

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

SAY "ALL-RED" PROJECT HAS NOT BEEN BEATEN

Official Statement That Decision Will Be Rendered in a Few Weeks

Ministers Angry at Their Organ's Premature Announcement—Some of the Liberal Press Still Have Hopes That the Scheme Will Be Subsidized—Balfour's Speech on Preference Gives Cold Comfort to Protectionists.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Montreal, July 19.—The Star's London correspondent cables:
The acute character of the conflict among the ministerials over the All-Red project is reflected in the statements and counter-statements regarding the government's action. Lloyd George and other ministers favorable to the project are much annoyed at their own organ's announcement yesterday of a refusal of the subsidy, especially seeing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not yet set details upon which their final decision is supposed to be based.

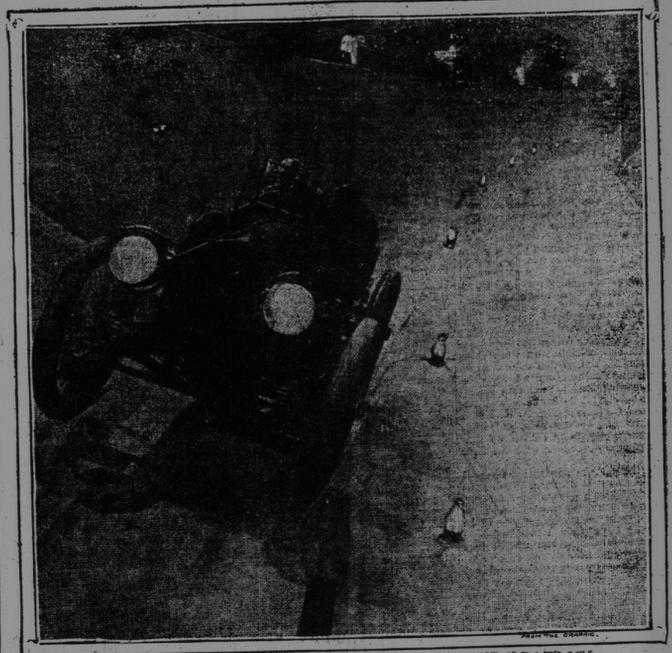
All that today's official statement means is that the government's decision is not to be formally announced for several weeks. Free trade opponents still maintain that the decision must be hostile, unless the other hand ministerial imperialists like the Chronicle maintain that this is the Liberal premier's effective alternative to tariff preference. Nevertheless, the Unionist attitude is generally favorable. The Pall Mall Gazette says today: "So long as the subsidy is granted the government's motives matter very little. It is an instalment towards a larger policy of union with the colonies. It cannot stand in the way of either preference or tariff reform."

Mr. Balfour's contribution to the colonial preference debate received no mention in the Times, the Morning Post or the Telegraph. Radicals satirically claim Mr. Balfour has once more eluded the grip of the tariff reformers. The Morning Post says: "Mr. Lloyd George was content to treat the whole business as nothing more than an attempt on the part of the tariff reformers to chase Mr. Balfour into their camp. Apparently he cannot realize that there is a growing body of public opinion, not a politician on either side is an object of any importance whatever except in so far as he has power to further obstruct the great national interest."

The Chronicle says: "The majority of the Conservative party are angry with their leader for declaring so decisively against the only means by which colonial preference can be obtained, namely, a tax on food."

Mr. Balfour, however, certainly declared decisively in favor of colonial preference.

MR. EDGE IN RECORD-BREAKING NIGHT DRIVE ON BROOKLANDS (ENG.) TRACK



MR. EDGE BREAKING ALL RECORDS: THE SCENE AT NIGHT ON THE BROOKLANDS TRACK

Mr. Edge's wonderful ride, the greatest in the history of the automobile, just over six-and-a-half miles an hour. At night the track was illuminated by flares, his left all records far behind. His intention was to ride for twenty-four hours at a speed not less than sixty miles an hour the whole time. He actually rode 1,887 miles 1,810 yards, his average speed being the course, 2-11-16 miles to the lap, which the car, a 60-horse-power six-cylinder Napier, travelled. Mr. Edge's speed was always above sixty miles an hour. Mr. Edge's record breaking ride was made on the new Brooklands cement track at Weybridge (Eng.), June 20.

FINAL STRUGGLE IN THE HAYWOOD MURDER TRIAL

Both Sides Seek to Throw Out Testimony About Conspiracy

Senator Borah Declares There is Not a Scintilla of Evidence to Show That Mine Owners Hired Orchard to Do His Bloody Work in Order to Discredit Miners' Union—Closing Arguments Begin.

