



SMALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Wedding bells pealed merrily on several occasions last week for brides who, since their introduction into society a winter or two ago, have been great favorites. Seldom have pedestrians had the opportunity to witness such a crowd and visible signs of events matrimonial as appeared on the streets of St. John during the early days of this week when the private carriages and automobiles went to be seen hurrying from house to house, all of them displaying wedding favors of white satin ribbon. Straggling back across one of the principal streets Tuesday night flags were visible above several important places of business.

On Wednesday and were the guests of Miss Grace Skinner, Mrs. and Mrs. Hamberg had a turn around the links, the lady proving the best golfer.

Friday afternoon the City Cornet Band's round-the-world fair at the Hotel Grand Central was a most enjoyable function.

On Thursday evening the golf club are to enjoy a dance at Red Men's Hall in Calais.

Surveyor General Grimmer went to Fredericton on Tuesday evening.

Miss Emma Robinson left on Tuesday evening for Montreal to visit her relatives.

At high noon Wednesday, September 27, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Chicago, Dr. Charles Palmerston Anderson, the marriage was solemnized at Oak Park, Illinois.



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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 18, 1911.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught is hailed with pleasure by the Canadian people.

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PROTECTION AND LABOR The conditions of land tenure in Europe are doubtless accountable for the assumption on the part of protectionists that laborers as a class are indebted to employers for giving them work.

CONCERNING ALFALFA The cultivation of alfalfa on a scientific basis is said to be conducted at Broadview Ranch, near Billings, Montana, on a larger and more successful scale than anywhere else in the world.

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soned that although wages might fall on account of the importation of foreign labor, yet the "extent and fertility of our lands constitute an adequate security against any excess in manufactures, and also against oppression on the part of capitalists towards the laboring portion of the community."

As a matter of fact this free land has been the only protection, whether an adequate one or not is a matter of opinion. High protection has raised the cost of living and given the wage of the laborer less purchasing power, while the manufacturer has had always free trade in that which he buys most of—labor.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE, AND THE CONSUMER The Manufacturers' Association have been discussing the tariff, and particularly that part of it which touches Britain.

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the protein content of many varieties, and he is also giving careful study to the problem of feeding alfalfa so that the best results may be obtained; for he says that enormous quantities are wasted through unscientific methods of feeding.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS The British trade commissioner in Australia in his report chides the British manufacturer for not taking as much pains as Americans and Germans to make small changes in the standard form of goods to meet the request of Australian patrons.

THE WEATHER PROPHETS The Indians are predicting that the coming winter will be the hardest experienced for some years past.

THE FIRST GREAT BETRAYAL Under this heading the Toronto Telegram, the ultramarine shade of whose Toryism no one can question, published the following editorial reference yesterday to the two leading Ontario members of the Borden government.

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are still bowed under the burden of the debt then incurred. Indeed her war with France in the reign of George III, which chiefly concerned Canada, cost her six times that amount, and to this additional sum for sundry little wars must be added.

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saved while they do not sustain right relations to their fellows. This latter thought is today receiving a new emphasis. All ecclesiastical bodies are recognizing it officially.

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THE CALL OF NIAGARA Its Appeal to the Minds of All The Nature-Lover Not More Drawn to It Than the Crank Who Shoots It in a Barrel—Some of the Remarkable Feats That Have Been Attempted.

The ordinary visitor to Niagara finds the excursion to the Cave of the Winds quite sensational enough for his peace of mind. With proper care the trip is perfectly safe, but there is one moment of the journey, when the mist and spray from the falls erode out from right his nearest companion, which gives the man of average nerve as keen a thrill as he cares for.

NOTE AND COMMENT A very interesting interview with Hon. William Pugsley is a feature of this morning's Telegraph.

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his plans he explained that when he found the water very bad he would go under, and would remain under until compelled to come up for breath. He went with all his strength to strike out the suck-hole in the centre.

A BEAVER'S WORKING DAY (Harper's Weekly). A young beaver in Regents Park Gardens, London, was once placed at work on a tree twelve feet long and two feet six inches thick.

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Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher. Once there was a silly husband and he had a silly wife, and they both were sick and weary of their married life, for it brought no advertising of the kind that they desired, and the SOUL MATES life without the grandstand makes all silly people tired.

Musical notation and lyrics for 'Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher'. Lyrics include: 'Behold, this dreamer cometh', 'All ye who would have what in years of blight', 'Cry out for visions in the night', 'For power to dream, and dream aright', 'When fair as dawn upon Parnassus snows', 'Foam born Aphrodite rose', 'What was she but a dream that froze?', 'The dreams of Rome as thunderbolts were hurled', 'As eagle's pinions were unfurled', 'Until their quarry was the world', 'The Hebrews dreamed, and bright with gold and gear', 'For Zion's brow a diadem', 'Stood Heaven's type—Jerusalem', 'The Christians dreamed, and lo! their Christ, their Head', 'Whom waking wisdom held as dead', 'Comes daily to their altar bread', 'Aid not with sneers, but with the trump and drum', 'Shall men announce that dreamers come', 'When they shall see of dreams the sum', 'Then ye who would have what in years of blight', 'Cry out for visions in the night', 'For power to dream, and dream aright', '—Anna Bunton, in the Spectator', 'Willie—Great Scott, man! You don't mean to say you can't do anything with that sort of young who is reported to be doing such awful carousing at college?', 'Gillis (silly)—I haven't the heart to say a word. You see, I was foolish enough to take him with me to the national convention of my lodge last summer.—Freak', 'Copyright, 1911 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

# INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

## STOCK FATTENING SHEEP

### Feature of Industry in Canada—Produce Finished Article.

While a very large percentage of sheep and lambs that are marketed direct from the farms go right off the pasture with no special preparation in the way of fattening, many progressive and thorough sheep raisers fatten their stock as they do their beef, cattle and hogs in order to secure the best prices for their product. A finished article is always in demand at a valuation in advance of that of a leaner commodity.

A finished mutton sheep, like the finished bacon hog, is not the heavy variety of animal that was looked for many years ago. Consumers are more delicate in their taste and discriminating in their choice than in the past, and therefore want their mutton or lamb lean, tender and juicy. While this is true, a thin lean carcass is not a desirable article of diet, and therefore should not be sent off the farm unless to be fed on some other animal's feed lot, ready for the purchase of a mutton which will be put to use as a feeder.

Owing to limited supplies of sheep in every province of the Dominion even the lean, shaggy specimens will sell, although, of course, at a lower price than those which kill out plump carcasses. If bred from low-set, well-bred stock and are well fed and cared for until the autumn months and other sheep are usually about as fat as the market demands. On account of the natural tenderness of the lamb and the fact that they carry a juicy and well flavored flesh, however, the market is over-stocked and it is desired to hold over until the price has improved. An old grass field is very useful by way of a change, but an additional plot of alfalfa, clover, lucerne or rape or a combination of these will supply an excellent diet until finished. The market is usually very good from the middle of February onward, and the stock should be ready to top the market by the time one chooses to sell.

