TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS

Rates from

ST. ANDREWS

TO

MONTREAL

$13.95

Tickets on sale Sept. 16, 17 and 18
Limit, October 4

Also Sept. 30, October 1 and 2
Limit, October 18

BOSTON

$10.50

Tickets on Sale Daily, Sept. 18 to Oct. 16
Limit, Thirty Days

F. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL THE WAY BY WATER.

FRONTIER LINE

Leave St. Andrews Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.15 p.m., and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.45 a.m., for Calais and Intermediate Landings. Return, leave Calais Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. (weather and tide permitting). Leave St. Andrews 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. for Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Leave St. John Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m., Eastport at 2.30 p.m., for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 p.m., also Sunday at 10.30 a.m., for New York.

METROPOLITAN LINE

Direct between Boston and New York. Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. From Boston leave North Side India Wharf every day at 5 p.m.; due in New York at 8 a.m. Same service returning.

F. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
A. H. LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport.
C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Company

From June 1, Steamer "Grand Manan" leaves Grand Manan via Campabello, Eastport and Grand Manan Mondays at 7 a. m., arriving St. John 2.30 p. m., returning at 10 a. m. Tuesday for Grand Manan.

Grand Manan-St. Stephen, Wednesday 7 a. m., returning 7 a. m. Thursday via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews

Grand Manan-St. John direct. Friday 7.30 a. m., returning 2.30 p. m.

Grand Manan-St. Andrews. Saturday 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. via Campobello and Eastport.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. GUPTILL, Manager

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:

Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

The Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall B. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30

BAPTIST CHURCH—Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ST. SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Ellott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT; Second Tuesday in July, and First Friday in October.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Regr.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The Beacon

VOL. XXVII — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915 — NO. 12

THE CALL

I HEAR the clear note of the bugle
And the roar of the calling drum,
And I feel the swing of the marching men,
And a deep, deep voice says, Come!

For the arrow of duty points forward,
Though the heartstrings quiver and break,
Yet the voice of my calling country
Is one I may not forsake,

For my manhood heeds and listens
And bends an attentive ear,
And though war's alarm may bring me harm,
My road lies plain and clear.

It stretches wide from my own fireside,
At the far end stands the foe;
And though grim death meets my eager breath,
I am ready and glad to go.

For England asks for the sons she lent
To the East, West, South and North,
And who stands by when a mother's cry
Is bidding her sons "Stand Forth"?

The shades of the past stand clear at last
For the flag by land and sea;
What was duty for Wellington, Nelson and Moore
Is doubly duty for me.

For they handed down the hard-won crown
That is made for the victor's brow,
And the glory of deeds afloat and ashore
Is one to remember now.

Then God send England the strong right arm,
To prosper well in the fight,
And show that the sea-girt island
Is backed by an Empire's might.

Queen's Own.

PHANTOM GOLD

A LOSS of a purse is a sheer waste of money. At least, we never yet met any one so amiable as to hope that the thief had enjoyed his find, or so optimistic as to imagine that he had made a good use of it. For the time being chagrin takes possession of the loser's imagination and transforms his real annoyance into a fancied grief. The present writer had several pounds stolen from him the other day, and before many hours were past he thought he had lost Fortunatus's purse. As the money dropped out of the world of respectable commerce into the unknown through the fingers of the thief it multiplied a hundredfold in purchasing-power. At least the loser had bought with it—in his mind's eye—almost everything that he had wanted for years past; in fact, he could only liken the list of his might-have-been acquisitions to the things that Lear's Jumblies bought when

"They sailed to the Western Sea, they did,
To a land all covered with trees,
And they bought an owl, and a useful cart,
And a pound of rice, and a cranberry tart,
And a hive of silvery bees;
And they bought a pig, and some green jackdaws,
And a lovely monkey with lollipop paws,
And forty bottles of Ring Bo Rees,
And no end of Stilton cheese."