Boise, Idaho, July 18.—The argument of the admissibility of points of evidence today followed announcement from the defense that it had no further witnesses to offer in behalf of Wm. D. Haywood, charged with murdering Frank Steunenberg. The jury was not brought into court, Judge Wood having been informed by counsel of their decision to rest without other or sur-rebuttal. Clarence Darrow spoke for an hour and a half of the morning session. Senator Borah replied in the afternoon and was followed by E. F. Richardson. Judge Wood will probably announce his decision tomorrow morning.

The point argued was the proposal to exclude from consideration by the jury the evidence offered by the defense to show by proof of deportation of miners from and the employment of detectives in the Cripple Creek region of Colorado that a conspiracy was formed among the mine owners and the citizens of the region to prevent the employment of members of the Western Federation of Miners. The position taken by the Haywood defense was that Harry Orchard was employed by the mine owners' association through detectives to commit crimes which were then charged to the federation to arouse public opinion against the union workers; and it therefore followed, that if Colorado evidence for the state was admitted, the defense had the right to show a counter conspiracy. The reply of the state was that the defense had failed legally to connect their case in the particulars and therefore the evidence merely confused the issue.

Clarence Darrow in arguing for the admission of the counter conspiracy evidence said: "We did not want to get into all these details, but the state was allowed to place before the jury every isolated circumstance, every bit of testimony that could in any way tend to corroborate any statement of Harry Orchard. Are they might connect these defendants with any responsibility, and we to be denied the right to present contradictory facts in order that the jury may determine for itself who was guilty and who responsible? Let the twelve men weigh the evidence. We shall rest content."

No Conspiracy, Says Borah.

When Senator Borah began his address in reply to Mr. Darrow he said that counsel for the defense in his opening address to the jury claimed that a conspiracy existed between the Pinkerton detectives, the Mine Owners Association and the Citizens Alliance to drive the Western Federation of Miners out of Colorado, and that many of the crimes charged to the federation were incidents of the conspiracy to get rid of the union miners.

"But when we come to sift the matter out," continued Borah, "we find that the conspiracy had nothing to do with the Pinkerton explosion in which Beck and McCormick were killed. That was an accident. The conspiracy had nothing to do with the attempt on Bradley. That was a gas explosion. The conspiracy had nothing to do with the death of Steunenberg. That was the personal revenge of Harry Orchard. The conspiracy had nothing to do with the death of Gregory. That was the result of personal differences. The conspiracy had nothing to do with the attempt on Justice Galt and Governor Peabody. They were the results of political feeling.

"Suppose we admit for the sake of argument that a conspiracy existed, that competent evidence under any rule of law, I am not going to argue this case on the lines laid down by Mr. Darrow, that they have not the right to prove a counter conspiracy. I am not going to oppose the principle that they have a right to prove it, but what I contend is that they have not proved it. Let them put some members of the conspiracy on the stand and prove that the conspiracy is responsible for the crimes complained of. Testimony as to a conspiracy must come at first hand and cannot be accepted from a third party who knows only by hearsay."

After quoting at some length from authorities on conspiracy law, Senator Borah continued:

"Let us admit for the sake of argument that K. C. Sterling was a member of a conspiracy. What has the defense shown as to his connection with the Independent Depot affair? That Orchard was seen to go to his room; that after the explosion Sterling was said to have called the dogs off the trail because he knew what Adams was doing; that after the dogs committed the crime—that it was Steve Adams. There is nothing to show that Orchard and Sterling talked about it. All we have is the statement of a third party that he heard Sterling make a declaration that he knew who committed the crime. There is no threat, no confession, no admission of having committed a crime.

"As to the probability that the bloodhounds called off by Sterling, were on Orchard's trail, Senator Borah said that Orchard mounted a horse about a mile from the depot.

"The dog seemed to overlook this fact," said the senator, "for he was eight miles from the scene when called off."

"Let the jury say as to what they believe," said the senator, "interrupted Attorney Richardson.

"Oh, no," said Borah, "I am going to have something to say as to what they believe now. There was a time when the testimony of bloodhounds was acceptable, but that was before Abraham Lincoln signed the declaration of Independence. It is a ripple of laughter in the crowded courtroom. Evidently intent upon his argument, he did not see the mistake done in some moments. Then he laughed too.

"I should have said the proclamation of emancipation," he explained, "but all the same it was a declaration of independence to some twenty million people."