After the lambs are weaned the wethers, and others to be fattened, should have access to a variety of pasture. An old grass field is very useful by way of a change, but an additional plot of alfalfa, clover, lucerne or rape or a combination of these will supply an excellent diet until finished. The market is usually very good from the middle of February onward, and the stock should be ready to top the market by the time one chooses to sell.

The fact of their being so tender, however, makes it desirable to hold over until the price has improved. An old grass field is very useful by way of a change, but an additional plot of alfalfa, clover, lucerne or rape or a combination of these will supply an excellent diet until finished. The market is usually very good from the middle of February onward, and the stock should be ready to top the market by the time one chooses to sell.

well saved clover. The lambs will relish it and begin to thrive again. It is the practice of many cautious feeders, and one to keep down the mortality to a minimum, to bring up the flock to a grass plot in the evening and have a feed of hay ready when they arrive, or in a separate yard to be turned into the first thing in the morning. It is not a bad practice to provide a feed of grain in the evening before turning them out for the day. Morgan Lamb cared for in this way will put on weight very rapidly. It is remarkable how many sheep can be fattened on comparatively small areas of land sown to the proper crops—From "Sheep Husbandry in Canada."

## MORE MORGAN HORSES

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has just purchased in Mendon, Kansas, four additional horses for use in the government breeding work, that is being carried on in Vermont, with the object of preserving and improving the Morgan breed. These animals are the seven-year-old Morgan mare Fanny P. (Vol. III, A. M. R.), two yearling fillies by Headlight (a son of Ethan Allen 2d), and a colt foal out of Fanny P. by Headlight. One of the fillies is out of Fanny P. and the mare is again in foal to Headlight.

Fanny P. is by Julian Morgan, the sire of Roy Morgan, champion Morgan stallion at the principle state fairs of the Central West in 1910. Fanny P.'s dam was by Flying Morrill, and her second dam by a son of Billy Root.

The pedigree of Headlight Morgan is well known to Morgan breeders. The sire was foaled in southwestern Kansas and has a well-deserved reputation in that vicinity as a sire.

These horses are among the descendants of a large contingent of selected animals purchased in Vermont and Illinois in the early sixties by the Morgan Horse Company, of Carpentersville (Ill.), and sent to southwestern Kansas to take advantage of cheap pasture there. Unfortunately, however, and partly on account of the depression in the horse several years ago, the venture was not a success, the company disbanding and the horses being scattered over a wide territory. Some of this stock still remains in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The animals bought by the government will be taken to the Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt.

## JUDGING LIVE STOCK

There are two classes of stock, and one in particular, that sometimes receive a great amount of handling by the judge in the show-ring. The two referred to are cattle and sheep, and the latter often comes in for far more handling than is in any way necessary. The horse and pig escape very little of this treatment, the judge relying upon his eyes to place the animals before him in their proper order. A trained eye is the most valuable asset the judge has to aid him to make his decisions. True, with sheep, the wool can be so trimmed as to cover up many defects, and it is necessary to handle carefully in order to ascertain the exact size and shape of the body under the fleece; but handling carefully does not mean that it is necessary to give the same points time after time, until the animal's flesh is sore from the continuous pinching. Too much handling generally worries the judge, as well as the animal, and does much work on them that he forgets just what points he has made, becomes undecided, and goes over the work again, with much the same result as before. The system which he is tempted to follow is not followed, and in the end the sheep are standing badly, with their wool disturbed and rough, and there is more likelihood of poor work being done by the judge than if less time and more system had been followed. Of course, the best judges do not make these mistakes, but they are made frequently every season by others. By standing back and seeing the animals, one can get a very good idea of the outlines of the individual, can compare the different points, including the underpinning, which is often overlooked, and can form an opinion from these first impressions which is often correct, and can form an opinion from these first impressions which is often correct, and can form an opinion from these first impressions which is often correct.

## THE HORSES' NOON HOUR

The noon hour being the period immediately following a strenuous half day on the road, and just preceding another hot and heavy one in the afternoon, it is of vast importance that we strive to make this hour as comfortable for the horse as possible. Remove the hot, sweaty harness immediately after unloading for dinner. Horses cannot rest with the harness on, neither can they eat comfortably, and they are liable to break them or get all tangled up in them while fighting flies or being down to roll. If it is necessary to leave them in the harness, spray them with a cooling draught of fresh water should be

given at once upon unitching, one being careful that the animals do not overgraze themselves by drinking too fast or too much. Bathe the shoulders and necks to wash away dust and dirt, cool the skin, and help solidify the flesh, thus adding comfort to the animals and guarding against sore necks and shoulders.

Don't torture the already weary horses by placing them in a sweltering stall while they eat their noonday meal. The them under some inviting shade formed by a tree or old open shed, where the breeze will reach them freely; arrange troughs or boxes to feed in. Indeed, one had better tie them out right in the glaring sun than in a close stifling barn or closed stall of any kind. The breeze thus effected will more than counterbalance the effect of being in the shade with little or no air supply.

Before hitching up again, curry and brush those bristly-looking spots from the hair, where the sweat has collected around and underneath the harness and dried. This not only contributes to the comfort of the animals at that time, but tends to prevent the skin from becoming scalded, and the hair dropping out.

It is also, it is better, to move the danger of sore necks and shoulders, which are frequently the result of this dirt and grime working into and irritating the sensitive skin.

Brushing the collars before harnessing is another important item that should receive the most careful attention at this time, especially in the accumulated filth, which is so easily removed if one will do it while the collars are still damp with sweat.

## GENERAL MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Harvesting and Storing—Feeding Value for Cattle and Swine.

The actual harvesting involves several distinct operations. The root must be pulled from the ground. This, not infrequently, requires the exercise of considerable strength and, in the case of sugar mangels, and more especially sugar beets, it is quite often necessary to loosen the soil with a plow to facilitate the work. After pulling, the leaves must be removed. The quickest and best way to do this is to twist them off with the hand. A man may advantageously pull two rows at a time, throwing the roots in a row to either right or left of him as the case may be, but throwing them so that on the return rows the roots themselves may be thrown to join those from the first row, making what grew in four rows standing like a row in the United States where similar trials have been conducted, goes to indicate that from 8 to 10 lbs. of mangels is equivalent to one pound of mixed meal for milk production. Forage sugar beets appear to be worth much more than either mangels or sugar mangels, for either milk or beef production.

