

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday...

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper...

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances should be sent by post office order or registered letter...

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph...

Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

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...

He has repeated one very common error. It was the fashion in Conservative circles during that period to charge any man with annexation principles...

No doubt Professor Ashley, like all other Canadians, notes with pride and pleasure the change in the position of this country which has come about in the last six years...

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...

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...

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...

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...

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.

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.

Mr. Roblin, with singular lack of tact and judgment, has taken the wrong side of almost every one of them.

West will add strength to the opposition, whose contention it has been that Premier Roblin has muddled the transportation question in Manitoba as completely as his position permitted.

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.

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.

TO POLICE THE UPPER AIR.

So many airships 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.

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 airships of his rivals.

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.

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.

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?

Therefore this country is not open to reproach by the Motherland or Australia. And what said Premier Barton in the speech of which London is talking? "That it was a mistake to argue that if Australia refused to perform its duty in providing its proportion of the cost of Imperial defence Great Britain would still defend Australia. He deprecated altogether any consideration."

These accusations 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.

The Commissioner holds that a man in the Chief's position should not appear in public in an intoxicated condition—which view, surely, is sound enough—but he finds also that Chief Clark never was unable to attend promptly and efficiently to the duties of his office.

Because of the admitted motive which led to the investigation and the nature of the evidence adduced, the charges were certain to fall to the ground. Mr. McKelvey has succeeded in presenting to the Chief several valuable certificates of character, one of them being from the Premier—that is all.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

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

Judge 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 editors 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.

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.

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 \$4,000 to elect a member in Toronto, while in the county it only took some \$2,000.

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

Mr. Bordeas 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 that 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, Carleton, Frontenac, Russell, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, Durham, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Peel, Pufferin, Hamilton, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Kingston City, Wentworth, Algoma, and Manitowish, Ontario, East Algoma, Simcoe, Oxford, North and Oxford south, Renfrew North and Renfrew South.

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 to-night 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 feasibility 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 amendment.

"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 has 75,000.

the Press has been grievously misled by

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.

It is an alderman's opinion that a new ferryboat cannot be built before next spring at the earliest. That makes the situation more interesting for the noble steamers we have may not last that long and certainly will break down occasionally if they do.

British immigration for June shows an increase of fifty-one per cent. over that of June last year. During the year ending June 30, Canada secured twenty-six per cent. of all emigrants leaving Great Britain. British emigration to the United States decreased thirty-four per cent.

The United States must recognize the presence of a neighbor of great dignity, of immense power. Fortunately the building up of Canada, calling as it does for material from the United States, seems destined to strengthen rather than diminish the feeling of friendship and respect that now prevails—Worcester Spy.

Which is as it should be.

This is how it strikes a man who has been 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 Portsmouth 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 was ready to announce what he and his party were doing at their secret meeting.

It was all very well for the Barr colonists to change the name of their settlement to Britannia, but they are displaying a curious temper if the Regina despatch, that they threw rotten eggs at Rev. Mr. Barr, be true. If as a misadventurous incident. They might have asked him to go away and stay away. Now he may insist upon remaining.

The Bishop of Ripon fears Britain is not sending enough of her sons to the colonies to "keep the Empire together." We in Canada have come to the fat years as regards immigration. We need a greater influx of British settlers, but it is not to be forgotten that when they were few there was no sign in this direction that the Empire was going to pieces.

The jail prisoners who escaped from the Park will fall into the hands of the police again, doubtless, but the ease with which they escaped is somewhat discouraging. Not to have escaped would have stamped them as men of no enterprise, for the authorities provided them with every chance, even to disguise. And they knew, of course, that the guards would not shoot, even if they had an opportunity. The scheme needs revising evidently.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Carleton people are talking of another public meeting on the bridge question.

McAdam Junction has been made a port and a warehousing port.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Britton, of Waltham (Mass.), formerly of St. John, are visiting friends in the West End.

There will be an excursion to St. Stephen and Calais July 13, by Dominion L. O. L., No. 141.

Miss Clara Gerow, daughter of George W. Gerow, has gone to Washington to take up the study of nursing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow C. Nash have returned from their wedding trip and will receive on July 13, 14 and 15 at Nepesic.

Miss Cox, accompanied by her friend Miss Habbit, of Fredericton (N. B.), is visiting the former's mother at Charlottetown.