Reading from authorities as to the admissibility of the action of bloodhounds, Senator Borah quoted from one authority that while the testimony of such dogs had sometimes been acted upon by law only once, in Alabama, and then as expert testimony, the foundation for which had been laid by a thorough qualification of the way of tracking offenders. The dog on the trail after the Independence depot affair was not qualified by the defense.

CANADIANS DIDN'T GET A LOOK-IN IN THE DORY RACES

American Boats Captured Lovitt-Wagner Trophy in Three Straight Heats.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Shelburne, N. S., July 18.—The third day of the regatta opened with heavy showers, accompanied by lightning and thunder, but fortunately no rain fell this afternoon, although the sky was overcast. In the dory race only five boats started. The Ermie staying at home. As usual the Americans won but, they relieved the monotony by coming in a different order.

The Crescent crossed the finishing line first, followed by the Sunny Jim. The Winner arrived fourth and made just about the same showing as she did yesterday.

The boats finished in the following time: Crescent, 3:38.18; Sunny Jim, 3:39.25; Elizabeth F., 3:38.52; Winner, 3:42.05; Annie S., 3:53.15.

The presentation of the Lovitt-Wagner cup was made this evening by Mayor Hood. The Americans brought with them three other cups which were also presented, but not to Shelburne boys. The Shelburne yachtsmen, though beaten, are not cast down, and are determined another season to go to Massachusetts this year may not find an everlasting resting place there.

PROPOSE \$500,000 INDUSTRY FOR TORONTO

McKenzie & Mann Would Erect Big Iron Smelter and Car Shops on Reclaimed Land, and Employ 12,000 Men.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Toronto, July 18.—McKenzie & Mann are about ready to submit their smelter scheme to the Toronto city council. If they should locate in the east end, they would reclaim a large section of the marsh and the Ashbridges Bay question would be solved, to a great extent. If the scheme goes through it may mean the employment of nearly 12,000 men in a few years and the capital required will be \$500,000. An iron smelter, large car shops and other industries are included in the plan.

CANADIAN SCORES AT BISLEY YESTERDAY

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Montreal, July 18.—A Bisley cable says: The first stage of the St. George's challenge was shot off today, seven shots at 500 and 600 yards. Canadian scores at 500 yards were:

Sgt. Major Caven	29
Sgt. G. S. Carr	33
Sgt. B. E. Converse	31
Sgt. W. Creagan	31
Sgt. F. B. Fisher	32
Staff Sgt. A. Graham	33
Sgt. H. Kerr	28
Sgt. D. Mackay	28
Capt. W. E. McHarg	30
Capt. J. McVittie	29
Pte. Geo. Milligan	32
Capt. C. M. Mitchell	30
Pte. J. F. Moore	33
Sgt. E. B. Morris	33
Pte. J. S. Stevenson	34
Corp. R. O. Snowball	33
Pte. W. A. Smith	32
Sgt. D. Magray	24
Capt. W. H. McHarg	27
Lieut. J. McVittie	27
Pte. George Milligan	27
Sgt. Major Caven	32
Sgt. G. S. Carr	28
Sgt. E. E. Converse	31
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Staff Sgt. A. Graham	32
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Sgt. D. Mackay	24
Capt. W. E. McHarg	29
Lieut. J. McVittie	27
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DR. ATHERTON SEES WHAT IS NEEDED AND SAYS SO

Striking Address by President Before the Maritime Medical Society—Other Features of Interest at First Day's Session of Annual Meeting.

The 27th annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society was held in Orange Hall, German street, Tuesday. The gathering convened at 10 a. m. and adjourned almost immediately until 5 o'clock in the evening when the session reports were received, officers elected and routine business transacted.

273 Doctors in New Brunswick. Dr. Skinner, in his capacity as registrar of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, reported that the past year had been uneventful in matters medical. With one or two exceptions everything had passed along smoothly and with little or no friction.

On the receipt of such letters the registrar invariably writes a warning letter to the delinquents informing them of the offence and the penalty incurred. In many cases this has the desired effect. It might be better to employ a proper person to obtain the necessary information for conviction as is done in Ontario.

Dr. Atherton spoke very plainly on the question of marriage. He said: "In the matter of the better breeding of the race, we should at least take as much care as with the stock on our farms. Every child has the right to be born healthy and fit."

Dr. DeWitt, in speaking of the protection and preservation of the forest, said that an important factor in preventive medicine is the relation of the presence of forests to the weather. Protection, loss of moisture and erosion of the soil.

Advertisement for Calcium Carbide. The brilliance of your light depends almost entirely upon the quality of the acetylene generated. The best light can only be obtained by using Calcium Carbide with this trade-mark in red.

caution and prudence before using the knife. Dr. G. E. DeWitt moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Phinney, which was seconded by Dr. Chisholm.