All classes of cattle are particularly fond of these three kinds of roots and nothing appears to afford them such keen enjoyment as a few whole roots thrown in their troughs.

As a means of sharpening up a flagging appetite or inducing extra consumption of feed for any purpose, any one or all of these roots are unsurpassed.

As a corrective, as a stimulant, as a tonic, as a gentle laxative, as a diuretic and as a feed having a good influence on the flavor of the milk produced in the case of dairy cattle, sugar mangels and forage mangels, sugar mangels and forage sugar beets excel all other succulent forage crops.

They have the advantage of being acceptable to all classes of swine. In addition, they may be counted upon to give good results, no matter what the age of the pigs being fed. Young sucking pigs relish a bit of raw mangel and are benefited thereby. As feeds for sows, gilts and young boars they give more satisfactory results and from 8 to 12 lbs. a day would be a suitable quantity, fed along with some light meal mixture such as shorts and crushed oats, in the proportion of two to one. Brood sows may be given 12 to 30 lbs. a day of mangels, sugar mangels or forage sugar beets, along with a small amount of a mixture of bran, shorts and crushed oats, and do well at the farrowing. It is, however, necessary to begin to decrease the roots about a month before parturition is due to take place, and not more. Extract from a bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

fairly clean, a condition very necessary to their keeping well.

The Root House.—The root house should be well ventilated, and well drained. Light is not necessary. Local conditions will have to do very materially with the method of constructing and the material used. Stone or cement walls will prove most satisfactory. Care should be taken to see that roots may be easily put in and easily taken out.

Root houses included in the stable are often quite satisfactory.

In many parts, roots not needed till the following spring may be pitted and come out in good shape. Here again drainage and ventilation are essential for success. A side hill had better be chosen, thus ensuring no water lying in the pit. A good size 3 feet wide, 3 feet deep and 20 feet long. Stack the roots up 2 or 4 feet above ground level, cover with 12 or 15 inches of straw and over all throw earth to the depth of 2 to 3 inches. Every four feet leave a tuft of straw uncovered at the apex to act as ventilator.

Where to Use.—All these varieties of roots are valuable for calves, cows, heifers, calves, ewes and poultry. Sugar beets have the highest feeding value, sugar mangels usually come next, but mangels out in excellent form for any use above. They should not be fed to sheep, and it is not usual to feed them to horses. They are acceptable to sheep, but are frequently injurious to the mares. There is no objection to feeding them to horses, if horses can be induced to eat them.

For Cattle.—When feeding to cattle they may be given whole if fed alone and fed to tied animals. If it is desirable to feed along with other forage, or to feed to cattle running loose, it is better to slice or pulp them. A mixture of chaff, 50 lbs., pulped roots, 200 lbs., and meal to suit is very palatable, very wholesome and exceedingly valuable as a feed for steers or dairy cattle. The addition of 400 lbs. corn to the mixture to the above mixture will be found to give excellent results.

For feeding dairy cattle or for beef production we have found it possible to replace a considerable proportion of the usual meal ration with mangels. When used for this purpose, our experience on the Central Farm, as well as the experience of a number of experiment stations in the United States where similar trials have been conducted, goes to indicate that from 8 to 10 lbs. of mangels is equivalent to one pound of mixed meal for milk production. Forage sugar beets appear to be worth much more than either mangels or sugar mangels, for either milk or beef production.

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## HORTICULTURE MAKING VINEGAR

### Can Be Done at Home—Cleanliness is Vital.

In response to numerous enquiries regarding the various processes involved in the home manufacture of vinegar and the precautions which should be taken in order to secure good results, Prof. C. L. Lewis, of the horticulture department of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, has issued the following statement for the assistance of all those desiring to make vinegar at home.

There are three distinct steps involved: (1) apple juice sugar, (2) alcohol, and (3) acetic acid. The amount of apple juice and quantity depend on the grade of the apples, their ripeness, variety and freedom from dirt. To make good cider vinegar ripe apples which are free from filth should be used, and the juice should be put into good clean barrels.

In grinding and pressing the apples, care should be taken to observe the ordinary precautions for cleanliness. In some cases water should be added to the apple pumace after pressing, and then, after it has been allowed to stand awhile, pressed again. In this way an additional amount of juice is obtained. This, however, does not contain enough sugar to make good vinegar. If higher grade vinegar is desired, the pumace should not be washed.

Where it is possible to do so, the juice should be put into one large vat or cover receptacle and allowed to stand a few days before putting it into barrels. In this way the solid matter will settle gradually before it is placed in the casks. The casks should be thoroughly cleaned, treated with live steam or boiling water, to be certain that there is no foreign matter in them. Barrels should not be filled over two-thirds full of juice, and the hogs should be left out. A loose plug or cotton may be placed over the hole, however, to decrease the evaporation and prevent dirt getting in until after the vinegar is made.

After the juice is placed in the cellar, the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 44 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The alcoholic fermentation will be complete in three to six months' time. By raising the temperature the fermentation

## POULTRY CROOKED-BREADED FOWLS

This is a deformity which lessens the value of a fowl for whatever purpose it is offered. Many buyers shut themselves off with crooked breastbones as much as if they were of an injurious nature to the consumer. They are not so, but they certainly give a very imperfect appearance, and that always tells against the seller. Good judges buying fowls for breeding or to improve their stock, will always prefer one that is considered. The first spot the hand is clapped on is the breast, when if the bone is found to be crooked, the bird is thrown out.

Visitors to shows are often puzzled to understand how certain fine birds, apparently perfect in every external point, are unrecognized, but fifty chances to one, if the bird could be handled, a crooked breast-bone would be found, and there ends all success. The subject is therefore of very much interest to fowl-raisers, and should receive the keenest attention. In-breeding, which has such a tendency to weakness, is responsible for many crooked breast-bones, but many crooked breasts result from treatment of the young fowls, and this should be averted now. Allowing them to perch or roost on narrow, thin sticks is a fertile cause of it as the pliable bone, resting so long on a sharp edge, soon bends. See that fowls are allowed to roost on such perches. Be most careful in providing poles as thick as the wrist, or flat rails or strips of wood about three inches wide.—W. B. Gilbert.