It is not only beautiful things as these which can be bought with the ghosts of lost sovereigns; it is far better things also—chances, and changes, and posts, and positions, and houses like the one that Jack built, and goodness knows what else. "There was that long journey, for instance," thinks the victim of the pickpocket to himself. "I thought it too far to go for a week's visit; but had I had that five pounds I should have gone, and who knows what might not have come of it? I might have met people of power and influence who would have appreciated me at my true value. It might have all ended in Park Lane, in the Ministry, or on the Woolsack; there is no telling." Should a man be of a frugal disposition, thoughts may of course run in other directions. By keeping his loss well in mind, harping upon it, blaming himself for it, and boring his neighbours with it, it will assume such proportions that it may take him all his spare time and resolution for a long while to replace it. In fact, we should think that for certain dispositions a loss sufficiently serious, according to what a man has, to cause him some inconvenience may lay a firm foundation for a fortune. There is no saying what a man cannot save, or, if he is a bad hand at economy, make his wife save, in order to replace a loss—not one-tenth of which was ever real. But the money that replaces it is real. He has trafficked with his lost coins to some purpose.

It is only when we are quite young that we require tangible toys, but most imaginative people want toys of some sort all their lives. Charles Lamb's dream children made charming playthings. The dolls of grown-up genius are very lovely. Phantom gold, however, is a more popular toy, and makes a more general appeal. It is a favorite with those who have lots of children, and with those who are thankful they have none. Most people indulge in a few minutes' make-believe from time to time. They consider quite seriously where they would live if money were no object, where they would go, what they would get, and what they would give. The odd thing is that we cannot play—to our satisfaction—with phantom toys just when we will. The pleasures, even the very little pleasures, of imagination are not to be had for the asking. Toys are the result of gift or purchase as a rule, even the toys of fancy. When money is multiplied by loss, and we play with the phantom to console ourselves, we may surely say that we paid for our pleasure; but now and then we get it more pleasantly. Any unexpected legacy or windfall not large enough to justify us in changing, even in the slightest degree, our way of life may supply us with a large phantom banking account. The longer we can keep from spending the actual sum we have received the further will our phantom fortune go. One day we settle upon a few days' holiday; the next we have a new carpet in the drawing-room; on a third we do up the car. Should the legacy be of a recurrent nature, a small annuity for instance, we shall be very apt to speculate with our phantom gold, which, by the by, lends itself very well to speculation, especially if it comes to us packed in dead men's shoes. But suppose we have actually got the money, and that nobody's will intervenes between us and our little yearly present, we may still burn our fingers terribly at fancy's fire. Suppose it is coming in March. Not later than January we begin to count on it. The money which is coming will justify us, we say to ourselves, in such-and-such an expense—which expense we proceed to incur. In February we want something else. There is still the March money to be drawn upon, we say, not realizing that it is gone, and only phantom gold remains. When the money is actually in our hands we spend it on a third thing, and then the game palls; but we shall play it again next year. Fancy never deals in alternatives. It is only phantom gold which will by the cake that can be eaten and had.

There is something about the sight of golden coins which excites the imagination. Was it for economic reasons alone that the world settled upon gold as the universal token? What delight children take in counters made to represent sovereigns—small children who have certainly never possessed a real twenty shillings. They know the round yellow shams have no value, they do not think about spending them seriously, but they love to play with them nevertheless. There are analogous games which we all play with phantom counters from time to time. The counters represent nothing that we have, or have lost, or even expect to have; they represent our friends' incomes. These tokens represent a very uncertain quantity. We are not a bit sure what our friends have to spend; we only know how, if we had what they have, we should spend it. The further we are from any accurate knowledge the better is the fun. "I should not wonder if So-and-so has so much a year," we say, and we proceed to rearrange his life on a different money basis. We take his son from Marlborough and send him to Eton; we sell his carriage horses and buy him a smart car; we dress his wife and daughters in a more suitable manner; we take a flat in town for them and we sublet his shooting. We wonder whether it is he or his wife who is the mean one, and we consider what he ought to give his daughter on her marriage. We get a good deal of entertainment with the phantom counters which represent his fortune. We have a notion that this is a game played a great deal by servants. It is a mere notion, because no one knows the mind of a servant where money is concerned; it is a sealed book. "They know nothing about money," we hear their employers say with a sigh. But that is a mistake. They have as a class extraordinary economic perspicacity. They save, they maintain their relations, they make a brave show in the matter of clothes, and they almost never come to the workhouse. On the other hand, they do appear in certain ways to be more ignorant of money than any other set of people. They have a strange love of extravagance in others, and, if one my interpret their thoughts by their actions, are always rearranging their employers' expenditure. Why in the world people with so much to spend should have so little to throw away they cannot see. It is very natural. We should all wonder at any care if we passed our days in the house of a millionaire, and yet had our homes in plain rectories and professional men's houses. We should be very apt to play with their money—in imagination. And perhaps the habit is a safeguard against envy.—*The Spectator.*