There were 85 men at work on Douglas avenue for the street railway company yesterday, and new men are being taken on as the work progresses.

The body of Captain Smith, of the Battle line steamer Boreal, will be brought to Yarmouth for burial. Captain Smith was one of the four survivors of the ill-fated steamer City of Montserrat, lost in the bay, four years ago.

A despatch from Missoula (Montana), July 1, says that Wm. Martin, age twenty-eight, who went to Missoula from New Brunswick seven years ago and worked in the lumber camps, was drowned on June 30, while swimming, practicing for a swimming race.

Fish Warden Fred Belyea has laid a complaint against eight Carleton fishermen for the illegal catching of shad. The matter will come up before Judge Ritchie in a day or two. The fishermen will fight the case, claiming that they are not violating the law.

The Union Jack is not much in evidence at Halifax on ordinary occasions. In order to get one to do honor to the visiting British warships the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of that town had to write for Secretary Wilson, of this city. He got it.

A delegation from the Lord's Day Alliance, consisting of Rev. W. J. Armistead and other clergymen, interviewed the mayor of Halifax on Monday, with reference to Sunday law, complaining that a number of small shops kept open on Sunday. His worship promised to have the law looked into.

The Globe states that the divorce suit of Hon. George W. White, of Centreville, Carleton county, against his wife, formerly Miss Fanny Mason, of St. John, has been settled, she to receive about \$4,000 and the two to live apart. The trouble between them appears to have been over property matters.

Miss Georgiana Sweet, the young daughter of Charles Sweet, Brook street, received some severe burns yesterday morning. Her clothing caught fire as she stood by her grandmother, Mrs. McLeod, who was quite badly burned in smothering the burning clothing on her. Dr. Mylre attended to the injuries of both.

The steamer Crystal Stream, when leaving Brown's Flat, Wednesday afternoon, struck a rock and the starboard paddle wheel was badly damaged. The steamer came down the river with one wheel working and it will be about a week before she will be on the route. In the meantime the tug Lillie is on the route.

Edward W. Shipp signed contracts Wednesday for the erection of a two-story double house on Douglas avenue, which is to be completed this fall and will be occupied by the owner. Andrew Miles will do the mason work and F. Neil Brodie is the architect. The residence promises to be one of the finest on the avenue.

When Governor Snowball and the St. John people entertain the officers of the British war ships at St. John, they will be paying honor to at least two distinguished Canadian patriots. Admiral Douglas is a native of Quebec, and Commander Slayter, of the flagship Arcturion, is a well-known Halifax family—Fredericton Herald.

School Inspector Carter is conducting the U. N. B. matriculation examinations in the High School building, also those for the junior leaving and superior teaching licenses. John March is superintending the first and third class license examinations, and Thomas Stothart the second class. There are more than sixty young ladies and gentlemen at the desks.

The secretary of the Tourist Association is kept busy these days trying to place visitors who are on the lookout for pleasant country quarters. The I. C. R. officials say that never before in the history of that road have they received so many inquiries for information as to summer board, fishing resorts, etc., as they have this season.

A message to the Halifax Herald from Calcutta Monday night, said that the construction train on the Calcutta branch of the Halifax and Southwestern railway reached there today, amid much rejoicing and cheering. The locomotive was decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers. A large motto was placed on the front of the engine, containing the words, "Welcome to Calcutta."

J. V. Lantalam, immigration agent, looked after nine immigrant girls and sixteen boys, who arrived here Tuesday from England via Montreal, where they landed from the steamer Lake Champlain. They came from the Bristol Regis Union, and Mrs. M. E. Foster was in charge of them. Mr. Lantalam had homes in New Brunswick ready for all, in fact, those wanting to adopt the children number many more than do the new comers.

Sir Louis and Lady Davies were in the city Tuesday, on their way from P. E. Island to Boston, where, on Thursday, they will sail for England. They go to see Sir Louis' brother, Captain Davies, R. N., of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, who is critically ill. Sir Louis said in fact, his mission was to bid him a last goodbye. He expected to be away at least six weeks, and how much longer would be regulated by Captain Davies' condition.

Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, pastor of German street Baptist church, has declined the call from the Hopewell church.

Coroner Berryman has decided that an inquiry into the death of Charles H. Wright is unnecessary.

