

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

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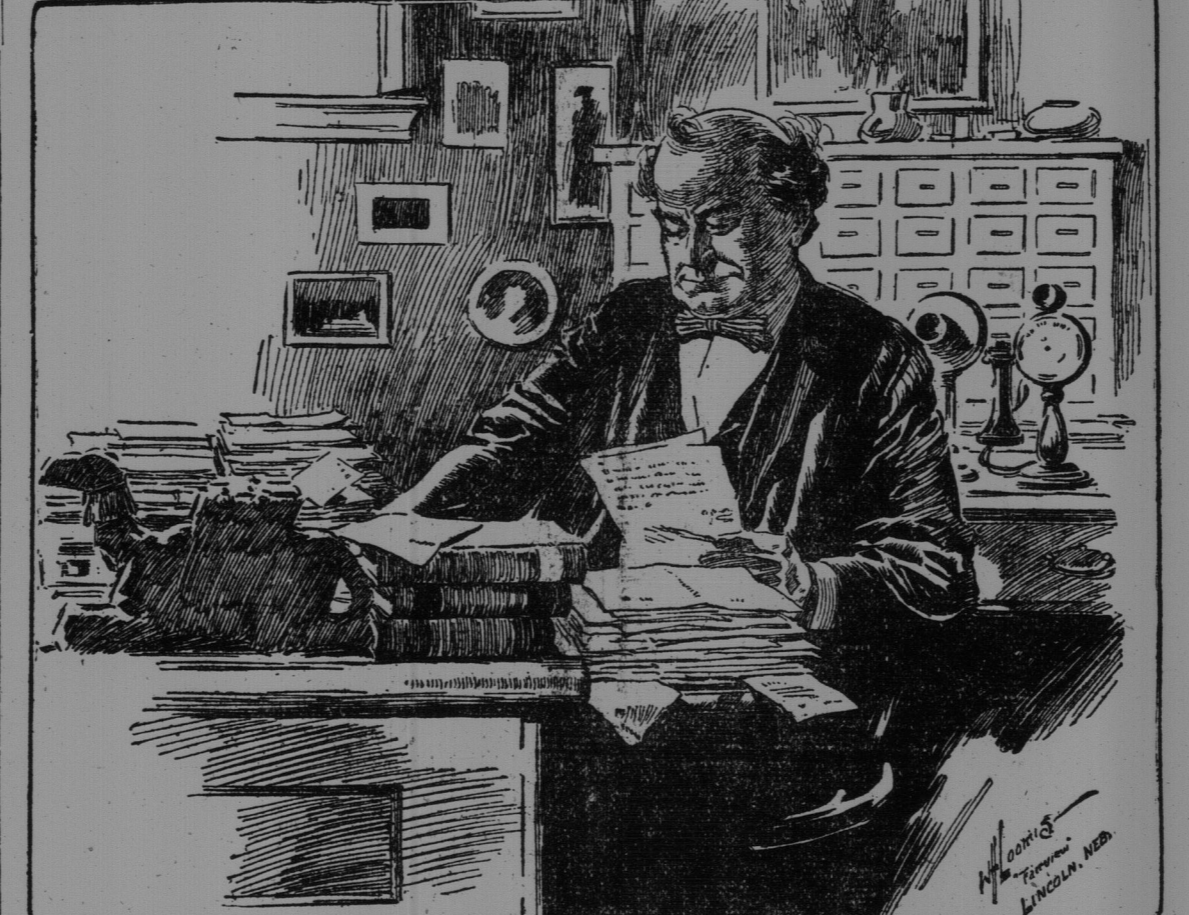
SUPPLEMENTARIES POINT TO ELECTION

Additional Estimates of Over \$10,000,000 Brought Down

Total Amount More Than \$20,000,000 Over Last Year--Wharves, Breakwaters and Public Buildings Promised in Many New Brunswick Places--Charlotte County Figures for \$56,000--St. John Drill Hall Appropriation Again--"All Red" Resolution Passes.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year of \$10,695,657 were brought down by the finance minister this evening...

BRYAN SUPPORTERS FRAME UP A RADICAL PLATFORM



MR. BRYAN IN HIS WORKSHOP IN THE BASEMENT OF "FAIRVIEW" LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Convention Hall, Denver, Colo., July 9.--Resolutions constituting substantially the entire platform of the Democratic national convention have been adopted...

REV. Z. L. FASH, NEW BAPTIST MODERATOR

United Conference Concluded Its Labors Thursday.

Temperance Reports, Advocating Prohibition, Adopted--Scott Act Enforcement Receives Praise--Delegates Elected to Maritime Meeting--Other Important Business.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Hillsboro, N. B., July 9.--This afternoon the first thing before the United Baptist Association was the election of officers and the following were elected...

BATTLE LINER, BOUND TO MIRAMICHI, A TOTAL WRECK

The Arcola Struck a Reef Near St. Paul's Island and Sank; Vessel Fully Insured.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Halifax, July 9.--While the Battle steamer Arcola was steaming up the Cape Breton coast last night in a dense fog which shut out the shore line, she ran ashore on a treacherous reef north of St. Paul's Island and became a total wreck.

MURDERER DECLINES SOCIALIST NOMINATION FOR U. S. PRESIDENT

Carson, Nevada, July 9.--Carson Preston, who is in the State prison for murder and who was nominated for the Presidency by the Socialist Labor party, has declined the nomination.

DOUGHERTY, THE P.E.I. INSANE MURDERER, SENT TO ASYLUM

(Special to The Telegraph.) Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 9.--Alonzo Dougherty, acquitted on a charge of murder recently on a verdict of guilty because of insanity at the time of committing the deed, has been committed to the asylum of the province.

YORK COUNTY LOAN SHAREHOLDERS MAY GET 40 PER CENT. OF CLAIMS

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, July 9.--It will be a great satisfaction to the shareholders of the York County Loan Company to know that the various disputes have been finally settled...

BOTH SAVED BRITISH PREFERENCE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Two Colonies Favored Its Abolition, But Old Boer Leader's Speech Carried the Day.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, July 9.--A special London cable says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who became very friendly with General Botha during the last imperial conference, will be interested to learn that Botha saved the preference in South Africa."

FEAR A GRAIN BLOCKADE IN WEST

Crops Growing at Tremendous Pace, and Railways Will Likely Be Overtaxed.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Winnipeg, July 9.--The intense heat throughout the west is bringing the crops along at a great pace and barley threatens to ripen before the farmers have got through sowing.

FIRE RAVAGING MAINE ISLAND

Most of Georgetown Wiped Out, Including One Village

(Special to The Telegraph.) Bath, Me., July 9.--The forest fire which started on the Island of Georgetown this morning, still continued to burn with unabated fury tonight and it is believed the greater part of the island will be laid low.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS P. E. ISLAND HOUSE AND KILLS CHILD

Infant Torn from Mother's Arms and Both Parents Stunned.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Charlottetown, July 9.--Lightning was very severe in the western part of Prince Edward Island on Wednesday night. At Tyn Valley, the house of William H. Ellis was struck and destroyed, and Ellis' four-year-old daughter, who was lying on the kitchen floor behind the stove, was instantly killed.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

DIGBY. Digby, N. S., July 6.—T. George McKenzie, C. E., and Mrs. McKenzie, Halifax, are now in Digby. They will spend a few days here, after which they will go to Newfound, where they will spend the summer.

REXTON. Rexton, N. B., July 7.—Miss Alice Law, who recently graduated as nurse from a Montreal hospital, is spending her vacation at her home here. Miss Law's many friends are pleased to hear of her success as she made the second highest marks in her class.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, July 7.—The Albert County Council met at the Cape this morning and finished their deliberations this afternoon. The councillors were present as follows: Hillsboro—Jordan Steeves, H. J. Steeves, warden. Hopewell—W. J. Carr, W. C. Prescott, David Barbour, Geo. D. Prescott, Alton—A. J. Cleveland, Elgin—John Garland, W. J. McKenzie, Coverdale—A. W. Leeman, S. Ryan.

ST. MARTINS. St. Martins, July 8.—Miss Nora Wishart is visiting friends in St. John for a short time. Miss Helen Carson, of Fredericton, is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Eardley and little son, of Fredericton, who are visiting her here.

ST. STEPHEN. St. Stephen, July 7.—The matriculation and leaving examinations as well as the superior and normal school entrance began here this morning. There are eighty-six candidates, eighteen for matriculation, four for leaving, nine for superior, twenty-one for first-class, thirty-two for second class and two for third class. The presiding examiners are Jas. Vroom, M.A., and L. O. Sullivan.

SALISBURY. Salisbury, N. B., July 7.—Mrs. W. Dixon is visiting friends in Halifax this week. Miss Margaret F. Gaynor left on Friday last for the state of Connecticut, to spend a couple of months with her brother.

FLORENCEVILLE. Florenceville, July 6.—Prof. Harrison Hagerman, of the Provincial Normal School and Prof. David Hamilton, of the same institution, are visiting their old homes here. Kenneth Fiske, who has been teaching in the advanced department of the Chipman school, is at home for the holidays.

HARTLAND. Hartland, N. B., July 8.—The result of the June examinations at the Hartland Superior school follows: Grade XI, graduates—Harvey Reid and Laura Curtis. Grade X—Vernon Noddin. Grade IX (80 per cent. or over)—Alice Thibeau, Mamie Nevers, Ethel Nevers and Clara Bourke.

HARVEY STATION. Harvey Station, July 6.—The annual festival of the Harvey Presbyterian church, which was held on the grounds of Thos. Robinson, M.P.P., by the Lake Shore on Wednesday, was very successful, there being a large number in attendance.

RICHIBUCTO. Richibucto, July 8.—Mrs. H. H. James returned on Saturday from St. John, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Edith James, who will take a vacation from her studies in vocal music. J. A. Edmunds, who has resigned his position as teacher of the advanced department of the Grammar school, left on Saturday for Fredericton. He was the recipient of several gifts from his pupils.

DR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY TO HON. MR. FLEMMING. The following is Dr. Pugsley's reply to Hon. Mr. Fleming's last letter:—Office of Minister of Public Works of Canada. Ottawa, July 4th, 1908. Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 25th ultimo, and am quite surprised at the attitude which you take with regard to the arbitration.

NEW BRUNSWICK BAR HONORS EX-CHIEF JUSTICE TUCK. Fredericton, N. B., July 7 (Special).—A pleasant incident took place at the opening of the Supreme Court this morning when Hon. W. H. Tuck, ex-Chief Justice, was presented with a complimentary address by the Barriester's Society of New Brunswick.

STAGGERING COST OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. R. L. Borden Declares Canada's Cash Outlay Will be Over \$180,000,000. In Addition to This There is a Guarantee of Nearly \$70,000,000 Bonds—Dominion's Public Debt at Completion of Road will be \$450,000,000—Contrasts These Figures with Laurier's Estimate of About \$13,000,000—Civil Service Bill Passes Third Reading.

Ottawa, July 7.—A carefully prepared statement was read by Mr. Borden in the house tonight showing that the total cash cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the people of Canada will be \$191,305,823, to which is to be added a bond guarantee of \$68,699,000, a total of nearly \$260,000,000. It was expected that the minister of railways would address the house on the G. T. P. project and the opposition leader prepared a table, based on returns brought down earlier in the session, and when the item for \$30,000,000 for survey and construction was called, Mr. Graham was asked what about his statement and he replied that it was yet to be prepared.

THRILLING ESCAPE OF WELL DIGGER. Climbed Hand Over Hand 33 Feet on Rope to Safety Just Before Horse Fell to the Bottom. Saskatoon, Sask., July 8.—While working in a thirty-three foot well Harold Briscoe, of Nosten had a narrow escape from death. His horse, which was pulling a bucket of earth, slipped and fell to the bottom of the well.

HORSE RACING AT SACKVILLE. TURBO, MAN AFRAID OF WETTING CLOTHES, LET BOY DROWN. Truro, N. S., July 7.—A colored boy named Jewell, eleven years old, son of Stewart Jewell, Young street, was drowned in a pool in Victoria Park yesterday afternoon.

FORMER MAYOR AND HALIFAX ALDERMEN LIABLE FOR BIG BILL. Halifax, N. S., July 7.—Ex-Mayor MacBeth and the aldermen who voted for meters are personally liable for the payment of the meters purchased by the old City Council. This is the effect of the opinion given by W. B. A. Ritchie, who was asked by the City Council to give an opinion.

BATHER DROWNED IN PETITCODAC RIVER. Moncton, N. B., July 7.—A young man named Carson employed with a crew at work on the I. C. R. was drowned this evening in the Petitcodiac river, at Bonnyard creek, while bathing.

