road menders commenced work this morning and are making the much needed repairs. The roads have been almost impassable since the spring rains.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, June 9.—Mrs. John Russell and child and Mrs. R. C. Bacon, of Moncton, B. C., were in the city this week. Clare Robinson left this morning to go on a mate with Capt. John Christopher in the schooner H. R. Zimmerman, now loading at the wharf, Cape Breton.

Miss Helen J. McGorman has returned home from Sackville, where she has been attending the ladies' college. The factory at Albert started this morning. J. M. Tingley has the contract for hauling the milk on the end of the route to the village of Hillside. Recent showers have been of great benefit to the crops.

Hopewell Hill, June 9.—Miss Floyd, Miss Mary, Miss Helen, Miss Ida, Miss Margaret, and Miss Barrett, of the same place, were thrown from their carriage Saturday night by their horse running away while driving down the hill towards Hillside. Miss Barrett was badly hurt, her collar bone being broken, besides several cuts about the head. Miss Barrett escaped with only a bruise on her forehead. Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, of Petticoat, is visiting at the home of Alex. Rogers.

ELGIN. Elgin, N. B., June 9.—The dry season continues. Forest fires have been raging for the past two weeks. That which has done the most damage started near the Mapleton bridge, and burned over a section of country five or six miles square, destroying a lot of timber for George Stiles, John Stiles, James Boyd and other farmers. The houses or buildings were burned in its path.

James Hayward, of Goshen, lost his house, the fire extending from the chimney. He saved hardly anything of the household stuff. Ralph E. Colpitts, of Pleasant Vale, has also been burned out, causing a defective fire. He saved only a stove and organ. Mr. Bank, of Moss, has moved into the station house and is painting and otherwise repairing it. There is a general repairing going on throughout the village. Some of the citizens are talking of bringing water from the springs on the hill, a distance of half a mile, other hills, a supply and elevation would be sufficient to make it available for fire purposes. It is the most needed of any civilization.

The numbers are very prevalent, causing the schools to be somewhat smaller than usual. ST. MARYS. St. Marys and Gibson, June 11.—Last night a successful concert was held in the Temperance hall, Gibson, by the choir of the Gibson Methodist church. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

The popular quartette, Messrs. Boyle, Foster, McGrath and Prudham, rendered several selections, Charles Barker, the black nightingale, afforded much amusement with his own songs, and Sam Johnson delivered a side-splitting speech on The Wireless Telephone.

Selections from a phonograph were interspersed through the programme. Miss Mary Watson, of the New York hospital, who has been visiting her parents in St. Marys, went to Red Rapids, Victoria county, on Monday, to visit her sister, Mrs. George Janer. Rev. Robert Watson, traveling agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, went to John Monday morning, after having spent Sunday at his home in St. Marys.

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Kings county, June 8.—On Sunday the 7th the first secretary of the N. B. S. S. Association visited the church at Hamilton's Mt. and organized a Sabbath school. In the afternoon he was at the Methodist church in Jerusalem and addressed the children of the three schools. Mr. Lucas held a meeting in the evening at St. Hilbert's.

St. Joseph's. St. Joseph's, N. B., June 10.—The forest fires in this part of the country are practically extinct, although no rain to speak of has yet fallen. Base ball enthusiasts here are jubilant over the unbroken series of victories won by the University nine during the present season. The Moncton team has been defeated on our grounds on the 6th inst. by a score of 11 to 8, and yesterday the Moncton Rovers allowed the college team to achieve a Bryan victory, the score being 18 to 0.

DEER ISLAND. Deer Island, June 8.—A picnic was held at the Mission Band in connection with the P. B. church of that place. Rev. A. Lauder, the secretary of the N. B. Sunday School Association, has been visiting the churches on the island lately in connection with Sunday school work. Inspector Giffey has been visiting the schools on the island during the past week.

Blissville. Blissville, S. Co., June 10.—The unprecedented drought, the most severe of the season of the year, has been the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was broken yesterday by frequent showers. The rain was heralded with delight by the residents and has put an end to the forest fires that have been raging for the last week. Smith Brothers start down their mill owing to the danger from fires as every five and seven days the forest fire which started back of Juvenile which lays west from Hoyt Station, seven miles burned southerly direct to the South Branch. Five and seven days ago some fifteen or twenty miles across the lumber reserve of Smith Brothers, destroying their camps and stables and burning some seventy or eighty cords of lumber bark and also a quantity of lumber on the yards.