The evening session was opened at 8.30 o'clock, a large attendance being recorded. Dr. Thos. Walker spoke on some observations he made on a patient in the hospital and saw Dr. Simonds, a New Brunswick boy, operate on a couple of cases. Dr. Walker described the process.

Dr. Murray McLaren was next called on and said that he had just two matters to mention. The first was with reference to the shafts of a mill, which, while not a common occurrence, happens with sufficient frequency to make it interesting.

Dr. Phinney's Paper Discussed. A discussion was next called for on Dr. Phinney's paper on the various conditions of the ringworm, which, while not a common occurrence, happens with sufficient frequency to make it interesting.

Dr. O. J. McCully read a paper dealing with conditions arising from eye straining. He believed that the majority of headaches were due to eye strain, and confusion of lines and figures in any near work.

Dr. Cheholm, of Halifax, and Dr. Webster, of Eastport, also read instructive papers. Both evoked much interest. The delegates who have registered are as follows:

At the afternoon session, the association listened to two helpful and interesting papers which were especially valuable on their practical nature. Dr. Marven, of Hillsboro, had as his subject infantile convulsions, and he dealt with the symptoms of nervous disorder. He spoke chiefly of the causes for the appearance of the convulsions, dividing them into predisposed causes and determinative causes.

COUNTY SAVED COST OF TRIALS

Restigouche Grand Jury Finds No Bill in Three Cases

LOOKING FOR SITE

Senator Edwards and Other Capitalists at Dalhousie to Inquire into Possibilities of Establishing Big Lumber Mill Handy to Bonaventure Limits.

Dalhousie, N. B., July 16.—The Restigouche county court met today. Justice McLachlan presiding. The barrieters present were Hon. J. C. Barberie, John McAlister, W. A. Mott, Arthur LeBlanc, James S. Harquail.

AMERICAN DORIES DEFEAT CANADIANS AGAIN AT SHELburne

Shelburne, N. S., July 16.—The opening of the Shelburne regatta brought ideal weather conditions and an initial victory for the three American boats against the Nova Scotians for supremacy in salt-water dories and the possession of the Lovitt-Wagner cup.

The Elizabeth F. took the lead once again, crossing the line in the first race. The second race was a triangular one, the boats had a dead heat to the first buoy, which was off Hart's Point. From this they had a reach of about a mile and then a free run to the starting line, then around the course for the second time, making in all about nine miles.

I. O. R. Orders 25 Engines. The Canadian Locomotive Works Co., Kingston, Ont., July 16.—(Special.) The Canadian Locomotive Works Co. has been awarded a contract to build twenty-five big engines for the Intercolonial Railway. The work will be completed by the end of 1908.

THE OLD AND THE YOUNG THE STRONG AND THE WEAK

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. During the Summer Months are Subject to Sudden Attacks of Bowel Disturbance Such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Pain in the Stomach and Summer Cholera, and the Children get Chorea, Infantile Convulsions, and Cholera Morbus.

ANOTHER SESSION BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Premier Robinson, at Montreal, Says Those Are His Views at Present

Thinks it Only Fair That He Should Have His Innings Before a Contest—Says There is No Stir in New Brunswick Politics—Stringency in Money Market Makes it Difficult for Province to Make Advantageous Loan.

Montreal, July 16.—"You can say that there is no immediate likelihood of a dissolution of the New Brunswick legislature. There is another session to run before the general elections are due and so far as I can say at present that session will be held as usual."

MORE CONTRADICTIONS OF HAYWOOD'S WITNESSES

Orchard Testifies Against Man Charged With Perjury, and Undergoes Severe Cross-examination Without Flinching.

Boise, Idaho, July 16.—In the last stages of the case against Wm. D. Haywood, the prosecution put its witnesses on the stand today to rebut the evidence of the defense. Three testified to conditions in the Cour d'Alene in 1899 and three to the situation in Colorado during the strike period of 1903 and 1904.

The principal witness was Harry Orchard, who testified in charge of Warden Whitney and a penitentiary guard. No more than a half dozen people outside the prison were present when Orchard went over his testimony as when in connection with D. C. Scott, the railroad agent, who, after seeing, interviewed Orchard at the explosion at the Independence mine in charge of the mine.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS NUMBER 294

Miss Mollie Lingley the Winner of the Trueman Medal.

The list of scholars who have successfully passed the examinations for entrance to the High School was made public Wednesday. Out of 330 who took the examinations, 294 were passed with the requisite percentage. This 30 were placed, of which number five did not enter, for various reasons.