THE BIOLOGICAL STATION'S WORK THIS SEASON (1915)

The work of the Dominion Biological Station is practically concluded for the present season, though three members of the scientific staff, Professor Macallum, Professor Prince, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman, will probably not leave until after the middle of the month.

The researches into the fishery resources of Passamaquoddy Bay and the Bay of Fundy have, in some respects, been the most important and varied in the history of the Station. The Station's launch, *Prince*, in charge of Capt. Stephen Mitchell and Mr. Arthur Calder, and the small gasoline *crafe*, *Sagitta*, have been busily engaged in dredging, tow-netting, seining, and working trawls, and a considerable mass of marine specimens and fishes were collected for study.

BRILLIANT STAFF AT STATION.

The total staff at work was eighteen, including Professors A. B. Macallum, J. P. McMurrich (Toronto University), A. P. Knight, W. T. McClement (Queen's University, Kingston), Philip Cox (N. B. University), Prince (Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa), Principal F. C. Harrison (MacDonald College, McGill University), Dr. Clara C. Benson, Miss Gair Patterson, Mr. Horne Craigie, Dr. Collip, and Mr. Ronald McMurrich, all from the University of Toronto, and Mr. Chase (Acadia University).

The Station, as in previous years, arranged investigations in distant localities. Professor Willey (McGill University), Dr. J. W. Mavor (Madison University), and Dr. A. G. Huntsman (Toronto), taking part in an exhaustive survey of the herring fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Eastern Nova Scotia, under Dr. John Hjorst. Dr. Hjorst, who is a famous Norse fishery authority, was engaged by the Biological Board to conduct this comprehensive survey for about a year, October, 1914, to September, 1915.

OYSTER RESEARCHES

Oyster researches were continued in Richmond Bay, Prince Edward Island, by Dr. Robertson, of Toronto, and Dr. Julius Nelson, a distinguished United States oyster expert.

STUDIES ON CURED FISH

One of the most interesting and practical investigations was that of Dr. Harrison, Dr. Benson, and Miss Gair Patterson, viz: the keeping qualities of Salted and smoked fish (haddock, hake, pollock and cod), and the causes of deterioration. A special smoke-house was fitted up, and for many weeks Miss Patterson prepared, cured and smoked fish, under a large series of exact recorded conditions. These cured fish were placed on the menu card of the Station's mess-table, and most specimens were pronounced excellent; but the keeping qualities were found to vary. The causes of deterioration, as shown by biochemical and bacteriological studies at the Station, proved to be of a new and interesting nature, and probably not simply ordinary putrefaction. The report on this subject when published will be of great public utility. Similar studies on the keeping qualities of the lobster were made by Miss (Dr.) Benson who made an elaborate biochemical study of the blood and other fluids in the lobster.

FOOD OF THE SARDINE.

Professor McMurrich investigated a large series of "Plankton" bottles, this material being tow-netted by Mr. A. Calder during successive months in winter and summer. Upon such plankton, or organic floating life, the vast schools of herring and sardines, mackerel, and other fish, subsist.

THE CURIOUS HAGFISH.