Harvey Station. Harvey Station, June 11.—The heavy rain of Tuesday seems to have thoroughly extinguished all the forest fires in this locality. The damage done by fire here was not very extensive. Miss Ethel Carmichael, eldest daughter of James Carmichael of Manservants, was married yesterday to Estlin Bell, of Tweedie, Rev. J. A. McLean performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

AMHERST. Amherst, N. S., June 10.—(Special)—William Allen, colored, met with awful injuries this afternoon in the millinery shop at Rhodes, Curry & Co. An explosion in a furnace blew off the door and of iron. One piece struck Allen in the right eye, inflicting a gashing wound from which his intestine protruded. He remained conscious and bore his injuries with great fortitude. He was removed to a house near by where he was operated upon.

ALBERT. Albert, N. B., June 8.—In place of the regular service on Sunday evening, the children of the Baptist Sunday school gave a sacred concert, consisting of solos, duets, choruses, recitations, etc. The programme was full and varied and attracted the attention of the large congregation assembled. The children were nicely graded on the platform, around which were a professional band of flowers and potted plants tastefully displayed. The whole affair reflected much credit on the committee of management.

Rev. P. D. Devine, the pastor, gave the opening address and announced the pieces. In his closing remarks he complimented the committee on their work, including the floral decorations. He spoke favorably of the introduction of flowers into the regular Sunday services. Miss Myrtle Colpitts acted as accompanist. The Albert Dairy Company starts business here on Wednesday. They are occupying the factory of late used by the Brewster Carriage Company. The first milk from the outlying districts comes to the factory this week.

The juniors are summoned to meet in the court house at five o'clock on Tuesday, June 16, but as that building is

The World's Famous Catarrh Remedy---Pe-ru-na.

Advertisement for Pe-ru-na catarrh remedy. Includes portraits of Senator W.V. Sullivan, Congressman Romulus T. Linney, and John B. Clark. Text describes the medicine's effectiveness for various ailments.

STEEL TRUST TO INVADE CANADA. Large Works to Be Established at Port Colborne, Ont., Employing 3,000 Hands. Includes details about the steel trust and its plans for Canada.

HALIFAX SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS. Police Instructed to Report Them to City Council--N. S. Masonic Grand Lodge. Report on the issue of Sunday liquor sales in Halifax.

THE RED BOOK. David Graham Phillips, author of Goliath and Fleece, has written his first play for the stage. Details about the play and its production.

WILSON'S FLY PADS. A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Advertisement for Sunlight Soap and Wilson's Fly Pads.

ASTHMA. A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Advertisement for Sunlight Soap.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday
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ADVERTISING RATES.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1908.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.

Mr. Borden's decision and that of his advisers to bring the question of a high tariff on iron and steel to a vote yesterday—it was a vote of want of confidence, in reality—afforded new proof that with the Conservatives it is a case of the blind leading the blind. There never was any doubt, of course, as to the fate of the Borden resolution, but that the Conservative leader's guns would be so effectively turned upon his own forces as they were by the Premier and the Finance Minister was not expected—and to the Opposition the turn taken by the debate was at once a surprise and a disaster. What Mr. Fielding began, Sir Wilfrid Laurier finished and the result was that where the Opposition made a play to the gallery, they found themselves absolutely in the wrong not only in the eyes of the House, but in the eyes of the country as well; and it must be supposed that it was the country especially at which Mr. Borden aimed.

SEEKING AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

If Great Britain decides to return to the protective system that is her business; but on the other hand, those Americans who profess to rejoice in the prospect of a British price for our steel, had better do all their rejoicing before such a system is put in operation—Boston Transcript.

lain has received a black eye at home, as last night's cable dispatches indicate, is it more than a temporary one? The Herald shows what serious thought the Chamberlain pronouncement has caused in Washington when it says: Until the colonies could feel the United Kingdom this would be a tax on the British consumer, but the stimulation which this would be to the grain growers and stock raisers of the colonies has been lost sight of by members of Congress, who have brushed the subject aside, just as they brushed aside Mr. McKinley's speech, Mr. McKinley being dead. It has been brought home to the men who represent the great grain and cattle growing states of the West by the news which has been coming out of Canada about the great increase of wheat acreage of Western Canada, where the rush of settlers promises to completely change the wheat map of the continent in a few years, and by the declaration made in London that a great movement has set in in New Zealand to take away from the Beef Trust of the United States the practical monopoly it now enjoys of supplying England, Ireland and Scotland with beef, mutton and pork. That a few years may see the loss to the United States of its enormous trade in agricultural products unless something is done to meet contingencies is regarded by many Representatives in Congress as not an empty fear. With Mr. Chamberlain's threat hanging over the forehead of the West it is thought here very little argument would be necessary to create in the next Congress a powerful sentiment in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

A SUGGESTION.

A suggestion in regard to the sufferers by forest fires, which is worthy of consideration, has been made by The Telegraph. It is that in distributing money contributed for their relief it would be well to consider deserving cases throughout St. John county.

