

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

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WARM DEBATE IN ANGLICAN SYNOD.

King's College, Windsor, the Bone of Contention Once More.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS

So Much Opposition to the Idea That It is Deferred Till Another Meeting--Next Synod Will Be Held at Fredericton--Business Through Today.

Woodstock, N. B., July 9--The third day of the synod meeting began with holy communion at 8 o'clock, which was celebrated by Bishop Kingston, assisted by Archdeacon Neales, Canon DeVeber and Canon Richardson.

At 10 o'clock the regular synod proceedings were opened with prayers led by Canon Richardson.

Rev. A. Barclay, who was absent when the parish of St. Martin's was organized, reported for the parish of St. Martin's as having had an uneventful year with some progress.

Rev. A. B. Murray reported for Stanley that work had gone steadily forward, five persons having been confirmed.

Bay Da Via reported through Rector W. G. Wilkinson. Repairs have been made to the rectory. Bishop Kingston, etc.

Canon Richardson reported for the committee appointed to bring the claims of the Woman's Auxiliary before the attention of the synod. In 1901 there were 63 auxiliaries in Canada, with a membership of 15,000 and having contributed \$40,000 to its work.

Dean Partridge reported for the committee on the bishop's address that it had suggested to the committee several resolutions as worthy of consideration.

Canon Richardson drew attention to the fact that the resolution submitted provided that a memorial be presented to the provincial synod at the next session that a canon be permitted to use of the revised version in churches be amended so that the revised version as used in the American Episcopate may be used by this diocese.

Justice Hamilton spoke against the resolution.

Canon Richardson drew attention to the fact that the resolution submitted provided that a memorial be presented to the provincial synod at the next session that a canon be permitted to use of the revised version in churches be amended so that the revised version as used in the American Episcopate may be used by this diocese.

W. M. Jarvis spoke in favor of the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 10 to 5.

The second resolution provided that the Sunday school committee appointed at this session be instructed to form a plan for extending Sunday school examinations through the diocese on a carrying on a normal course in connection with Sunday schools.

Rev. A. D. Dewdney moved in amendment that a special Sunday school committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the standing committee on Sunday schools in extending Sunday school examinations.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 10 to 5.

The following officers of the high court were in attendance this afternoon--

High Standing Committee: High chief ranger, D. M. Mullin, M. D., Fredericton; Past high chief ranger, E. R. Chapman, St. John; High chief ranger, D. G. Langley, St. John; High secretary, F. W. Emmerson, Sackville (N. B.).

IT WILL NOT BE A PARTY QUESTION.

Chamberlain's Scheme Suits Both Sides, Says Ottawa Correspondent of the London Post.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION.

McGill College President Makes a Notable Speech at London Gathering, and Splendid Results Hoped for the Conference.

Montreal, July 9--(Special)--A special London cable says: "The Allied Colonial Universities conference assembled at Burlington house today under the presidency of Hon. James Bryce. A large representation of Canadians was present, including Lord Strathcona, Principal Peterson, Dean Bovey, Prof. Rutherford, McGill; Drs. Cameron, McPhedran and Reeve, Toronto; Christopher Robinson, of Trinity; President Emery, Ottawa; Professor Watson, Queens; Prof. Jordan, Dalhousie; General Laurier, representing Kings College, Windsor.

"A resolution urging co-ordination for post graduate study and research in the principal teaching universities in the empire was adopted. It was seconded by Principal Peterson, who eulogized McGill, especially the mining school.

"Lord Kelvin thanked Principal Peterson for the speech which he said greatly advanced the cause of the conference.

"Lord Strathcona presided at the afternoon session. The conference is likely to yield most satisfactory results in creating a new bond of sympathy between the universities of the empire.

"Lord Strathcona's attention has been called by the editor of Commercial Intelligence to the fact that the name of Canada in the Journal's periodical never figures in that journal's periodical lists of contracts open at home and abroad.

"With the exception of Canada all the British colonies are frequently invited by British manufacturers to tender for their requirements. The only explanation Lord Strathcona suggests in his reply is that it is a question of saving time in the delivery of goods. That explanation would apply to some extent to the Australian colonies, yet they are frequently in the English market with more or less valuable contracts.

"Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen were among the king's guests at the Buckingham Palace ball in honor of President Loubet.

"The Ottawa correspondent of the Morning Post says: 'After conferring with the leading men of both sides of the Canadian house of commons, I have formed the opinion that the imperial preferential trade issue will not be a party question in Canada except in the sense that the two parties will rival each other in showing their support.'

New York Negro Convicted of Murder.

New York, July 9--William Spencer, the negro, who shot and killed Superintendent Charles C. MacFarlane of the Anti-Police Society, on June 15, in a coroner's court of General Sessions, was found guilty today of murder in the first degree. His plea of insanity was unavailable.

Spencer will be electrocuted during the third week in August.

NEW BRUNSWICK HIGH COURT OF FORESTERS IN 20TH ANNUAL SESSION.

More Than 100 Representatives Received the High Court Degrees, One-third of Them Being Ladies--Committees Appointed and Reports Received--Oronhyatekha Present--Excursion to Oil Fields Today.

Moncton, July 9--(Special)--The high court of New Brunswick F. O. F. opened in the Oldfellow hall this afternoon on the twentieth anniversary of its introduction into this province by the formation of Court Moncton, No. 71, on July 8, 1883.

From that day to this the progress of the order in New Brunswick has been phenomenal and last year at the annual session in St. Stephen it was decided to celebrate the twentieth anniversary in New Brunswick.

The high courts on those years have met as follows: 1883, Moncton; 1884, Moncton; 1885, St. John; 1886, St. John; 1887, Fredericton; 1888, Newcastle; 1889, Moncton; 1890, St. Martin; 1891, Woodstock; 1892, Summerside; 1893, St. John; 1894, St. Stephen; 1895, Fredericton; 1896, Moncton; 1897, Campbellton; 1898, St. John; 1899, Sussex; 1900, Woodstock; 1901, Sackville; 1902, St. Stephen; 1903, Moncton.

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High treasurer, E. P. Eastman, Petitcodiac (N. B.); High physician, Dr. C. T. Pardy, Moncton; High councillor, Pinco Michaud, Edmundston (N. B.); High auditor, J. V. Russell, St. John; Thos. Murray, Sackville.

Appointed Officers: High orator, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Dorchester (N. B.); High journal secretary, Geo. W. Mercereau, M. A., Doaktown (N. B.); High senior woodward, John D. Chipman, St. Stephen; High junior woodward, Robert Strain, St. John; High senior beadle, Jas. E. Stewart, Sackville (N. B.); High junior beadle, A. P. Sherwood, Newton (N. B.); High marshal, Alex. Burchill, Fredericton; High conductor, F. Biddiscombe, St. John; High messenger, E. L. West, Centreville (N. B.); High organist, Companion Murray Sears, Moncton.

After the transaction of the usual routine business more than 100 new recruits, representative one-third of which were ladies, were initiated into the order.

CHIEF CLARK IS ACQUITTED AND HIS ACCUSER AND ENEMY, JOHN MCKELVEY, IS SCORED.

Premier Tweedie, as Commissioner, Reports That the Evidence Against the Chief Does Not Sustain the Charges, and Refers to a Plot to Oust the Chief from Office.

Fredericton, July 9--(Special)--The charges of John McKelvey against Chief of Police Clark fall to the ground. In a report submitted to the government at its meeting tonight Premier Tweedie who heard the evidence in St. John, in his capacity as a commissioner, stamps the charges as admittedly born of malice and finds that the evidence did not sustain them. The testimony did prove, however, that Chief Clark is an efficient and assiduous official.

So St. John's police force will not be reorganized immediately and those who divided the patronage in advance must wait a bit.

The report submitted tonight is as follows:-- To His Honor James B. Snowball, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in Council:-- May I please your honor:--

A commission having issued to me under the great seal of the province of New Brunswick bearing date of the 19th day of May A. D. 1903, to investigate certain charges made by John McKelvey, of St. John, against W. Walker Clark, Chief of Police of St. John for drunkenness and improper conduct in office, I have the honor to submit the full report. * * *

Both parties were represented by counsel. The taking of evidence occupied two days and forty-three witnesses were examined--seventeen on behalf of the complainant, Mr. McKelvey, and twenty-six on behalf of Chief Clark.

While sufficient evidence was given to satisfy me that on two occasions at least, namely in April, 1902, and May 12 last, the Chief was to some extent under the influence of liquor, yet, from the whole testimony adduced, I would not be warranted in finding the charges sustained.

On both these occasions, when it was alleged the chief was intoxicated, the evidence goes to show that he was quite capable of attending to business and performing his duties satisfactorily. Colonel Stander, one of the witnesses, states that he had had a drink with the chief, and while he (the chief) had been under the influence of liquor, yet, from the whole testimony adduced, I would not be warranted in finding the charges sustained.

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The complainant in his testimony stated frankly that he had a grudge against Chief Clark by reason of his having treated him harshly at the I. C. R. station in the fall of 1899, and the departure of the first South African contingent, and that from that time up to the present he was trying (to use his own language) to get square with him, and had it not been for this dispute he would never have made any charges. Some further dispute arose between them later, at the custom house, at which time, the complainant alleged, the chief treated him very discourteously.

It was also quite evident that the complainant had been watching the chief all this time, with a view to bringing charges against him, and while the evidence was somewhat contradictory as to what actually occurred between the complainant and Policeman Crawford, still, in my opinion, there is no doubt that there was a movement on foot to have the chief dismissed from the office if charges of a sufficiently serious character could be formulated against him, and this explains the reason for the frequent meetings between Mr. McKelvey and Policeman Crawford. The proceedings fell through, however, by reason of Crawford refusing to make the necessary charges.

On the part of Chief Clark twenty-six witnesses were examined, many of them being leading citizens of St. John, and each one spoke in the highest terms of his efficiency as an officer and his constant and unflinching attention to his duties.

From the testimony adduced I have no hesitation in concluding that he is a most capable official, painstaking and assiduous in the performance of all the duties that devolve upon him, and while I deem it reprehensible that an officer in his position should at any time appear in public in a state of intoxication, still I do not think, under all the circumstances (and taking the reason for the charges being made against him as given by the complainant himself and coupling them with the fact that there was no evidence before me to show that he was incapable at any time of performing his duties) that the facts proved are of a sufficiently serious character to warrant my finding the said charges sustained.

I beg also to submit the evidence taken on the hearing.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE, Commissioner.

BIG CHURCH DEBT ABOUT WIPED OUT.

St. James Methodist Church Pays Off \$166,000 Through the Aid of That Denomination in Canada.

Montreal, July 9--(Special)--It is announced that the floating debt of the St. James Methodist church, this city, which amounted to \$170,000 has been reduced to \$10,000 and it is expected that this will be paid off within a few days.

The blanket mortgage on the church of \$4,300 has been cut down to \$850, and it is expected that the congregation will be able to pay this off within a few days.

The Methodist churches throughout the Canada contributed to the removal of the debt.

Four Killed and Many Injured by a Train. Cincinnati, July 9--A westbound Pennsylvania train struck a wagon containing a family of five people at a crossing eight miles east of this city tonight, killing four, fatally injuring three and seriously injuring two of the occupants of the wagon.

SYDNEY MAN ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE.

James Ross Refuses to Say Anything About the Proposed Bounty on Iron and Steel.