Professor Prince examined a considerable series of sardines in order to determine by the number of fin-rays, vertebræ, etc., if the sardines moved in schools composed of separate local varieties. He also made interesting observations on the eggs and structure of the slimy Hagfish, an eel-like parasite from Grand Manan waters, which is very destructive to cod and other fish.

EGGS OF HERRING.

Roe of the herring, and the ripe eggs, were chemically investigated by Dr. Collip, who adopted very elaborate recent scientific methods in his work, some of the apparatus being of special costly character.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Other studies were conducted by the scientists named, but are too technical to detail here. Professor Prince, the Chairman of the Biological Board, expresses the view that the past year is in many respects the most important and successful in the whole history of this notable St. Andrews institution.

A very large number of visitors resorted to the Station during the Summer, and found the tanks and the museum collections, illustrating sea marvels and the fishing industries, most fascinating and instructive.

PRINCE OF FAKERS

London, Sept. 8—Behind the arrest and appearance in court of Charles Bertwood Pray, the American citizen arrested yesterday on a charge of making a false declaration, is a remarkable story of how Pray, who also uses the name of Curran, completely fooled the shrewdest minds in England. Pray alleged that he escaped from a German concentration camp after seven months' detention, and after making an affidavit before the American Consul-General in London, was cared for by the American Relief Committee. He will now be deported as an undesirable alien.

Pray, by his story of detention and of the war preparations which he said had been made in Germany beginning as far back as November, 1913, imposed on the American Embassy, the American Consulate, the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, the heads of Scotland Yard, and the English and American newspapers, and various charitable persons in London.

While the authorities admit that Pray must have been in Germany and possibly have escaped from detention there, the date he gives for his escape is untrue, because he arrived in Glasgow on April 26, having sailed on the steamer *Cassandra* from Newport News on April 11. He worked at Birkenhead and Manchester, and had the nerve to approach Scotland Yard with his escaped-prisoner tale while detectives were actually searching for him under the name of Curran. Pray's story so impressed Scotland Yard that the shrewdest men in the detective service were deceived, and the toughest sceptics wiped their tears away and gave him money for food and lodgings.

A MECHANICAL GENIUS.

Pray was introduced to *The Mail and Empire's* correspondent by Scotland Yard officials, who were absolutely convinced of the truth of his story. The War Office and ordnance experts were wonderfully impressed with Pray's description of oil-cooled motor guns and portable powder factories, and so were the Minister of Munitions and the attaché of the American Embassy. His story that he had invented the enemy's liquid fire was easily credited.

Pray undoubtedly is a genius mechanically. He is able to stand up under the severest cross-examination on technical details, and as a draftsman he proved himself a marvel. It was his picture published in the *Evening News*, which paid him twenty pounds for his story, that caused his undoing.

He was recognized and finally found. When brought to Scotland Yard he flatly denied that he was Curran, but when told that witnesses were coming to identify him he admitted his identity. He said that he had tried to enlist in the British army at Manchester as a Canadian, but that he was rejected on account of his age.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

DATES FOR HUNTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The following dates and license regulations for the big game season are of special interest to sportsmen at the present time.

OPEN SEASON

Big game—Moose, caribou, deer or red deer, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30. Cow moose and cow caribou of any age and calf moose under the age of two (2) years, are protected at all times. No person shall kill or take more than one bull moose, one bull caribou and two deer during any one year. Moose, caribou and deer are not to be hunted with dogs, or to be caught by means of traps or snares. No person shall hunt, take, hurt, injure, shoot, wound, kill or destroy any moose or caribou in the night time, i. e., between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

Other game—Beaver and sable protected. Mink and otter, Nov. 1 to March 31. Muskrat, March 25 to May 15. Foxes, October 1 to March 1. "Digging out" of foxes prohibited.