VACABOND WINS GRAND LAKE RACE

R. K. Y. C. Yachtsmen Having a Record Good Time

Jeans, July 17.—(Special.) The "well known legend of the R. K. Y. C. 'Happy Days'—is being fully borne out by the experiences on the annual cruise. Fine weather and favorable winds are contributing to the success of the outing and the yachtsmen and their visitors are having the time of their lives.

Ontario Harvesters Go West

Toronto, July 16.—(Special.) One thousand men and women of Ontario left this afternoon for the Northwest. It required three special trains to accommodate them. They go west to gather in the wheat and to be expected to remain in the western provinces.

Ontario Harvesters Go West

Charles Lakin, a Brookfield farmer, stung his horse six years ago, but neglected to remove the sting on the wood. The government gather in the wheat and to be expected to remain in the western provinces.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENT Following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 20, 1907

A GRATIFYING RESULT In our Ottawa despatches of Tuesday there appeared the pleasing announcement that Mr. Butler, deputy minister of railways, had refused the application of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway Company for approval of its route map.

Mr. Butler, deputy minister of railways, had refused the application of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway Company for approval of its route map, showing its railway from Metapedia to St. Leonard's and thence up the valley of the St. John River to Edmundston.

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but within \$100,000 of equaling the combined output of Halifax, St. John (N. B.), and Sydney (N. S.); it exceeds by \$1,111,587 the combined output of Ottawa and Brantford; by \$877,100 the combined output of Peterboro, Chatham and Galt; and by \$216,157 the combined output of Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Walkerville, Woodstock, Dundas and Brockville.

These statistics are all of 1905, and Winnipeg is concerned more with the present and the future than with the past—even the past of only last year. This year Winnipeg's figure will unquestionably be well over the \$20,000,000 mark, to put it modestly (some estimate it at \$25,000,000), and when the next census is taken in 1911, all the indications are that Hamilton will have been passed in the race, and Winnipeg will have moved up to third place.

Compare these statements with the following and the wonder grows: The census of the whole of Manitoba in 1901 showed 844 industrial establishments, big and small, with a total output of \$3,413,026. Ten years later there were 1,031 establishments with a total output of \$10,155,182, that is to say that there has been an increase of 200 per cent. in ten years. In 1906 the total was \$27,609,268.

Turning to the industries of Winnipeg, we find that the flour mills turn out 8,000 barrels per day, or 52 carloads of flour and feed. There are also the allied industries such as bakeries, biscuit factories, flour bag factories, etc. There are spice factories, tea blending and coffee roasting establishments, pickle factories, making confectionery, butter factories making 35,000 pounds per day, four large meat packing houses employing more than 500 men, ten breweries and allied plants employing 500 men, two large vinegar factories, two large saw mills and twenty planing and wood-finishing mills, cheap furniture factories employing a hundred men, carriage factories employing 150 men, cooperage works, large harness and saddlery works employing several hundred hands, trunk and leather bag works, C. P. R. shops employing 604 men, sheet metal works, iron works, rolling mills, brass works, factories for metal works and tire factories for building, fire wire fences, plaster and concrete works, oil and paint and glass works, factories for making men and women's clothing, including caps, shirts, overalls and fur garments; cigar factories employing nearly 250 hands, soap factories employing nearly 200 persons, tent and awning factories employing about 100, two large paper box factories, jewelry workshops, three wholesale establishments, and various industries conducted on a small scale.

Nothing these facts, one cannot but be impressed by the following further statement made by the Free Press: "In the course of five years Winnipeg has moved up to fourth place among the manufacturing centres of Canada, and is continuing its advance with a steadily increasing rate of progress. Great as Winnipeg's industrial growth has been up to the present, it is only well begun. The growth of population and of agricultural development throughout Western Canada means a growth of business in Winnipeg, a growing demand for manufactures which Winnipeg will supply in a constantly increasing proportion. Study of the information presented makes it plain to a demonstration that with the development of cheaper power, the rapidly growing demands of Western Canada will produce an increase of manufacturing activity in Winnipeg that will before the present century has run very far in its course produce an industrial development in this city, in comparison with which the present industrial position will be as the wheat when it is just heading out to the wheat in the full head."

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THE MONEY MARKET

Premier Robinson in an interview in Montreal intimated that it was very difficult to secure money for provincial purposes, owing to the condition of the money market. This difficulty is universal. The city of Halifax was lately unable to secure funds on favorable terms. Throughout the west, municipalities are forced to abandon projected improvements for the same reason, and development is retarded. In the United States, the railroads are clamoring for money they cannot secure. Tempting offers of bonds bring no satisfactory response. Indeed, the condition is world-wide, and is due to the extraordinary expansion of industry, and it is conceded that there must be a recession before an era of cheap and easy money is ushered in. The demand on capital has outrun the supply. The situation is very well set forth by an eminent French economist in an article recently written.