THE PRICE OF STEEL AND THE PRICE OF STOCKS.

The manipulators of the price of steel and coal stocks have proved a great deal slyer in the stock market than they are in the manufacture of steel. Dominion Steel, admittedly, is in bad case—as an industry. As a stock jobbing proposition few people know where it is. But many know that the manipulators have profited while the public has lost, and if now the manipulators are grasped and should be forced to put into the industry some of the money they quietly pocketed when the common stock was soaring to fictitious values, the too glibly public will not be disposed to mourn very much about it. When stocks were up the manipulators were content. When there is trouble, due to mismanagement and over-speculation, and it becomes a case of "something must be done," they go to the government of the country with the proposal—the demand—that a high measure of protection be accorded to steel and iron. That high measure of protection, immediately accorded, or promised, would do a great deal for the stock-jobbing business, Mr. Borden argues it would do what the legitimate manufacturer of steel in Canada. Canadians are desirous that the steel industry shall flourish, but not many of them are willing to have it flourish on ho-ho-house principles. Mr. Borden, too, made the old assertion that a high tariff on steel and iron would not increase the price to the consumer. Why not? The state of the steel industry in Canada is not such that competition will keep the price down. In the case of some articles Mr. Borden's contention might apply, but to steel it does not. And the government, unwilling to punish the consumer, has recourse to the bounty. It pays direct, deeming it wiser to do that than further assist a limited class of consumers for the benefit of a much more unmet class of manufacturers. But to get the bounty, the makers of steel must produce the goods. Unable, or unwilling, to produce the goods, they do not want the bounty but they ask for an excessive tariff, the primary effect of which, as has been said, would be upon the business of stocks rather than the business of steel. "What is the cause of your trouble?" the government asked when the demand for a high tariff was made. There was a chance for the steel manufacturers to give practical proof of the soundness of Mr. Borden's theory in this instance, if such proof existed. But it did not exist. Moreover the manufacturers were apparently in no condition to take the government into their confidence regarding their troubles and the real cause of those troubles. So the government, which had offered to consider any case tending to show that high tariff medicine was needed by the decrepit steel industry, received no satisfactory reply. The public has come to know something of the state of the steel industry, and the cause leading to that state, and to suspect more than it knows. It is feared, to start with, that the Sydney plant was much more expensive than was frequently said, and that this initial blunder has been followed by others the effect of which has been increased through unwise and excessive speculation. There is some evi-

dence now that while the public was the galled jade for a long time, it is now the manipulators' turn to do the wincing and foot the bill. And it is a fair summary of that portion of the history of the British day which appeals to Canadian readers, that we want. Accuracy is our first demand. The wisdom of selection is a lesser matter which must be settled after the Canadian service is a fact. In good time the right men will be found to do the selecting. The subsidy suggested is small. It would not be given in perpetuity. In a few years the service would pay its way. In the meantime the aid to it would be slight in comparison with the benefit derived by all the newspaper reading public of the Dominion. Even during the Boer war the Canadian papers were forced to do without news of that nature, and it is not surprising that the fact that it was written by Americans for Americans and not by Canadians for Canadians. Tell us what happens, we the cry of Canadian newspaper men. We can interpret for ourselves. If we need comment and explanation that comment and explanation should not be twisted to suit New York and Chicago and St. Louis.

A THREATENING ST. JOHN STRIKE.

The laborers employed by the city who have served notice upon the Common Council—that is to say, upon the rest of us—that they will strike unless an arbitration board is appointed, might well consider a few facts which bear directly upon the whole question. The aldermen, as a committee of the whole, have had before them the laborers' demands and have agreed to investigate with a view to adjusting the matter—not some time, but within a reasonable time fixed by the goings and comings of the Common Council and its committees. Moreover, all the aldermen who discussed the pay of the city laborers, agreed that something should be done to relieve the situation. As to the methods there was no disagreement. But a remedy is even now being considered, by order of the aldermen. To refuse to wait for that remedy—even if it prove inadequate and unacceptable—is illogical and it is bad for the laborers. This community favors a living wage. It pays the bills. It oppresses no man and it holds high the fact that it is oppressed by no man. Sometimes it moves slowly. Sometimes it moves more slowly than would be the wish of the men they represent. The men who actually labor—have made no mistake and will make none. We see no reason why they should, since it may be assumed that their case is now receiving favorable consideration. Their action of last evening suggests that the labor agitator has been active in their councils. He is notoriously an expert adviser as the records of labor will prove.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The offer of Mr. J. Harvey Brown to give rent free for some years the abandoned residence in Wright street for the purpose of a school for the deaf and dumb children of New Brunswick should result in the solution of a question of no little interest here. Mr. Brown, as readers of this newspaper know, was in no slight degree instrumental in exposing the infamy of the Fredericton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Charges brought and proved by The Telegraph closed the school. Immediately arose the question of the future education of the deaf and dumb children of this province. By some the proposal was advanced that they should be sent to Halifax—a suggestion to which various objections suggested themselves. The legislature has provided for a per capita grant for the maintenance—at some school—of those afflicted boys and girls, the understanding being that if a school within the province should be available, they should be sent to it. The government grant and Mr. Brown's offer together fortunately appear to assure the location of a school on a most desirable location, and while some further aid may be necessary, there is every prospect that the opening of the school term in September will see this plan in operation. Mr. Brown's offer is a generous one and his course in this matter should attract hearty co-operation.