Game birds—Partridge may be taken between Sept. 15 and Nov. 30. Sale of partridge is prohibited. Limit, 10 birds per gun. Woodcock and snipe, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30. Sale of woodcock is prohibited. Wild geese, brant, teal, wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30. They shall not be hunted with artificial light, nor with swivel or punt guns, nor trapped or netted at any time. Sea-gulls, pheasants, song-birds and insectivorous birds, entirely protected.

Sunday shooting is prohibited.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Quarterly Meeting of the Rural Deanery of St. Andrews was held at North Head on Tuesday last. The business meeting took place in the Covert Memorial Hall; the chief item being the election of Rural Dean. The Ven. Archdeacon Newnham, Rector of Christ Church, St. Stephen, who has been Rural Dean for a number of years, tendered his resignation at the last meeting in St. Andrews in June, the usual term of office expiring. The office is generally held for a term of three years. He was again, however, re-elected unanimously, all the members of the Chapter, speaking in strong terms of his good qualities, ability, and faithfulness in conducting the Deanery work in the past, in addition to other branches of work connected therewith.

The Rev. W. Tomalin, Rector of Trinity Church St. Stephen, Secretary of the Deanery, was away in Toronto, visiting his parents and a brother who was wounded in France some time ago. The Rev. J. Mason was appointed to act in his place, *pro tem.*

Besides the above, there were present the Rev. J. Spencer, Rector of St. George, and formerly of Grand Manan, the Rev. W. D. Blackall, of Oak Bay, and the Rev. E. B. Tobin, Rector of Campobello.

In the evening a service was held in the Ascension Church, when the Ven. Archdeacon Newnham preached.

It was decided to hold the next Deanery meeting at St. George, on the invitation of the rector, in January next, when a paper on Prayer Book Revision will be given by the Rural Dean.

H. PRICE WEBBER ILL.

The many friends of H. Price Webber, the veteran actor, who since a week ago last Friday has been seriously ill at the home of his brother-in-law, D. Frank Moore, will be pleased to learn that the physician Tuesday pronounced his condition as improved. He has been a very sick man and is still on the disabled list, but all will join in wishes for a speedy recovery. The rôle of sick man is a new one for H. Price, and is pleasing neither to himself nor his friends.—*Journal*, Augusta, Me.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS TO BOSTON.

In order that the people of New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces may enjoy a beautiful autumn trip at little expense, the International Line has made special low rates effective from September 10 to October 6; Tickets good for 30 days from date of purchase.

Boston is wonderfully historic and rich in traditions. This is the time of year to see its beautiful suburbs and its many points of interest, and an opportunity to enjoy a delightful trip at unusually low fares.

BACK BAY, N. B.

Sept. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cunningham, of Bangor, Me., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kinney.

Mrs. Fred Frye and two children spent the week-end at Pennfield, the guests of Mrs. Charles Woodbury.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kinney, and Mrs. L. H. Sennett and her daughter Edith, arrived from Lowell, Mass., on Friday, and are guests at the home of Mrs. Albert Kinney.

Miss Joanna Hooper, of Eastport, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. William Kenmerson, of New York, is visiting relatives and friends at her old home here.

Miss Winnifred Cook is spending a few weeks with friends on Grand Manan.

Miss Claire McGee is visiting her aunts, the Misses Kelly, at Welshpool.

Mrs. Joseph McGee returned on Tuesday last from Eastport, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Brown.

Miss Jessie Catherine, St. John, who is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Catherine, Letite, spent a few days this week at the home of her uncle, Mr. Andrew McGee.

The "Loyal Women's" Class were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Wilfred Kinney on Wednesday evening.

News in Brief

—A foreigner employed at the Minto Coal Company's mines at Minto was killed on Monday, Sept. 6, as the result of a cave-in in one of the mines. After two hours the body of the unfortunate was rescued, but life was extinct.

—North Bay, Ont., Sept. 9. — As an aftermath of the Labor Day celebration a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a citizen for using seditious words. The affair took place at a public demonstration presided over by the mayor on Monday.

—Paris, Sept. 9.—The French monoplanist, E. Demars, it was announced last night, has equalled the world's altitude record of 6,600 metres (21,598 feet), established by the German airman, Otto Linnekogel, in an aeroplane at Johannisthal, July 9, 1914.