# ONE OF THE MOST-SUNG POPULAR SONGS OF THE DAY

## THE DIFFERENCE OF A DRINK OR TWO

From WM. ZIEGFELD'S Musical Production

### "THE GIRL IN THE KIMONA"

Lyric by HAROLD R. ATTERIDGE Music by PHIL. SCHWARTZ

1. The world is such a dear old world, To my voice is flat and way off key, But

day I thought it wrong, I worried over lit-tle things, Now now I'd like to sing, I can't dance to save my life. I'd

Life is just a song. Can you im-a-gine peace-ful me, Now do-ing as I did, I do a High-land fling. I once could call for gin-ger ale, But now just think what sin, I

REFRAIN.

saw a flash-y blonde pass by, And then said, "Oh, you kid!" Oh! it's on-ly just a difference of a can pronounce one syl-la-ble, Just one, and that is "Gin." Oh! it's on-ly just a difference of

drink or two; The skies that once were gray and dark are now a ba-by blue; A drink or two; The skies that once were gray and dark are now a ba-by blue; I

qui-et peace-ful feel-ing comes, that changes all the scene; My debts are on-ly tri-ble things, the have-n't got an en-e-my, and ev-ry one's my friend; And if I had the mon-ey, why I

world is quite so rom-an-tic; I've al-ways been a peace-ful man, I new-er cared to fight; But do be-lieve I lead. I think I'm my own land-lord and a king up-on a throne; I'm

now I'd call Jim Jiefries down and think it was all right. I've al-ways watched my conduct, now I High Mo-gul and Nan-ky Poo, the world is all my own. A com-et may de-stroy us, or I

don't care what I do; It's on-ly just the differ-ence of a drink or two. don't care what they do; It's on-ly just the differ-ence of a drink or two.

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Used by permission, MURRAY MUSIC Co., New York No. 263

The Difference of a Drink or Two. No. 263.

is plans he explained that when he found the water very bad he would under, and would remain under a small impelled to come up for breath. He clung to the Whirpool and strike out with all his strength, but the water was deep-hole in the centre. "My life," he said, "will then depend upon my muscles and my breath, with a little touch of sense behind them." On the afternoon of July 24 he took the plunge from a small boat. On entering the Whirpool Rapids he was almost turned over by the force of the water, but he recovered himself, and in about five minutes he had traversed the mile and a quarter from the old Suspension Bridge to the entrance of the Whirpool. Here he seemed for a moment to be doing well. Then he threw up his arms and disappeared.

In July, 1880, John Soules was more fortunate than Captain Webb, for his descent came earlier. While he was in the Whirpool Rapids the breakers dashed him against the rocks, and he was washed over, badly bruised, before reaching the Whirpool. Other swimmers who have attempted the passage have been dashed just their united strength and skill. W. Kendall, a Boston policeman, got through in 1882, but he wore a cork vest, which he had found his swimming abilities useless. The current took him into its arms eddy and sucked him down like a fish. When he reached the spot where Webb lost his life the water was under him and a wave knocked him unconscious. He was seen to be shot out from the pool fifty feet from the centre, and he was regaining consciousness on the shore, thus avoiding being dashed down the Devil's Hole Rapids. On Sept. 7, 1899, Steve Brodie, who some time before jumped off Brooklyn Bridge, descended the Falls themselves, clad in an indiarubber suit surrounded with steel bands and thick padding. Walter Campbell, another adventurer, was seen to be wearing a cork jacket, equalled Kendall's, and even excelled it, for he made a way as far down as Lewiston.

The fashion of traveling in a barrel, a compromise between swimming and sailing, was set in 1886 by Carlisle D. Graham, a Philadelphia cooper, but an Englishman by birth. The cask he invented for the purpose was seven feet long, ranham stood inside in a canvas hammock, and held on by iron handles fixed to the sides. He had made a small air pipe, fitted with a plug, in the hope of renewing the air supply at intervals, but he forgot to put in the plug before starting and was unable to use it afterwards. The barrel was thrown to just below the falls. It twirled like a top, and the occupant was dizzy for most of the journey. It was taken out at Lewiston unharmed except for a slight bruise on the arm. Graham repeated the adventure three times at least. Once he was advertised to ride on the outside of the barrel, but he went to the remonstrances of his friends.

No doubt the lure of Niagara will claim many more victims in years to come. To men of a certain type the challenge of swimming a waterfall will still appeal with irresistible force. "It is not, however, by such sensational feats that in these days the conquest over Nature is won. Niagara has found her real master in the adroit acrobat or the sturdy swimmer, but in the engineer who harnesses her energy to light the street lamps of Buffalo."

## A Beaver's Working Day.

(Harper's Weekly).

A young beaver in Regents Park Garage, London, was once placed at work upon a tree twelve feet high and three feet six inches thick, just as the town clock sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above ground. That done, he attacked the oak. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pool. He nibbled and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled out in his pond until 6.30 o'clock. Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore down his work, and the tree fell. Before fall the beaver ran as a man run when they have fired a blast. Then, as the tree fell on the ground, he portioned it out methodically and began to gnaw.

He worked at intervals all night; cut the tree into three parts, rolled two of them into the water, and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.

## Walt Philosopher

and he had a silly wife, and they had a very married life, for it brought no kind that they desired, and a husband makes all silly people and he decent will not bring each other's burden's is a dream along to be the goat, and the discordant note; she had found he was hoarse, that his moral a divorce. There was sounding of tamborines, and photographs, and reporters by the legion and the moving picture grafters the frenzies are all encouraged people always keep a-pushing their bosses cease to be such easy at the business office rates.

WALT MASON

# BRITISH AMERICAN PREACHERS

## Enthuse Methodist Congress

### Sir Robert Perks, in the Chair, Reads Greetings from Connaught

### Majority of Labor Members in British Parliament Are Preachers on Sunday—Noted Slum Worker in London Talks on Women's Claims.

(By Rev. Dr. Crews.)  
Toronto, Oct. 12.—(Special)—The laymen had their meetings this morning when questions relating to the development and use of lay agencies were considered. It seems to be a general opinion why the Canadian churches make so little use of laymen. One speaker said that, "out of every seven sermons preached in England every Sunday, five are delivered by laymen. I do not see how you get along without them here," said he.

It could have been explained to this delegate that conditions are entirely different in this country and there is not the same opportunity for using the lay preacher. But laymen are working in many other directions.

Sir Robert Perks very appropriately occupied the chair at this morning's meeting. In appearance, voice and manner he is a typical British member of parliament and presides with grace and dignity. Most of the speeches were made by laymen. Some of the preachers tried to get in a word, but it seemed only fair for them to be listeners. A good proportion of those who spoke were English local preachers, and judging from their utterances they are capital talkers. One of them deplored the fact that he had been made by the conference delegates to speak on the streets of Toronto.

### Lord or M. P.'s Local Preachers.

It was stated that nearly all the labor men in the British parliament were Methodist local preachers. The chief speaker in the discussion of this morning was John E. Moore, of the late London, a Wesleyan minister, and N. W. Rowell, of Toronto. Mr. Moore said that when men of affairs bring the same energy and intelligence that they manifest in their daily business to the work of the church, success will be assured. He pleaded for large gifts to missionary enterprises.

Mr. Rowell declared that the attitude of laymen towards missions had been completely changed by the laymen's movement.