THE CABLE NEWS PROPOSAL.

There is sound reason why the government should accede to the request made to Hon. Mr. Fielding yesterday for a subsidy of \$15,000 yearly toward the establishment of a direct news cable service between Great Britain and Canada. The publishers of several leading Canadian journals who submitted this matter to Hon. Mr. Fielding represented not only their own but other newspapers, this included, in expressing the desire to buy and sell British news which come to us from men we know, to men we know. As it stands, misunderstanding between the motherland and Canada is created and increased by a cable news service thoroughly out of sympathy with both. Canadian newspapers want from London only news that is authentic. They want also news of interest here. They are not getting this class of cable service, and they and the public suffer in no small degree for lack of it. The cable news which does come is prepared for New York and the other great American cities. It is aimed at the readers of American newspapers in

those cities. It is even colored for the readers of these newspapers, and it is a fact that Canada's British news, passed through the American sieve, would not be recognized in London as anything like a fair summary of the history of the day. But—the city laborers should not threaten until they have heard that the Council has refused to deal fairly with them. They assume a condition which does not exist; and if all disputes between employer and employed were conducted with the same disregard for the logic of the situation as has ruled in this instance, the community would be in hot water all the time. Let us first hear what the Common Council does a fortnight hence. Then a threat to strike or an actual strike may be necessary. But the threat in advance savors much of the labor agitator's cry—now that it will occasion much surprise if the Council acknowledges it by word or deed.

A HANDSOME BOOKLET.

A handsome booklet of seventy-four pages, entitled "Fifty years in the Fredericton Methodist church," has been published, which is interesting reading and is an important historical document. Beginning with the year 1791, there is given a concise history of Methodism in Fredericton till the present time. The first Methodist preacher suffered many dangers of his life. The deed of land of the first Methodist church in Fredericton is dated May 16, 1819, the first entry in the circuit records is that of a baptism by Rev. William Jessop, September 7, 1794. The legislature of New Brunswick passed an act in 1795, prohibiting any dissent from preaching a sermon or giving a lecture, unless he should be first approved and licensed by the governor, and for every offence there was a fine of not less than £20 and not more than £100, and failing payment there was imprisonment for a space not exceeding six months nor less than three months. Rev. W. E. S. Miles, one of our pioneer ministers, dared to break the law and was seized and compelled to ride from Penobscot about seven miles to Sussex Vale, to the residence of the magistrate, with his back toward the head of his horse, and after being imprisoned for some time, was commuted to leave the country. Previous to his coming to Fredericton he had been to some extent a member of the church in New Brunswick, and a Baptist minister having married a couple was imprisoned in the common jail for twelve months. The first marriage by a dissenter after the passing of an amendment to the marriage act, was performed by Dr. Enoch Wood, in Fredericton, on Jan. 3, 1835. Several of our ministers have been banished in Fredericton. In 1818 the first Methodist Sunday school was organized, and among the rules of the school were, that a library book was allowed only to those who regularly repeated a catechism lesson, that two persons were appointed to observe the deportment of the children during prayer and report to the superintendent, and the offending child to remain after school for reproof and advice, and one rule states that the teacher shall see that the children in his class kneel at the time of prayer, and not suffer them to lean their heads on their hands in a sleepy position, but to wear their bodies upright and their hands clasped in a position of devotion. One of the regulations of the church service was to the effect that no brother shall be allowed to look for a hymn while another is praying, as the minds of those who observe him may be disturbed. All through this interesting book are facts of historic value. There is a good history of the church, the Sunday school and choir, sketches of the ministers and leading officials, with cuts which add to their value, and not the least are the letters sent by old pastors and extracts from the sermons and addresses given in connection with the jubilee of the church last December. Copies of this book are for sale at the price of one dollar and a copy of the book of much value. We congratulate the church and pastor, and Dr. A. Rogers, on the success of the publication and the publication of this souvenir, a copy of which should be deposited among the archives of Methodism at Mount Allison—Winnipeg.