—Indianapolis, Sept. 9—In winning the Western Horseman stake at the state fair here, yesterday, General Todd, owned by Henry B. Rea, of Pittsburg, established a new world's record for 3 year olds, when he paced the second heat in 2.04¼. He paced the first heat in 2.05¼. The track was heavy.

—New York, Sept. 10.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament, and who recently admitted he had been a German spy, was to-day ordered by a federal judge to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of forgery.

—New York, Sept. 9.—Gustav Stahl, German reservist, who swore he saw four guns on the *Lusitania* just before she sailed from here on her last trip, but later entered a plea of guilty to perjury, was to-day sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Federal prison at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

—Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 7—Yesterday afternoon at Boom Road, on the Northwest Miramichi River, James J. Mitchell and his son Guy, 12 years old, were drowned in a deep hole near the ford. The deceased was 55 years old and leaves a widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Johnston, of Redbank, and five children.

—Ottawa, Sept. 9.—An argument over the war at the city market place today ended in a free fight among a number of men of Russian, Austrian, French and other nationalities, in which knives were used. O. Carisse is in the hospital, stabbed in the chest, and Joe Carson is suffering from a badly slashed arm. Several arrests have been made.

—Winnipeg, September 8.—A remand until Monday next at 12.30 p. m. was granted the defence when the case of the four former cabinet ministers came before Magistrate P. A. Macdonald again this morning. Sir Rodmond Roblin, J. H. Howden and C. R. Coldwell appeared before the Magistrate at the court house. Hon. Dr. Montague was unable to appear through illness and is still at his summer home at Kenora.

—San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, Sept. 8.—Every country in Central America was racked by a series of earthquakes that began Monday night and continued until Tuesday afternoon. Many severe shocks were felt for sixteen hours.

More than a score of towns have suffered and a great loss of life is feared.

A tidal wave accompanied the earthquake on the west coast of Costa Rica, sweeping three villages into the sea.

—Berlin, Sept. 9.—General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi has been assigned to a field command, at his own request, by Emperor William. He has already left for the front.

General von Bernhardi is one of the best known military writers of Germany. In a book entitled "Germany and the Next War," written in 1912, he forecasts many of the main features of the present campaigns. Before going to the front he served as commander of the 50th army corps, which consists of home units.

—Colonel, Rt. Hon. Sir Clande McDonald, formerly British minister at Peking, and later ambassador to Japan, has just died at the age of 63 years. The dead minister has had a distinguished career as a soldier and diplomat. He joined the 74th Highlanders in '72 and served in Egypt, Suakim and the Brass River Expedition. As a diplomat he served in Egypt, Zanzibar, China and Japan. He was British minister at Peking during the Boxer troubles.

—Rio Janeiro, Sept. 9.—The assassination yesterday of Senator Pinheiro Machado has caused a profound sensation throughout Brazil. The Spaniard charged with his murder has confessed, the authorities assert, that he had no accomplices and that he killed Senator Machado because he blamed the politician for the misfortunes which had befallen his family.

Pinheiro Machado frequently was referred to as the political "boss" of Brazil. He was president of the Senate and leader of the Conservatives.

—Chicago, Sept. 8—Seventy-five German and Austrian machinists employed by Torris, Wold and Company, tool manufacturers, went on strike to-day, when they learned that the company had taken a contract to make tools to be used in manufacturing shrapnel for Great Britain and her allies. The concern, until recently, has been engaged in the manufacture of canning tools.

William Cameron, president of the company, said:

"The men have no reason that we know of for striking. They made no demand for higher wages, shorter hours or changes in working conditions. They just walked out and tied up our plants."

—According to advices received by the C. P. R. in Montreal, the labor situation as regards the harvest in Western Canada is favorable in every degree. The supply is fully equal to the demand in each of the prairie provinces. Some shortage in threshing machines may occur, and consequently there may be delay in getting grain into elevators in the more remote districts. The available threshing machinery keeps closely to centres of population and railroad tracks, leaving those remote districts for later consideration. Those settlers who have taken up C. P. R. lands are of course fortunately situated in this respect.