Sydney, N. S., July 9--(Special)--John Mayfield, a colored man, made an attempt to shoot his wife this morning. According to the story of a neighbor, who informed the police of the affair it is alleged that Mayfield came home from work about 5 o'clock, and found another colored man in the house with his wife. Becoming enraged he grabbed a loaded shotgun which was lying near at hand and after chasing the man and her paramour outside, fired the contents of the gun in the direction of his fleeing spouse, a number of the shots struck her right arm inflicting a bad wound.

James Ross, president of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, who is at present in Sydney, refused to discuss the governing resolution in regard to the iron and steel bounties. General Manager Duggan and Manager Baker were equally reticent.

BIG INCREASE IN MONTREAL'S POPULATION

Montreal, July 9--(Special)--Montreal has grown during last year. It has a population of 287,000 for the city proper, and 369,000 with suburbs. These are the figures given in the directory just issued. This is an increase of about 27,000 during the year for the entire city and suburbs and of about 12,000 for the city proper.

Since 1901, according to the government census returns, the city proper has grown in population 20,300. Montreal has now 810 streets, about 9,000 stores and offices and 59,000 residences.

Montreal's first directory was issued in 1841, and contained 272 pages. The last issue is a bulky volume of 1,500 pages. There are 6,000 more names in this year's directory than the last.

HOPE FOR POPE'S RECOVERY GONE.

Pontiff's Improvement of Condition Did Not Continue Long.

THE END NOT FAR OFF.

Last Bulletin of Physicians Says That There is No Hope--Third Doctor Consulted--Another Operation to Be Performed Today If He Can Stand It.

Rome, July 10, 6.10 a. m.--It is reported that, while shortly after sunrise this morning, Dr. Lajponti went to see the Pope he found him with his hands together in the attitude of prayer. On the doctor's inquiring whether he required anything, his holiness replied: 'Today finishes a week since I was taken ill. I am thanking God for having given me strength to still pray to Him.'

Rome, July 10, 2 a. m.--Another day of alternate hopes and fears has passed and Pope Leo's life still hangs in the balance. Beginning with renewed hopes the day closed with the scales tending slowly but surely downwards. How long the agonizing period of suspense will last not even the attending doctors dare say.

No night bulletin was issued but at 12.15 this morning Dr. Mazzoni said: 'It is untrue that a new operation has been performed. I was with the Pope from 11 p. m. until midnight, and found his general condition stationary, no change having taken place since the afternoon, when the consultation with Dr. Rossoni was held.'

The condition of Pope Leo at times yesterday morning seemed so favorable that the hopeful Dr. Lajponti and the more conservative Dr. Lajponti united in expressing the belief that there was some prospect of recovery. But within a few hours those brighter prospects disappeared before the most alarming conclusions, reached after the lengthy consultations of the doctors. The earlier hopes had been inspired largely by the pontiff's outward evidence of vigor as he was able to rise and walk and command all his faculties, but the latter consultation disclosed that these real dangers consisted in the gradual internal progress of the insidious disease.

Today, however, Dr. Rossoni, the distinguished specialist of the Beccoli School, was called into a consultation lasting two hours during which every phase of the patient's case was minutely gone over.

Following the issuance of this bulletin the doctors freely expressed their personal convictions regarding the extreme gravity of the case. Dr. Lajponti said, without qualification, that the patient's condition was beyond hope. He did not expect a final collapse tonight, but rather a gradual sinking until the end came. How long the sufferer may live, the doctors will not venture to predict.

Rome, July 9, 7 p. m.--The following bulletin has been issued: 'The general condition of the illustrious patient having become depressed, a consultation was held at 4 o'clock with the participation of Prof. Rossoni. From objective examination it appeared that the liquid is again rapidly gathering in the pleura. The sounds of the heart are weak, without any symptoms of valvular lesion. The pulse is easily compressible, and it has 90 pulsations instead of 65, which is normal. The breathing is superficial and at long intervals. The kidneys are not performing their regular functions. The state of his holiness is considered grave.'

ROSSONI, MAZZONI, LAJPONTI.

WELL KNOWN ST. ANDREWS WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. John McLaughlin, Formerly of the St. Andrews House, Passed Away Yesterday--Capt. Britt Dying in Boston.

St. Andrews, N. B., July 9--(Special)--Mrs. John McLaughlin died this afternoon after a few days illness of pneumonia. She was well advanced in years. Her husband survives her. The deceased was for many years in the hotel business here, as proprietress of the St. Andrews House.

It is reported here tonight that Capt. Patrick Britt, the well known coasting Captain, is dying in Boston hospital. He was in poor health when he sailed from here a few weeks ago. His family reside here.

DOUGLASS CONFESSES TO KILLING HIS VICTIM.

But the Shooting of Miss Holland Was Accidental, He Says--Pardon to Be Asked.

London, July 8--Samuel Herbert Douglis, who a fortnight ago was found guilty of the murder of Miss Camille Holland at the Mount House, Suffolk Walden, and sentenced to be hanged, has confessed the killing, but claims it was plainly an accident. He states that on May 15, 1899, at Captain's house, when it was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Miss Holland. On the strength of this confession Douglis's lawyer has asked the home secretary for a pardon. Douglis's execution has been fixed for July 14.

WHO IS JOE SCRIBNER OF ST. JOHN, N. B.?

Kineo, Me., July 9--Joe Scribner, of St. John (N. B.), the woodsman brought here last night under arrest for pushing another woodsman named James Myers overboard from a lake steamer, causing his death, was taken to Dover today evidence for trial.

Kineo, Me., July 9--Joseph Scribner, who was arrested on Wednesday charged with having pushed James Myers of St. John (N. B.) overboard from a steamer in Moosehead Lake, Myers drowning, was today taken to Dover, where he will be arraigned on the charge of manslaughter. It is said that Scribner does not belong in St. John as has been stated, and that he is not a woodsman, but a tramp printer.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN FREDERICTON.

A dispatch from Fredericton states that at 12.30 this night a fire broke out in the Globe Laundry in that city and besides gutting the engine room did considerable damage to the main building. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000, and is covered by insurance.

Heat Stops Outdoor Work. Fall River, Mass., July 9--On account of the hot weather considerable outdoor work was stopped here today, and two preparations from the heat are reported, both of which will probably prove fatal.

LIBERALS ENDORSE THE G. T. P. PROJECT

Not a Dissenting Voice Raised Against It at Yesterday's Caucus.

RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

Hon. Mr. Blair Thanks the Members for Assistance--Uniform Rate of Two Cents Per Mile on Canadian Railways Voted Down--Redistribution Committee Meet.

Ottawa, July 9--(Special)--The proposition of the government for building and aiding of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was unanimously adopted today at one of the largest caucuses ever held by the Liberal members. Owing to large attendance it was necessary to have the meeting in the new railway committee room. Archie Campbell presided.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained very fully the object of the meeting and gave the leading features of the project which in magnitude and importance surpasses the Canadian Pacific contract.

The details of the undertaking have been given so fully and accurately in this correspondence already that there is no need to refer to it again.

It may safely be said that there was not one dissenting voice heard in the meeting. Some suggestions were thrown out as to the details and the premier made a note of these and will consider them.

One of the ministers said to your correspondent after the meeting that every-thing passed off satisfactory and that he had the greatest pleasure in the united support of the Liberals in parliament and the country.

On taking up the railway commission bill in the house this afternoon W. F. MacLean proposed an amendment fixing the maximum rate of fare for passengers on Canadian railways at two cents a mile. He contended that the present rate was too high. The deduction in postage above that a reduction could be made with- out loss to the company.

Mr. Davis (Fredericton) said that a reduction in passenger rates would mean an increase in freight rates.

Mr. Davis said that the railways could not stand the reduction. On the I. O. R. alone there would be a loss of \$600,000 a year through its reduction.

Mr. Davis said that the increase would hamper the farmer by increasing freight rates. The farmer, who travels very seldom, would be called upon to pay for the men who did. The amendment was defeated.

An amendment was made to the railway commission bill making the railway companies responsible for damage done by fire from locomotives.

A 7th regiment amendment required the cars to be fitted up with the necessary safety appliances. The bill was passed and stands until it is printed.

Hon. Mr. Blair thanked the members for the assistance given him in having the bill put through.

MANY MILITIA CHANGES ANNOUNCED.

Ottawa, July 9--(Special)--A general militia order issued today contains the following announcements:--

8th Princess Louise, New Brunswick Hussars--Captain R. F. Markham is seconded for special service in South Africa. To be captain: Lieut. H. E. Scovill, vice R. F. Markham, seconded.

67th regiment, Canadian Light Infantry--Lieut.-Col. A. D. Hartley is placed upon the retired list, and is permitted to retain the rank of lieutenant-colonel on retirement.

7th regiment--Captain C. Spooner, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be captain: Lieut. H. S. Jones, vice C. Spooner, retired.

To be lieutenant: Second Lieut. H. Metzler, vice F. R. Sumner, promoted. To be captain: Lieut. E. P. Goodwin, vice A. J. Bandy, transferred.

To be lieutenant: Second Lieut. (supernumerary) E. E. Wood, vice E. P. Goodwin, promoted.

To be second lieutenant, provisionally: A. E. Barton, G. M. Taylor, gentlemen, upon organization.

To be lieutenant: Second Lieut. (supernumerary) C. L. Hamilton, upon organization.

To be second lieutenant, provisionally: E. D. McSweeney, gentleman, upon organization.

3rd New Brunswick Regiment Artillery--To be captains: Lieuts. L. W. Barker, vice F. A. Foster, retired; W. A. Harrison, vice W. E. Foster, retired.

To be lieutenants, provisionally: A. L. Foster, gentleman, to complete establishment; G. A. Bilyard, gentleman, vice M. C. M. Shewen, retired; C. S. E. Robertson, gentleman, vice L. W. Barker, promoted; W. Yasse, gentleman, vice H. A. Porter, retired; Z. F. Mosher, gentleman, vice W. A. Harrison, promoted.

To be lieutenants (supernumerary): S. B. Smith, gentleman.

ANGELICAN SYNOD ANNUAL SESSION.

Several Interesting Reports Read and Adopted Without Discussion.

CHURCH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN

Board of Education Sharply Criticized for Failing to Establish 10 Parish Reports Satisfactory -- Diocese to Raise \$3,000 for Missions.

Woodstock, N. B., July 7.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Synod was convened here this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of St. Luke's church, Bishop Kingston presiding, assisted by Dean Partridge, Ven. Archdeacon Nesles and Canon Roberts.

The opening session of the synod began at 10 o'clock in the school room of the church. Bishop Kingston presided, with Dean O. S. Nevinson secretary. Twenty-eight clergy and twenty laity responded to the roll call.

The minutes of the late session as printed were taken and read and confirmed.

Bishop Kingston then delivered his address. He spoke of the previous session nine years ago in Woodstock and of the address now at the absence of the late W. F. Dibbille. He then referred to the death of Revs. Geo. Schofield, W. S. Covert and Henry Morris during the past year. He then spoke of the action of the General Synod in creating a general mission fund by which Canadian Churches are to raise \$75,000. The assessment on this diocese is to be \$3,000. This amount must be outside of the regular church funds. Canon Nesles and Mr. Deane, somewhat with this matter, cannot be taken into account at the present time, however, said Bishop Kingston. He urged on the synod to endeavor to increase contributions to missionary funds.

Dealing with the action of the General Synod in regard to the use of the Revised Version in the Episcopal Church, the General Synod permits the use of this version, but, said his lordship, this diocese is bound by canon to adhere to the authorized version. He stated that he approved of the decision of the General Synod as used in American Episcopacy. Proceeding, he spoke of the work of the standing committee on Sunday school work, and of the committee enlarged three years ago as doing but mediocre work. Only seven members of the committee attended the committee meetings. He suggested that the synod should appoint Rev. Henry Montgomery as permanent secretary of this work, which he characterized as most important.