DISARMED ITALIANS GOING TO G. T. P. WORK. Hartland, N. B., July 7.—This afternoon a party of sixty Italians, en route to the railway construction camp between Grand Falls and Plaster Rock, passed through here. Chief of G.T.P. police Albin R. Foster boarded the train here for the purpose of disarming them, which he accomplished without difficulty.

Nine O'Clock and the Washing Done. The New Century Washing Machine washes to the death the dirt, and leaves the clothes as fresh as the day you purchased them.

CANCER BEATEN BY THE NEW MACH. Some of the most marvelous cures have been made of this terrible disease by our constitutional treatment. We will gladly send you the names of Canadians of unimpeachable reliability who have been cured.

# The Crisis at Cadwalader

By William Hamilton Osborne.

Campion, with an established business and a great scheme.

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MANUEL FERTIG, one of the few counsellors at law in Cadwalader, stepped softly from one room to the other and closed the door behind him. Peter Campion, builder and contractor, sat at the window, moodily tapping his fingers upon the window sill. Fertig touched him on the shoulder.

"So you want to go through bankruptcy, too?" he queried.

Campion nodded. "Why, is there anybody else?" he asked.

"Come with me," returned the lawyer. With Peter Campion he retraced his steps and entered his private office. At the off side of the desk there sat another man.

"Hello, Pantaneous," exclaimed Campion. "Hope you're not indulging in the luxury of the law."

"That's what I am," returned Pantaneous. He hesitated for an instant. "Oh, thunder!" he finally exclaimed, petulantly, "you might as well know it, Peter. I'm broke. My wife is raising the diabolical. We've spent all my money and all her money. I'm going to put up stakes and take a job somewhere. \* \* \* I'm going through bankruptcy, Campion. Fertig, here, is going to put me through."

Peter Campion, the builder, laughed uneasily. "Well," he said at last, "I don't mind telling you that I'm going through myself."

Pantaneous rose from his seat. "You, Campion?" he queried. "I thought you were good for any amount of money, sure."

"So does the town," returned the builder, "but the town don't know."

Fertig leaned back in his arm chair with his thumbs in his armpits. "It's a great note, gentlemen," he commented, "when the whole country is going mad."

"From the State Bank here in town," smiled Fertig.

"The State Bank won't let you have a hundred thousand cents."

"Oh, yes it will. It will let us have two hundred thousand dollars, just as soon as we get the cash to buy it."

"By what?"

"To buy the State Bank," resumed Fertig. "Why," he laughed, "that's the first thing we've got to do. When we've done that—"

"They didn't jeer long. Fertig knew his business. The next day Peter Campion, the builder, whose credit was good for one thousand dollars, went about town and within the space of three hours borrowed that identical amount from each of fifteen of his fellow townsmen and gave his note to each for that amount. His credit, which had been good for one, had procured for him fifteen thousand dollars. By nightfall his reputation was dragging in the mud, but he had the fifteen thousand dollars. A week later Birdsall, the town surveyor, had completed for Pantaneous an elaborate map setting forth the proposed improvements of the three hundred acres of swamp land, its division into building lots and the concentration of the swamp into a miniature lake in the center of the tract. Within another week, Walsh & Walsh, the architects, had completed plans for a dozen different styles of small houses to be erected by Peter Campion on the tract. Within another week the Morning Mail had commented editorially upon the enterprise of two public spirited Cadwaladers, Campion and Pantaneous. Things on paper look so very good."

"Now," said Fertig, "we'll borrow a bit of money on these plans. We've got fifteen thousand and we need fifty."

"They went first to Cadwalader—J. William Cadwalader, there in town. Cadwalader shook his head. 'I'd like to go into it,' he admitted, 'but I'm a thread man. And I've got a thousand hands to pay every two weeks. And I've just built a new wing. Don't see how.'"

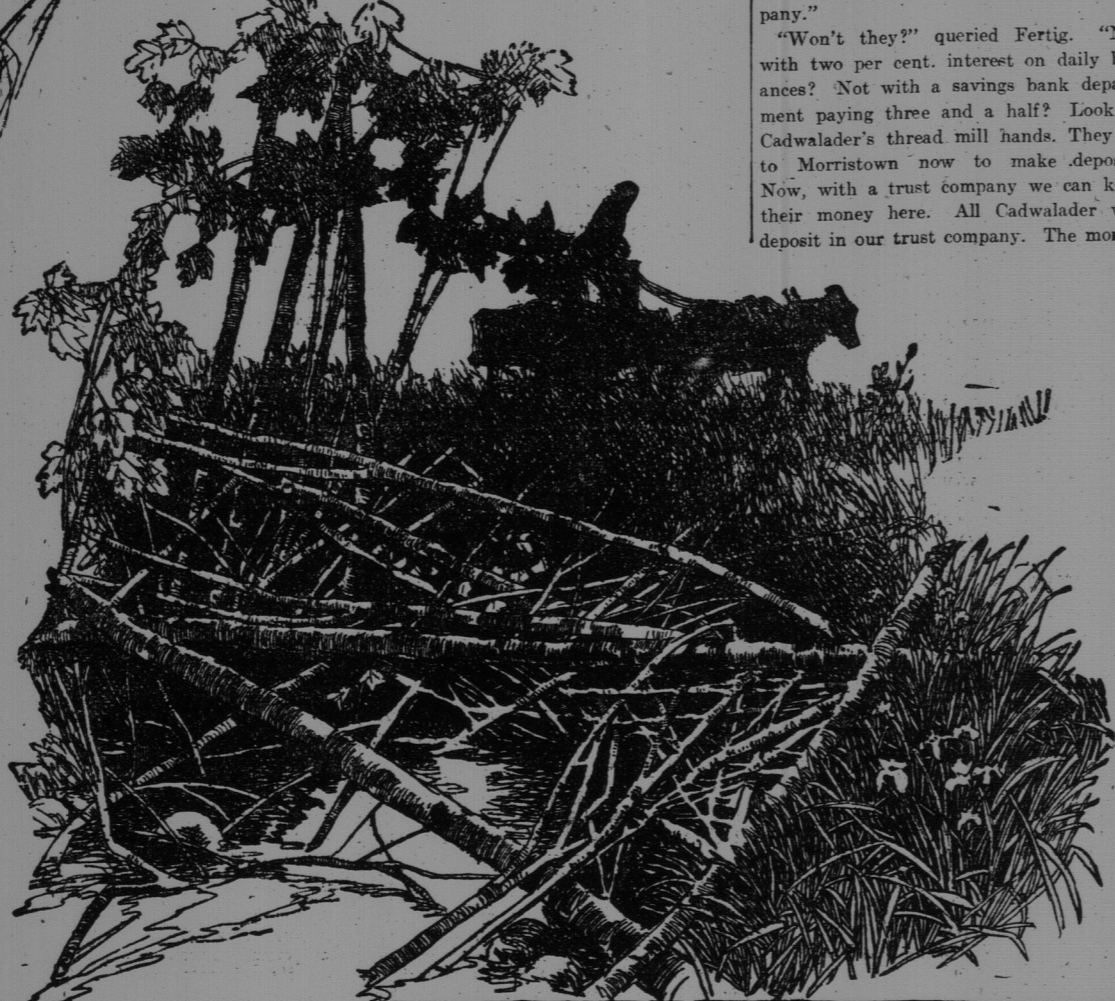
"Cadwalader," they told him, "this town was named after your family. It's your town. Come. If we're doing nothing else we're cleaning up malaria and the mosquitoes. Come, let us have ten thousand—twenty thousand. Do."

"I'm a thread man," he returned, "and nothing else."

"We'll remember, Cadwalader," said Pantaneous darkly.

But Fertig only smiled. "Don't be too hard on Cadwalader," he said. "You're going to make your money out of the people he employs. See if you don't."

In another week the triumvirate had procured its \$50,000—a far cry from the bankruptcy court to say the least.



Three hundred acres, worth—three hundred thousand dollars.

"Another million!" they exclaimed.

Fertig nodded. "Our names, our solid business reputation," he explained, "are worth at least that much. Come now," he commanded; "sit down and let us reason together."

For fifteen minutes he did all the talking. Finally Campion snorted in disgust. "Why, it'll take a hundred thousand dollars to put that through," he said.

"Where'll you get a hundred thousand dollars, anyway?"

"From the State Bank here in town," smiled Fertig.

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"Take us altogether, ideas and all, we're worth a million. Not that I have a dollar in real cash, still, we're worth a million."

"Now," said Fertig, "we'll buy the State Bank." They did it. It was capitalized at only \$50,000, and its stock was barely worth two hundred. They bought a majority of the stock, held an annual meeting, put in their own Board and their own officers—Campion, president; Pantaneous, vice president, and Fertig, secretary and treasurer.

"Now," said Pantaneous and Campion, "we can start right in to work."

"Sure," returned Fertig, "now we'll buy the Cadwalader National Bank. That's the next move, gent."

"Buy the Cadwalader National!" they gasped. "How can you do that? We had hard enough work getting that fifty thousand on bond and mortgage and notes of credit."

"Well," said Fertig, "we control the State Bank and the State Bank is going to buy the Cadwalader National. That's all I know. The State Bank has got stock that's worth \$300. It's got deposits, money in its vaults, and its got unlimited credit. So we'll buy."

"They bought, putting up the State Bank stock as collateral for the purchase. 'It's a pity there aren't any more banks in town,' said Fertig, 'because we could buy 'em all, putting up the stock of each as collateral for the purchase of the next. As it is—'

"Now we can start in," suggested Campion.

"No," returned Fertig, "not till we've organized the trust company."

"The trust company?"

"Oh, sure," said Fertig; "we'll have to dissolve these banks, you know. They're too restrictive. We don't want the national banks examiners dropping in here at Cadwalader, anyhow, and national banks don't know how to invest money. The government don't know how. The State Bank, too, has got to go. Our old State Bank law here is too narrow. We've got to let 'em go and organize a trust company. Then we can begin to do business, Campion."

"But," protested Pantaneous, "the people won't let you dissolve these banks. They won't let you organize a trust company."

"Won't they?" queried Fertig. "Not with two per cent. interest on daily balances? Not with a savings bank department paying three and a half? Look at Cadwalader's thread mill hands. They go to Morristown now to make deposits. Now, with a trust company we can keep their money here. All Cadwalader will deposit in our trust company. The money

And that meant a good deal to the town of Cadwalader. The Cadwalader Thread Works was employing a thousand hands, paid off every two weeks. This involved the support of five hundred families there in town. And J. William Cadwalader had been the first man in the town up to the last few months. But his wife began to shake her head.

"I don't know, Billy," she said to him, as she watched Campion's big motor car speed past the homestead, "if you only had just a little more progressiveness in you. Look how other chaps forge ahead. Look at Peter Campion—it galled her to see Peter Campion and his wife in their ostentatious luxury. Peter had once—well, proposed to Irene Cadwalader before she was Irene Cadwalader. She would never have married him under any consideration, but she didn't like to see the man she did marry fall behind.

"But I'm not falling behind, Irene," said Cadwalader. "I'm making more money every year. Ever since my father died this year my profits have increased. This year we've had two thousand more to spend right here in the house."

She shook her head. "It seems a steady grind, grind, grind."

"It is a steady grind," he assented; "it's got to be."

"But," she said, "it isn't for Campion and Pantaneous. And even Fertig. Just look at Fertig. Two years ago nobody thought anything of Fertig. It isn't much of a grind for them, it seems. Don't you understand, Billy? I'm thinking about you. Everybody seems to be getting rich so easily, everywhere. I don't want you to work so hard. I want things to come easier to you, for you. Isn't there some way, Billy—real estate or stocks, or something?"

Cadwalader smiled and kissed her. "I understand, little girl," he said, "but I'm a thread man and nothing else. I know thread. I've got to stick to it. I've got to be safe. But it's all right. I'm going to broaden out. I'm going to put up another new building and take on some more hands. I'm holding the trust down. And next year I can give you, maybe, five thousand more for family expenses, don't you see?"

"I don't want five thousand more," protested his young wife, "but I want you to get along, here in your own town. I

want you to be the biggest man here. Why, the town's named after you. I want you to be the richest man in town, Billy."

"I'll try," sighed Cadwalader. Yes, it was a grind, grind, grind. His wife was right.

Two weeks later he dropped into the Cadwalader Trust Company and saw Campion. Cadwalader wanted to borrow \$25,000 to build a new building, and said as much.

"Humph," said Campion, "I don't remember that you helped us much when we needed help."