Many Sunday school workers were disappointed with the session devoted to Sunday schools yesterday afternoon. The troubling life of this great institution with its many sides and activities scarcely received adequate treatment. The discussion was largely confined to the question of child culture, ignoring multitudes of young men and women besides older people. For instance, the adult Bible class movement, which is without doubt the most significant religious activity during recent years, was not even mentioned.

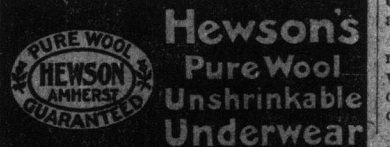
### Duke of Connaught Sends Greetings.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Interest in the Ecumenical Conference was renewed this morning when larger use of lay agencies was discussed. Sir Robert Perks was chairman. Prof. S. G. Atkins, Ph. D., of South Carolina, spoke of the laymen's movement. He showed the great influence of men in all the large religious movements of modern times.

A wave of patriotic fervor ran through the audience this morning when Sir R. Perks announced a telegram from the Duke of Connaught at Quebec, expressing his pleasure at hearing of the conference and hoping they were having successful meetings. The conference sang and sang the "On Landing in Canada," said the message sent shortly after the duke's arrival at Quebec this morning and just before his installation as governor-general of the Dominion. "I wish to send the Ecumenical Methodist Conference warmest greetings and hope you have had successful meetings."

The power of the laymen in the church and in the social service and the worldwide help that can be given to some of the most neglected of the world's people, were subjects of attention at today's meetings of the conference.

"Laymen are not merely conveniences to be drained of cash," said Norman D. Sarant, of London (Eng.), a Wesleyan Methodist class leader and circuit steward. "The layman, moreover, has a duty beyond giving of funds. The expenditure of time and personality is an essential. The layman is called to spiritual fellowship and service. He can enter the work with optimism. The so-called 'good old times' are a signifi cant fact. There never was a time when the world was better than today. A good index is the press: never was the press so clean and so keen and so great a moral force as today. Laymen must be responsible for the moral religious



# INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT ST. LEONARD'S AND VAN BUREN

## Fine Structure Owned Jointly by Maine and Canada

### Cost Nearly \$100,000 and Was Designed by Prominent Engineers—The Dimensions and the Purpose it Will Serve.

Work is in progress at making the earth-fill approaches for a new international bridge between the United States and Canada, at St. Leonard's, New Brunswick, and Van Buren, Maine. The bridge is a fine public structure, owned jointly by the State of Maine and the Dominion of Canada. Even though there is to be no reciprocity in trade, there has been co-operation in the erection of this structure to facilitate international intercourse.

The original appropriations amounted to \$75,000, half granted by the Maine legislature and half by the Canadian parliament. The bridge is designed by the same firm of engineers, Messrs. S. J. Chapman, of the Canadian department of public works, and the people of the towns of Van Buren and St. Leonard's raised the necessary \$250,000 by subscription for that last construction part. A contract has been let for the work to be completed before Nov. 1.

The bridge engineers have been S. J. Chapman, of the Canadian department of public works, and Elmer E. Greenwood for the State of Maine. The bridge has been constructed according to their plans, and is of the following dimensions:

- Span, one of 322 feet and three of 143 feet each.
- Roadway width, 22 feet.
- Sidewalk width, six feet.

The bridge will be a fine public structure, owned jointly by the State of Maine and the Dominion of Canada. It will be a great boon to the people of both countries, and will facilitate international intercourse.

### JUDGE CARLETON'S JUDGMENT IN CARLETON COUNTY RECOUNT

Ex-Parte Benjamin Franklin Smith, in the matter of the Carleton county (N. B.) election for a member to serve in the Dominion parliament, held on Sept. 21, A. D. 1911, and a recount of the ballots there in cast. Benjamin Franklin Smith, applicant, and Frank Broadstreet Carvell, respondent.

Judge Carleton—On the return of the order granted by me in this cause, Mr. Jones, K. C., who appeared on behalf of Mr. Carvell for that purpose alone, took the ground that the judge of the county had no jurisdiction to proceed with a recount in this matter for the reasons that the affidavits upon which the order for recount was made did not and do not state the facts necessary to give such jurisdiction to the judge of the county. Specifically, he claimed that it must be shown that the ballots were improperly rejected or improperly counted, and such being the case the foundation was laid for an application for the order, that the affidavits should not be read and that the order should be set aside, that the affidavits were not marked for the purpose of the application, and that the application should be dismissed, and that the state must be construed strictly.

Now the affidavit that was presented to me in this case, so far as the first nine paragraphs are concerned, is sufficient as to the facts therein set out. In the tenth paragraph the applicant, Smith, swears that upon the summing up by the said returning officer of the votes cast in the said election, the said returning officer stated and returned to the polls or sub-divisions thereof at which said ballots were rejected.

### THE REVEAL AT MORTON ALBERT COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Hillsboro, N. B., Oct. 11.—There never was such a religious awakening in the village of Morton as is being produced at the present time under the earnest heart searching preaching of the Rev. P. C. Goodson. During the past few days Mr. Goodson has been expounding the necessity of full surrender as an essential duty for Christian service; such has been the effect of his appeal that Christians of all the churches have been urged to their ambition to bring others to the Saviour. The united church is doing good service and many have been saved from despondency to happiness and hope and so away feeling that it was good to be there. The prayers of Rev. Messrs. Seelye and Moses are nightly inspirations in bringing heaven nearer. The Goodsonian juvenile choir continues to make it interesting to all. Services will be held on Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and every night during the week at 7.30. Rev. John Longtin will preach Sunday evening at 7.30. Mr. Goodson will preach Sunday afternoon and evening and every night during the week, except Saturday.

### Called to Sussex Church.

Sussex, Oct. 12.—Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, of Lunenburg, Quebec, has been called as pastor at Chalmers' Presbyterian church to succeed Rev. Frank Baird, who went to Woodstock last May. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Nova Scotia. A reply is expected in a few days.

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### ONTARIO FIRM GETS A RIVER GLADE CONTRACT

Brantford men to install fire protection system in Jordan Sanitarium.

### MRS. JORDAN TO PAY FOR THE WORK

System is to include 20,000 Gallon Tank Erected in 60 Foot Steel Tower and Up-to-date Distribution is Planned—Conference in This City Yesterday.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

The contract for the installation of a water system for purposes of fire protection at the Jordan Sanitarium at River Glade has been awarded to Good, Shepley & Murr, of Brantford, Ont., and the work will be commenced immediately. This has been accomplished through the generosity of Mrs. Jordan, who in addition to her magnificent gift of the sanitarium, offered to pay for the fire protection system when it was feared that the funds at the disposal of the commissioners might not be sufficient for the cost of the building.