A plan has been suggested of examining Sunday school teachers and granting certificates on completion of course. Bishop Kingston recommended the appointment of a committee to examine the teachers. He did not think it possible to inaugurate a normal school, but thought great efforts should be put forth in this line. He regretted the decision of the General Synod to discontinue the resignation of Registrar C. E. A. Simonds, an efficient officer. In succession he nominated Rev. T. W. Street, who then announced that the consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton would be celebrated, when His Lordship Bishop Courtney would preach. All the clergy and laity are cordially invited to be present.

On motion, the address was referred to the standing committee. His lordship then appointed the nominating committee, as follows: Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, Canon Roberts, C. P. Hanington, K. B. Hooper, J. W. Millidge, A. E. H. Decker, Archdeacon Nesles, chairman; Hon. J. B. Burchell, F. Clements, G. O. D. Otty, R. W. Hewson, W. C. H. Grimmer, W. B. Wallace and E. C. Ketchum. A petition from the parish of Shediac in regard to a grant of \$50 for religious instruction purposes and which was not paid on account of question as to legal title was read. The parish requested that legislation be taken to enable the parish to secure the above grant.

many years in the diocese, were placed on the widows' and orphans' fund. Rev. G. R. Cowie reported for the board of diocesan missions. Grants were made from the mission fund to the parishes of Hampstead, Wickham and Kars, where church work is now revived. Bathurst has now become an independent parish, no longer drawing from the fund, but now contributing to it. Three hundred dollars has been placed at Bishop Kingston's disposal for the employment of lay readers, particularly in Miramichi Valley. It was reported that \$200 had been loaned to various ministers by the board. Albert county mission has been given a \$100 grant, and Madam a conditional grant of \$250. Contributions from the parishes of Stanley, Queensbury and Southampton, as demanded by the statute, have been considerably reduced by the board. New Brandon is recommended to receive renewal of church ministrations, and Dalhousie is granted \$100 conditional on raising \$100 for the diocesan fund. The rectory at Upland has been entirely reorganized and the parish has received a grant of \$100, wiping out all debt. A grant of \$100 from the widows' and orphans' fund has been given Mrs. W. S. Covert. The need of organizing secretary is still vacant. The board reported that it believed a woman's auxiliary would be a source of strength to the church and recommended that the matter of establishing this work in parishes be taken at this synod. The board regretted to report a probable deficit of about \$4,000. The report was received.

W. M. Jarvis reported for the board of finances, of which he is deputy chairman, and J. Roy Campbell secretary. Several properties in Moncton have been sold, securities and mortgages paid off, and investments and loans made by the board. The report was received.

The report of the church literature board, presented by Rev. G. R. Cowie, showed that sales for the year ending December 31st, 1902, were \$1,138.40, a decided increase over previous years. All sales show increases. The surplus account this year shows an increase of \$63.57. The board acknowledges obligations to the Church of England Institute, and Miss Simpson, England adopted.

The treasurer's report was read and received, being extremely satisfactory. Rev. L. A. Hoyt submitted the report of the committee on the statistics and state of the church. This showed an increase of 780 communicants in 1902 over 1901, a decrease of 120 in the number of baptisms and an increase in financial returns of \$3,496.88. New work has been undertaken in Grand Manan at Hampstead and Wickham, Madam and Cambridge. The report was received.

The report of the education board was read and received, as was the report on the constitution and canon. This report showed that the matter of the purchase of the Cathedral at Fredericton had been dropped. The school at Fredericton showed an attendance of 30, and that the work was very satisfactory and gave promise of still better work being done.

The remaining session was devoted to King's College, Rev. Dean Partridge making a report. The session promises to be one of especial interest as a variety of important matters are to be dealt with. The arrangements made by the people of Woodstock for welcoming the synod have been admirable and their hospitality has proved unbounded. The synod resumed work at 3 p. m. The reports submitted and read at the morning session came up for discussion and there were several animated debates over the recommendations contained in the reports. The presence of the Rev. L. N. Tucker, the organizing secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Society, who was introduced to the synod by the bishop and warmly greeted, has led to a special interest in the missionary cause.

The consideration of the report of the board of education gave rise to one of the most animated discussions of the day. The members of the board were rather sharply criticized by G. O. Dickson Otty, P. J. L. Knowlton and others as to the policy of the board and their failure to accomplish the establishment of a church school at St. John. Canon Nicholson, Rev. C. D. Schofield and T. B. Robinson defended the board.

The report of the committee on domestic and foreign missions also came up for a good deal of good natured criticism. One of the most important practical matters for the parishes was the plan of appointment suggested for raising over \$3,000 expected from the church in this province towards the \$75,000 to be expended by the United Church in Canada for domestic and foreign missions. After discussing several plans the committee appointed to report on the matter consideration of the facts and most equitable basis on which to estimate the amount that might reasonably be hoped for, was the amount raised and expended for parochial purposes. On this basis the committee estimate a fair apportionment would be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Parish and Amount. Includes St. Mark, St. Martin, St. Paul, etc.

At the evening session reports were read by the clergymen in charge of parishes which were of an extremely interesting character, showing the lights and shadows of ministerial life, the tone, however, was distinctly hopeful and encouraging.

Much sympathy was displayed for the misfortune of the parish of Musquash in consequence of the disastrous fire of June 3 last which swept away the greater part of the village and adjoining sections, leaving thirty-five families homeless and greatly impoverished. The rectory which was burned, will be rebuilt, and among the donations for the purpose are one of \$500, and one of \$100, from some of the first rectors.

The general statistics submitted were found to show a considerably increased number of communicants—nearly upwards of 9,000—and that the funds raised for church and missionary objects were beyond the average.

Woodstock, N. B., July 8.—Holy Communion was celebrated this morning at 8 o'clock by Bishop Kingston, assisted by Revs. G. R. Cowie, Canon Roberts and Canon Nesles.

At 10 o'clock the Synod opened. The roll call showed fifty-three clergymen present, thirty-five lay members. The roll call showed fifty-three clergymen present, thirty-five lay members.

Rev. L. N. Tucker, general secretary for Canadian missions, upon invitation of the gathering, addressed the Synod. He said he would speak on the foreign and practical aspects of work, not so much what we propose doing in mission field as how we propose doing it. First, as regards the work of the foreign mission, the land is behind other religious organizations in the work of unification. It followed in the wake of the colony. After the Quebec act, then the Constitutional act, then the union of British North America and now over all as a keynote to the So Canada was, first, colonial episcopate in the Bishop of Nova Scotia, then provincial synods of Canada and Rupert's Land, and now over all as a keynote to the arch, the General Synod, which makes the church one in organization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The missionary society is not a voluntary society, like the S. P. C. K. or C. M. S., composed of members who pay subscription, but the church itself is the mission society. The school at Fredericton showed an attendance of 30, and that the work was very satisfactory and gave promise of still better work being done.

The remaining session was devoted to King's College, Rev. Dean Partridge making a report. The session promises to be one of especial interest as a variety of important matters are to be dealt with. The arrangements made by the people of Woodstock for welcoming the synod have been admirable and their hospitality has proved unbounded.

The synod resumed work at 3 p. m. The reports submitted and read at the morning session came up for discussion and there were several animated debates over the recommendations contained in the reports. The presence of the Rev. L. N. Tucker, the organizing secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Society, who was introduced to the synod by the bishop and warmly greeted, has led to a special interest in the missionary cause.

The consideration of the report of the board of education gave rise to one of the most animated discussions of the day. The members of the board were rather sharply criticized by G. O. Dickson Otty, P. J. L. Knowlton and others as to the policy of the board and their failure to accomplish the establishment of a church school at St. John. Canon Nicholson, Rev. C. D. Schofield and T. B. Robinson defended the board.

noted was elected, except that Rev. E. B. Hooper stands in place of Rev. E. J. Wood, whose name was withdrawn. J. J. DeSoreau was nominated to the board of Education by A. H. Hanington, and R. W. Allison by Rev. Scott Nelson. W. H. Jarvis was also nominated by T. B. Robinson. On a ballot being taken, Rev. Canon Richardson and A. G. H. Dicker were elected with R. W. Allison and J. J. DeSoreau as alternate members. Coming to the committee on constitutions and canons, Rev. T. W. Street moved that his name be withdrawn from nomination as that of Canon Nesles had been substituted. The committee as thus constituted was elected.

In the statistics and state of church committee the name of F. S. Sharp was substituted for that of W. M. Jarvis, and that of Rev. L. A. Hoyt was added. The committee thus made up was elected. The nomination of the committee for members of committees on memorials, unfinished business and printing, credentials, regular meetings of committee and lay members of the board of discipline were accepted.

The following were chosen as members of the Council of the Church of England Missionary Society in Canada: Dean Partridge, Ven. Archdeacon Nesles and G. O. D. Otty and W. M. Jarvis, board of education. The committee on the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society being replaced by the above. Rev. H. E. Dibbille asked that his name be withdrawn from nomination in connection with the Church of England Missionary Society in Canada. It was decided not to elect this committee at present.

Mr. Peters moved that all reports received by the Synod this year be printed in the Synod Journal. This motion was carried. The address to the synod by the Rev. W. M. Jarvis was an able and inspiring effort. He roused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm as he urged them to rise to their privileges and responsibilities. The average age of brides and bridegrooms has gone up from 23 to 29, and 24 to 25, respectively. The report is very full, and will probably be in great demand. Coming while the teachers are in convention here, it will, it is expected, be subjected to critical examination.

The relative position of woman as compared to man in the securing of employment and a living in Massachusetts is exhaustively treated. Employed in gainful occupations in 1900 were 1,208,491 of both sexes, of whom 879,438 were males and 329,053 females, or 72.7 per cent. males, respectively.

The figures following taken from a carefully prepared statistical table, show how women have invaded lines of employment. In the service of the state there are 1,178 female clerks, and 1,910 males, in the cities and towns, 1,203 females and 10,408 males. Of the 2,278 clergymen in Massachusetts, 15 are women. There are 96 female missionaries, 80 lawyers, 462 physicians, 27 dentists, 24 surgeons, 63 editors, 42,983 domestic servants, 2,533 actresses, 265 actors; 60 college professors, 13,222 female and 1,617 male teachers, 51 women pursuing scientific work, 2,235 washerwomen, 10 women school teachers, 10 women cooks and 1,580 employed in hotels, boarding houses, etc.; four women grocers, 42,983 domestic servants, 1,332 waitresses, 22 women barbers, against 4,922 men; 58 female private secretaries, 3,021 female stenographers, 323 female clerks, 14,242 women employed in the boot and shoe industry, 1,922 in the clothing industry, 16,443 dress-makers, 35 women manufacturers, 30,671 cotton operatives, against 29,614 males, 9,808 female and 1,665 male worsted operatives, against 2,069 males. There are 2,312 female children, who work for a living, and 3,225 males, or 70 and 11 per cent.

In the state there are 1,070,000 persons who work for a living, and of this number 37.2 per cent are native born, 62.8 per cent foreign born or of foreign descent, 14,790 foreign born, 11,960 foreign born and naturalized, and 14,223 foreign born. The total number of female employees is 2,966,036, of whom 142,951 work in the manufacturing line, and 96,047 as domestics. The percentage of female employees is 27.2 against 72.8 native born, 21.86 females show a total increase of 40.86 per cent in the professional class. The number of female children at work has increased 100 per cent, the percentage of income being 104.06.