William Martin, of New Brunswick, was drowned a week ago while practicing for a Fourth of July swimming contest at Missoula, Montana.

It is expected that the St. Martins railway will be ready to resume traffic in about ten days, with rolling stock got from the I. C. R.

Owing to the scarcity of cars the Norton Baptist picnic, slated for yesterday in Rockwood Park, has been deferred until the 15th.

Hopewell Cape harbor now presents a lively appearance, there being no less than one large steamer, one barque and six three-masted schooners loading deals there.

A Kalispell, Montana letter of July 2nd says: "Mrs. Keith, the wife of H. S. Keith, manager of the Missoula Mercantile Company at Kalispell, is seriously ill, and her recovery is extremely doubtful."

Sproul Lodge, No. 10, will celebrate the anniversary of the order on July 13 at Collins, Kings county, by a picnic on the grounds of Albert Brown, Esquire, and will be indulged in after dinner, etc., will be indulged in after dinner.

Dr. Charles H. Montgomery, of St. John (west), who finished his medical course at McGill this summer, has received an appointment at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York.

The new steamer Bettrice E. Waring will be given a trial trip during the latter part of this week, possibly Saturday, and it is thought by the middle of next week she may make her maiden trip.

The Carpenters' Union met last night, initiated four new members and installed the officers for the ensuing term. The financial statement showed the union to be prosperous and the membership increasing.

The authorities are moving to stop the illegal catching of shad in the harbor. The fish are now on their way out to sea after Thursday morning, and the fish are now on their way out to sea after Thursday morning, and the fish are now on their way out to sea after Thursday morning.

A reward of \$20 is offered for information that would lead to the arrest of the person or persons who removed the signs from the Millers' bridge near St. John's. The signs forbade persons trotting horses across the bridge, and these signs were removed Tuesday night.

Joseph Rowe, aged fifty-three, a stone-cutter by trade, and who has a place in Lawrence (Mass.) was found dead on the P. C. R. track near Petticoke early this morning, and his body is still at that place awaiting the legal proceedings. It is thought the unfortunate man left for Sydney, Wednesday night, and was when passing from car to car. He had been working in this city for Ald. Maxwell for some time.

Harbor Master Taylor and Supt. Walter W. Wells, of the N. B. Telephone Company, opened Thursday afternoon, in taking soundings on the harbor in the vicinity of Navy Island for the purpose of locating a suitable crossing for a cable which is to be laid. They tried the depth at bottom at various places and found that the bottom just to the north of Navy Island would probably be the most suitable. At present all the telephone wires run to Carleton by way of the Suspension bridge, but this cable would do away with these.

Summer School. As a last announcement about the School of Methods at Mount Allison, which begins on Thursday, the 14th inst., it cannot be too strongly stated that the programme is the best that has ever been arranged. The subjects are of special interest to all Sunday school workers, and also to parents, and the instructors are specialists in their departments. This is not a convention, but a school of instruction, managed by trained men and women. The fee for enrollment is \$1.00. Board for each person for the term of ten days or part of the time costs \$4.00.

When purchasing a ticket, get a Standard certificate from the station agent, and this will be signed by Charles Stewart, Esq., Sackville, which will allow you to return free—Wesleyan.

Peelers Lodge, I. O. O. F. Peerless Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday evening initiated the following officers:

Miles D. Morrell, W. G.; John Roberts, V. G.; George A. Chase, H. S.; E. J. Staples, P. S.; Wm. H. Shaw, treas.; Jas. R. Smith, war.; Chas. O. Hannan, con.; John Warwick, I. G.; Walter Logan, O. G.; S. A. Morrell, R. S. N. G.; Sam. McAvity, L. S. N. G.; Chas. Harper, R. S. V. G.; Harry Baker, L. S. V. G.; George Reynolds, R. S. S.; Wm. Earle, L. S. S.; Wm. S. Cody, L. P. G.; I. W. Gunningham, chap.; Jas. R. Smith, P. G.; M. D. Brown, P. G.; H. P. Elliott, P. G., trustees.

It is proposed to redecorate the east end of Eton College chapel at a cost of \$5,000, as a memorial to the old Etonians who fell in the South African war.

The original manuscript of the first opera composed by Handel for the Royal Academy has been sold for £1,000.

IN THE SHADOW OF A GREAT GRIEF.

Francis I. McCafferty, City Editor of the Telegraph, Sorely Bereaved.