"Almost all the nations are finding need at home for the full amount of their annual savings. Germany absorbs all its own capital, and runs short at that; the same is true of Austria, Russia, Italy, and Spain. So also of the Scandinavian States. Only four countries, the oldest reservoirs of capital in the modern world, are today in a position to export it—England, France, Belgium and Holland. For an immense part of the world, the province of surplus capital has been greatly reduced. The industrial revolution has not only reduced the scale of profits, and in some proportion, the price of raw material must come down. This is, at all events, the conclusion pointed out by the reflection, comparison and experience of the world at large. At any rate, it may as well be taken for granted, according to all appearances, that such depression is under way in a number of favorite investment securities and in divers raw materials. This is true, even if, in certain of them, the process goes no further. On the other hand, there is ground for hope that, with time, market conditions will improve and good securities with fixed revenue, much neglected and depressed for eighteen months or two years, will be again available and not subject to peculiar and individual causes of depression—will recover."

A London writer has this to say on the subject: "A point which is urged in many quarters as indicating the weakness of the money market is the fact that signs are increasing of a slackening in trade activity in various parts of the world. Undoubtedly, these signs are not altogether new, and the setback continues the effect will no doubt ere long be seen upon the world's money markets, though I find in the best of minds a considerable hold over the money market by reason of its loan operations; and, on the whole, I am still of opinion that the era of really cheap money is not yet in sight and so far as the coming autumn is concerned, the possibility of a much higher price for wheat is a point which has to be remembered."

An experienced financial authority of Brussels speaks thus of the credit crisis: "It takes its rise in a lack of ready capital to indicate the weakness of the money market. The present needs of industry and commerce. This is the case in New York, where the persistent uneasiness of the last six months has done much to cause the weakness of all European business—is not due to any slackening of the country's industrial and commercial activity, or to any improvement in the state of the money sources, but is the consequence of a too feverish, too hurried expansion."

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will spend several million dollars on terminal facilities at Vancouver. Initial contracts have been awarded for work aggregating \$50,000 in value on the first of a series of new piers. A despatch from Vancouver says: "It is expected that this pier will occupy a year in construction. It will be 300,000 feet long, and will cost about \$30,000,000. The general and uniform plan for the additional pier to be built for the company will involve an expenditure of several million dollars. Four or five years will see the programme carried out. The proposed pier will be 670 feet long and 100 feet wide. Each side will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet in order to accommodate vessels of deep draught. The C. P. R. will supply the material. An order for surplus piers was recently placed in Australia. It is also intended to utilize a considerable quantity of teredo-protecting, the product of a local factory. On the proposed pier, which will be devoted exclusively to the Express liners will be erected two large freight sheds."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The municipal councillor will refuse to "view" the bills of the council. While the Hague conference is still in session Germany and France are especially interested in the part airships will play in the next great war.

The news from London does not look hopeful for the All-Red Line, nor for the Campbell-Bannerman government, for that matter. The spicy letter of Mr. E. S. Carter on the Rothey school consolidation situation is commended to the readers of this journal who dwell in that portion of Kings county.

Mr. Richard Croker has been offered and declined nomination for an Irish seat in the British parliament. That institution is not yet ripe for boss rule, and the ex-New Yorker is not impressed.

The meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society is an event of no small importance. At the present meeting the question of a sanatorium for consumptives might again be considered. The province greatly needs such an institution.

The bomb-throwers have at last got Altkanoff, ex-governor of Tiflis, and long a favorite mark for the assassin. As a ruler he was particularly harsh and brutal in putting down disorders, and the revolutionaries have at last accomplished their awful revenge.

The news that the New Brunswick Southern Railway is being repaired in a thorough manner is good news, whether the work is being done in the interests of the C. P. R. or some other company. The line has needed a thorough overhauling ever since it was first opened.

The Charlotetown Patriot says: "It is stated that Dr Saunders of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, will arrive here in August and consult with the government regarding the establishment of an experimental farm in this province. The first essential is to have the farm so situated as to be easily reached—not only by the farmers—but by the students of Prince of Wales College."

Of the financial situation in Europe Bradstreet's says: "The low prices of consols and of practically all gilt-edged securities bears witness to the strain on capital, which, as is the case with the American market, the banks and institutions of the world are loaded up with a mass of unquoted securities which cannot be distributed and which it would be impracticable to liquidate without severe loss. It is this last feature of the position which has been largely responsible for the conservatism of the great foreign banks and their efforts to augment their gold reserves at any cost."