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Appeals are being made for the restoration to their owners of the many Bore family Bibles brought to England as interesting relics of the war.

GREAT INCREASE IN DIVORCE RATE.

Causes Much Comment in the State of Massachusetts.

STARTLING RECORD.

The Present Rate is One to Every 18 Marriages Compared With One to 34 Fifty Years Ago--A Falling Off in Marriages and Births.

Boston, July 7.—The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics has just issued a report entitled "Sex in Industry" which is considered the most important document, especially to women and those interested in the employment of women as compared to men. The report also deals with the marriage and birth problem, which President Eliot of Harvard stirred up. Statistics are also given on the divorce question.

It is shown that in 50 years the birth rate has fallen from 28 per 1,000 of the population to 25; marriages from 23 to 17, while the present rate of divorce is one divorce to about every 18 marriages, as against one to every 34, fifty years ago. The average age of brides and bridegrooms has gone up from 23 to 29, and 24 to 25, respectively.

The report is very full, and will probably be in great demand. Coming while the teachers are in convention here, it will, it is expected, be subjected to critical examination.

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WILL BE WORTH \$300,000 A YEAR TO THEM

Bounties on Wire Rods, Structural Iron and Plates of Great Benefit to Dominion Iron & Steel Co.

Ottawa, July 8.—(Special)—It is understood that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company are satisfied with the bounties brought down tonight. In addition to continuing the bounty at 90 per cent, as at present arranged for another year, it is understood that new bounties on wire rods, structural iron and plates will yield to the company about \$250,000 per month. That is, of course, when the company is ready to go into the development of these new industries in Canada.

The amount therefore which the company expects to receive from the bounty on these three different items—wire rods, structural iron and plates—will be about \$300,000 a year.

THE IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES FIXED.

Resolutions Brought Down in Parliament Last Night—Wire Rds Will Earn a Bounty of \$6 Per Ton When Sold to Manufacturers—Many Other Changes—Railway Commission Bill Amended.

Ottawa, July 8.—(Special)—The iron and steel bounties resolutions were brought down tonight and are in line with what was indicated some time ago in this correspondence. Wire rods not manufactured in Canada, are now on the free list. It is now proposed to give a bounty of \$6 per ton on condition they are sold to manufacturers to make wire in their factories.

There are no large steel plants now made in Canada and they are admitted at the low duty of 10 per cent. When manufactured here they will earn a bounty of \$3 per ton. On structural iron there will also be \$3 per ton bounty.

In 1899 provision was made to scale down the bounties on steel ingots, puddled bars and pig iron, commencing in 1902 and expiring in 1917. The reduction has been suspended for one year so that for the present year there will continue to be paid the same as last year, 90 per cent, or the amount fixed by the statute of 1897. For 1904 the bounties will be 75 per cent, for 1905, 55 per cent and for 1906, 35 per cent.

Another resolution provides for a bounty on binder twine equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippines on Manila fibre but not to exceed three-eighths of one cent per pound on Manila used in manufacture of binder twine in Canada after the first day of September, 1903.

The resolutions are as follows: The government-in-council may authorize payment of the following bounties on the under-mentioned articles manufactured in Canada from steel purchased in Canada from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada.

On rolled, round wire rods not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, when sold to wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their own factories in Canada, a bounty of \$6 per ton. On rolled angles, tee, channel beams, joists, girders or bridge building or structural rolled sections and on other rolled shapes not round, oval, square or flat, weighing not less than thirty-five pounds per lineal yard, and also on flat eye bar blanks when sold for consumption in Canada, a bounty of \$3 per ton.

On rolled plates not less than thirty inches in width and not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness when sold for consumption in Canada for manufacturing purposes for which such plates are usually required, and not to include plates to be sheered into plates of less width, a bounty of \$3 per ton.

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WOODSTOCK MAN'S INJURIES MAY BE SERIOUS.

Charles D. Dickinson, Who Fell in New York Post Office, Sunday, is Now in Bellevue Hospital.

New York, July 7.—(Special)—Charles D. Dickinson, the Woodstock (N.B.) broker, who fell in the post office here Sunday, was transferred from the Hudson Street Hospital Bellevue Hospital this afternoon, his recovered consciousness, but is still liable to serious results though not likely dangerous. His skull is not fractured, but the injury to the car and temple may cause inflammation of the brain. Hospital Surgeon Marshall would give no prognosis as to when Dickinson might recover, or if he would ever recover entirely. The surgeons seem to think the injury more serious than at first considered.

P. E. ISLAND SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES HONORED.

Bronze Statue Unveiled by Lord Aylmer at Charlottetown, Monday, in Their Memory.

Charlottetown, July 6.—With the singing of patriotic songs, dedicatory prayer by Chaplain Fullerton, stirring band music and eloquent orations, the first soldier's monument in Prince Edward Island was dedicated to our South African heroes. The monument was unveiled today by Lord Aylmer, adjutant-general of Canada, in the presence of an immense crowd and 600 massed troops.

Lord Aylmer spoke briefly and eloquently, referring to the battle of Hart's River, which put the finishing touches to the ceremony closed with cheers for the king, Lord Aylmer, Sir Louis Davies, the sculptor Hamilton McCarthy. The statue contains two memorial tablets of bronze, and cost \$4,000.

The amount therefore which the company expects to receive from the bounty on these three different items—wire rods, structural iron and plates—will be about \$300,000 a year.

HALIFAX CARPENTERS STRIKE AGAIN.

Men Not Satisfied That the Arbitrators' Decision Given Some Ago is Binding.

Halifax, July 9.—(Special)—The Ferness firm, after being proceeded to St. John after discharging a quantity of cargo. Nearly all union carpenters in city went out on strike this morning. The arbitration board recommended that rate for first class mechanics be twenty-two cents, grading being by the former under whom they worked. Under this recommendation a number of men were rated at twenty-two cents and dissatisfaction followed. Meetings of the union were held Monday and last evening and a strike was decided upon as protest.

The journeymen have been advised that the legality of the arbitration is doubtful, if the master builders had a private hearing as has been reported.

Nature's Remedy for Diarrhoea

and all Small Complaints in Children and Adults. ROLLERS' BLACKBERRY CORDIA. THE BAIRD COY., Limited, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday... C. J. MULLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper... 50 cents for each insertion.

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All remittances should be sent by post office order or registered letter and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1903.

A PROFESSOR ASTRAY.

In last night's London cablegrams, Professor Ashley, who formerly filled the chair of economics at Toronto University, is quoted as saying that between 1888 and 1892 Canada was slowly moving either toward annexation or independence.

He has repeated one very common error. It was the fashion in Conservative circles during that period to charge any man with annexation principles who cried out against the N. P., and who advocated reciprocity.

The case of this country during those years was grave. But it never was so grave that the people could not cure it without having recourse to one or the other of the radical changes which this distinguished economist mentions.

HE JUDGE AND THE HOUSE-BREAKER.

Probably we have no judge in New Brunswick who would do just what Judge Phillips, of Brooklyn, did the other day. Certainly it would be difficult to find a jury which would compliment upon his course, as a Brooklyn jury did.

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION, AND CANADA'S.

According to yesterday's cable advice some impression has been made in London by the address of Premier Barton of Australia in moving the ratification of the plan to have the Commonwealth contribute \$1,000,000 a year, for ten years, to Imperial defence.

named nine years as the term to be served. So it stands.

The newspapers made caustic comments. The judge explained matters and defended himself, saying the burglar needed a lesson and the dignity of the court must be upheld.

If the felony of which the man was convicted called for only four years in prison, it could not call for nine. And it is not clear that house-breaking is properly punishable by a sentence of four years and "talking back" by five years, or one more.

NO SIGN OF DEPRESSION.

The recent shrinkage of Canadian industrial stocks has led timid people to the expression of a fear that Canada's cycle of prosperity was nearing an end, and that the new year would issue in a period of depression such as our people were so familiar with prior to 1896.

Mr. Snow, a well-known Chicago statistician, who has been touring Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, reports that the western crop conditions are as near perfect as possible. He estimates the wheat acreage for the year ending June 30 to be about 100,000,000 acres, and places the output at 85,000,000 bushels as compared with the official estimate for the district of 68,000,000 bushels last year.

In manufacturing lines throughout Canada there is so far no apparent sign of a stoppage to the splendid development of the past five years, while the state of the Federal Treasury indicates that commercial prosperity has not begun to wane.

With her population increasing, her producing ability advancing, her domestic trade enlarging and her foreign markets opening in various directions there seems no good reason why the era of Canadian prosperity inaugurated in 1896 should not be extended for some years to come.

MANITOBA LIBERALS HOPEFUL.

It looks as if Manitoba would be placed in the Liberal column again on July 20, when the Conservative government will be tried by the people. If the Liberals gain six seats more than they now have they will carry the day, and if they do not win that many they will be very much surprised.

Perhaps in the London view Canada suffers by comparison. There is no sound reason that she should. Canada has no more refused to bear her share of the Imperial defence burden than Australia has.

willing to pay in men and money her fair portion of the account, as soon as it shall be made plain that in so doing she does not forego the right to a voice in the use to which her men or her money shall be put.

Reduced to its simplest form the question of the defence of the Empire must here mean not, as Canada prepared to pay for the protection she receives from Britain, allowing the British government to make out the bill and dispose of the money paid; but rather, as Canada prepared to bear her proportion of the bill for the defence of the Empire when she can have a voice in the making and settling of the Empire's quarrels and a voice as to the disposition of her own men and money in time of war or peace?

These assumptions against Chief Clark were made, in a word, not in the public interest or because his habits made him an inefficient servant of the city, but because the complainant had determined to have him out of office for reasons of his own.

PORTLAND ROUNDS ON THE SUN.

The St. John Sun has been assuring the somewhat gullible folk of Portland, right along, that the Canadian government intended to heavily subsidize a trans-continental railway whose winter terminus would be at a principal city, Portland.

A CANADIAN VOICE FROM BOSTON.

Mr. Charles H. McIntyre, who is well known in this province and who is prominent in Canadian circles in Boston, contributes to The Telegraph an article discussing American opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's plan, which is printed on another page.

He points out with force the weakness of the general American objection to Mr. Chamberlain's plan and agrees with the Chamberlainian writers that retaliation by the United States would not be attempted and most profitable to the Republic if it were.

As for the possibility that we shall be attacked from the south—there always will be, of course, such a possibility. Such an attack would mean that the United States and Great Britain were at war, a situation which ever grows more remote.

THE PRESS HAS BEEN GRIEVOUSLY MISLED BY

COMMISSIONER TWEEDIE'S REPORT.

In his report on the charges of Mr. John McKelvey against Chief of Police Clark, which he investigated in his capacity as commissioner, Premier Tweedie finds that the evidence does not warrant him in sustaining the complainant. He reproves the Chief, but he more than reproves the complainant. He recalls, for not only does he read the evidence as showing that the charges were born of personal malice, but he points out that a movement was afoot to oust the chief from office and that it failed chiefly because Policeman Crawford refused to make the "necessary" charges.

The Commissioner quotes the complainant's own testimony to the complainant's discomfort. He admits that he had a grudge to satisfy—a grudge of the vintage of 1890. From that time forward, the Commissioner shows, Mr. McKelvey kept watch on the Chief with the intention of making charges looking to his removal.

TO POLICE THE UPPER AIR.

So many air-ships have been aloft in Paris de late that the prefect of police is said to be devoting some attention to the regulation of aerial navigation. His chief concern at the moment is to prepare rules to protect people in the streets—that is, to regulate the ascents and descents of the air-ship men and seek to prevent collisions in the air which might result in spilling men or gear upon the heads of those below.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It looks like a five-months' session at Ottawa.