"But I've got credit," said Cadwalader. Campion called in Pantaneous, and the two took a malicious pleasure in refusing to Cadwalader the money.

"It's all right," said Cadwalader. "I can get it in Morristown, then." He stroled to the cashier's window, handed in his check and withdrew his entire balance, some fifteen thousand dollars, and took it with him. As he went out, Fertig came in.

"We turned down Cadwalader on a \$25,000 loan," said Campion, gleefully. Power intoxicated him. Fertig stormed. "You blamed idiots," he exclaimed, "and now he's left us. Why, confound it, we need that man's account. Here, we've been advertising to get every blamed piece

of yune account from \$1 up. And here's a man that's got to keep ten thousand on deposit for emergency all the time. And you turn him down."

"Well," commented Campion, "my wife says—well, hang it, Cadwalader puts on too many airs. There ain't room enough in this town for me and Cadwalader. Not on your life!"

Fertig smiled. "The more you feel that way about it," he suggested, "the more you ought to keep his money. You ought to have made that loan."

They didn't make it. They never got another chance. Morristown made it, and Morristown kept Cadwalader's deposit in its vaults from that time on.

"Anyhow," said Pantaneous, we need that \$25,000 that he wanted for our scheme."

For the first time, now, the triumvirate started to put the scheme into execution. It has already been outlined. It was a fair and square and legitimate scheme for any man to put his money into, if he so desired. It involved the development of three hundred acres—and more, since added—at the southern end of town; the grading and laying of streets; the laying of sewer pipes, water pipes, gas pipes; paving, patent sidewalk, curb; the setting out of trees, and the filling in of marshy ground, the manufacture of a well defined miniature lake with an artificial island; the discouragement of mosquitoes; the eradication of malaria; and dotting the whole expanse, to begin with, the erection of at least twenty-five small houses, with six or seven rooms, purchasable on the universal plan of payment by instalments. There was money in it, big money. Cadwalader, the town, had not yet wakened up. It lacked attractive homes. Its people were frugal, industrious, proud and good. At least one-half of them depended upon Cadwalader's Thread Works.

"It's those people who are going to buy and build," said Fertig, "their money is going to develop the tract. Their money is going to build the houses. And when their money has made it worth something they'll turn around and pay three prices for it. See if they don't."

"We'll have to be careful about this," said Campion, "we can't loan too much to any one concern, you know. The law, you know. We've got to keep within the law."

Fertig laughed. "There'll be the Campion Heights Land Company, owner of one corner of that swamp; the Pantaneous Plantation Company, owner of another; the Fertig Avenue Realty Company, owner of another, and as many more corporations as you like. Oh, no, this trust company will be run according to law. We'll only loan on good bond and mortgage, and so much only to each concern. I'll take care of that."

The scheme was a success. Out of a wilderness, Birdsall, the town surveyor, and Walsh & Walsh, the leading architects, created a paradise. Newspapers gave it editorial space. The triumvirate became public benefactors. Their pictures were displayed in the local papers. A magazine article crept into the New York periodicals now and then on the comprehensive subject of "Beautifying a Town," and Pantaneous and Campion and Fertig got theirs.

"It looks good," said Campion one day while figuring out how little cement he could put into his concrete walls, "and it'll be all right if they don't discover that the trust company is backing it."

"Why, you blamed idiot," said Fertig. "I've been telling everybody that the trust company is behind it. That gives it strength. If you want a scheme to succeed, let people know that a bank is behind it. People don't know what a bank is. A bank is Bill Jones, of the Cadwalader Thread Mills, operative. But he doesn't think of that. He doesn't know or think that his money is doing all this. In his mind, it's the money of the trust company—he doesn't understand. But he's glad. He approves. And so do we. For we can afford to make twenty-five per cent. out of Bill Jones and pay him three and a half for the privilege, I guess."

Lots sold. Houses were built. New tracts were added. And the principle of the thing was good, and it was almost safe. The funds of the trust company were paid out to the laborers and artisans who made the actual improvements, the pickaxman and the landscape gardener. In turn that money came back into the coffers of the trust company. And the profits! The triumvirate were getting rich. And they were what they ever had been, solid, well known business men. In ten years more they would be millionaires in fact as well as in name.

Cadwalader was a thread man—still a thread man. He knew the business from the cotton seed up to the seam that the finished article sewed. Alert, careful, cautious, he noted suddenly that raw cotton was on the decline in price. He shifted. He had watched and waited for this to happen through many weary months. In the back of his head he had a safe, same business plan, cut and dried, ready for immediate use at an instant's notice. Yes he did nothing. He merely waited.

Suddenly the cotton buying world went mad. "Sell cotton," was the cry, "sell, sell, sell!"

He had seen cotton go up and go down to its limits. Cotton was a commodity, not a stock. It had its intrinsic value. It had gone to eighteen cents. It had gone to three cents. But its real value never had changed. Cadwalader understood and watched.

It was a spectacular raid, and attracted much attention. One day Fertig came in to the trust company building and closed the door behind him. "Boys," he said, "I've turned twenty-five thousand dollars selling cotton short. And there's the check. I bought at eight. I sold at six and a half." They gasped. They went down to Wall street and investigated. They were none of them fools. They

dreaded the fire. But investigation, sweeping as it was, satisfied them. They had real inside information, and that inside information assured them beyond doubts that cotton would touch three before it rose. They turned in their orders.

"Sell cotton," yelled their brokers, "the hundred other brokers, 'sell, sell, sell.'" It made no difference whether it was December or May. All the cotton of the world was being sold. The triumvirate went back to Cadwalader. "We'll stop at 4," they said, "it won't reach that price for at least a week."

"And by the way," suggested Pantaneous, "don't forget we've got to go before the Common Council tonight and change the name of this town. The name of Cadwalader is a hoodoo. We'll get a better name than that."

"The name of Campion," suggested Peter, the contractor.

"Or, Pantaneous suggested the vice president of the trust company.

"Fertig has 'em frizzled to a frazzle," said the councillor at law.

Over in New York a dozen cotton brokers were selling cotton short for the Universal Thread Concern. They had their instructions to bear cotton, not to drive, but to four, and then to buy, buy, buy. It is difficult to bear a good commodity, but they did it. Sell, sell, sell," they cried. At four and a half one broker only began to buy. His name was Terhune. He was an obscure broker, picking up odd lots here and there, a scum, and now he was almost unnoticed. But suddenly he stepped into the breach and began to buy furiously.

"Buy at four and a half," he cried, "buy, buy, buy."

"Sell at four and a half," yelled the dozen brokers. They had no doubt of their ability to carry the price to four. They had to do it, that was all. But Terhune's piping voice kept on.

"Buy at four and a half."

Suddenly the gavel fell. And then the news came out, all in a flash. Terhune, the modest broker, had bought cotton to some purpose. He had bought the floating cotton of the world at four and a half.

His customer was Cadwalader. Cadwalader had not sold short. He had not bought a stock. He had bought a substance measured by pounds and bales—something that he owned; something that could not be taken away from him, provided he could pay for it according to the terms of the purchase.

"When he told Irene, his wife, she gasped. 'Why, Billy,' she exclaimed, 'you'll ruin yourself.'"

He laughed. "Not much," he said. "Cotton will go up to twelve tomorrow morning. It will go to eighteen before it's through."

"Then you can sell out," she exclaimed eagerly.

"Not much," he answered. "I don't deal in cotton. I manufacture thread."

The next day—well, cotton was the disaster that swept the props from under Wall street. Everybody, even the members of the Stock Exchange, had gone into cotton—had sold. Houses failed by the dozen. And, suddenly, General Prosperity faced General Panic.

The town of Cadwalader didn't change its name. The Cadwalader Trust Company would have weathered the storm save for a few unfortunate circumstances. These were, first, that the fund deposited had been invested in a swamp of three hundred acres and some homes of doubtful stability; second, that the officers of the trust company were as well as or better than the trust company could afford; third, that the trust company had sold cotton that never had existed. The three men who headed the trust company were solid, respectable, business men. Inside of ten years they would have made a great town out of Cadwalader—a town with a better name, of course. But as it was—

The town of Cadwalader shrivelled into innocuous desuetude. Real estate declined in value. There was no money. Irene Cadwalader shivered.

"Billy," she exclaimed, "you—you've been! progressive, only fooling me. Why did you buy that cotton? You can't pay for it. You can't handle it. Why don't you sell it out?"

He smiled. "If I sold the Thread Trust would get it. Not on your life! You don't understand, Irene. This panic doesn't affect my business. There are just as many people who want thread. I'm going to make thread out of cotton that I bought at four and a half, and I'm going to sell it, not only to my own customers, but to the customers of the Universal Thread Concern. The Thread Trust can't make thread at twice the figure that I can now. I'll pay for my cotton as I go along. Watch out."

His first move was to spend a month in travel in personal solicitation to secure his contracts for thread. He secured them. His price guaranteed him that. Besides, the Cadwalader threads were the best in the world. Then he came home. The town of Cadwalader was groaning. It had no money, no credit. But Cadwalader held out his hand.

"I'm going to double my mills," he said. "I'm going to treble my working force. I'm going to employ every man, woman and child that I can accommodate. Money? No, I have no money either. But—"

He took his big contracts to the grocers, the butchers, the bakers. They examined them and nodded. And then Cadwalader issued his certificates for wages—Cadwalader's shin plasters," they called them—and these passed current at the store of tradesmen in the town. He had to do this. He had used all his cash in payments for his first installment of cotton. But before the second installment was due he had shipped his first big consignment of finished product and had the money for it. He took on more hands, built more buildings, issued more certificates. Out of chaos he produced cosmos. The people stopped groaning. Winter came on, but they had coal and blankets and everything they needed. The Morristown banks came to Cadwalader's aid. The shin plasters were retired. The town of Cadwalader resumed its normal usage. When the time came J. William Cadwalader owned the trust company; he even owned the swamp. He had to buy them up to save the town. The panic didn't speed a death.

"How did you ever do it, Billy?" asked Irene Cadwalader, when the manufacturer had paid for all his cotton.

He only smiled. "Well," he said, "I'm a thread man and I stuck to thread, that's all. I had something to sell that the people wanted to buy. I sold, and the people wanted to buy. That's all."

"And Campion and Pantaneous and Fertig?" she queried, not quite understanding how the crash had all come about.

"My dear," said Cadwalader, "they never had anything to sell—nothing save three hundred acres of swamp land worth a dollar an acre. That's all."

"Yet," she responded, "they made money."

"No," he answered gently, "they only took it, girls."

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1908

THE PRICE OF SAFETY

Slowly the question of defective school  
buildings is being moved along to the  
Council. There should have been a special  
meeting of the aldermen some time ago to  
deal with this question. Had that been  
done the dangerous buildings could have  
been placed in the hands of the carpenters  
as soon as the school children's vacation  
began. The vacation is slipping away and  
the alterations have not even been author-  
ized.

The school trustees referred the archi-  
tects' estimate to the safety board. The  
safety board last evening could not find a  
quorum, but those who did attend passed  
the school matter along to the treasury  
board. Provided the treasury board has  
a quorum on Thursday—the circus will  
have left the town by that time—the mem-  
bers may send the item to the Council,  
which will meet on July 13, somewhat  
less than a month after the beginning of  
the school vacation.

All this delay is characteristic of the  
men who sidetracked this issue when it  
was raised by a committee of inspection  
some years ago. There is no sign of pro-  
gress in this matter except when the pub-  
lic is thrown into a panic by some ter-  
rible catastrophe elsewhere. On such oc-  
casions, there is anxiety, followed by brave  
talk about improving the buildings which  
have been described as death-traps. Then  
the thought of tragedy passes and the  
aldermen fall back into their customary  
lethargy. Had they given an hour or two  
to this subject a few weeks ago the car-  
penters might now be at work.

The price of safety, according to the  
aldermen, is about \$13,000. The aldermen  
must find the money. Moreover, they must  
apply it, and they must have the schools  
inspected by competent men and  
declared safe before the winter school term  
begins. If this is done and the new chair-  
men of the school board see to it that  
the fire drill and other reasonable regu-  
lations are carried out in every school,  
regular intervals, winter and summer, the  
public may feel that it has insured the chil-  
dren to a degree decent at least against  
death or injury by fire or panic. Citizens  
will watch the Council's course in this  
matter, remembering that its record in  
this particular has been very bad.