### THE METHODIST MINISTERS

(The Wesleyan.)

Rev. Dr. Johnson, editor of the Wesleyan, and George O. Fulton are among those who are attending the Ecumenical conference at Toronto.

### TRAGIC DEATH OF AGED CHATHAM MAN

John Connors Fell Down Stairs in His Brother's House and Lived Only a Few Minutes.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 15.—(Special)—Death came suddenly Saturday evening to John Connors, an aged resident of this town. While alone in his brother, Patrick Connors' house, he fell down stairs and so seriously injured himself that he died within a few minutes. His fall was heard by people in the adjoining section of the house, who rushed in and found him unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, but Mr. Connors passed away without regaining consciousness. He was seventy-four years old and unmarried. He is survived by one brother, Patrick.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Colerodiny

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.



# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of infants and children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 71 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### FORMER ST. JOHN WOMAN WEDS AGAIN

Widow of E. M. Bulkeley, Known as "Handsome Nurse in America," Married to Scotch Manufacturer.

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GREETES SEXTON OF OTTAWA CHURCH

He Was a Soldier in His Royal Highness' Company in Montreal Years Ago.

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### CONSERVATIVES ARE SORE

(Toronto World.)

There is considerable talk that Hon. W. T. White might be opposed by Conservatives who are sore on his selection for the cabinet.

There were but two births—a boy and a girl—registered with Registrar J. B. Jones this week. The marriages numbered eleven.

### We Have the Solid Leather Working Boot Needed by the Farmer at This Season—Every Pair the Greatest Value For the Money.

Long Leg Hand Made Boots, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.  
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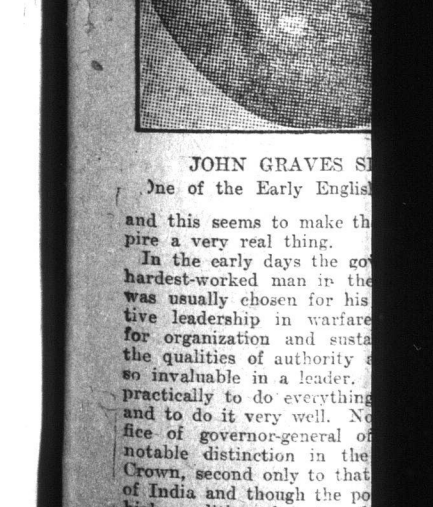
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# FAMOUS GOVERNORS OF CANADA

By G. M. COOK



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT  
Our New Governor-General.

in view of the arrival of a Royal Governor-General it may be well to recall Canada's past famous governors.

We have been singularly fortunate in the long line of distinguished soldiers and statesmen who have served her in the capacity of governor, protecting her in the

and the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian militia is purely honorary.

Very different was the condition of affairs when in 1607 Samuel de Champlain became first governor of the infant colony.

After an absence of eight years, Lord Dorchester in 1786 was again appointed to the governorship of Quebec, the occupant of which was henceforth to act as governor-general of all the British-American provinces.

After 1817 the harsh rule and mismanagement of the Family Compact caused the growth of a political body who called themselves the Reformers.

The names of the noble de Tracy who became Viceroy of the French possessions in 1665, will always be associated with the famous Carignan Regiment which he brought out from France and notable for the complete subjugation of the Mohawks which he effected.

In 1672 Count Frontenac, a tried and skilful soldier in the armies of France and one of the most remarkable governors Canada ever had, came to Quebec.

ed first governor. He was so anxious to be just to the French that he antagonized the English colonists. He was succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, who was also in strong sympathy with the French-Canadians.

Lord Dorchester was an extremely able man, both wise and just, but he lived in the troubled times of Canadian history.

The Americans made their headquarters in Montreal, in the Chateau de Ramesay, the residence of the French governors.

After an absence of eight years, Lord Dorchester in 1786 was again appointed to the governorship of Quebec.

Some of his acts. He returned to England within five months and issued his report on Canada which has become a classic, and which led to the union and to the establishment of responsible government.

Lord Elgin who was appointed to Canada in 1846, was a man of great diplomatic gifts, and by repeated visits to New York, and a personal campaign, he himself negotiated the reciprocity treaty of 1854.



EARL OF MINTO.

Whose Term at Rideau Hall was Marked with Splendid Prosperity in the Dominion.

A Great Statesman. John George Lambton, Lord Durham, was one of the greatest statesmen and most distinguished men who have ever held office in Canada.

Some of his acts. He returned to England within five months and issued his report on Canada which has become a classic, and which led to the union and to the establishment of responsible government.

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A Brilliant Diplomat. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava G. C. B. etc., was probably the most brilliant statesman and governor, and the most accomplished, witty and fascinating of personalities who have ever graced the viceregal position.

A Royal Vice-Roine. The Marquess of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, who became governor in 1878 was married to the Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's daughter.

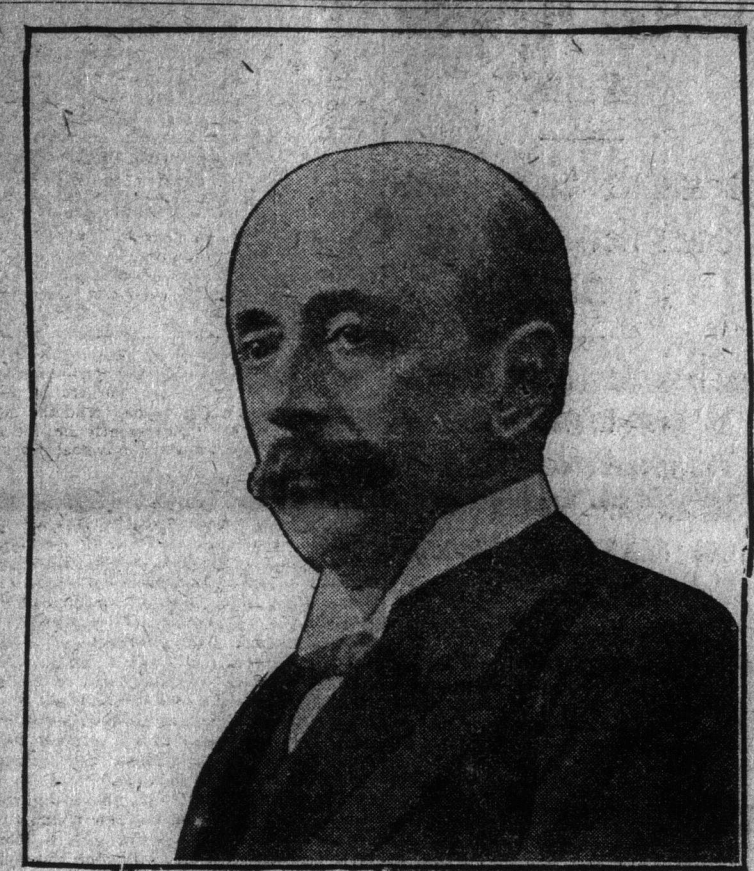
Governors Before Confederation. The names of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Lisgar, Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, Metcalfe and Cathcart, though not so prominent in Canadian history as some others, are still held in honorable esteem.