Justice Wedderburn has obtained his majority—as a judge.

Wait till Carleton gets a chance at some of the aldermen who killed the bridge scheme.

Not a lynching of note or a race riot of importance in the United States yesterday! Remarkable.

The Pope's physicians have been in despair but the distinguished patient displays a courage that shames them.

"On July 20th," says the Portage la Prairie Graphic, "the Winnipeg Fair begins and the Roblin Government ends."

The King is growing young again. He and the Queen led the quadrille at the state ball in honor of President Loubet.

St. John's next contribution to Imperial defence will be to give the officers of the squadron due here Saturday as pleasant a reception as can be arranged.

It must have amazed the most solemn of the solemn Sun editor's readers to find him at play with Slattery's one-eyed steed yesterday. Cyclopean mirth.

The strike of the city laborers is succeeding according to the laborers and is a failure according to the director of public works. After a while we shall know which estimate is right.

Imperial preference will not be a party issue in Canada according to the Ottawa correspondent of the London Morning Post. He says the two parties will vie with each other in supporting Mr. Chamberlain. Perhaps. The Conservatives do not appear very enthusiastic.

The press despatches tell of a St. John man named Scribner arrested in Maine for drowning another St. John man named Myers. In some Maine newspaper offices there is disposition to credit to these provinces all persons whose homes are unknown.

Shamrock III. beat her trial horse again yesterday, though not so decisively as before, the smaller margin being due to the fact that her skipper was experimenting with her ballast. She has made a profound impression upon the American yachtmanship.

An all-Canadian cable service will be established soon. The government will pledge a reasonable amount of financial assistance and the newspapers it will go ahead. The country needs it and the money will be well invested.

The increase in the iron and steel bounties gives the Dominion Company a chance to conduct a legitimate enterprise at a profit and keep out of the stock market. The consumers of the product are not

the Sun for it is clear now that Portland is out of the running and the Press realizes it. What can be more comforting to Maritime Province people, for instance, than this wall from Portland—

But why that government should go to work and parallel his own road, the Intercolonial, running from Halifax and St. John to Quebec through New Brunswick, is not easy to see.

As has been said, we do not yet know what the route through New Brunswick will be. But what annoys the Press is the discovery that the government line from the wheat fields means an all-Canadian line in fact—means that in winter and summer the export freight will be shipped from Canadian ports. As the Sun has assured the people of Portland that the Canadian government was working night and day for their benefit, this discovery naturally causes them to feel that disappointment which the Press voices.

M. Santos-Dumont says he "keeps to the right" when passing an obstruction, having regard to the time, soon to arrive, when it will be necessary to avoid the air-ships of his rivals. He is now building a car which is to carry twelve persons and half Paris is anxious to be among the first passengers. If the craze continues the good prefect may be forced to have a police corps and mounted men have become necessary for certain special police duties.

It is amusing to speculate as to the duties of an aerial police—yet who shall say what a few years may bring? The air-ships of Santos-Dumont are condemned by many scientists as of no commercial, or useful, promise, but their success at least has greatly stimulated effort in the direction of successful aerial navigation, and as Paris is in love with an established feat must regard them as an established feature of the French capital. If the worst suspicions of the prefect of police are confirmed he will be justified in demanding a municipal aerial car and a large increase of salary, for it may be that between keen rivalry, jealousy, and even intentional fouling in the upper air, his hands will indeed be full. That they permit some of the flying exhibitions which have been given is in itself delightfully Parisian.

This is how it strikes a man who has been in service in the United States army and held important positions in civil life: "If Mr. Roosevelt would have us in trouble. He is the crudest character that ever was President of the United States."—Springfield Republican.

Col. Roosevelt wishes to succeed himself as president, that's all.

With the British fleet at Bar Harbor and the American fleet at Portland, the exchange of international compliments between England and America may be said to be double-barrelled—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

And if it is true that the United States has joined Great Britain and Japan in opposing Russia, and means business, the double-barrelled compliments are significant.

No one in St. John would guess what a murderous spirit animates the people here if it were not for some of the keen observers who write St. John letters to the out of town newspapers. For instance, a St. John correspondent, writing to the Chatham World, says:—

Last Monday the writer saw the driver of a delivery team at the corner of Charlotte and Union streets, whip up his horse to run down a young lady who was passing on a bicycle. An accident (?) was averted by her skill in handling her machine.

The driver of that "delivery team" should buy him an automobile. He couldn't have missed her with one of those.

Mr. "Coke" O'Brien, who escaped from his guards in the Park, is reported to have been yesterday viewing the city from a leafy covert on the outskirts. Perhaps if they left the jail door open for a night or two the wanderer would return. Anyhow he is ready to announce what he and his party were doing at their secret meeting.

Dr. Sproule—Trying to find ways and means to frustrate the reactivity of the government.

This led Mr. Fielding to remark that they had been endeavoring for years to make some capital against the government, but with very little success. House adjourned.

The senate passed the partial supply bill and the Canadian Northerners aid bill without amending.

"Grover Cleveland will accept presidential nomination if shown that this is his duty to his country and his party. He does not believe he should be urged into decisive action at present." If that is the case we may be sure Mr. Cleveland, in due season, will be convinced that, to do his duty to country and party, he should accept. But Colonel Roosevelt, the braucaster, has a considerable start. Can the Democrat overtake him in the presidential race? The betting will favor the Republican.

In Serbia. If you were a dweller in Serbia. With murders and things to unnerve, I'll bet you would be To your native country So straight that there's nothing would Serbia.

Mr. Chamberlain, as chancellor of Birmingham University, has presented that institution with a fine collection of specimens of the mining product of South Africa.

Leeds has 21,000 acres of parks, a record for Britain, next to London, which is 75,000.

St. John, N. B., July 11, 1903.

Boys' Clothing at Harvey's.

Unless you are a patron of this store you have no idea of the money you can save by buying clothing here. Buying and selling for cash, keeping our expenses down and turning stock over quickly, places us in a position to give you special

Ask to see our men's suits at \$5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9, 10.

This Store will be open Saturdays at 1 o'clock during July and August.

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

Haying Season Will soon be here and our stock of Waterville Brand Haying Tools is large and complete. We have found that the farmers like this brand of tools better than any other on the market. They are all made of the very best materials.

IN SCYTHES WE HAVE "Sibley" Pattern, "York's Special," "Cornwall's Choice," "King's Own."

Send for our new Price List.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.

Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bros. Athletic and Sporting Goods.

penalized as they would be by a high protective tariff.

LIBERALS ENDORSE THE G. T. P. PROJECT.

(Continued from page 1.)

Nothing is known here of the report called from London that Joseph Chamberlain has invited a discussion with the Canadian government over the proposal that one of our officers should be declared eligible for appointment to the post of general officer commanding the Canadian militia. The story may be true enough, though, as it is well known that the imperial authorities would prefer to have an imperial officer over the Canadian force.

The redistribution committee met at 9 o'clock tonight and took up Ontario. Mr. Clark, commencing with Toronto, did not see why the county of York should have one unit while the city of Toronto has a different and very much larger. It took 41,000 to elect a member in Toronto, while in the county it only took some 22,000.

Mr. Fiskepatrick pointed out that in Montreal the population was larger than in Toronto and the representation was no greater.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Oles supported Mr. Clark's view, maintaining that the urban population should be represented as fully as the rural.

Mr. Bordeau said that the argument was made that a good many members who represented rural constituencies lived in cities. The Toronto members wanted eight members for the city.

Mr. Sutherland said that the unit in Toronto was smaller than in Winnipeg and Mr. Davis, Saskatchewan, pointed out that if cities got the same units as rural districts farmers would be deprived of a great number of representatives.

Toronto gets five members and Ottawa will elect two as at present. The following constituencies in Ontario have been unanimously agreed upon to have one member: Prescott, Glengarry, Kent, Frontenac, Russell, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, Durham, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Peel, Puffin, Hamilton, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Kingston City, Wentworth, Algoma, and Manitowish, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Simcoe North, North Bruce and South Bruce.

Resolutions were passed fixing the following constituencies, the opposition members dissenting: North Brant, South Brant, North Ontario, South Ontario, Leeds, Brockville, Perth North, Perth South, North York, South York, Centre York, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Simcoe North, North Bruce and South Bruce.

Another meeting will be held shortly to fix the balance of Ontario seats.

On the motion to adjourn the house tonight Dr. Sproule asked Hon. Mr. Fielding if he was prepared to announce the government policy in regard to the matter which they had been meeting today in secret.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that he was not ready. He would like to know if the doctor was ready to announce what he and his party were doing at their secret meeting.

Dr. Sproule—Trying to find ways and means to frustrate the reactivity of the government.

This led Mr. Fielding to remark that they had been endeavoring for years to make some capital against the government, but with very little success. House adjourned.

The senate passed the partial supply bill and the Canadian Northerners aid bill without amending.

"Grover Cleveland will accept presidential nomination if shown that this is his duty to his country and his party. He does not believe he should be urged into decisive action at present." If that is the case we may be sure Mr. Cleveland, in due season, will be convinced that, to do his duty to country and party, he should accept. But Colonel Roosevelt, the braucaster, has a considerable start. Can the Democrat overtake him in the presidential race? The betting will favor the Republican.

In Serbia. If you were a dweller in Serbia. With murders and things to unnerve, I'll bet you would be To your native country So straight that there's nothing would Serbia.

Mr. Chamberlain, as chancellor of Birmingham University, has presented that institution with a fine collection of specimens of the mining product of South Africa.

Leeds has 21,000 acres of parks, a record for Britain, next to London, which is 75,000.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1908.

THE D'AMOURS IN
OUR EARLY HISTORY.

Four Brothers Who Settled on the St. John River—Villebon's Campaign Against Them—Early Agricultural Work—The Maugeville Colony of 1763.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.
CHAPTER VII.
THE BROTHERS D'AMOURS.

Among the young adventurers who came to Acadia during the close of the seventeenth century were four brothers, sons of Mathieu d'Amour of Quebec. The father's political influence as a member of the Supreme Council enabled him to obtain for each of his sons an extensive seignory. That of Louis d'Amour, the eldest, included a tract of land of generous proportions at the Richiboucq river; the grant was issued September 20, 1684, but the seigneur had already built there a fort and two small houses, and for two years had been cultivating a piece of land. His seignory was brief, for in a year or two we find him living on the River St. John, where his brothers Mathieu and Rene were settled and where they were not long after joined by their brother Bernard.

As mentioned in a previous chapter, it was customary among the French nobles for each son to take a surname derived from some portion of the family estate; accordingly the sons of Councillor d'Amour figure in history as Louis d'Amour, sieur de Chateaufort; Mathieu d'Amour, sieur de Freneuse; Rene d'Amour, sieur de Gignacourt; and Bernard d'Amour, sieur de Plouffe.

After his arrival at the River St. John, Louis d'Amour fixed his abode on the banks of the Jemseg and became the proprietor of the seignory formerly owned by the sieur de Soudagne. His brother, and nearest neighbor, Mathieu's seignory included all that the last seigneur, Gignacourt, had two leagues in depth on each side of the river. The wives of Louis and Mathieu d'Amour were sisters, Marguerite and Louise Guyon of Quebec.