AFTER THE SURRENDER

The cries of pain issuing from the Mani-  
toba Liberals through the Winnipeg Free  
Press are instructive as to the nature of  
the government's surrender in regard to  
the Aylesworth bill. Some of the govern-  
ment organs have been trying to make it  
appear that the administration did not  
yield in regard to an essential of the pro-  
gramme as it was mapped out by Mr.  
Aylesworth, who represented the views of  
Mr. Sifton. Yet here is the Manitoba Free  
Press declaring that Sir Wilfrid has sacri-  
ficed the West and that Liberals there  
can no longer be expected to look to him  
for leadership. The Free Press is bitter  
and bold. It says in part:—

"The Free Press is not concerned in  
saying anybody's lies, neither does it  
concern itself with the fact that the wrongs  
justly complained of by Manitoba Liberals  
remain unredressed. It is concerned in  
fighting the next Dominion election upon  
lists made in the first place by partisan  
officials, and subject in many ways to  
partisan manipulation, which means that  
every constituency in this province will  
be subject to a handicap, which will not  
be less than a hundred votes, and may  
be easily three times as much. Such is the  
net result of the 'compromise.' ... Has  
Sir Wilfrid no inclination to save his Mani-  
toba friends from insult, oppression, or  
does he lack power? We should be loath  
to answer either of these questions in the  
affirmative, because to do so would be to  
present Sir Wilfrid to the public in a  
light which would not be justifiable. ...  
One can only surmise what went on behind  
the scenes, but it is pretty clear that the  
Manitoba Liberals were sacrificed by Sir  
Wilfrid Laurier, doubtless with some com-  
punctions, to the exigencies of the situa-  
tion as Sir Wilfrid saw it.

"The abandonment of the provision for  
the revision of the lists will excite deep  
resentment in the province. ... We  
have no doubt that the first thought of  
many of them will be that this action of  
the government relieves them of any obli-  
gation on its behalf at the next election.  
... It is an occasion for plain talking,  
to be followed by hard fighting, not for  
the upholding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's gov-  
ernment, but for our own preservation.  
... Since it is established apparently that  
they can look for no help from outside,  
even from those who are under moral obli-  
gations to render it, it is all the more im-  
portant that the Liberals of Manitoba should  
stand shoulder to shoulder and fight their  
own battles under their own banners and  
behind their own chiefs."

All of which comes pretty near to rais-  
ing the standard of revolt. Those who  
know the power and influence of the Free  
Press in the West will regard the situation  
as extremely awkward from the Liberal  
standpoint.

The Winnipeg Telegram, which speaks  
for Western Conservatives, accepts the  
Laurier-Aylesworth surrender as highly

satisfactory. The omission of the objec-  
tionable clause of the Aylesworth bill, the  
Telegram says, "will be acceptable to  
everyone. It was, in fact, proposed by  
Hon. Robert Rogers in an address before  
the French-Canadian Conservative Club, as  
the desirable means of preventing a rep-  
etition of the 'thin red line' inquiry. The  
victory of the opposition is as signal and  
decisive as the surrender of the govern-  
ment is complete and absolute. In re-  
sult, the method adopted by the Con-  
servative party to prevent rank injustice to  
and discrimination against the provinces  
of Manitoba and British Columbia is  
shown to have been thoroughly justified."

Once Mr. Borden and his followers  
thoroughly exposed the Aylesworth job  
the government had not the audacity to  
jam it through. From every quarter of  
Canada today there comes ringing com-  
mendation of the opposition and frank rec-  
ognition of the size of the public service it  
has rendered in this matter.

PROGRESS OF OUR CITIES

In retiring from the chairmanship of  
the Toronto branch of the Canadian  
Manufacturers Association, Mr. E. J.  
Freyseng warned the Toronto City Coun-  
cil against passing by-laws restricting and  
hampering manufacturing. He said that  
while Toronto has made some progress as  
a manufacturing city during the past  
few years, yet its rate of progress is far  
behind that of many other cities and  
towns of Canada. Among these are men-  
tioned the following, the figures showing  
the value of manufactured products in  
the different centres for the years 1900  
and 1905, with the percentage of increase  
for the five year period:

VALUE OF PRODUCT.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1900, 1905, Inc.

The value of the manufactured goods  
turned out in 1900 by Montreal amounted  
to \$71,069,750, and in 1905 to \$99,746,772,  
or the ratio of increase being only forty  
four per cent. In Toronto the value  
of capital employed in manufacturing in-  
creased from \$32,114,042 in 1900 to  
\$68,620,068, or 28 per cent. in 1905,  
whereas the capital employed in Mani-  
toba increased from \$57,148,661 in 1900  
to \$94,386,143 in 1905, or 65 per cent.  
The present showing, therefore of the  
five years is: Toronto increase of capital  
28 per cent; Montreal increase of product  
44 per cent; and increase of product 40  
per cent. The figures for some of the  
smaller cities are striking. Amherst  
alone of the Maritime Province cities,  
shows any noteworthy manufacturing pro-  
gress. The other cities in this part of  
the country talk about securing new in-  
dustries, but they do not secure any, or  
many.

PUGSLEY VS. NEW BRUNSWICK

Another letter from Hon. William Pugsley  
to Hon. J. K. Fleming, concerning the  
allegation in this issue. It should be dis-  
tinctly understood before this correspond-  
ence becomes more extended that the  
province must not be expected to remun-  
erate Dr. Pugsley for his interesting let-  
ters to the Provincial Secretary in pre-  
sents his little bill. The suggestion  
seems necessary because of the ex-Attor-  
ney General's tendency, on pretex-  
t of slender, to recall services on account  
of which he believes the province is in-  
debted to him.

If Mr. Fleming would set down in  
plain figures the money paid personally to  
Dr. Pugsley by this province while he  
was in the Legislature, and would add to  
it the total expenditure of public money  
for which Dr. Pugsley was responsible,  
not forgetting the Central Railway and  
kindred adventures, the whole sum would  
stagger a public accountant. It is being  
staggered by revelations of its own bene-  
volence. That Dr. Pugsley at this time  
should be crying out for more like Oliver  
is not so much a proof of his faith in the  
justice of his claim as it is an evidence of  
that sublime trust in the generosity of a  
public which he tested so thoroughly  
throughout a long term of years.

In his latest letter to Mr. Fleming  
Dr. Pugsley departs somewhat from the  
main point. He dwells rather upon the  
line of selecting arbitrators than upon  
the matters to be arbitrated. In a former  
letter he waived the hoary Eastern Ex-  
tension claim, omitting it from his bill  
for reasons which were satisfactory to the  
public and to himself. Today he is  
amazed at his moderation in omitting  
anything, and ignoring Mr. Fleming's  
statement that the amounts already paid  
on account of his services in connection  
with that claim were ample, he insists  
that it shall be included among the mat-  
ters to be submitted to arbitration.

In making public his letters to Mr.  
Fleming the Minister of Public Works  
evidently is seeking to enlist public sym-  
pathy. But the public to which he ap-  
peals is familiar with the amounts he  
drew from the New Brunswick treasury,  
and it may be excused if it views some-  
what coldly his present efforts to draw  
again from the reservoir which served  
him so well and so often in the brave  
days that are gone. The rough justice  
of the people will applaud Mr. Fleming  
if he interposes himself between Dr. Pugsley  
and the provincial exchequer and pays  
to the modern Oliver Twist: "Content  
you."

THE REVOLT IN MANITOBA

As it is admitted that Manitoba Lib-  
erals were chiefly interested in the worst  
clauses of the Aylesworth bill, the man-  
ifesto of the Manitoba Liberals should  
know whether or not Sir Wilfrid was

compelled to abandon the Minister of  
Justice and forego the partisan objects  
Mr. Aylesworth had in mind. The testi-  
mony of the Manitoba Free Press, there-  
fore, should interest those government  
journals in the East which seek to con-  
ceal or minimize the government's sur-  
render. The Free Press is so shocked by  
the opposition's victory at Ottawa that  
it actually is doubtful about the results  
of the general elections. "In short," it says  
in its indictment of Sir Wilfrid, "in a two-  
and-a-half column editorial, 'the fixing of  
fair conditions in a few Manitoba seats  
did not seem important enough to Sir  
Wilfrid to repay the effort and sacrifice  
necessary to this end. This bespeaks a  
confidence in the result of the coming  
elections which is not, we hope, misplac-  
ed."

It is clear the Free Press believes any  
such confidence, if it exists, is misplaced.  
The Winnipeg journal returns to its origi-  
nal statement that the Premier should  
have employed the sheer weight of his  
majority to fasten the Aylesworth in-  
justice upon the provinces. Other Liberal  
journals excuse Sir Wilfrid or praise what  
they term his moderation and fairness. But  
the Free Press is savage over the loss  
of partisan advantages which it be-  
lieves could have been seized by ruthless  
methods at Ottawa. It says:—

"That the Aylesworth bill, either in its  
original form, or amended along the lines  
of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion, could  
have been presented upon the statute book  
as Sir Wilfrid saw it. Just as the com-  
mander-in-chief of an army will slaughter  
a brigade to gain an objective, so Sir  
Wilfrid has put the Manitoba Liberals  
in jeopardy for some purpose which is  
doubtless clear in his own mind, but  
which is not very apparent to those who  
have not the advantage of his viewpoint.  
Politics is kindred to war—the determin-  
ing factors are force, not justice; and  
the Manitoba Liberals have been in the  
position that the grievance they complain-  
ed of affected only a very small section  
of the representation in the House of  
Commons. Manitoba in the next House  
of Commons will have only ten members  
out of a total membership of 222; and  
these ten members are certain to be di-  
vided between the two parties. Practic-  
ally the failure to provide a Dominion re-  
vision could affect the result in only a  
dozen seats at the outside; and there-  
fore the question was only a minor one  
to the party as a whole, while of extreme  
importance to the Liberals of Manitoba.  
... An then it speaks of the general elec-  
tion in the language quoted. The Free  
Press and Mr. Sifton could not compel  
Sir Wilfrid to apply the closure. Their  
failure in this was conspicuous. But they  
can do him and his party grievous harm  
in the West and evidently they are set-  
ting out wilfrid."

SIR WILFRID'S BIOGRAPHER

Mr. J. S. Willison, who wrote the "Life  
of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," and who is now  
the editor of the Toronto News, has been  
examining the conduct of the government  
during the present session. His impres-  
sion is interesting. He writes:—  
"The government serves the party first  
and the country second. It is ready to  
take chances with independent electors  
in order to ensure the support of the  
more extreme partisan element. It will  
fight for its partisans. It will not ad-  
vance one step further than partisan  
safety permits in order to accomplish a  
great and thorough reform, and heal a  
noxious sore in the public life of the  
country.

In this subservience to partisan con-  
siderations lies the despair of reformers,  
and the strength of mercenaries and cor-  
ruptionists. It is this slavish obedience  
to party which explains the Patronage  
List, with its bald corruptions and daily  
robbery of the taxpayers. It is this de-  
votion to party which leads to destruc-  
tion in Parliamentary committees, and  
the protection of thieves and rascals. It  
is this which fills the Senate with docile  
partisans, defeats the intention of the  
fathers who founded the constitution, and  
makes the Upper Chamber an instructed  
agent of the Administration. It is this  
which protects unworthy Ministers from  
the penalties of inefficiency and misdeed,  
and blocks all thorough inquiry into feebleness  
and rascality in the public depart-  
ments. It is this which excuses corrup-  
tion in elections and explains the angry  
defence of graft and waste of the public  
honour and the public property.

"The attitude is wholly mischievous and  
absolutely inconsistent with all the  
sound principles of free government. It  
was not intended that the government  
should be a League of Plunder, but an  
organization for the furtherance and pro-  
tection of the public welfare. It is rea-  
sonable to expect that the Government  
will be as eager as the Opposition to  
check waste and to punish wrongdoing.  
It is natural to think that the men who  
technically aside, deal mercifully with  
attempts at obstruction, drive unfaithful  
officials out of the public service, and hold  
all other considerations as secondary to  
his own honor and the reputation and  
welfare of the country.

"No obligation rests upon the Prime  
Minister to protect incompetent or dis-  
honest colleagues. It is a criminal no-  
tion of loyalty which leads governments  
to prefer the ease, safety and dignity of  
its partisans to the interests of the people  
and the honor of the nation. The Patron-  
age List, which reserves public contracts  
and the sale of supplies for supporters of  
the Government, with the extortion, col-

lusion and infinite dishonesties which are  
rooted in the system, outrages the basic  
principle of responsible government, and  
denies the equal citizenship which is the  
very foundation of democracy."