Since Confederation. Men of such diverse character and gifts as Lord Monk, Lansdowne, Stanley, Aberdeen, Minto and Grey have all contributed to the service of Canada and the empire.

Our Retiring Governor-General. His Excellency Earl Grey came to Canada in 1904 and his extended term of office expires in September upon the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

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for Castor Oil, Parasitism, It is Pleasant. It is pure nor other Narcotic. It destroys Worms, cures Diarrhoea and Wind, cures Constipation, regulates the Food, regulates the healthy and natural sleep. **Mother's Friend.**

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High Cut Laced Bellows Tongue Boots \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 up to \$7.00.  
Medium Cut Laced Bellows Tongue Boots, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.35, \$2.75, \$3.00.

We vouch for the quality of the leather in the uppers and bottoms of our goods; for the counters, the inner soles and the workmanship of everything we sell.

Shapes to fit every foot and prices to suit all.  
**Francis & Vaughan**  
19 King Street

**me**  
GENUINE.  
PUP. AGU.  
THERIA. BRONCHITIS.  
RHEUMATISM.  
Manufacturers:  
DAVENPORT, ILL.,  
LONDON, E.C.  
Limited, Toronto.

## THE INGLE COTTAGE, COSTING \$3,000

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.

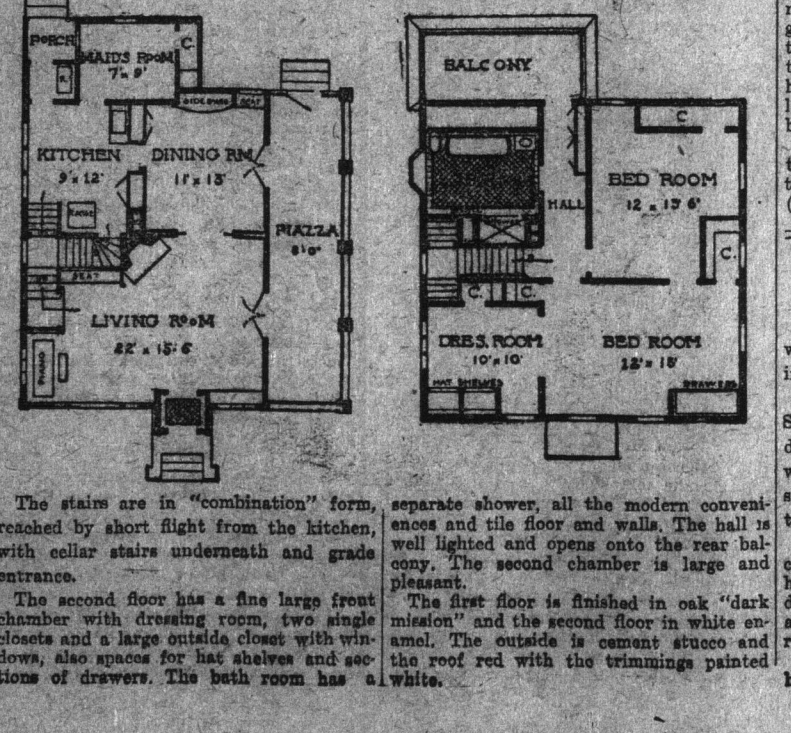


This design is built in cottage style, with low "Gambrel" roof, with gabled ends and the central portion carried up the full two stories in front, making good chambers. The size is 30x30.

The piazza is across the right hand side, giving a private appearance, and is screened in, there are wide French windows opening from both living room and dining room onto the piazza.

The vestibule entrance is in the centre of the front and opens directly into the living room, a fine large airy room 22 feet in breadth, and 15 feet 6 inches in depth, with an artistic brick fire-place in the centre. The staircase is designed to be a very attractive feature, with double platform and an art window on the second platform, an open railing with balusters and square newels, all in Mission oak.

The front windows are large and admit the sunlight and give a pleasant outlook. The dining room connects with sliding doors so that it can be easily cut off. Opposite the doors is the recessed sideboard, with mirror, giving a beautiful effect from the living room. The kitchen is conveniently arranged, and at the rear is a large room with closet, thus making the second floor private.



**COUNTESS GREY**  
In Social Work of All Kinds Lady Grey is Industry Itself.  
interest and enthusiasm. The feeling of patriotic devotion to king and empire which has always been specially warm in Canadian hearts will be even stronger and deeper when the representatives of his majesty are so closely connected with him.

## THE BAY OF FUNDY TIDES

(By Frederick William Wallace, in the Canadian Century).  
Along the western Nova Scotia coast fringing the bay is situated a vast area of fertile land, rich especially in timber, and through it there are numerous inlets branching off from the sea, and extending for miles into the interior. Water transportation is always the cheapest means of conveying bulk of raw material from place to place, and the locality adjacent to navigable streams has therein a valuable asset. With ordinary tides the inlets and creeks of the Bay of Fundy would be useless unless dredged, and it is here that the high rise of the flood tides supply the need of transportation arteries. With the great volume of water rushing up the bay, the creeks and inlets become deep enough to float large vessels right up into the heart of the country, and enable them to load the products of localities unscathed by carrying factors of any other kind. With a rise of from thirty to sixty feet, the tides push up the bay as far as Moncton (N. E.), on Chignecto Bay, and Truro (N. S.), on Minas Basin. Were it not for this the Nova Scotian ports of Maitland, Parrsboro, Windsor, Annapolis, Westmouth, etc., would never have been established, and the great lumber trade of the Bay of Fundy would have had to depend upon the railroads for shipment to deep water.

As it is, vessels loading timber will be seen in the most seemingly impossible places, loading in narrow streams remote from the open sea and high and dry at low tide, and in the case of the Minas Basin, far up into a flat, level country taking in cargoes of bricks, tiles, wood goods, and gypsum.  
It is here that the sailing vessels appear to be ubiquitous. The handy schooner is everywhere, while in the Annapolis Basin, Minas Basin, and the headwaters of Fundy large sailing vessels, full-rigged ships, barques, and three-masted schooners load lumber for the West Indies and South America, and huddling the wharves in narrow but deep inlets, amidst a picturesque and pastoral country, appear to be an incongruity in the general scene.  
**DOWN TO A FINE POINT.**  
(Washington Star).  
Claus A. Spreckles, the sugar refiner, was talking in New York about economies in the sugar trade.  
"We work very economically," Mr. Spreckles said, "but we haven't got things down to such a fine point as some folks would have you believe. We are not quite so economical, in fact, as the lady with the pet cat."  
"A lady who owned a tortoiseshell cat called her grocer up one morning and gave her usual economical order—an order for dried beans, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth—and she concluded with a request for one cent's worth of cat's meat."  
"The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away.