The shadow of a supreme sorrow rests today upon the home of one of the most valued members of the writing staff of this paper, and one of the most popular of the young newspaper men in the lower provinces.

About eight o'clock Wednesday evening Mrs. Francis I. McCafferty passed out of life, leaving her husband and an infant son, less than a week old. Mrs. McCafferty appeared to be doing well immediately after the funeral last week, but she had contracted scarlet fever, and in her weak state could not survive.

The late Mrs. McCafferty was the only daughter of Mr. A. Millaly, of Charlotte street, Carleton. She was born in the State of Idaho, where her parents formerly resided, and spent her whole life since in Carleton. She was a devout Catholic and for some years a member of the choir of the Church of the Assumption, which was a great favorite among all her acquaintances, and was particularly happy in her marriage, having before her the prospect of a long and happy life.

She was married to the late Mr. Francis I. McCafferty, who was the only son of the late Mr. J. McCafferty, of the same name, and was a great favorite among all her acquaintances, and was particularly happy in her marriage, having before her the prospect of a long and happy life.

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CHARLES H. WRIGHT DIED TUESDAY

As the Result of a Carriage Accident on Monday Evening.

The "COMMODORE" Was Born at Reed's Point, and the Son of William Wright, Advocate General—Lived for Many Years in England—An Enthusiastic Lover of Sports.

Charles H. Wright was shown from his carriage Monday evening and received severe injuries that he died at the General Hospital Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

A deceased gentleman lived at the Ben Lomond house about 7 o'clock Monday evening, intending to drive to the Kennedy hotel, St. Martins. While driving down the Churchland road, the carriage wheel collided with a large stone and Mr. Wright was thrown to the ground, and the horse, becoming frightened, ran away. Mr. Wright being a heavy man, sustained severe injuries and was unable to help himself, so he called for assistance.

Michael McCormack, who resides on the Churchland road, heard the horse galloping past his home, and later on heard the cries for assistance from Mr. Wright, and after searching about for some time, he found the old gentleman lying on the side of the road, injured and bleeding. He was assisted to the Ben Lomond house, where it was found that his head was cut in two places very severely, and his jaw was also broken.

Yesterday morning the injured man was brought into the General Hospital for treatment, and was attended by Dr. A. A. Levin. It was found that he was much more seriously injured than was at first expected, and he failed to stand the operation, and passed away Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The news of his death quickly spread to his many friends, and was a great shock to his host of friends and acquaintances.

"Commodore" Wright, as he was known to his host of friends and acquaintances, was a familiar figure in the city and at Loch Lomond during the last few years. He was fond of sports of all kinds, and was an enthusiastic friend of that region, and a resort for tourists and anglers. He was last year and this year doing all in his power to attract attention to the Loch Lomond Hotel, and was very successful in his efforts, and was never weary of telling about the charms and advantages of that place and the region around Loch Lomond. The news of his death was a great shock to his friends in St. John.

Charles Hamilton Wright was a native of St. John, a son of the late William Wright, a well-known merchant and politician, and was born in the old stone house, that stood at Reed's Point. He was married, and removed to England twenty-two years ago, and was a brother, John Augustus Wright, was for many years a lawyer practicing in this city. The late Charles H. Wright was about fifty years old.

He was a well-known and popular figure in the city, and was a great favorite among all his acquaintances, and was particularly happy in her marriage, having before her the prospect of a long and happy life.

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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 Richibucto river; the grant was issued September 20, 1684, but the seignior 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 Medoctec to the "longue anse." The long anse was probably the Medoctec rapids twelve miles below the village of Medoctec, 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 (Kennebecasis), 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 1686 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 misgivings were not confined 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 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 the sieurs d'Amour 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 gentles and easy-going, but since they have been here they have become more and more 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 intendant of the French ministry, wrote to the French 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 and have since learned that they have raised 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 10 bushels of wheat and M. de Gignacourt very little. M. de Plouffe has sown about 6 bushels of wheat and very little, 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 de 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.