IN NORTHUMBERLAND

The Conservatives of Northumberland  
Wednesday in a large and spirited conven-  
tion, selected as their candidate for the  
Federal election, Hon. Donald Morrison,  
Speaker of the Provincial Legislature,  
and they evidently are confident of elect-  
ing him when the battle comes. Mr.  
James Robinson, the former Conservative  
member, developed considerable strength  
in the convention, but his friends readily  
agreed to make Mr. Morrison's nomi-  
nation unanimous, and the popular candi-  
date will thus receive the united support  
of the whole party, which is in good  
fighting trim and will welcome the con-  
test whenever it comes. Mr. Morrison  
should be elected in Northumberland by  
a substantial majority. The political rec-  
ord of the constituency which may be of  
interest at this time is given here:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes

1867—Johnson, Lib. .... 469  
1872—Mitchell, Con. .... 252  
1878—Mitchell, Con. .... 252  
1883—Mitchell, Con. .... 252  
1887—Mitchell, Ind. .... 748  
1891—Adams, Con. .... 473  
1896—Snowball, Lib. .... 204  
1900—Robinson, Con. .... 496  
1904—Loggie, Lib. .... 285

Mr. Morrison, who formerly was Mayor  
of Newcastle and Warden of Northumber-  
land County, was first returned to the  
Legislature in 1867, having been defeated  
in 1865 and 1869. In March last, when  
the Hazen party swept the county after a  
memorable campaign, Mr. Morrison and  
his associates had tremendous majorities.  
Mr. Loggie, the present Federal repre-  
sentative, came down from Ottawa in  
March and made an effort to save the  
old government ticket from defeat. His  
signal failure on that occasion will be re-  
called now that Mr. Morrison is to op-  
pose him in the Federal battle. Mr. Log-  
gie was comparatively strong in 1904  
years that have elapsed since that time  
the government Mr. Loggie represents has  
lost strength and prestige rapidly and  
steadily and the present session at Ot-  
tawa has been particularly damaging. All  
in all the Conservatives in Northumber-  
land have much cause for confidence.

THE CENTRAL INQUIRY

Such testimony as has been heard by  
the Central Railway Commission up to  
date leaves much to be explained, and if  
some of the witnesses yet to be sworn  
live up to their opportunities this sum-  
mer will long be memorable as a great  
proof for explanations. The witnesses  
whose testimony is now on the record  
seem not to have been inquisitive, and  
they seem also to have forgotten much  
about transactions involving large sums  
of public money. It must be hoped, there-  
fore, that those who follow them to the  
witness stand, and who were nearer the  
heart of the Central mystery, will supply  
many links that are yet missing and gain  
popular applause for frank and luminous  
statements of the facts of the case, which,  
if left as they now are, might set  
a suspicious public to drawing sinister  
inferences.

Mr. C.N. Skinner, who testified Wednes-  
day that he at one time held in trust  
most of the stock of the company, seems  
not to have been a railroad magnate at  
all. He had not bought the stock, or  
borrowed it. It was given to him, for  
purposes of distribution, by the late A. I.  
Trueman, who, Mr. Skinner says, was not  
at that time a law partner of Hon. Mr.  
Pugsley. Mr. Trueman was not in the  
railroad business. Neither was Dr. Pugsley.  
He was merely in politics. Thus for  
the present at least the movement of  
the stock, for which no one appears ever  
to have paid anything, must remain a  
mystery. Mr. Elkin tells of a period  
when he and Mr. Evans operated the  
Central. They seem not to have received  
for the road when they sold it any-  
thing like the sum provided for its pur-  
chase. Some \$50,000 sinks out of sight  
at that point. Some of the witnesses to  
come may explain this matter more clear-  
ly. It is too early to assume that this  
\$50,000 got lost in the shuffle, but while  
the amount is comparatively small in  
Central finance it still is considerable  
enough to have retained its identity or to  
have produced some permanent impres-  
sion upon someone in the circle which  
the present inquiry must operate.

To come to larger things, the company's  
books, as they were there next to  
no books to keep, accounts for some  
\$200,000 which the management of the  
road received after 1901. But during  
this period the money supposed to have  
been applied to the property was \$700,000.  
Thus there is a half-million, roughly  
speaking, of the disposition of which the  
company has yet to discover a satisfac-  
tory explanation. This should not be  
difficult to explain, for while there are  
no books worth mentioning, the persons  
who had to do with the application or  
distribution of this money are alive and  
active, and we doubt not, eager to be  
sworn and to enlighten the commissioners  
and the public.

At Wednesday's hearing mention  
was made of appetizers for delay made  
by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. F. B. Carvell,  
M.P. for Carleton. Mr. Carvell is re-  
membered as the only man who ever dis-  
tanced Hon. Mr. Pugsley in discussing the  
Central. On one occasion Mr. Carvell was  
quoted as saying that within a week the  
famous road would be transferred to the  
Grand Trunk Pacific. Doubtless Mr. Car-  
vell and Dr. Pugsley are both glad today  
that the transfer mentioned in that par-  
ticular election speech did not take place.  
Had the G. T. P. secured the Central  
then the people of New Brunswick might  
have known what had become of the  
\$1,200,000 of their money which was sup-  
posed to be used to build the Central  
from Norton to Gibson but which certain-  
ly failed somehow to do that work.

Much of the business in connection with  
the Central—if "business" be the word—  
appears to have been done by word of  
mouth. The transactions which are re-  
corded in the usual fashion are few and  
are available were prepared long after the  
dates of the transactions with which they  
deal, and were based on hearsay informa-  
tion from interested sources. If a set of  
men at some future time should delib-  
erately prepare an instrument for felonious  
assault upon the public treasury they  
might very well use the Central railway  
and its attendant enterprises as a model.  
But in future, of course, the public will  
insist upon knowing from time to time  
what is being done with its money. The  
witnesses to come may prove to the satis-  
faction of everybody that no money was  
misappropriated in connection with the  
Central, but even in that event the fact  
would remain that to handle an enterprise  
of this magnitude the Central was  
everyone concerned and ad to tempta-  
tion the inviting likelihood of freedom  
from detection.

A GROWING MOVEMENT

The Toronto Star has this interesting  
comment on the growth of prohibition  
sentiment and the probable causes under-  
lying it:—  
"The Wine and Spirit Gazette some  
time since expressed the opinion that if  
the Anti-Saloon League of the United  
States can maintain its present organi-  
zation it will certainly sweep the legalized  
saloon from all the Southern States with  
the possible exception of Missouri.  
"The wave of prohibition which seems  
likely to engulf the South is now moving  
northward as well. In one day in last  
April, according to a writer in the New  
York Outlook, the people of Illinois voted  
1,500 saloons out of existence, while 500  
more were closed in Michigan, Colorado,  
and Nebraska. Taking what has been  
accomplished and is still in prospect as the  
basis of the statement made, the Super-  
intendent of the United States Anti-Sa-  
loon League estimates that for the whole  
of 1908 an average of 200 saloons will be  
closed weekly, or equal to a street front-  
age of sixty miles of saloon. Nor is the  
agitation towards restraint being confined  
to America. In a number of European  
countries marked advance is being made  
along the same lines.  
"Perhaps the most gratifying feature in  
connection with this world-wide movement  
is found in the fact that it is based on  
economic reasons. Liquor drinking is  
coming to be regarded as bad business,  
bad for the individual in limiting his  
powers of production and bad for the  
community by adding to the cost of gov-  
ernment and public charity. Because  
this is so the onward march of prohibition  
is likely to be more permanent than it  
would be if based merely on sentimental  
considerations."

NOTE AND COMMENT

President Creelman of the Ontario  
Agricultural College is home after an ex-  
tensive tour of Europe during which he  
studied farming conditions in many  
places. He says that what surprised him  
most in all the countries visited was the  
thoroughness of the system by which  
farmers with comparatively small farms  
use every foot of available land. They  
have also a better system of arranging  
their crops, and in some of the countries  
visited land used for hundreds of years  
was still fresh and fertile through the  
use of fertilizers and the proper rotation  
of crops.

Two or three organs of the provincial  
opposition criticize the Hazen govern-  
ment for inserting an advertisement in the  
Standard of Empire. The Dominion gov-  
ernment and every province from British  
Columbia to Nova Scotia, inclusive, have  
similar advertisements, and in nearly every  
case they pay more for them than New  
Brunswick does for the space it has.  
The Standard of Empire has a tremendous cir-  
culation. Its crime in the eyes of the  
opposition is that it has permitted the  
insertion of a paragraph in its news  
columns in which favorable mention was  
made of the Hazen government. If we  
may judge by the recent provincial elec-  
tions most New Brunswickers are inclin-  
ed to think well of the present adminis-  
tration.

The ninth annual report of the Cana-  
dian Forestry Association for 1908 con-  
tains matter of great national interest.  
The Association aims at the exploitation  
of the public domain, so that lands un-  
suitable for farming may be reserved for  
timber production; the preservation of  
the forests for their influence on climate,  
soil, and water supply; tree planting on  
the plains, and on streets and highways;  
and reforestation in certain cases. The  
president in his annual address mentions  
many addresses of value delivered during  
the year. In one, Archbishop Bruchesi  
gave a very interesting account of tree  
planting at the Oka settlement. Eighteen  
years ago a priest, M. Lefebvre, engaged  
Indians and little children to go to the  
distant woods and bring each one a little  
sapling, for which he gave them two sours,  
or five sours. "All went to work, they  
hunted from morning till evening for these  
little saplings, not more than a foot in  
height; and do you know how many tiny  
tree saplings Mr. Lefebvre succeeded in  
planting on these sands?—65,000 pines."  
Of these 60,000 have survived, and some  
are as high as twenty-five feet. There,  
said the Archbishop, is a forest, with its  
poetry and its incomparable charm,  
"whose silence reigns completely. We rest  
ourselves on a veritable soft carpet formed  
of millions and millions of needles fallen  
from the pines which have become large  
little saplings, not more than a foot in  
height; and do you know how many tiny  
tree saplings Mr. Lefebvre succeeded in  
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height; and do you know how many tiny  
tree saplings Mr. Lefebvre succeeded in  
planting on these sands?—65,000 pines."

Do Your Ears Ache?

Why not use Nelson's Nerve-Liniment? This  
truly lignent gives positive relief to  
ache almost instantly. Safe and sound,  
yet five times stronger than ordinary  
remedies. Test a 2c bottle of Nerve-Liniment.

Eureka Fly Killer

The best known preparation for protecting horses and cattle  
from flies. Easily applied. Harmless to the animals. Some-  
thing no farmer should be without. If your dealer cannot sup-  
ply you write us.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

You won't dread Wash Days after your husband  
says "Paritan"  
"Paritan"  
Reacting Washing Machine  
It runs so easily—does the washing so quickly—that you  
will marvel how you ever put up with the back-breaking  
rub of the tub.  
One of the children can easily do the washing  
with the "Paritan" reacting washing machine  
In Canada with improved belt gear.  
Write us for booklet if your dealer cannot show you the  
"Paritan."  
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. John's, Nfld.

I. O. G. T. GRAND MASTER  
WANTS PLEBISCITE  
ON PROHIBITION  
JOHN MCKANE PAID \$182,000  
CASH FOR THE TELEGRAPH  
AND THE TIMES

Moncton, N. B., July 7.—(Special).—Re-  
ception of reports and appointment of  
committees occupied the opening session  
this morning of the New Brunswick Grand  
Lodge I. O. G. T. There are over  
fifty representatives present, and the ses-  
sions promise to be of unusual interest.  
Grand Chief Templar Jackson, in his  
report this morning, made reference to  
temperance legislation, and said little pro-  
gress had apparently been made along  
this line in New Brunswick. The present  
government, he said, has up to the pre-  
sent time not given any great encourage-  
ment so far as new and better laws were  
concerned, but had declared the existing  
laws must be enforced. He spoke regard-  
ing another plebiscite and claimed that  
the sentiment is stronger than ever in  
this province for prohibition. If, he stated,  
our government in its wisdom will  
draft a law and then submit the law to  
a plebiscite of the people with a definite  
understanding that if the people vote for  
it, it will become law and be enforced,  
then we will help roll up a majority of at  
least 5 to 1 in favor of the law.  
The grand temple also reported that  
the order was never in a healthier state  
of affairs than at the last meeting. Thirteen  
lodges have been organized, eight were  
re-organized and eight that were dormant  
and are now active. There were six  
that were dormant a year ago and only  
three this year.  
The report of a proposition committee  
showed excellent work by Prof. Nicholls,  
Michael Kelly and Bro. Wagstaff, temperance  
lecturers, and recommended that the  
incoming executive be instructed to  
procure a missionary who can devote his  
full time to missionary work in this  
province. The grand secretary, Michael  
Kelly in his report recommended as the  
surest and speediest means of obtaining  
prohibition the employment of every legi-  
timate means at our disposal for obtain-  
ing legislation extending the ballot to  
women and that every constitutional  
throughness be employed towards that end.  
L. B. Hetherington in a detailed report  
showed the present membership to be  
3072 present number of lodges being eighty-  
five. Total receipts were \$119,59  
penditure \$104,02. Annie Jackson re-  
porting from juvenile work showed five  
new temples organized during the year,  
and twenty-five per cent. increase in total  
membership. Meetings are to be held  
this afternoon and evening and to-  
morrow.