Capitalists Decide to Battle With Consumption.

An event recently occurred in Toronto which is of deep interest to thousands of people in Canada: a long established and very progressive concern, the T. A. Slocom Co. has been reorganized. The result is that the stock of the company having been increased to \$100,000. In future it will be known as the Dr. Slocom Company. Limited, but will be continued under the same able management as heretofore. The history of this concern has been one of continual and substantial progress, and today its products are found in almost every drug store in Canada being known as the Dr. Slocom System of Remedies for the cure of consumption and allied diseases, consisting of four valuable preparations: Pynchine (pronounced Sicken), a general remedy for consumption, throat and lung troubles; Slocom's Emulsion of God Liver Oil, a wonderful fish and strength producer; Oxojel, the greatest of catarrh antiseptics, and Coltscoe Expectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.—most worthy and specific series of remedies. The generous dealings with the public of the T. A. Slocom Co. have gone far in placing the Dr. Slocom remedies in the prominent position they now occupy. This policy is to be continued, and if any of our readers are suffering with coughs, sore throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of flesh, etc., symptoms of consumption, and will send their names, post and express office addresses to 179 King St. West, Toronto, they will receive Dr. Slocom's Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four large packages, one dollar and twenty-five cents (81.25) worth of medicine, absolutely free. This goes to show the great faith the company have in the Dr. Slocom System of Treatment. The directors of the Dr. Slocom Company, Limited, are to be congratulated upon this important step forward in furnishing the means whereby a more vigorous and successful crusade may be waged against one of the greatest plagues the world has ever known—consumption.

foolish counsel. In this country no man can be forced to work by the community except those who have forfeited their liberty by violation of the law. Here we recognize the right to work or not to work, as the conditions please or displease. But—the city laborers should not threaten until they have heard that the Council has refused to deal fairly with them. They assume a condition which does not exist; and if all disputes between employer and employed were conducted with the same disregard for the logic of the situation as has ruled in this instance, the community would be in hot water all the time. Let us first hear what the Common Council does a fortnight hence. Then a threat to strike or an actual strike may be necessary. But the threat in advance savors much of the labor agitator's cry—now that it will occasion much surprise if the Council acknowledges it by word or deed.

A HANDSOME BOOKLET.

A History of the Methodist Church in Fredericton, by Rev. J. A. Rogers. A handsome booklet of seventy-four pages, entitled "Fifty years in the Fredericton Methodist church," has been published, which is interesting reading and is an important historical document. Beginning with the year 1791, there is given a concise history of Methodism in Fredericton till the present time. The first Methodist preacher suffered many dangers of his life. The deed of land of the first Methodist church in Fredericton is dated May 16, 1819, the first entry in the circuit records is that of a baptism by Rev. William Jessop, September 7, 1794. The legislature of New Brunswick passed an act in 1795, prohibiting any dissent from preaching a sermon or giving a lecture, unless he should be first approved and licensed by the governor, and for every offence there was a fine of not less than £20 and not more than £100, and failing payment there was imprisonment for a space not exceeding six months nor less than three months. Rev. W. E. S. Miles, one of our pioneer ministers, dared to break the law and was seized and compelled to ride from Penobscot about seven miles to Sussex Vale, to the residence of the magistrate, with his back toward the head of his horse, and after being imprisoned for some time, was commuted to leave the country. Previous to his coming to Fredericton he had been to some extent a member of the church in New Brunswick, and a Baptist minister having married a couple was imprisoned in the common jail for twelve months. The first marriage by a dissenter after the passing of an amendment to the marriage act, was performed by Dr. Enoch Wood, in Fredericton, on Jan. 3, 1835. Several of our ministers have been banished in Fredericton. In 1818 the first Methodist Sunday school was organized, and among the rules of the school were, that a library book was allowed only to those who regularly repeated a catechism lesson, that two persons were appointed to observe the deportment of the children during prayer and report to the superintendent, and the offending child to remain after school for reproof and advice, and one rule states that the teacher shall see that the children in his class kneel at the time of prayer, and not suffer them to lean their heads on their hands in a sleepy position, but to wear their bodies upright and their hands clasped in a position of devotion. One of the regulations of the church service was to the effect that no brother shall be allowed to look for a hymn while another is praying, as the minds of those who observe him may be disturbed. All through this interesting book are facts of historic value. There is a good history of the church, the Sunday school and choir, sketches of the ministers and leading officials, with cuts which add to their value, and not the least are the letters sent by old pastors and extracts from the sermons and addresses given in connection with the jubilee of the church last December. Copies of this book are for sale at the price of one dollar and a copy of the book of much value. We congratulate the church and pastor, and Dr. A. Rogers, on the success of the publication and the publication of this souvenir, a copy of which should be deposited among the archives of Methodism at Mount Allison—Winnipeg.