"The existing situation, in the financial markets offers to capitalists and investors generally the opportunity, of which they have been deprived for nearly twenty years, of obtaining a suitable return on their invested capital." This, says the New York Evening Post, is the verdict with which the eminent French economist, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, sums up in a recent article the problem of the decline in prices of investment securities. He ascribes this situation in general to the well known sequence of periods of industrial inflation and industrial depression. This has been a period of inflation; but like all such periods, it is limited by the principle that "bank liabilities and loans cannot expand indefinitely, bank reserves cannot fall off continually, nor can business perpetually support high money rates." The inevitable sequel of such conditions is, first a shrinkage in speculative securities; next, a fall in prices of raw materials of manufacture, notably metals.

The unrest in Russia is indicated by the following extract from a recent cable: "Two days ago, in Moscow, eleven members of the section of Maximilists were found planning attempts against the Czar and the government. The party was four-partied, and two were executed. Four war organizations have been discovered and arrested. In the Baltic provinces, chiefly in Courland, about a hundred arrests have been made. In a little town of Nifni Novgorod province, the police learned of a revolutionary assembly which was holding a meeting in a house. The police surrounded it, and demanded its surrender. The people in the house answered by firing and wounding the policemen. The police then set fire to the house from several sides. Some of the revolutionists tried to escape through the flames, and two succeeded. A few were arrested, but the majority remained in the house and perished, singing revolutionary songs all the while."

EVIDENCE IN CASE OF ASSAULT AGAINST CHATHAM CHILD Chatham, N. B., July 16.—The case of Richard Yeo, charged with criminal assault upon the three-year-old daughter of Mr. Black, Wentworth street, was brought up for a second hearing yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Combs, before which the case was postponed until Thursday.

General Booth Here in September Toronto, July 17.—(Special)—General Booth will pass through the maritime provinces on his way to the United States next September. The general will come to Canada by one of the Canadian line steamers, according to a statement made by Commissioner Combs today.

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ROTHEY SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: At the Rothey school meeting last Thursday evening, while, as a member of the committee appointed to inquire into the possibility of the consolidation of the school here, I was privileged to submit the report, yet as a ratepayer and voter only in the Gondola Point school district, I had no right to reply to the somewhat remarkable arguments presented against the principle of school consolidation. Will you permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, to state a few facts in reply to the somewhat extravagant assertion, without a particle of truth, that the consolidation of the school here would cost \$20,000 in addition to the \$8,000 mark for the year and yet give a staff of good teachers for it and save \$100 to his estimate, making it \$1,100. Yet such extravagant ratepayers as took charge of the opposition tactics at this meeting bluntly asserted that our teachers would cost \$3,000 in addition to the \$8,000 mark for the year and yet give a staff of good teachers for it and save \$100 to his estimate, making it \$1,100. Yet such extravagant ratepayers as took charge of the opposition tactics at this meeting bluntly asserted that our teachers would cost \$3,000 in addition to the \$8,000 mark for the year and yet give a staff of good teachers for it and save \$100 to his estimate, making it \$1,100.

We made our total expenses come within the \$8,000 mark for the year and yet give a staff of good teachers for it and save \$100 to his estimate, making it \$1,100. Yet such extravagant ratepayers as took charge of the opposition tactics at this meeting bluntly asserted that our teachers would cost \$3,000 in addition to the \$8,000 mark for the year and yet give a staff of good teachers for it and save \$100 to his estimate, making it \$1,100.

When Jack London announced that he would circumnavigate the globe in the 45-foot open boat Shark, he was called crazy, but right in St. John are five people who Wednesday completed a journey of 300 miles in a 12-foot birch bark canoe. They are John Cove and wife and three children—Bert, aged fifteen; Ernest, aged fourteen; and Lucy, aged eight.

On Monday, July 8, the party left Presque Isle (Me.) and have made the trip by water down the St. John. Mr. Cove is a former sailor, but for some time has been a resident of Presque Isle. He desired to move to Pittsfield (Mass.), but he decided he would have more fun on the way. With the aid of his two sturdy boys he constructed a canoe, specially fitted for a long journey, and the days have been spent very pleasantly on the river.

The sides of the canoe were only eight inches high before a large roll was put on to ensure safety and provide comfort. The seats were run out over the sides, and birch bark rolls and cedar spigots were put on. The latter were covered again with birch bark and the whole was bound securely with canvas. A small mast, about the size of a fishing rod, supported the sail, which provided the means of motion.