Moncton, N. B., July 8.—(Special).—De-  
puty Minister of Railways Butler, accom-  
panied by his family, passed through  
this morning to Chester, N. S., where  
they will spend some weeks.  
The election of officers and adoption  
of reports on the state of the order and  
political work occupied the closing session  
of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. here this  
morning.

On a clause in the report of the com-  
mittee on political action recommending  
the introduction by the provincial gov-  
ernment of a prohibitory measure there  
was a much discussion and also on that  
subject. It was decided to send a com-  
mittee to the next session of the legisla-  
ture to advise the extension of political  
equality to women.  
The report was as follows:—"First—We  
recommend that the grand lodge endorse  
the action already taken by the Kent-  
Northumberland district division of the  
Sons of Temperance that the question of  
provincial prohibition be before the next  
session of the legislature, submitted to a  
vote of the electorate with the distinct  
understanding that if the majority of  
these polling decided in favor of prohibi-  
tion, the provincial government shall in-  
troduce at the next session of the legisla-  
ture a government measure designed  
to carry into effect the will of the peo-  
ple as expressed at the polls, said act  
to be along lines similar to that of the  
P. E. Island prohibition act."  
"Second—That no compromise measure  
be accepted.  
Third—That as one of the best means  
of maintaining prohibition and otherwise  
uplifting and purifying the political and  
social life of the country we favor the  
extension of political equality to women."  
(Signed) Michael Kelly, H. Barry Al-  
lan, Ernest E. Bloodworth, Henry Har-  
vey Stuart, Emma Killam.

The report on the state of the order  
showed that during the year the I. O. G.  
T. in New Brunswick has made encourag-  
ing progress.  
The membership has increased from  
2530 to 3073. The growth in the city  
Moncton is very marked. On the whole  
there is every reason to believe that the  
cause of temperance throughout the pro-  
vince is in a more healthy condition than  
ever before, and in bringing about this  
state of affairs, the I. O. G. T. has been  
successful of able and hard working lead-  
ers, Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Rev. J. J. Byrne,  
M.P.P., is appearing for the post office  
authorities.

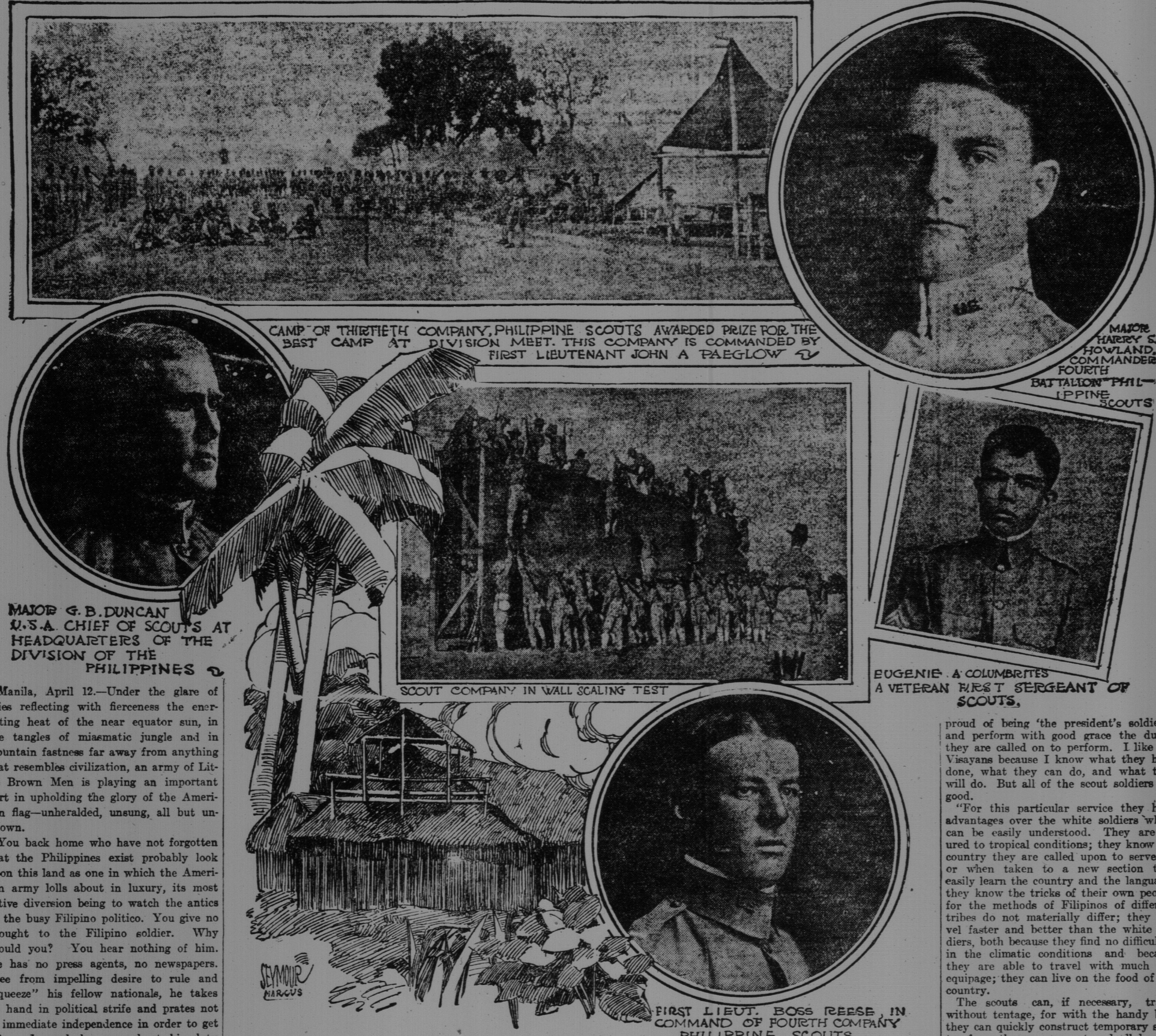
It is alleged that the carrier who drives  
the mail between Carriquet and Tracadie  
left his team standing in the road while  
he went into a certain house and watched  
some men play a game of cards. While  
he was inside, a mail wagon on his way  
was rifled. The charge against McGrath  
is the result of his giving a \$2 bill to a  
party in charge of the mail. It was pecu-  
liarly marked and had been so it is alleged,  
through the mails by the very person to  
whom McGrath gave it.

Preliminary Examination of Euclid  
McGrath About Concluded at Bath-  
urst.

The preliminary examination of Euclid  
McGrath, charged with robbing the mails  
between Carriquet and Tracadie, has been  
going on at Bathurst and will probably be  
concluded today. It is being conducted  
before Magistrate O'Brien. E. J. Byrne,  
M.P.P., is appearing for the post office  
authorities.

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whom McGrath gave it.

Uncle Sam's Job in the Philippines



MAJOR G. B. DUNCAN U.S.A. CHIEF OF SCOUTS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, April 12.—Under the glare of skies reflecting with fierceness the scorching heat of the near equator sun, in the tangled and miasmatic jungle and in mountain fastness far away from anything that resembles civilization, an army of Little Brown Men is playing an important part in upholding the glory of the American flag—unhindered, unsummed, all but unknown.

CAMP OF THIRTIETH COMPANY, PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AWARDED PRIZE FOR THE BEST CAMP AT DIVISION MEET. THIS COMPANY IS COMMANDED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. BAEGLOW

SCOUT COMPANY IN WALL SCALING TEST

EUGENIE A. COLUMBERTS A VETERAN FIRST SERGEANT OF SCOUTS

FIRST LIEUT. BOSS REESE, IN COMMAND OF FOURTH COMPANY PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

The American soldier has his historians and his poets to recount his brave deeds, and worthy is he of their praise and their song. So bountifully has he contributed of deeds to furnish inspiration for patriotic tongue and pen that the budding Kiplings of the Philippines have dealt only with him. The little brown soldier who wears Uncle Sam's khaki has not yet figured in the poetic picture. Some day there may come from among his people one with a song for his good work and daring deeds, so far he has had to be content with seeing these deeds recorded only in the curt, cold comment known as general orders and official reports. If he ever indulges in philosophizing it is just possible he may find satisfaction in the fact that the official commendation comes from men who have fought by his side, from the men who know him best.

There is, however, no external evidence that the scout wastes much of his time in wondering why his deeds do not figure in the poetry columns of the Manila papers, or whether the eighty odd millions in his hand he has never seen talk of his work. He contents himself with doing the best he knows how. His captain knows and that neighborly man they call Major knows, and he has been told that even the great man who presides over his destinies at division headquarters knows—and appreciates. So he is glad, especially when fate is good and there is the real work of the soldier to do.

He loves that work. Those who know from experience pay tribute to his qualities as a fighting man. Officers and men of the American army are not sparing in their praise of their fellow soldiers of the Philippines. The American soldier has had occasion to test their quality in the days of the empire, and in spots since, and he has a respect for the little brown men who may have once been his enemies but who are now fighting by his side.

While a majority of the scouts are young and have known no other service save that under the American flag, some of the best soldiers in their ranks have been upon occasion been part of some of these Ladrone bands which had to be suppressed by force of arms.

Some officers of the army believe native troops could now be substituted for that from home; others look askance upon the suggestion. A seeming conservative view is that of Major George B. Duncan, senior major of scouts, on duty at division headquarters in charged all matters pertaining to the scouts for three years. His present position is very much that of a "father of scouts," so he is regarded by the officers and men of the organization.

Until the recent change in division command there was no real opportunity at division headquarters. Major General Wood, who had much experience with native troops in his Mindanao campaigns, took deep interest in the scouts, in whom he has great faith and gave his personal attention to this branch of the service. The details being handled by his aide-camp, Captain Hal Dorey, Major General Weston has the same interest and the same faith in the native troops, but as he has not had the same opportunity of intimate touch with the organization he has assigned Major Duncan to act as chief of scouts.

"I see no reason," said Major Duncan, "why the scouts should, not, within three years, comprise all the infantry on the islands. Lack of material? Not a bit of it. There is never any difficulty in inducing scouts to enlist. They like the service. The companies are always full; such a thing as desertion is unknown. There will be no difficulty in keeping the commands recruited up to the fullest limit which Congress may authorize. And they are good soldiers—excellent."

It is easy to guess the first question an American, making inquiry concerning the native soldier, will ask. It is whether reliance can be placed in the loyalty of our scouts. The answer is the slightest doubt on this score. We have seen them tried and put to the severest tests against their own people, and they have never been found wanting. They are intensely proud of being soldiers under the American flag and part of the regular army.

and ready to go into battle with that command at his back as with any command in the service.

"This may seem an exaggeration, but it is a fact. This feeling of confidence is based on absolute faith in the loyalty of the Filipino soldier and it may also be taken as high tribute to their ability as fighters. We do not mean that they are as good soldiers, taking them individually, as our American soldiers or as some other white soldiers, but properly officered they are the equals of the famous little fighting India or of any other little men—certainly as good as any others reared in tropical climes. And you know the tropics produce what Kipling calls 'fast class fighting men'."

"The secret of getting good work out of them is not so secret after all, for it applies to all armies. It lies in good officers. The Filipino soldier is hardy, brave, sober, takes good care of himself, obeys orders implicitly. If it is argued that he lacks the initiative, which we regard one of the elements of strength in the American soldier, the same argument holds with equal force in the case of a good many of the white armies of the world. We believe the superiority of the American soldier in any crisis lies in that quality we call initiative; if the Filipino soldier does not at all differ from the soldier of many other parts of the world."

"We have developed a large number of thoroughly intelligent native officers who have the respect of, and exercise the proper control over, the men. These non-commissioned officers in the regular army to get the proper results it will be necessary to have white officers in command. In time we shall have some good native officers. I am a strong believer in the wisdom of sending picked young Filipinos to West Point as the Secretary of War has recommended. At one time there were as many as a thousand Filipinos in arms on the island of Samar. The leaders preached divine inspiration, posed as prophets, and had a form of governmental organization. Their chief business, however, was the destruction of towns and barriers, and the native soldiers were to cooperate with the Pulajane plans.