Capitalists Decide to Battle With Consumption.

An event recently occurred in Toronto which is of deep interest to thousands of people in Canada: a long established and very progressive concern, the T. A. Slocom Co. has been reorganized. The result is that the stock of the company having been increased to \$100,000. In future it will be known as the Dr. Slocom Company. Limited, but will be continued under the same able management as heretofore. The history of this concern has been one of continual and substantial progress, and today its products are found in almost every drug store in Canada being known as the Dr. Slocom System of Remedies for the cure of consumption and allied diseases, consisting of four valuable preparations: Pynchine (pronounced Sicken), a general remedy for consumption, throat and lung troubles; Slocom's Emulsion of God Liver Oil, a wonderful fish and strength producer; Oxojel, the greatest of catarrh antiseptics, and Coltscoe Expectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.—most worthy and specific series of remedies. The generous dealings with the public of the T. A. Slocom Co. have gone far in placing the Dr. Slocom remedies in the prominent position they now occupy. This policy is to be continued, and if any of our readers are suffering with coughs, sore throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of flesh, etc., symptoms of consumption, and will send their names, post and express office addresses to 179 King St. West, Toronto, they will receive Dr. Slocom's Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four large packages, one dollar and twenty-five cents (81.25) worth of medicine, absolutely free. This goes to show the great faith the company have in the Dr. Slocom System of Treatment. The directors of the Dr. Slocom Company, Limited, are to be congratulated upon this important step forward in furnishing the means whereby a more vigorous and successful crusade may be waged against one of the greatest plagues the world has ever known—consumption.

St. John, N. B., June 13, 1908.

Men's Suits, \$7 to \$10.

We have about a Hundred Men's Suits of exceptional value at and beneath the above prices. You will find any one of them from \$2 to \$5 that same goods are sold for at other stores. They are going very fast. We would like to sell you one of them. Price are— \$8.00, 8.50, 8.75, 9.00, 9.50 and 10.00. Alterations when necessary made on the premises free of charge. All garments must fit satisfactorily our motto.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' 199 Union St. Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

RESULTS OF THE MAY EXAMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING AT U. N. B.

- The results of the May examinations in the engineering department of the University of New Brunswick are as follows:—
- Senior Class.
Economic Theory of Railway Location. Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Bridge Design and Analysis of Stresses. Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Hydraulics. Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Graphical Analysis of Roof Trusses and Bridges. Div. I—J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin.
Metalurgy. Div. I—W. T. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Geology. Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus.
Physics. Div. I—A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus.
Summer Thesis. Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Div. II—D. G. Tabor.
Graduation Thesis. Div. I—W. G. Baskin, J. W. McManus, A. T. Wilson.
Junior Class.
Foundations and Retaining Walls. Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, B. A. Randall.
Mechanisms. Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, B. A. Randall.
Highway Construction. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—G. E. Howie.
Surveying (Railway) Theory. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
Surveying (Railway) Practice. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer.
Div. II—G. E. Howie.
Chemistry (Theory). Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
F. G. Goodspeed previously passed.
Chemistry (Laboratory Work). Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—B. A. Randall.
F. G. Goodspeed previously passed.
Drawing—Contour Map and Tracing or Wall Map. Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, B. A. Randall.
Geology. Div. I—G. E. Howie.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville, B. A. Randall.
Div. III—E. S. Miles.
Calculus. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, E. S. Miles.
Div. III—B. A. Randall.
Physics (Theory and Laboratory Work). Div. I—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville.
Div. II—A. K. Randall.
Steam Engine. Div. I—F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, F. G. Goodspeed, A. K. Grimmer, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles, F. M. Somerville, B. A. Randall.
Cement Testing Laboratory Work. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles.
Summer Thesis. Div. I—A. K. Grimmer, F. M. Somerville, B. A. Randall.
Div. II—K. R. Chestnut, G. E. Howie, E. S. Miles.
Div. III—A. W. Wilbur.
Surveying (Practical). Div. I—A. R. Crookshank, E. S. Dibblee, J. E. J. Patterson, E. R. Shirley, C. McN. Steeves, F. G. Goodspeed.
Div. II—G. K. Lutwick, H. W. McLeod, G. B. Whitehead.
Div. III—A. W. Wilbur.
Descriptive Geometry and Projections (Theory). Div. II—J. E. J. Patterson.
Div. III—H. W. McLeod, C. McN. Steeves, G. B. Whitehead.
English. Div. I—A. R. Crookshank, H. W. McLeod, J. E. J. Patterson, C. McN. Steeves, A. W. Wilbur, G. B. Whitehead.
Div. II—E. S. Dibblee, G. K. Lutwick.
Div. III—J. E. J. Patterson, C. McN. Steeves.