To Rene d'Amour, sieur de Gignacourt, was granted a seignory extending from the Indian village of Medouctec to the "longue anse." The long anse was probably the Medouctec rapids twelve miles below the village of Medouctec, although it may have been the Grand Falls eight miles above. The sieur de Gignacourt fixed his headquarters a few miles above Fredericton at or near Ecdes Island, which was formerly called "Clonacourt," a corruption of Gignacourt. An old census shows he lived in that vicinity in 1690, and this is confirmed by a statement in an official report of the same year that he lived a league from Port-Nachouac. Rene d'Amour had an extensive trade with the Indians, he was unmarried and lived the life of a typical "coureur de bois."

Bernard d'Amour, the youngest of the quartette, came to Acadia rather later than his brothers and was granted a seignory at Gomboscois (Kennebeco), a league and a half along each side of the river and two leagues in depth. He married Jeanne le Bouge, and their son Alexander was baptized at Port Royal in 1702 by a Recollet missionary.

Villebon Hostile to Them.

The brothers d'Amour were in the prime of life when they came to Acadia; the census of the Metisses taken in 1688 gives the age of Louis as 32 years and that of Mathieu as 28. All the brothers engaged in hunting and trading with the Indians and were in consequence disliked by Governor Villebon, who viewed them with a jealous eye and mentions them in unfavorable terms in his official dispatches. Villebon's hostility was no doubt intensified by a representation made to the French ministry in 1692 by Louis d'Amour that the Governor of Acadia, to advance his own private interests, engaged in trade, absolutely prohibited by his majesty, both with the natives of the country and with the people of New England.

Frontenac and Champigny at this time filled the offices respectively of governor and lieutenant of the New France, and the king's minister wrote to them, dated at Versailles June 14, 1695, refers to matters on the River St. John in the following terms:

"His Majesty finds it necessary to speak on the subject of the grants obtained by the Sieurs d'Amour, which comprehend an immense tract of land along the River St. John. It is commonly reported that since they have lived there they have not been engaged in clearing and cultivating their lands, that they have no cattle nor any other employment than that of a miserable traffic exclusively with the savages; and as his Majesty has been informed that the lands in those parts are the best in the world, ordered by his Majesty that a commission more temperate and pleasant than other parts of Canada, the sieurs d'Amour must be compelled to establish themselves upon a better footing; and those people who are to have new grants of land are directed to this effect: Acadia, where the French Ministry is informed, the sieurs d'Amour pretend to have exclusive possessions of about thirty leagues of country."

That the sentiments of this royal message were inspired by Villebon is evident from the tenor of the letters he addressed to the French ministry at this time. In one of these he says of the brothers d'Amour: "They are four in number living on the St. John river. They are given up to idleness and indifference for the ten or twelve years they have been here. They are dissipated and dissolute and require to be watched." In another communication he says: "The sieurs d'Amour, pretended gentle and easy-going, but in reality they are very hard and obstinate. I have no more reason, my lord, to be satisfied with the sieurs d'Amour than I previously had. The one who is come from France has not pleased me more than the others. Their minds are wholly spoiled by long idleness and they have acquired among the Indians, and they must be watched closely as I had the honor to state to you last year."

Fortunately for the reputation of the brothers d'Amour we have evidence that places them in a more favorable light than does the testimony of Governor Villebon. M. de Champigny, the lieutenant of the French minister, wrote to the King the sons of the sieur d'Amour, member of the supreme council at Quebec, who are settled on the River St. John, apply themselves chiefly to cultivating their lands and raising cattle.

I sent you, my Lord, the census of their domain, which has been made by Father Simon, the Recollet, who is missionary on the same river, in which you may have every evidence, he being a very honest man. It is very unfortunate, my lord, that any one should have informed you that they lead a dissolute life with the savages. I have considerable reason to believe that their conduct is very good. It seems as if all who live in that locality are in a state of discord; the inhabitants make great complaints against the Sieurs de Villebon and de Gontine. Some who have come to Quebec say they are extremely so harassed and oppressed that if things are not put upon a better footing they will be compelled to abandon the country."

Early Agricultural Work.

That the inhabitants living on the river were turning their attention to agriculture is shown by a communication to Frontenac or Champigny in 1691, in which the writer, probably Villebon, says: "I informed you last year, Monsieur, by the memo that I did myself the honor to send you, that the inhabitants of this river begin to cultivate their lands. They have sown wheat, corn, rye and wheat, some grain. M. de Chateaufort, who had sown so considerably last year, has not received anything in return, the worms having eaten the seed in the ground; M. de Freneuse, his brother, has sown about 15 bushels of wheat and M. de Gignacourt very little. M. de Plouffe has sown about 6 bushels of wheat. The sieur d'Amour, as he has only been to cultivate his land during the last two years; the other inhabitants sowing at all, unless it is a little Indian corn. The Sieurs d'Amour, except the Sieur Gignacourt, have sown this year pretty considerably of wheat and the Sieur de Plouffe also, the Sieur de Plouffe some rye and wheat and much peas. The other inhabitants have sown some Indian corn, which would have turned out well only they have sown too late on account of their land being inundated."

Bernard d'Amour visited Fort-Nachouac about 1694. He describes the St. John as "a very pleasant river, formed with fields that are very fertile in grain." He says that two gentlemen of the name of d'Amour have a settlement there for beaver hunting.

The census made in 1695 by Simon, the French missionary, shows that there were three d'Amour families, numbering forty-nine persons, on the St. John river, besides the garrison at Fort-Nachouac. Their live stock included 35 cattle and 116 swine; there were 166 acres of land under cultivation and 78 in pasture; the crop of that year included 130 bushels of wheat, 870 of corn, 30 of oats, 170 of peas.

die, in Acadia, a lease of his seignorial manor of Freneuse, consisting of 30 arpents (seventy acres) of land, under the plough, meadow, forest and undergrowth, with houses, barns and stables thereon, a cart and plough rigged ready for work; also all the oxen, cows, bullocks, goats, pigs, poultry, furniture and household utensils that might remain from the sale which he proposed to make. Charter was to enjoy the right of trade with the Indians through "the whole extent" of the manor except where lands had been granted by the Sieur de Freneuse to private individuals. The lease was to be for a term of five years beginning with the first day of May following, and the lessee was to pay the Sieur de Freneuse 600 livres annually, half in money and half in small furs, such as beaver, otter and martlets.

It is not likely that this transaction was ever consummated, for less than three months after the lease was arranged and six months before Charter was to take possession, all the buildings of the Sieur de Freneuse were burned, his cattle destroyed and his fields laid waste by Hawthorne's expedition returning from their unsuccessful siege of Fort-Nachouac. The original lease, a very interesting document, is now in possession of Dr. W. F. Ganong and a fac-simile of the signature of the Sieur de Freneuse is here given.

The seignory included both sides of the St. John river in Sunbury county, and the most fertile portions of the parishes of Maugeville, Sheffield, Burton and Lacombe. The name Freneuse is found in most of the maps of that region down to the time of the American Revolution. The residence of the Sieur de Freneuse stood on the east bank of the St. John opposite the mouth of the Ormococt river.

The Maugeville Colony of 1763.

Mathieu d'Amour, as already stated, died in consequence of exposure at the siege of Fort-Nachouac. Sixty years later the lands he had cleared and tilled and the site of his residence were transferred to the hands of the first English settlers on the river, the Maugeville colony of 1763. His widow, Madame Louise Guyon went to the River St. John, and her energetic character created a sensation that resulted in voluminous correspondence on the part of the authorities and finally led to her removal to Quebec.

Rene d'Amour, during his sojourn on the River St. John, was much engaged in trade with the natives. He made periodical visits to their villages and was well known at Medouctec, where Gyles lived as an captive, and it is not unlikely the Frenchmen living at that village were his retainers. He seems to have made little or no attempt to fulfil the conditions necessary to retain possession of his seignorial manor, for to his mind the charms of hunting and trading surpassed those of farming. His visits to Medouctec to purchase furs and skins when the Indians had returned from their winter hunts were of doubtful advantage to the poor savages, for Gyles tells us that "when they came in from hunting they would be drunk and fight for several days and nights together, till they had spent most of their skins in wine and brandy, which was brought to the village by a Frenchman called Monsieur Signemont" (Gignacourt).

A copy of the original lease of the Seignory of Freneuse, with translation, and remarks by Dr. Ganong, will be found in Vol. I, p. 121, of Acadia, printed at St. John by E. J. Jack. Those kindness and that of Dr. Ganong I am indebted for the signature given above.—W. O. R.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

Rev. B. N. Nobles Speaks on the Church for the Times—"As the Father Hath Sent Me Even So Send I You."

John 20:21—"As my Father hath sent Me even so send I you."

Jesus never attempted to organize His disciples into a distinct body for work and worship. Nor does He seem to have given any specific directions regarding such organization, but left this entirely to the Holy Spirit to carry out when necessities of the case required such action. However, in anticipation of such a consummation, He referred on more than one occasion to His church. The commission of these disciples, whom Jesus addressed on this occasion, to their work in the world, is really His commission to the church at large, as also to the local church organized in this or that community. In the light of this commission of our Lord I wish to speak to you of the church for the times.

The church for the times must be a church that proclaims the love of God. "The gods and goddesses of heathen nations have always been content by their worshippers as possessed of frail human passions. Famine, floods, failure of war expeditions, contrary winds and hurricanes, financial disasters, sickness, death—all were taken as indications of the un-friendliness of this or that deity—un-friendliness induced either by the whim or fancy of the deity or by some sin or mistake on the part of the sufferer. Some of these characteristics seem to have been attributed to Jehovah, and so we find worshippers of the true and living God went to look upon certain events in connection with individual, family and national life as visitations from God, who was angry with them on account of their sin; when in reality all were truest expressions, under the circumstances, of His love and sympathy—the discipline of love. But not so were they accounted. Hence the offerings and sacrifices of which we read in the Old Testament, instead of being reckoned among means by which the God of love was seeking to bring men to be reconciled—at one with him, came to be considered expiatory in their character and were offered to appease the wrath of Jehovah and cause Him to be friendly to the individual or nation. It was not until Jesus came that the love and friendship of God began to be proclaimed as the great fact of His nature and life. Not until Jesus came was it written: "God is love." Not until Jesus came was the Gospel of John 3:16, preached in the hearing of men: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, etc." With Jesus, however, the proclamation, long deferred, began. He Himself was the concrete expression of the eternal and all embracing love of God, and all His great works wrought for the relief of human suffering—all His doctrine as Prophet and Teacher—in a word, all His ministrations proclaimed the love and friendship of God for the race.

But though the words and deeds of Jesus, proclaimed so fully and so constantly, God's love, yet has this truth been frequently, nearly, if not quite, buried out of the sight of men by theories and doctrines which have made His grace only possible through expiation made in suffering sacrifice. In men's endeavor to set forth the enormity of sin which consists especially in the sin being against the God who loves and seeks the sinner's good—men have set Him forth as a God not of love, but rather a God stern and unforgiving, who will not be gracious until full satisfaction has been made and punishment endured.

The day, however, has come when men will not believe falsehood concerning Deity, and if His eternal and unconditional love and friendship are not proclaimed as the great truth of His nature and life, the church will lose its grip on men and Jesus suffer at the hands of his friends. This truth which Jesus preached is the gospel for the times and the church that proclaims it, pure and simple, is so far the church for the times.

The church for the times must be a church that proclaims atonement by God. To make or effect atonement between parties estranged is to make them to be at one, that is to say, reconciled to each other. Now, God and men are not as one with each other, for if they were the works of each would please the other and there would be no such thing as sin and transgression. Sin, however, is a very real thing in the relations of men with God, so the fact of estrangement and need of atonement or reconciliation is apparent to even the casual observer. But let it be remembered that though man has come to be at variance with God, God has ever loved him and always wished him to become at one with Him. Instead of asking for propitiatory offering and sacrifice before he would consent to show favor and forgive, God has only been going forth seeking to win man back to Himself—His only demand of the sinner believing this gospel of love, being genuine penitence, indicative of his return unto a life of righteousness.