Major Duncan thinks the Tagalos, inhabitants of Luzon, the best of the scouts, but other officers who have Visayas are equally certain of the superiority of the men from the Visayan Islands, which also is high tribute to the Filipino en masse, showing that those in closest touch with respective divisions of the population give first place to that element with which each has had especially to do in 1907. Major General Wood, division commander, says high tribute to the efficiency of the scouts, making special mention of the operations in Samar and Leyte against the Pulajanes—the last important uprising of natives in any numbers. These two islands are mountainous, affording a fine field for armed bands.

The Pulajane outbreaks differ from ladrone operations the latter being in the essence merely the "gang robbery" dear to the Malay heart, while the former include gang robbery, with its accompaniment of murder and pillage, and also takes on a religious turn. At one time there were as many as a thousand Filipinos in arms on the island of Samar. The leaders preached divine inspiration, posed as prophets, and had a form of governmental organization. Their chief business, however, was the destruction of towns and barriers, and the native soldiers were to cooperate with the Pulajane plans.

Major Harry S. Howland, who enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man of his rank in the service, was in command of the Scout battalion whose "especially good work" in Samar and Leyte he has just returned from. Major Howland is a captain in the Twenty-sixth infantry, but almost all of his service during the last five years has been with the scouts. As captain of scouts he played an important part in the campaign against the Moros in Mindanao, thus attracting the attention of General Wood and winning for himself on his merits the coveted majority.

Major Howland is a splendid illustration of the "natural" soldier which active service in these islands has developed. He was one of the younger men in the corps of newspaper correspondents at Washington when the war with Spain broke out, and came to the Philippines as a lieutenant in a volunteer regiment, soon distinguished himself by his daring and active service, and gained a commission in the regular establishment, and has seen more active fighting service than most young men in the army.

profound of being the president's soldiers, and perform with good grace the duties they are called on to perform. I like the Visayans because I know what they have done, what they can do, and what they will do. But all of the scout soldiers are good.

"For this particular service they have advantages over the white soldiers which can be easily understood. They are inured to tropical conditions; they know the country, they are called upon to serve in or when taken to a new section they easily learn the country and the language; they know the tricks of their own people, showing that those in closest touch with tribes do not materially differ; they travel faster and better than the white soldiers, both because they find no difficulties in the climatic conditions and because they are able to travel with much less equipment; they can live on the food of the country.

"In all the time I have served in the Philippines," said Major Duncan, "I call just one instance of two Filipino men engaged in a fight. I have upon occasion seen women pulling each other's hair, but just one fight between Filipino men."

By as company commanders. It is to the interest of the service that the bill to create scout companies, to be filled as the lieutenantcies are now filled, is pending in Congress, be enacted into law."

The Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec

Some Thoughts in Connection With the Quebec Battlefields Project By John Francis Waters, M. A., LL. D., Ottawa.

The salvation of one soul is of more value than the conquest of an empire—Samuel Champlain. I speak as concerning reproach, as though we had been weak. Howbeit wheresoever any is bold, I speak foolishly, I am bold also.—Saint Paul, II. Corinthians, xi, 21.

It is neither possible now, nor yet desirable, to separate the celebration in honor of the founding of Quebec three hundred years ago from His Excellency the Governor-General's imperial project of converting what are called the Quebec battlefields into a national park, as such unique and haunted by glorious memories. Without Samuel de Champlain there had been no battle on the Plains of Abraham nor yet on the fields called Ste. Foye. In the year 1680 "a lonely ship," says Francis Parkman, "sailed up the St. Lawrence. The white whales floundering in the bay of Tadoussac, and the wild duck diving as the foaming waves drove near, there was no life but these in all that watery solitude, twenty miles from shore to shore. The ship was from Honfleur, and was commanded by Samuel de Champlain. He was the Aeneas of a destined people, and in her womb lay the embryo life of Canada."

One hundred years later there entered into his eternal rest the first bishop of Quebec, of that city "founded on a rock" by the Christian hero, Samuel de Champlain. There is no room to doubt that the primary idea of the coming celebrations was the commemorating of Champlain's achievement and the honoring of his glorious memory and of the blessed memory of Francois de Laval de Montmorency, whose memory and of the blessed memory of Louisbourg, the Catholic hierarchy of Canada makes this abundantly clear. Who is there to find fault? Who can find fault? Who can make the thrilling and romantic story of the old regime in Canada anything but French and Catholic? Later, indeed, the story of Canada, for the methods of Filipinos of different tribes do not materially differ; they travel faster and better than the white soldiers, both because they find no difficulties in the climatic conditions and because they are able to travel with much less equipment; they can live on the food of the country.

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But, when all is said and done, Christianity is not, God be thanked, the exclusive possession of the French-Canadians or of Catholics. The history of English and Protestant Canada really began when the heroic Wolfe lay dying on the Plains of Abraham; and it fifty years in the beautiful expression of devotion to duty and of childlike Christian trust in God afforded by Knox, whose report is endorsed by Parkman, are given in letters of gold upon the heart of the universal humanity: "Who runs? Wolfe demanded, like a man aroused from sleep. 'The enemy, sir.' 'Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton,' returned the dying man; 'tell him to march to cut off their retreat from the bridge.' Then, turning on his side, he murmured, 'Now, God be praised, I will die in peace.'"

The chivalrous Montcalm, too, died as gallantly and as fearlessly as he had lived. He had measured swords victoriously in his time with some of the greatest captains of the age and when he got his fatal wound before St. Louis' gate that memorable day the laurels of Ovegvo, of Fort William Henry, and of Carillon were still green above his fading eyes. But this valiant soldier, this noble Louis de St. Veran, Marquis de Montcalm, when told that he had but a few hours to live, answered calmly, "They will suffice," and so in the darkness of an oncoming death, in the very shadow of the king of terrors, he took God's hand as closely, as simply, as humbly, as lovingly, as he had on the far-off day of his first communion. Even as Wolfe, Montcalm's last thoughts were of duty and of God, evidenced by his faithful and touching solicitude for his men to whom, he said, he had been a father; by his pathetic thankfulness that he should not live to witness the defeat of the French army; but, above all, by the edifying fervor of his reception of the last sacraments of holy church.

Never elsewhere in all the world were rival captains wrother of each other than Wolfe and Montcalm; never in all the annals of war—the thunder of the captains and the shouting—was there a conflict more glorious, more fateful, than that in which these heroes fell upon the blood-stained Plains of Abraham.

glory of our country, and of whom my late dear and honored friend, Sir William Hingston, spoke so truly when he declared that "all that America thinks she could teach them about her boasted progress would not exceed what they could teach America in the finest elements of civilization—gentleness and good manners."

Imperial Rejoicing. But then, there is any incongruity in turning what was meant to be primarily a French and Catholic celebration into a great imperial rejoicing because a new nation was born out of the blood spilled so heroically on the Plains of Abraham and on the fields of Ste. Foye? Indeed, not so. The contrary, in fact. There is a beautiful congruity and harmony in the Catholic and the Protestant, especially Earl Grey's project of commemorating the deathless memories of Wolfe and Montcalm—victor and vanquished equally gloriously upon the Plains of Abraham, and de Levis' splendid though short-lived triumph at Ste. Foye, is truly one of the rare inspirations of the higher statesmanship. For the victory at Ste. Foye takes the sting of defeat out of the struggle on the Plains of Abraham; and the Catholic and the Protestant, especially Earl Grey's project of commemorating the deathless memories of Wolfe and Montcalm—victor and vanquished equally gloriously upon the Plains of Abraham, and de Levis' splendid though short-lived triumph at Ste. Foye, is truly one of the rare inspirations of the higher statesmanship.

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For this particular service they have advantages over the white soldiers which can be easily understood. They are inured to tropical conditions; they know the country, they are called upon to serve in or when taken to a new section they easily learn the country and the language; they know the tricks of their own people, showing that those in closest touch with tribes do not materially differ; they travel faster and better than the white soldiers, both because they find no difficulties in the climatic conditions and because they are able to travel with much less equipment; they can live on the food of the country.

But, when all is said and done, Christianity is not, God be thanked, the exclusive possession of the French-Canadians or of Catholics. The history of English and Protestant Canada really began when the heroic Wolfe lay dying on the Plains of Abraham; and it fifty years in the beautiful expression of devotion to duty and of childlike Christian trust in God afforded by Knox, whose report is endorsed by Parkman, are given in letters of gold upon the heart of the universal humanity: "Who runs? Wolfe demanded, like a man aroused from sleep. 'The enemy, sir.' 'Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton,' returned the dying man; 'tell him to march to cut off their retreat from the bridge.' Then, turning on his side, he murmured, 'Now, God be praised, I will die in peace.'"

The chivalrous Montcalm, too, died as gallantly and as fearlessly as he had lived. He had measured swords victoriously in his time with some of the greatest captains of the age and when he got his fatal wound before St. Louis' gate that memorable day the laurels of Ovegvo, of Fort William Henry, and of Carillon were still green above his fading eyes. But this valiant soldier, this noble Louis de St. Veran, Marquis de Montcalm, when told that he had but a few hours to live, answered calmly, "They will suffice," and so in the darkness of an oncoming death, in the very shadow of the king of terrors, he took God's hand as closely, as simply, as humbly, as lovingly, as he had on the far-off day of his first communion. Even as Wolfe, Montcalm's last thoughts were of duty and of God, evidenced by his faithful and touching solicitude for his men to whom, he said, he had been a father; by his pathetic thankfulness that he should not live to witness the defeat of the French army; but, above all, by the edifying fervor of his reception of the last sacraments of holy church.

Never elsewhere in all the world were rival captains wrother of each other than Wolfe and Montcalm; never in all the annals of war—the thunder of the captains and the shouting—was there a conflict more glorious, more fateful, than that in which these heroes fell upon the blood-stained Plains of Abraham.

TO TEST THE SPLIT LOG DRAG

(Monoton Times.) Hon. John Morrissey, minister of public works in the provincial government, was in town yesterday. Mr. Morrissey has been leading the strenuous life since the close of the session, visiting various parts of the province in the interest of his department and making himself acquainted with minute details. The minister, it is understood, has been considerably impressed with the merits of the split log drag as a road-making device. He is, indeed, likely to give the drag a thorough test, and if it proves as good as represented in actual work on our country roads, we may expect to see it generally introduced when the new law goes into operation next year. Mr. Morrissey is above everything else a practical man and appears to be determined that the administration of his department shall result in better roads; be such, in fact, that the new government, when making its first appeal to the people, will be able to point to results that will merit for it the approval of the confidence of the people. He probably does not overlook the fact that the problem facing him has its difficulties. The roads have been so long neglected that, in many places, it would be easier to build new, but a determined effort with honest and economical administration must result in great improvement. And once good roads are established it will be a comparatively easy task to maintain them.

The directors of the Wiggins Male Orphan Institution have presented to Rev. P. Mathers, retiring superintendent, a purse of \$100 and to Mrs. Mathers \$25.

THE MAN WHO WAS DEAD

BY ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT  
Author of "In the Cause of Freedom," "When I Was Czar," Etc.

CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)

"I know—and I shall tell her if she makes it known to the Serbian Government that she has been forced into this thing and renounces everything the moment the true position is made clear to her, neither she nor those she loves will be in danger. She and they are only in danger so long as she persists in her present apparent rebellion against the government."

CHAPTER XX

"No, I am not spy. Like Norma herself, I have been forced into this position by circumstances into which I need not go. Further than that, you may rest completely assured that what I have learned in the last few days will not pass my lips, unless I am forced to speak in the interests of Norma or in self-defense. I must, of course, clear myself."

I walked into his room, and, without much preamble, told him so much of my story as was necessary to secure his help. As a first step, I asked that all those who had been concerned in the bogus operation—Arnhem, Hammerstein, Yuloff, the nurses, and others—I gave full names, and should be arrested at once. I wanted to get them safely under lock and key before any suspicion of my movements was aroused. Alexander's name I did not give him. I felt that my pledge to Catarina bound me not to mention him until I had seen her. The pledge had not been intended to cover immunity for him as Provost's murderer, of course, and I had no doubt that the moment she knew the facts she would be as anxious for his punishment as I was, and would help me to find him. But it was fairer to wait.

CHAPTER XXI

Catarina in a bad temper was a very difficult person to deal with, and she was now in a furious passion. Worse even than that, she had convinced herself that I had broken faith with her; and it was clear that I must try to shake this conviction before I told her what was in my mind. "He stole something, I suppose?" he asked. "No, nothing that I should wish to punish him for," I replied quickly. "But after he had gone I missed something of no great value in itself, but very valuable to me for a Jew's quarter of the city. Could he help me to find it?"