MARITIME UNION OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The project of a Maritime Union of the King's Daughters and Sons is under consideration and at the annual meeting of the order in New Brunswick a motion for the formation of a maritime union will be made. The next annual meeting will be the fifth and will be held at Fredericton on September 11 to 14, beginning on the evening of the 4th. The New Brunswick branch has invited the province of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island to send fraternal delegates. An interesting and helpful program is in preparation. It is hoped to have Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, corresponding secretary of the order, and the Dominion secretary Miss Brown, present. The I. C. R. and the D. A. R. will return delegates free if ten or more are at the convention. The U. P. R. will return delegates at one half fare if there are less than fifty present. The Star Line S. S. Company will return all delegates free. Delegates must pay full fare one way and obtain standard railway certificates at the starting point. If they desire to go to Fredericton by boat, tickets should be bought through to St. John and another certificate obtained at the Star Line office. Special directions will be sent to the I. C. R. and delegates. Each circle is asked to contribute toward the convention expenses whether sending a delegate or not. Contributions should be sent at an early date to the convention treasurer, Miss Jean Cooper, Fredericton. Credentials must be sent with list of delegates, to Miss Helen J. Barker, 208 Duke Street, St. John, and it should be stated whether delegates require hospitalities or will stay with friends.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

The river excursion of the Christian Endeavorers will be held in August, probably to Beulah Camp ground.

Dr. J. M. Smith is having built for himself at Duck Cove a large and handsome summer residence.

There will be an auction sale at the residence of the late Samuel Patterson, Shanklin, on June 24th. See posters.

The steamer Harbinger, Captain Powell, arrived yesterday from St. Mary's Bay ports with a good cargo and a number of passengers.

At the police court yesterday morning Henry Cross, charged with stealing lead pipe from Wm. Fraser's house, Peters street, was remanded until this morning.

Dr. H. E. Byles and his bride, formerly Miss Sibley J. Hendry, of Taunton (Mass.), arrived at their home, No. 34 Wellington Row, on Wednesday evening.

John Duffy, carpenter contractor, is in financial difficulties. A statement of his affairs is being prepared and a meeting of his creditors will be called some time this week.

TO MAKE GOOD JOB OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Alfred Haines, Government Bridge Builder, is in Town.

MANY PUBLIC WORKS. Hon. Mr. LaBailois Tells of His Busy Department - Bathurst Bridge, Roads for Miscou, Big Buctouche Structure; Operations in Several Counties in Hand.

The repairs to the Suspension bridge will be begun this week. Hon. C. H. LaBailois, the energetic commissioner of public works, arrived in town yesterday.

Before coming here, Mr. Haines examined the following bridges in Kent county, accompanied by J. B. Goggin, M. P. P.: Hayes bridge, Grady bridge, Murray Brook bridge, Trout Brook bridge, Main river bridge, McLaughlin road, and McLean bridge.

Bathurst Bridge-Lumbermen's Requests. Hon. Mr. LaBailois' department is busy and he is giving close attention to the work.

At the recent municipal examinations connected with the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London, England, and held in Montreal, Miss Louise E. Murray, of the Ladies College, "Netherwood,"

The examination for matriculation for King's College Windsor (N. S.) began yesterday morning at Windsor, Charlotte town, St. John and other centres.

LOST OVERBOARD ON VOYAGE HERE.

Seaman of the Schooner Will Strike St. John from Helen Shafner Was Drowned.

British schooner Helen Shafner arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Porto Rico and reports that on Sunday night, May 31, at 9 o'clock, Alexander Silberber was washed overboard and drowned.

He was seen for a minute struggling in the waves and his cries for help could be heard. Orders were promptly issued to man a boat and the lashings of one boat were quickly cut.

Views of Mr. Copp, M. P. Government Will Guarantee Bonds, Control Rates and Locate Line--The Development of Canada's Rich Tracts in the North Demands More Railroads.

A. J. S. Copp, M. P., of Digby, is at the Royal on his way home from Ottawa. Speaking of the air-sweeping topic of the Grand Trunk Pacific line across Canada, Mr. Copp said the maritime members were agreed on the desirability of the line.

DR. MACINTYRE LEAVES FOR QUEBEC. Dr. A. E. Macintyre left Tuesday afternoon by L.C.R. for Quebec to begin the duties of his new position, chief analyst at the arsenal in that city.

ST. JOHN MAIL BAG STOLEN AT MONCTON. Moncton, June 9 (Special)—A few nights ago a mail bag, taken off the 9 o'clock train from St. John to be sent north on the Maritime Express, was stolen at the depot.