The nights were spent on shore, and two meals of the day eaten before the camp fire. Dinner was had in the canoe. The travelers arrived in the best of health and tied up at Magee's wharf. The boys were as brown as berries, and, needless to say, thought the experience a delightful one. Mr. Cove and family will probably leave here by steamer for Boston.

SCOTT ACT COSTS IN KINGS COUNTY Hampton, July 16.—In the county court of Kings county this morning the legal expenses of several Scott act cases were examined and taxed by Judge Wedderburn. The lawyers present were Fred L. Fairweather, clerk of the court; Amos A. Wilson, K. G. W. H. Jondy and J. M. McIntyre. The first account examined was that of Fowler & Co., in the case of the King on the complaint of Harry T. Chick, Scott act inspector, versus George Myers, amounting to \$392. This was referred to Messrs. McIntyre and Fairweather as a taxing commission. By the persistent objections of Mr. Wilson to many of the items charged the gross amount was considerably reduced and he also objects to eight counsel fees, maintaining that there should be but one fee in a single case, no matter how many appearances there may have been, the adjustments having been made in the interests of the appellant Myers. This position was strenuously opposed by Mr. Jondy and upheld by Mr. Fairweather, but Mr. McIntyre held that it was a question entirely for the judge to decide, and on the whole matter coming back to him his honor, accepting the taxing as agreed on, allowed the minimum amount laid down in the rules of the court and the final

WANTED - A second or third class female teacher for district No. 8, parish of Fountaineau, Charlotte county. District classed No. 1. Apply salary to Mathew Harcourt, Secretary, St. John, N. B.

WANTED - A second or third class female teacher for district No. 1, rated poor, three miles above Plaster Rock. Apply salary to Miss E. Flinders, Secretary, St. John, N. B.

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MARRIAGES - McDermott-Hickson - On Wednesday, July 18th, 1907, at the residence of John Hickson, by Rev. C. A. Warrford, Thomas McDermott to Agnes Hickson, both of Oakham, Queens County (N. B.).

DEATHS - STACKHOUSE - Suddenly, in this city, on the 18th inst., Benjamin W. Stackhouse, aged 65 years, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn their sad bereavement.

SHIP NEWS - PORT OF ST. JOHN - Arrived - Tuesday, July 16. Stmr. Calvin Austin, 2,633 tons, from Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee, pass and mds. and sailed to return.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY - ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, June 16th, 1907, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

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ST. JOHN MARKETS - There was little change in the market prices during the week. The green vegetables are beginning to come in, but are still quite scarce. Eggs and butter remain firm and the wheat very little in price.

COUNTRY MARKET - Beef, western, per lb., 0.09 to 0.10. Beef, country, per lb., 0.07 to 0.08. Pork, per lb., 0.09 to 0.10. Lard, per lb., 0.08 to 0.09.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE - HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1867. Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve, \$5,000,000. Total Assets, \$15,000,000.

BANK MONEY ORDERS - \$5 and over, 3 cents. \$10 and over, 6 cents. \$20 and over, 10 cents. \$50 and over, 15 cents. \$100 and over, 20 cents.

ST. JOHN BRANCH - J. G. TAYLOR, Manager.

A FREE CONCERT AT YOUR HOME EVERY EVENING - Here's one of the most versatile musical instruments ever made - A Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone.

With a Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone in your house, you can listen to the voices of all the famous singers of the day - Caruso, Scotti, Mahe, Eames, and the other great stars of the operatic stage.

Prices of Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone \$12.50 to \$120. Hundreds of new records at 40c. each; others 40c. up. Records are hard-fact discs, take up little space, and are practically indestructible.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Ltd. 417 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

FIVE CANADIANS IN FINAL STAGE OF KING'S PRIZE - Montreal, July 17. - A Bisle cable says: The 500 yards ranges in the King's prize were fired today completing the first stage of the big event of the meet.

ST. JOHN COUPLE INJURED IN LONDON BUILDING COLLAPSE - London, Ont., July 18. - Among those injured in the Reid building collapse on Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peters, of St. John, who are both suffering from broken legs.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS - This makes a horse wheeze, have thick windpipe, cough, can be removed with ABSORBINE.

THE VALUE OF THOUSANDS FOR ONE DOLLAR ONLY - This is what Mr. Munn of Six Mile Brook, N. S., got when he discovered "Catarhogen" cured his catarrh.

WOODSTOCK YOUTH CROWNED WEDNESDAY - Stillman Stairs Swept from Dam While Fishing - Body Has Not Been Found.

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