When She Came Not  
(By Shamesa O'Shell).  
I thought I heard her when the wind would pass  
Down through the pine trees, the tangled grass  
I thought I heard her exquisitely near  
When no sound was.  
I thought I heard her little feet  
Over the gay beach-poppies beat,  
And that I need but lift mine eyes  
And see her there without surprise,  
Knowing that she had come again  
To kiss from me her sac of pain.  
I thought, alas!  
That she was exquisitely near  
When no sound was,  
And raised my head, and threw my arms  
In a palsy; but she  
Was nowhere 'twixt the forest and the sea.





THOUSANDS WELCOME Vice-Regal Party Premier Borden, Cabinet and Other Notables

Attend His Royal Highness, After Listening to Five Addresses from the City and Societies, Made a Felicitous Reply, in Which He Paid a Tribute to Earl Grey.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The Duke and Duchess Cornwallis arrived in Ottawa this afternoon and were accorded a patriotic welcome in which practically the whole population participated.

Thousands lined the profusely decorated streets, it is estimated over 60,000 people participated in the welcome. From the palace the special train pulled into the Union Station until their royal highnesses were escorted to Government House.

The specially invited guests, who occupied the enclosure in immediate vicinity of the vice-regal party represented 90 different organizations and these in turn were represented by all the important interests of the community. Nearly all the invitations were accepted.

Among those present were Premier Borden and his cabinet, with their wives or lady-aides; Hon. Samuel Hughes, Hon. Robert Borden, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. G. P. Fisher, Hon. W. J. D. Hazen, Hon. C. F. Lester, Hon. P. W. Crothers, Hon. A. Kemp, Hon. G. E. Peley, Hon. S. J. A. Loughheed, Hon. F. A. B. Monk, Hon. W. T. White and Hon. F. Martin.

The other invited guests included Sir Alfred and Lady Laurier, Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Hon. Charles D. Taylor, Hon. W. Patterson, Hon. Sydney Smith, Hon. W. A. G. Fisher, Hon. W. S. D. King, Hon. R. Levesque, and in fact the members of the former Liberal cabinet.

The Duke's speech, gentlemen, coming once more to make some among you, I am inspired by a sense of duty and a sense of responsibility.

It is my hope that the many of you who have recently passed through the process of a general election in which both the country and the government have been animated by a common desire for the benefit of the country and the benefit of the people.

WANTED - An experienced housemaid with references. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, 27 Queen Square, St. John, N. B.

DELICATE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present.

REASON: Up-to-date courses of training, superior equipment, elegant new premises, set of all our strong staff of specially trained teachers.

S. KERR Principal. Cures Your Ills. No Doctors. No Drugs. A little bottle of S. Kerr's...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. (The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph.)

A FORTHCOMING BOOK. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—Would you allow me to say in your paper that I am publishing a book on Farming As An Occupation and New Brunswick as a Province in Which to Make a Home?

WINE, NOT LOVE? To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—Had the brilliant writer of the article entitled 'How Love Wrecks Nerves,' relating the story of the loss of the Italian cruiser S. Giorgio, substituted the word 'wine' for 'love'?

BRITISH PORTS. Shields, Oct. 8—Arrived: General Consul Pallen (Dan). Campbellton.

DEATHS. ROWLEY—At St. John West, on Oct. 11, Sarah, widow of John Rowley, in the 82nd year of age.

LADIES GENTLEMEN. CORRECT SOCIETY VISITING CARDS. No postage for 50 cents. Postage on orders.

SEAM-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Oct. 12. B. schr Laura C Hall, 89, Rockwell, New Haven (Conn).

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ST. JOHN MARKETS. The quotations in the local markets for the week show a drop in the price of pork, which is now selling at from 7 to 8 cents per pound wholesale.

COUNTRY MARKET. Beef, western, 0.08 to 0.10. Beef, butchers, 0.08 to 0.10. Beef, country, 0.08 to 0.10.

FRUITS, ETC. Grenoble walnuts, 0.14 to 0.15. Marbot walnuts, 0.12 to 0.13. Almonds, 0.15 to 0.16.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 1.00 to 1.05. Fancy do, 1.05 to 1.10. Malaga clusters, 2.25 to 3.00.

SUGAR. Standard granulated, 6.00 to 6.10. United Empire granulated, 5.80 to 6.00.

PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess, 21.00 to 22.00. Pork, American clear, 22.00 to 23.00.

FLOUR, ETC. Original, 5.75 to 5.85. Standard, 5.60 to 5.75. Manitoba high grade, 6.25 to 6.35.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations for the week: Salmon, 7.00 to 7.25. Salmon, red spring, 7.75 to 8.00.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots, 38.00 to 39.00. Mid, small lots, bagged, 30.00 to 31.00.

OLDS. Pratt's Arenal, 0.00 to 0.25. White Rose and Chester, 0.00 to 0.10.

WOOLERLINMENT. Could Do What Morrissey's Did, says Blacksmith. BELLE COYE, C. B., Dec. 10, 1910.

FISH. Small dry cod, 4.00 to 4.25. Medium dry cod, 5.75 to 6.00. Pollock, 3.75 to 4.00.

THE INSULT. "I'll get even with Bumpus," said Harry. "I hear that he called me a lobster the other day."

SMOKE PLUG TOBACCO. Finest Quality. THE TELEGRAPH'S LONDON LETTER.

Fall Headgear for Women Are Monstrosities, Their Chief Characteristics Being Their Length and Crookedness—Outcry in the Press Against Them—News of the Theatres—Monster Benefit for Albany.

London, Sept. 30.—The spirit of revolt is indeed having its innings in the world's great game. I got quite a shock as I glanced through a fashion article in a fashionable London weekly the other day and noticed that it is eloquent in complaints of what the writer called the "frank ugliness" of the new autumn millinery.

Personally I rejoice in the innovation. It makes me feel less lonely, as for some time back, my sense of the ridiculous has acquired quite a trick of hindering my enthusiasm when it came to describing exclusively with the modes of the day.

As if the dismal prognostications for the near future at home in addition to the very uncomfortable situation in Europe were not enough to chasten us, another gloomy picture has been thrown up by the news of the French naval disaster which has sent a thrill of horror throughout England.

Hewsons Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear. "I'll get even with Bumpus," said Harry. "I hear that he called me a lobster the other day."