CENTRAL RAILWAY FOREST MYSTERY IS ALL RIGHT AGAIN STILL UNSOLVED.

Bridge Which Suffered by Forest Fires is Re-paired. But the Jury Believe That the Man's Death Was Due to Violence.

James Barnes, M. P. P., who came down Tuesday from Chipman, where the James Barnes Construction Company is building the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company's line, says the forest fires are practically dead in that section.

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MILITIA ORDERS. Resignations and Promotions in Local Regiments. Ottawa, June 9 (Special)—Militia orders issued today announce the following promotions:

With the Fly Fisherman. Commodore Wright and Alex. Johnston made a nice catch of trout and land locked salmon in Loch Lomond on Tuesday.

Teachers' Examinations. The examinations for provincial school licenses began yesterday morning in Central school, and will continue until next Friday night, under the supervision of Inspector Carter.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros' Athletic and Sporting Goods. Haying Season Will soon be here and our stock of Waterville Brand Haying Tools is large and complete.

Around the Town.

The town talk has been lurid this week. Fire and water have been the commonest subjects of popular comment.

The ladies of St. John have had another interesting scene of conversation in the opening of a new department store.

St. John boasts a humorous tinsmith who combines with his regular trade a fund of quips and jokes.

There was a comedy of errors in a certain household record on a recent holiday.

LOG STEALING IS THE CHARGE. An interesting Lumber Case Begun in the Police Court at Fredericton.

The examination of Alex. Goodine, charged with stealing logs from the St. John River Log Driving Company.

Chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians. Captain Sigurd Selmore died at Pleasant Point Village (Me.) Saturday, aged ninety-nine.

New Scotia Bark Ashore. New London, Conn., June 10—Advices from Houlton Point (Me.) indicate that the Nova Scotia bark Hamburg, which went ashore yesterday.

"Mary" said the sick man to his wife when the doctor pronounced it a case of cholera.

portunities, reaching little of the trouble she caused. In order to save trouble she gave the other girl's name as her own to the swains who rapidly flocked to her for his own.

The police magistrate has on several occasions referred to the police force as a composed of citizens from the West.

Chatterer has received the following letter pointing out a peculiar error in a well-known novel of Conan Doyle's.

In the last chapter of "The White Company," A. Conan Doyle made a similar slip.

"A stranger who knew nothing either of the abbey or of the immense reservoir might have guessed from the appearance of the brothers some conception of the varied duties which they were called upon to perform.

CHATTERER. (Did they cheer sleep in the fall or did their grapes ripen in the spring?)

SKIPPER BADLY HURT. Captain Heater of the Eltie Brought His Schooner to This Port, However.

The schooner Eltie, with a cargo of coal, arrived in port Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock with the captain, W. J. Heater, quite badly used up.

Shaw-Russel. St. James' Presbyterian church, Newcastle (N. B.), was the scene of a very stylish wedding Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

St. John Baptist church picnic will be at Spruce Lake on July 1.

Arouse Your Liver. You cannot have comfort until it acts freely.

Beecham's Pills. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

HAPPY GROOMS AND BLUSHING BRIDES OF JUNE.

Interesting Marriage Ceremonies in the City This Week.

Robinson-Warwick.

At the home of O. H. Warwick, Meeklenburg street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday, Miss Ida May Warwick and Frank Levere Robinson, son of John Robinson, of the York county, and one of the most popular young men in that section, were married.

At the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Davis, at Belleisle, Kings county, Wednesday, the wedding of Dr. H. E. Belyea, dentist, of this city, to Miss Henry of Washademoak, took place.

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MORE THAN \$1,500 IS SUBSCRIBED TO MUSQUASH FUND

Collected by F. B. Dunn.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Musquash fund, including previously acknowledged and new contributions.

At Mayor's office, previously acknowledged: Dr. W. W. Smith, \$2.00; George Dalton, \$2.00; The Bankers, \$2.00; James McCarthy, \$2.00; Friend, \$2.00; The Book Store, \$2.00; Hod Carriers' Union, \$2.00; S. Kerr & Son, \$2.00; Painters' Union, \$2.00; Friend, \$2.00; Mrs. Silas Alward, \$2.00; Previously reported, \$2.00; H. H. Brittain, \$2.00; The Bankers, \$2.00; W. C. T. U., \$2.00; Edwin J. Everett, \$2.00; J. B. Smith, \$2.00; Knowlton & Gilchrist, \$2.00; James Power Co., \$2.00; Inglewood Pulp & Paper Co., \$2.00; son, father & Co., \$2.00; Peter Mahoney, \$2.00; G. O. McLaughlin, \$2.00.

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Good Work in St. Martins. St. Martins, N. B. June 11—(Special)—A social and entertainment was held

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