The testimony of John Gyles, who spent three years in the family of Louis d'Amour at the Jemseg, conclusively disproves Villebon's assertion that the d'Amours tilled no land and kept no cattle. He speaks of a fine wheat field owned by his master in which the blackbirds created great havoc and describes a curious attempt made by a friar to exorcise the birds. A procession was formed, headed by the friar, in his white robe with a young lad as his attendant and some thirty people following. Gyles asked some of the prisoners, who had lately been taken by privates and brought to the Jemseg, whether they would go back with him to witness the ceremony, but they emphatically refused to witness it and when Gyles expressed his determination to go, one of them, named Woodbury, said he was "as bad as a parrot and a d—d fool." The procession passed and returned from end to end of the field with solemn words of exorcism accompanied by the tinkling of a little bell, the blackbirds constantly rising before them only to light behind them. "At their return," says Gyles, "I told a French lad that the friar had done no service and recommended them to shoot the birds. The lad left me, as I thought, to see what the friar would say to my observation, which turned out to be the case, for he told the lad that the sins of the people were so great that he could not prevail against those birds."

A story analogous to this is related in Dr. Samuel Peters' history of Connecticut, of the celebrated George Whitefield, the New England Independent minister and revivalist: "Time not having destroyed the wall of the fort at Saybrook, Whitefield, in 1740, attempted to bring down the wall as Joshua did those of Jericho, hoping thereby to convince the multitude of his divine mission. He walked seven times around the fort with prayer and praise being blowing, he called on the angel of Joshua to do as he had done at the walls of Jericho; but the angel was deaf to his call and the wall remained. Thereupon George cried aloud: 'This town is accursed and the wall shall stand as a monument of a sinful people!'"

Mathieu d'Amour's Holdings Devastated.

Mathieu d'Amour, sieur de Freneuse, seems to have thought seriously of leaving the St. John river on account of the difficulties and discouragements of his situation, for on the 6th August, 1696, he made out to one Michel Chretien, of Schoo-

die, in Acadia, a lease of his seigniorial 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. Chretien 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 Chretien 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 Medoctec, 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 seigniorial manor, for to his mind the charms of hunting and trading surpassed those of farming. His visits to Medoctec 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 the contractors awarded contracts for Dorchester penitentiary: Flour, M. McLaughlin & Co.; fresh meats, George (Ben) & Sons, St. John; bread, J. E. Barbour & Co.; leather and findings, A. Fordham & Co.; coal oil, Imperial Oil Company; hardware sundries, Black Bros. & Co.; luncheon supplies, J. E. Barbour & 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.), admitted that they were taken 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 prove to you the wonderful efficacy of this remedy. Used as directed, it instantly relieves the oppressive sense of impending suffocation, enabling the patient to breathe freely; it once used, is a soothing and refreshing of the bronchial passages, quickly lessens the severity and frequency of attacks until 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 will not send you this Asthma Cure unless it is Hiram's. It is the only one that will cure you. List as good. A fair warning, built on having Hiram's.

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 Paquer 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."

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.

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.

TRURO MAN INJURED IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Truro, N. S., July 7.—(Special)—A serious runaway accident occurred last night at Sydney Blackmore, who was driving a Norman Peole were driving to Onslow, when the car was derailed and the wheels 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.

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.

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.

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

DR. B. J. KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. 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 trial will be given to those who send for it. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. It is a Treatise on the Horse, the Book Tree of the "Treatise on the Horse" and his Diseases," will give you some information.

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...



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.

Experiments.

By Helen Rolland Estey.

Alice Weston stood at the open window, staring listlessly down at the hot pavement...

'Ethel! I have an idea,' cried Alice, suddenly and sharply that Ethel jumped after their laugh...

'I think I will avail myself of the proffered privilege of accompanying you,' interrupted a voice from the inner room...

'Isn't it glorious to have a whole house in which we are lords of all we survey, and a porch all our own very to lounge on...

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

No Bill Against James C. Schofield Charged With Assault-Address to Judge Wedderburn by Grand Jury.

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

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. Alcedo, 2,131, at Glasgow, July 1.

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

Fish Market. WHOLESALE. Haddock, per lb., .02 to .02.

NEARLY A VACANCY IN PARLIAMENT. Ottawa, July 9 (Special)-Two or three members of parliament had a narrow escape...

Wood's Phosphorine. The treatment of scurvy, beriberi, and other ailments...

LIQUID REPERFUMINANT. A boon to the thirsty humanity.

WANTED.

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

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived. Tuesday, July 7. SS Nordcap, Rasmussen, from Brown Head...

Augusta; Sea Bird, from Shepshott; James Gray, from Lunenburg...

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