When Jesus, speaking of one's duty to an erring brother, said: "If thy brother trespass, go and convince him, and if he hear thee thou hast gained thy brother." He was giving utterance to a truth of the divine life—a truth which had already been exemplified by the eternal Father, for not only has God ever been graciously disposed toward men, demanding not propitiatory offerings and sacrifices in order to insure his friendship, but He Himself has been going forth in all generations seeking atonement with men, seeking through many and varied means to win men back from sinful course and character and make them to become at one with Himself.

So then, you see, God's atoning, reconciling work in men's behalf is far more extensive than it is generally conceived to be, and is not to be limited to that unique and greatest atoning work done, when, as Paul puts it, "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself." As

men ascend their horizon widens. Once men's horizon was bounded by Calvary and the whole work of atonement was crowded within the six hours Jesus was on the cross. Then Christ's passion in Gethsemane was included. Then rising a little higher, and so coming a little nearer the divine thought, the horizon widened and all the public ministry of Jesus was included; then His whole earthly life together with His resurrection from the dead. But not until we rise still higher and our gaze sweeps an horizon so wide that it includes the Alpha and Omega of God's dealings with men on earth—not until we rise to such a height and God breathes into us His own thought can we get true conceptions of all that is included in the atoning work of God which is coextensive with the race. And so it comes to pass that God's atoning work did not begin and end with Jesus' sacrifice of Himself on Calvary, nor with His earthly life and ministry consummated in His resurrection, but it began with His message to our first parents in the day of their sin and shall continue until the end of this age. Indeed all His work among all nations and in all times whereby He has sought through whatever instrumentalities to induce men to return from sin and become at one with Him; that is to say, reconciled, at friends—this constitutes the atonement or atoning work of God. And the church which, rising from the lowlands which give only limited views of God's atonement, to those heights where it can be viewed in all its wondrous greatness, and so seen to be the atoning one, I say in the church that rises to these heights and gaining these views proclaims them as the copesote of its gospel of God's love is, so far, the church for the times.

The church for the times must be a church which loves the world even as God does. Why was it that when Lord Shaftsbury's body was borne to Westminster vast crowds thronged the streets pronouncing their blessing upon his name, while the costermongers of London walked in the procession with a banner inscribed: "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me," and the boys of the ragged school followed with their banner inscribed "I was hungry and ye fed me, naked and ye clothed me"—why? Because Lord Shaftsbury loved as God does. This world is full of dreary, lonely, discouraged, hopeless men and women who pine for sympathy and friendship that is denied them—friendship that will speak the kindly word of interest instead of the bitter word of censure; that will support and cherish the faint-hearted and feeble-minded, instead of laying snares and traps and stumbling stones for them; that will shed a cheerful light upon the loneliest of lonely lives, instead of darkening them; that will relieve of the burdens which crush, instead of adding to them; that will relieve of the loneliness and brotherhood men are pining for. Such is the love and friendship and brotherliness Jesus breathed forth upon the sinful, ignorant, oppressed and friendless of His day, and such is the friendship, love and sympathy which should reign and rule in every Christian heart and life. And the church that realizes this ideal in the life of its members—that lays hold of the second law of the Kingdom, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which is a dead letter in the practice of men—and makes that law the law of its life—is, so far, the church for the times. And so we come to the last thought I shall dwell upon:

The church for the times must be a church that manifests its love in going forth to aid men and will not be content until they have become at one with God and saved.

The mission of a church is far from fulfilled when she has engaged her pastor, built her house of worship and caused it to be known that all are welcome. Like her Lord she should go out and seek and to save the lost and show her love and sympathy in atoning work like as God does. Whatever may be said of the methods of the Salvation Army, we must admit that they are away beyond and out of sight of the churches in their search for the lost and strayed of earth. Their rescue homes, their slum work, their outposts in the midst of gross darkness, put to shame the churches of the land. So I repeat it. The mission of a church is far from fulfilled when she has engaged her pastor, built her house of worship and proclaimed a welcome for all. If she shall be a church for the times she must proclaim her love for men by her deeds in their behalf.

Give a community such a church—a church that proclaims the love of God—the friendship of God—the atonement of God—a church in which love like God's holds dominion—a church which expresses its love by going forth to win men to God and redeem them from sin and ignorance and selfishness. Give a community such a church and you give it at the same time a church, intelligent, illuminating, holy, helpful, victorious—a church for the times.

PENITENTIARY CONTRACTS AWARDED.

George E. Barbour, St. John, Will Supply the Groceries for the Dorchester Institution.

Ottawa, July 8.—(Special)—The following are the names of those who have been awarded contracts for Dorchester penitentiary: Flour, M. McLaughlin & Co.; fresh meats, George (Benn) & Sons, St. John; bread, B. E. Barbour & Co.; leather and findings, A. Fordham & Co.; coal oil, Imperial Oil Company; hardware sundries, Black Bros. & Co.; luncheon sundries, Bross, Bross & Co.; dry goods sundries, The Hamilton Company; grocery sundries, G. E. Barbour, St. John; grocers' staples, G. E. Barbour, St. John; drugs, Lyman Sons & Co.

ST. JOHN MAN UNDER ARREST AT KINEO, ME.

Kineo, Me., July 8.—A woodsman, who says he is Joe Scribner, of St. John (N. B.), was arrested at Kineo, Me., on Monday under arrest, charged with pushing another woodsman, James Myers, also of St. John, overboard from a lake steamer, which was carrying a crew of woodmen. Scribner, it is said, walked up to Myers and threw him overboard without the slightest warning and without any known reason except that Scribner was under the influence of liquor. Myers was drowned before he could be reached and the body has not been recovered.

ASTHMA

Of all diseases that afflict humanity, none is so distressing and disabling as Asthma. You are a discouraged, irritable and tired man and have tried many remedies without result. Let us send you a generous free sample of Hiram's Asthma Cure and you will see the wonderful efficacy of it. It instantly relieves the oppressive sense of impending suffocation, enabling the patient to breathe freely as once and as a soothing medication of the bronchial passages, quickly lessens the severity and frequency of attacks until they are cured. Asthma matters no bodily dyspepsia and no known cause should avoid the usual remedies liable to impair the digestion. For over a quarter of a century Hiram's Cure has been prescribed by eminent physicians throughout the world. It is a remedy in which you can place entire confidence. If you exist in a chronic state, or only of a few months standing, send for a free sample at once and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIRAM'S ASTHMA CURE. 14-16 Vesey St., New York, N. Y. Your druggist may not keep it, but we will send you a free sample at once and try it. It will not disappoint you. A full warning, built on having Hiram's Cure.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD SYDNEY GIRL ABDUCTED.

Moncton Police Arrest the Couple, and They Will Be Sent Back.

Plenty of Counterfeit Fifty Cent Pieces in Circulation in Cape Breton Since the Pan-American Circus Struck That Section.

Sydney, N. S., July 8.—(Special)—Counterfeit 50-cent pieces are in circulation in Cape Breton since the visit of the Pan-American circus last week. This spurious coin is believed to have been passed by the fakirs who accompanied the show, their victims being principally people from the country district.

The counterfeiters are exceptionally good imitations of the Newfoundland half-dollars dated 1900 and can be detected easily by the ring when shown on a counter. The captain of the Quebec steamer states that a good deal of this money is in circulation in Quebec since the circus visited that city.

The Allan company have decided to have the Norwegian repaired at Halifax and the steamer will leave the first of next month for that port to go into the dry dock. The cargo at present on board consisting of flour, corn, oil, cake and canned apples was sold at auction today.

Word was received here tonight that William A. Sydney, the man who is charged with abducting a Miss McCarthy, a young girl of fourteen of this town, was arrested at Moncton on information of the Sydney police and he would be brought back tomorrow. He left here on the Moncton moon train and the young girl at about 10 o'clock in the evening for North Sydney and, meeting there, left by early train yesterday for the west. A telegram from Truro last night signed that the young lady contained the information that she was about to be married. She was with him when arrested. They claimed they were married.

Elopers Arrested at Moncton.

Moncton, July 8.—(Special)—Acting on advice from the chief of police of Sydney, Chief Tingley today detained W. H. Miller and Ethel McKay, who were eloping from Sydney.

Miller is about 32 and the girl about 17. The couple were found at the Hotel Brunswick. The man was locked up and the girl taken to Chief Tingley's house awaiting a Sydney officer. Miller is charged with abduction. The accused is a married man but says he left his wife in Newfoundland nine years ago and has not seen her since.

High Jointers May Meet This Fall.

Ottawa, July 8.—(Special)—John Charlton again gives it out as his opinion that the joint high commission will meet this fall.

BIG CONTRIBUTION TO AID THE EMPIRE

Australia to Give \$1,000,000 Annually for Ten Years.

IF CANADA ONLY WOULD.

Chamberlain Thinks His Hands Would Be Strengthened if Dominion Would Follow Suit—Scots Don't Think Much of Canadian Prohibition of Kilts.

Montreal, July 8.—(Special)—A special London cable says:—

"Scots here take a lively interest in the reported offer of Australia to give \$1,000,000 in the Canadian militia. They scornfully reject the plea upon which dominion government is reported to have rejected the formation of a kilted corps of militia in Hamilton, namely, that kilted regiments were show regiments. 'The Canadian militia must be soldierly,' English journals say, and we easily prove that the finest and best troops in British warfare have been kilted Highland regiments. Moreover, the old Greeks and Romans, not to speak of the Egyptians, wore the kilt. Were they not soldierly? It is certain that the abolition of the kilt in the British army would not benefit the fighting qualities of some of the finest regiments."

"Australia clearly means to support the British ministers in their imperial defence policy. Premier Barton made a strong speech yesterday when moving the ratification of Australia's contribution to the imperial navy of \$1,000,000 annually for ten years. He said that it was a mistake to argue that if Australia refused to perform the duty of providing her proportion of the cost of the defence of the empire, Great Britain would nevertheless defend Australia. He deprecated any consideration of the subject and said that the scheme provided for the employment of 1,000 Australians on the squadron paid at special rates in accordance with Australian standards. The cordial reception accorded the speech indicates that the ratification was certain. Mr. Chamberlain unquestionably feels his hands are greatly strengthened with the British electorate if Canada approached the empire project in a similarly co-operative spirit. 'Sir Gilbert Parker entertained at luncheon the house of commons today the Canadian and other university representatives. The conference opens tomorrow at Burlington House when Principal Peterson will formally second the proposal made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge that the principal courses at the universities of the empire be co-ordinated in order to make them accessible, especially for post graduate study and research, to students from all parts of the king's dominions."

"Lord Strathcona entertains the conference at dinner on Thursday. The garden party, which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen had arranged to give on Saturday, will be given by Lady O'Hagan at Rumford, Essex."

BIG OIL STRIKE IN ALBERT COUNTY.

Best Well Yet Drilled Yesterday and It Looks Like a Gusher.

Moncton, July 8.—(Special)—M. Lodge, secretary of the N. B. Petroleum Company, is jubilant over the big oil strike in well No. 27 at Dover today. At a depth of 300 feet oil was struck and inside of an hour flowed into a ten inch hole to a depth of twelve feet. The manager of the boring says nothing like it has been seen yet.