"Confront Alexander with me, and I will show you that he has lied." "He has lied from the city. When I ascertained it was your work, I went to find him. He was vanished." "The best thing you can do is to go after him. Is that all?" "No, I mean to know the reason for your conduct."

CHAPTER XXII

I resolved to put a bold front on matters and, without waiting for the servant to bring my message from Lepova, I went up to the princess's room. The man there appeared to have had no instructions concerning me, and let me pass as usual. This might mean that, if the prince intended mischief, he considered it enough for the present to make sure that I did not leave the house. On the other hand, the orders below stairs might be no more than a general measure of precaution.

"You are not Gerard Provost, then?" "I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I am not Gerard Provost, then?"

CHAPTER XXIII

"I can tell you that I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I can tell you that I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I can tell you that I am not Gerard Provost, then?" "I can tell you that I am not Gerard Provost, then?"

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CHAPTER XXV

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Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-Tives."



St. Moise, Quebec. I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which has resulted from the use of the famous tablet "Fruit-a-tives." I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constantly in the right side and in the back and the pains were sore and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, blotting continuing. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the distressing pains in the right side and back were practically gone. (Sgd.) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX. "Fruit-a-tives"—"Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c. a box—4 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

LIGHTNING BROUGHT DEATH AND DISASTER IN MONTREAL DISTRICT

Farm Hand and Horses Killed—Steamer and Barges Sunk and Eleven Men Had Close Call.

Montreal, July 8.—Yesterday's thunderstorm caused at least one fatality in this district. The victim was a farm hand named Lemieux. When the storm was at its height Lemieux was driving a load of farm supplies down a lane, and had alighted to open a wire gate leading across the New York Central tracks. Just as he had hands on the gate a bolt of lightning struck in the immediate vicinity and the current jumped to the wire in the gate, instantly killing Lemieux and one of his horses. The top of Lemieux's hat was sheared off as though by a razor, but there were no other marks on his body.

Good Medicine for Children.

Gentle laxative should be administered occasionally to children by the physicians recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure headache, dizziness, weak stomach, fever, nervousness, and all other ailments.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY WEIRMEN'S MEETING

St. George, July 7.—The executive committee of the Charlotte county Weir-Owners and Weir Fishermen's Union, met here today with all the members present. George J. Clark, M.P., a member from district No. 1, tendered his resignation which was accepted. The greatest confidence was expressed in the ultimate success of the union. It was decided that unless the packers agree to take fish from the union weirs at union prices, on or before July 13, steps will be taken by the union to protect themselves. The members left for their homes confident of immediate success. There is no change in the position in the stone cutters' strike. The thermometer registered 92 degrees here today.

Guilty of Assassination.

A man, razor handle, was caught by his wife assassinating an enemy. The man, what he needed was Putnam's Corn Brandy. It's safe, palatable, and sure. Putnam's—No. 1—cells sell.

EATON'S GREAT MIDSUMMER SALE

TWO MONTHS PACKED FULL OF DOLLAR SAVING CHANCES

August Furniture Sale Catalogue will not be issued

Have You Received a Copy of Our New Midsummer Sale Catalogue?

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA



FARMERS BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

The Agricultural Commission opened the series of York county meetings at Canterbury town, Monday, where there was a good attendance. Rev. J. E. Piewelling presided, and among those present were Wm. Jarvis, Chas. Cunniff, Edmund Cummings, Andrew Cunningham, Charles Jarvis, John Wright, Fred Grant, R. H. Scott, Samuel Foster, Hugh Smith, John Nicholson, Dr. Damon, Jeremiah Collett, Herbert Jamieson, John Dickinson, Hugh Hamilton, David Gould, John Gould, Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Geo. Hillman, Mr. McCarty and many other ladies and gentlemen.

The question of lands and farms available for settlement purposes provoked quite a discussion, a large number of farms which had at one time been occupied were reported as no longer being available. It was pointed out that considerable woodland was held by non-resident owners, which interested those who were less than agricultural development.

Labor was reported scarce and wages high, and it was thought by some that the scattered nature of the work could be brought in to occupy some of the vacant land that it would be a good thing. The discussion upon the stock showed that very little attention had ever been given to the improvement of stock. Mr. Cummings, Hugh Smith and Mr. Cunningham agreed that one of the needs of the district was the improvement of the stock. Messrs. Smith and Cummings were unable to secure a supply equal to the demand.

Herbert Jamieson said that he had brought in a purchased Clyde stallion and a purchased Shire horse, but there was not very much encouragement from the people of the district. There had been some of the best of the Shire horse breeding, descended from the herd formerly owned by Clarence Grosvenor, at Medford, and around Canterbury Station. Messrs. Smith and Cummings both urged strongly the need of bulls which would increase the size of the herd and adapted for beef.

A cheese factory had been started some years ago by J. F. Tilley. The supply of milk, however, had never been sufficient to make a good business, and on account of the scattered nature of the district, with farmers living on a great many different roads, and in some instances with their own cows, it was impossible to gather the milk with economy. Another trouble had been that one year the farmers were not paid for their milk, and the factory had this year discontinued work. Farmers, however, had not decreased their stock, and the condition of the milk was not improved. It was suggested that if an agricultural society were formed, and the importations of improved stock encouraged, an increase in output of beef and dairy produce would result.

Hugh Smith pointed out that lack of feeding was responsible for the condition of a great deal of stock. He thought the farmers should grow more turnips and feed better in the winter time. There would, he thought, be no difficulty about a market for all the good beef that could be grown. In discussing the question of sheep raising, it was pointed out that there had been more trouble than sheep. Some seven years ago a great many sheep had been killed by dogs, and the dog population was much decreased. Since then there had been but little trouble. It was urged upon sheep raisers and also a bounty put upon wildcats, as these latter were very destructive to both lambs and young deer. There was also opinion several men thought that sheep raising, other than those found profitable. There was quite a lively discussion upon horse raising and much difference of opinion. A number of those present said the use of the Clyde stallion in the horse district. Others condemned the Clyde horse entirely, saying they were entirely too slow and awkward for farm work. At the present time the services of a purebred Percheron stallion, a two-year-old Clyde Colt and a grade stallion said to be of Clyde and Shire breed were available to horse raisers. A two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, owned by Mr. Dickinson, and got by an imported Clyde stallion, owned by Charles Cog, of Woodstock, was very highly spoken of. A well-bred Standard stallion was kept by H. N. Grant, at Canterbury Station, for those who desired to breed for driving stock.

The raising of pork was considered profitable by most of those present. Mr. Cummings said that he ran his breeding stock on the pasture in the summer time and had good results with very little feed. He found that some pigs throughout the summer with plenty of grass and water gave 100 lbs. in the fall. He had used a number of Chesters, and was now in favor of the cross-breeding of pigs.

WOODSTOCK ALMOST IN RIOT OVER CIRCUS ROW

Woodstock, N. B., July 7.—The visit of Cole Brothers' circus to Woodstock today will be remembered as it caused the town to experience the most exciting and violent riot in its history. A serious row on the grounds at the time of the afternoon performance, a battle between circus employees and townspeople in the evening, and the burning of the circus tent, were reported to be used and several constables were injured, the swearing in of special police and the forbidding of the night performance were outstanding features and when it is added that effort was made to get the militia out and that, falling this, some fifty townsmen armed with rifles and revolvers gathered near the circus grounds until dispersed by the sheriff, the lively nature of the incidents of the day will be understood.

Edward Gould also had a good orchard and it was the general opinion of the meeting that there was no difficulty in raising good apples, such as Waltham, Ben Jonson, Alexander and other fall and early winter varieties. It was reported that considerable commercial fertilizer was sold in the district and quite an amount of potatoes grown for export, and dealers are this year preparing a number of potato warehouses near the station. Several farmers pointed out that the use of commercial fertilizer encouraged the growth of wild mustard, reporting a number of fields where fertilizer had been used last year that were this year overrun with mustard. The evidence went to show that on land where fertilizer had not been used and exactly the same grain and grass seed sown mustard did not appear. The meeting closed with an address from Hon. Dr. Landry, who said he hoped that the general opinion of the meeting that there was no difficulty in raising good apples, such as Waltham, Ben Jonson, Alexander and other fall and early winter varieties. It was reported that considerable commercial fertilizer was sold in the district and quite an amount of potatoes grown for export, and dealers are this year preparing a number of potato warehouses near the station.

It is said that one of the bosses whistled for his men who appeared with iron pins, etc. Johnston was hit on the head with a pin and had to be removed to the hospital. Citizens assisted the constables and several were injured on both sides, among them being the constables, John Hartley and Chief Kelly called upon the show at 7 o'clock and told the management to leave the town. The men who assaulted Johnston, and the evening performance could go on. The reply was that they would not or could not leave the town. The men who assaulted Johnston, and the evening performance could go on. The reply was that they would not or could not leave the town.

Major Gould telephoned to the D. O. C. asking permission to call out the militia. How much he would be paid, he said if our people would take a brighter view of their business and try to develop it in accordance with the law, and in some times. The province, he said, would be just what the people made it. He believed that the opportunities of agriculture were as good as New Brunswick anywhere else, and he hoped to have the co-operation of all the farmers in trying to develop these opportunities. The department of agriculture, so long as he was at its head, would be ready to do everything that legitimately could be done to assist in agricultural development. He urged the farmers to co-operate and form an agricultural society, through which they could improve their stock and their lands. He was warmly applauded on taking his seat.

St. Stephen, July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Toal, who have been enjoying a few weeks at their cottage at the Lodge, have returned to their home on Cove street. D. F. Maxwell, C. E., on the G. T. P., spent a few days in town recently. Mrs. Frederick Richardson, of Deer Island, was recently the guest of Mrs. M. A. Edwards. Miss Clara Gove with brother Arthur, of St. Andrews, is spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. Clarence Burpee, Calais. Mrs. Edgar Hitchcock is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Vroom at the Lodge. Mrs. Royden Thomson and children are the guests of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Chipman. The body of Charles H. Mason, who interested in Calais this afternoon, with Masonic credentials. Mr. Mason was a native of Red Beach and a member of the Masonic Lodge at Newport, Maine. He leaves a widow and three children. Rev. R. S. Crisp and Mrs. Crisp have gone to Moncton where they will spend several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Dustin, of Moncton. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Marchie and their daughter, Mrs. Edgar Bear. Mrs. Robert King and daughter, Elsie, of McAdan, are the guests of Mr. Patterson, Prince William street. Captain George Ryden and private George Clark, of Patterson and Compton, will go to Quebec with the militia next week to attend the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Mitchell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer at Elmville on Sunday last. Chester Gregory, of this town and Miss Annie Anderson, of Milltown, will be united in marriage on the 15th inst. J. M. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, formerly of Calais, but now residents near Boston, are spending a few days at the St. Croix Exchange. Yesterday Dr. Charles E. Swan, of Calais, suffered from a slight paralysis. It is hoped that Dr. Swan will speedily recover for he is one of the oldest and most skillful physicians on the St. Croix.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS. I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail you a copy of my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I will also send you a copy of my book, "WOMEN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER," which contains all the latest and most reliable information on all the ailments of women. It is a complete treatise on all the ailments of women, and is a most valuable book to every woman. It is a complete treatise on all the ailments of women, and is a most valuable book to every woman. It is a complete treatise on all the ailments of women, and is a most valuable book to every woman.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

There was very little movement in any of the local wholesale markets last week. The price of seasonal vegetables was generally declining as the supply grows larger. Eggs are slightly increasing in value. The following were the principal quotations on Thursday:

Table with columns for various market items like Beef, Pork, Butter, etc., and their corresponding prices.

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There was very little movement in any of the local wholesale markets last week. The price of seasonal vegetables was generally declining as the supply grows larger. Eggs are slightly increasing in value. The following were the principal quotations on Thursday:

Sheriff's Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the nineteenth day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Macdonald, of Port Kent, in the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, all the estate right, title and interest in the York Theatre and Victoria Risk Company, Limited, and to all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate lying and being in the city of St. John, and described as follows:

All of the lot or tract of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Portland, in the county of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern side of the City Road, distant two hundred and sixty feet from Stanley street, thence easterly along the said City Road one hundred and seventy feet, thence at right angles northerly two hundred and thirty-five feet or to the southern line of the railway grounds thence westerly along the last mentioned line one hundred and seventy feet to the eastern line of a reserved road laid out and to be opened when required by the Victoria Skating Club of St. John, of the width of sixty feet, and thence southerly along the eastern line of the said road to the City Road at the place the beginning together with all the estate, right, title, interest, profit and demand both at law and in equity of the said land, together with the first part of, in, into, out of and upon the 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