Mr. Lodge believes this will be flowing well. The indications are that it will at least be a good producer. The well is the first bored at the Dover area district and it is located on a hill on Chas. Powell's farm.

Truro Men Injured in Railway Accident.

Truro, N. S., July 7.—(Special)—A serious runaway accident occurred last night Sidney Blackmore, who was driving a Norman Peole were driving to Onslow, when the car wrenched off the axle and the wheel came off, plunging all the men violently into the ditch. Blackmore's nose was broken, Peole was badly cut on the face and body, and McDonald escaped with slight injuries.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavin, Sore, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the tumor and leaves no scar. Price \$1.50 per bottle. A full warning, built on having Hiram's Cure. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

WANTED.

Second or third-class teacher... Wanted a second or third-class teacher...

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Tuesday, July 7. Sir St. Croix, 1,064, Thompson, from Boston...

Augusta; Sea Bird, from Shepshott; James Gray, from Lunenburg; George S. Smith, from Vineyard Haven...



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson...

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups...

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

KINGS COUNTY COURT. No Bill Against James C. Schofield Charged...

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Campeche Bay, Gulf of Mexico, June 27-28...

VESSLS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. Alicka, 2,131, Glasgow, July 1. Bona, 1,267, at Lantz, March 29...

Country Market. Beef, butchers, carcass, .07 to .07. Beef, quarters, .04 to .07.

Fish Market. WHOLESALE. Haddock, per lb., .02 to .02. Codfish, medium, .37 to .37.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1903, this will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

NEARLY A VACANCY IN PARLIAMENT. Ottawa, July 9.—(Special)—Two or three members of parliament had a narrow escape while sitting in the house this afternoon...

WOOD'S PHOSPHORUS. The treatment of the most common ailments of the human system...

VALEABLE NOTICE TO RHEUMATISM. Rheumatism is a disease which attacks the joints of the body...

Experiments.

By Helen Rolland Estey.

Alice Weston stood at the open window, staring listlessly down at the hot pavement where the sun glared and glared with the puffs of hot air stirred the curtain, but brought no refreshment to the four girls who occupied the two south upstairs rooms in Mrs. Smart's boarding-house.

'Ethel! I have an idea,' cried Alice, so suddenly and sharply that Ethel jumped. After their laugh, the idea came on. 'Why can't we four rent a little cottage and have a home—a home?'

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MONEY TO LOAN.

ONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit the borrower. Rates of interest, St. John, 2-12-14.

Shipping Notes. Quebec Stevedores is reported put back for the 10th, by the weather.

MARRIAGES. HOWE-MCGOWAN—In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Rainnie, Frederick Howe and Miss Margaret McGowan...

DEATHS. MCCAFFERTY—In this city, July 10, 1903, after a brief illness, Josephine M. beloved wife of Francis L. McCafferty...

DEATHS. WHELAN—In this city, on the 6th inst., after a long illness, James W. Whelan...

DEATHS. KENNEDY—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, John J. Kennedy...

DEATHS. SPURGEON—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, John P. Spurgeon...

DEATHS. JONES—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, John J. Jones...

DEATHS. BLACKBURN—Entered into rest at Dorchester, on the 24th of June, Emma Blackburn, aged seventy years.

DEATHS. ORRIS—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, William Orris...

DEATHS. HENNING—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, John H. Henning...

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1903.

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE PLAN OF CHAMBERLAIN.

C. H. McIntyre, of Boston, Who is Well-known Here, Discusses Imperial Preferential Trade; American Public Opinion Concerning It, and the Matter of Imperial Defence.

Charles H. McIntyre, well known here and in Canadian circles in Boston, has written for The Telegraph the following excellent and interesting article on American Public Opinion and British Preferential Trade.

Whatever may be the outcome of Mr. Chamberlain's recent trade proposals, they have certainly aroused great interest in the United States. In two directions their effects have already been very marked.

The conspiracy of silence about Canadian reciprocity has at last been broken, and all classes of journals are now clamoring for wider trade relations with the dominion.

As an illustration of conservative American opinion on this question, I select at random an article in Harper's Weekly for June 27, entitled "Will Canadian Liberals Turn to the United States?"

According to respondent American opinion, if imperial reciprocity is had for Canada, so also it is had for the old country.

IMPAIRED VITALITY INVITES SICKNESS. WINTER LEAVES THE BLOOD THIN AND WEAKENS THE POWER TO RESIST DISEASE.

Best Protection Against the Damp, Unhealthy Spring Weather is Ferrozine. At no time do people require a strengthening tonic so much as during the spring.

Ferrozine is really a tonic for the blood, the brain, and nerves. It contains abundant iron, just what the blood needs.

FERROZINE ASSURES HEALTH.

of her American relations. This country, it asserts, has not only Americanized the manufacturing and industrial processes of the United States, but to use the words of that witty biographer, William W. Stewart, she has "Americanized the world."

A Strong Argument. But to my mind, one of the strongest arguments in favor of Imperial reciprocity is the hostility of foreign exporters.

Indeed, retaliation against British possessions would then be a much more dangerous proceeding than under the status quo. Does any one deny the right or duty of Massachusetts, under the constitution to permit the products of Texas or New York to come into her borders untrammelled?

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has taught the writer never to be unprepared for the furious outbreak of an unbridled public opinion in a democracy. To any dispassionate observer, it is clear that sooner or later Canada will be obliged to consider the matter of her defence.

The Future. As a Canadian by birth, I hail with joy this policy of preferential trade within the empire. It has its difficulties, no doubt, but they are very much exaggerated.

CHARLES H. MCINTYRE. Boston (Mass.), July 6, 1903.

WAS BORN IN CANADA.

In response to a letter which reaches me from Chicago, writes the Marquis de Fontenay, I may say that Capt. Dudley De Chair, R. N., the new naval attaché of the British embassy at Washington,

At the home of L. G. Crosby, German street, Mrs. James N. Ferguson, of Amherst (N. S.), daughter of the late William Bent, of Amherst, passed peacefully away yesterday after an illness of some months.

Walter Spence. The news reached the city Wednesday from Roxbury (Mass.), of the death of Walter Spence on Tuesday.

Capt. A. N. Smith. A cable to Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co. Wednesday announced the death at Antwerp of Captain Alexander N. Smith, of the Battle line S. S. Nema.

Judge Colter. Charles Wesley Colter, who is appointed to the county judgeship of Haldimand (Ontario), is a New Brunswick, son of the late Samuel Colter, Lestrange (N. B.), who settled at Sheffield in 1826.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. Thousands of testimonials conclusively prove that Asthma can be permanently cured by inhaling the germicidal and antiseptic that is the germicidal disease.

Moosepath Park Improved. The St. John Driving Company have had a force of men at work at Moosepath Park and the track itself has been practically made over.

Presented With Gold Watch. S. J. Rathman, who has been looking after the interests of the owners of the Lake Superior since the work of breaking her up was commenced, has been presented by the firm with a magnificent gold watch as a token of their appreciation.

OBITUARY.

Ralph Vincent. A telegram was received Tuesday by Mrs. W. H. Colwell, Duke street, being the sad news that her grandson, Ralph Vincent, aged fourteen, son of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Vincent, has lost his life by accident at Winnipeg, where Mr. Vincent is pastor of the Baptist church.

Miss Dolly Connolly. News has been received of the death of Miss Dolly Connolly, daughter of Stephen Connolly, Quebec, and sister of Rev. Stephen Connolly, C. S. R., a former priest in St. Peter's parish, North End, of Fredericton.

Mrs. Lena Watson. Mrs. Lena Watson, mother of Richard Watson, of Pokok, died in Boston Sunday. She had been visiting her daughter in Fredericton, and she was highly respected in her native city.

Mrs. Layton. The death occurred at Middleton, Annapolis county (N. S.), on Monday of Mrs. Layton, wife of Mr. T. B. Layton, formerly of Truro. The deceased was taken ill about two months ago from internal disease and died suddenly.

Miss Susie Kennedy. Many friends learned with regret Tuesday that Miss Susie Kennedy, daughter of E. J. Kennedy, of Union street, died yesterday morning at Point Landing, near Westfield. She was about 25 years of age and was a native of the province from the west on Friday.

Mrs. Andrew C. Miller, Linton's, Sunbury County. Mrs. Andrew C. Miller, aged 23 years, died at her home, at Linton's, Sunbury county, on Monday afternoon, July 7, at the Wayside Inn, Roxbury, for July.

Mrs. J. N. Ferguson. At the home of L. G. Crosby, German street, Mrs. James N. Ferguson, of Amherst (N. S.), daughter of the late William Bent, of Amherst, passed peacefully away yesterday after an illness of some months.

Walter Spence. The news reached the city Wednesday from Roxbury (Mass.), of the death of Walter Spence on Tuesday. The deceased young man is the second son of Thomas Spence, formerly of the late West, where he had been prospecting for several months. In three or four months he will return to take up his residence there.

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SOME N. B. TEACHERS AT BOSTON CONVENTION.

Fredericton Manual Training Exhibit Attracts Much Attention.

Among the 25,000 teachers attending the National Education Association in Boston are about 100 Canadians from various parts of Canada.

One of the important features of the convention is the manual training department. The Eastern Manual Training Association is in session in Boston also at this time, and the programme is a rich one.

Personal Intelligence. Dr. Oscar Watson, of New York, and his nephew, W. A. Macdonald, arrived in Fredericton on Monday afternoon.

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TO PAINT RIGHT

Competition helps to sell the Famous "Headlight" Watch. The safest match is The E. B. Eddy Co's CAPITAL SAFETY. Only strike on the box. Ask your grocer for them.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

One Case from Westmorland and One from Albert County.

Fredericton, July 7.—The June term of the divorce court opened in the supreme court room this morning, Judge Gregory presiding. Two cases were entered for trial, as follows:—

Harvey Kelly vs. Elizabeth Kelly. The Brewster case is undefended. The plaintiff is a ship carpenter, and resides at Harvey Bank, Albert county. He and defendant were married in May, 1888, and had seven children. The libel charges the defendant with infidelity as far back as 1888.

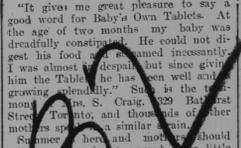
The Kelly case was also undefended. The plaintiff is a machinist, and lives at Moncton. He and defendant were married in December, 1887, and lived together until September, 1896, when defendant is charged with having deserted plaintiff, leaving their four children in his care.

There will be sold at Public Auction, the sixth day of Oct. 1903, at twelve o'clock, noon, Corner (so called), is the City of the right, title and interest of J. Deane in and to all that lot, parcel of land situate on the corner of King street in the City of Saint John and County of Saint John.

On the track to the island buoy the Kivi struck a calm streak while the other boats held the wind, and dropped out of the race. The following is the official time:

Table with columns: Valid, Started, Time. Rows for various races and participants.

WHAT A MOTHER SAYS. "It gives me great pleasure to say a good word for Baby's Own Tablets. At the age of two months my baby was dreadfully constipated. He could not digest his food and he became incessantly ill. Since giving him the Tablets he has been well and growing splendidly."



it cools the blood and keeps one comfortable in the most oppressive weather. Sovereign Lime Juice is the best lime juice obtainable. In 10-15-25-50 cent bottles. At all Grocers. SIMSON BROS. CO. LTD., HALIFAX, N. S.



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RED EC

a PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS 10 CENTS PER 100

Jan. 1st, 1906

Fredericton Business College

Stand for all that is BEST in Education. Send for our catalogue. Your name postcard will bring it to you.

W. J. Osborn

FREDERICTON, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Sheriff's Sale

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