—Paris, Sept. 8.—The *France de Demain* published the following dispatch from Verona:

"The Austrian authorities summoned all the Italian inhabitants of the country around Rontigno to either go into concentration camps or cross the frontier. The route taken by those who chose to emigrate was lighted by searchlights, and when the Italians had gone a certain distance towards the frontier, a terrible cannonade was opened upon them. The horrors of the ensuing slaughter are said to be beyond description. Only a few fugitives succeeded in hiding in the ditches and subsequently crawling across the frontier."

—Stonington, Me., Sept. 8.—The passenger steamers *J. T. Morse* and *Pemaquid* were in collision to-day in a thick fog off Turk Island. The *Morse* was badly damaged and was beached. Her 100 passengers were landed safely.

The *Morse* is owned by the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and commanded by Captain Shute. She was making her morning trip from Rockland to Bar Harbor, while the *Pemaquid*, one of the Maine Central railroad steamers with Capt. Westcott in charge, was on her way from Sargentville to Rockland with about fifty passengers.

The iron bow of the *Pemaquid* stove in the wooden hull of the other steamer, which began to fill quickly.

—Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—The auditors have presented a bill for $13,191 for work done for the provisional liquidator of the Dominion Trust Company, Mr. Dayton, during the last few months of last year. It cost nearly $5,000 to examine the accounts in Vancouver. In Winnipeg the bill is $2,187, and at Regina $2,611. In St. John, N. B., the liquidator's receipts were only $1.57, while the auditor's bill is $117.

—Ottawa, Sept. 7.—It is officially announced that the *Scandinavian* arrived in England on Saturday with 61 officers, 1,234 men and 73 nurses, a total of 1,368 on board, consisting of the following:

No. 3 General Hospital, 31 officers, 203 men and 73 nurses.

Infantry reinforcements from Eastern Ontario, five officers and 248 men.

Infantry reinforcements from Montreal, five officers and 250 men.

Infantry reinforcements from Winnipeg, Highlanders, three officers and 150 men; 90th Rifles, five officers and 249 men.

Medical reinforcements, eleven officers, 132 men and one nurse.

Details, one officer and two men.

—Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, who has just died in his ninety-fourth year, was Canada's oldest senator, the oldest graduate of McGill, and an ex-prime minister of Quebec. The dead senator was born in Montreal on May 4, 1822. He was educated at St. Sulpice College, Montreal, and at McGill, graduating from the latter as a doctor in 1843. In the pre-Confederation days he was a member of the Canadian Quebec Assembly. At Confederation he was called to the Legislative Council of Quebec and in 1874 was made premier, a position which he retained for the next four years. He was made a senator in 1879, and was knighted last year. Despite his advanced age the ex-senator was always able to attend to his legislative dutes.

—Gagetown, N. B., Sept. 8—A drowning accident occurred at the Cossar Farm, Lower Gagetown, on Tuesday evening, when a young Scotchman, William Dickson, was drowned, and a Scotch boy, who was with him, barely escaped the same fate. The two young men were crossing the river from the intervale to the farm in a canoe, about 8 o'clock in the evening, when a sudden movement on the part of one of them overturned the canoe. Neither could swim, and Dickson soon went down, but those who gathered at the spot were able to save his companion. Dickson was twenty-one years of age, and had worked in Sussex for a time. Not being well, he had returned to Cossar Farm for the summer. He was very favorably known by all with whom he had been associated. This is the first fatality which has occurred at the Cossar Farm, although it has been instituted for several years, and has had a large number of boys under its charge.

—Halifax, N. S., Sept. 10—Trapped by a great shoot of flame, which shot into the air, following a terrific explosion on the schooner *Hiawatha*, lying at the Imperial Oil Company's pier, two members of the crew were burned to death soon after six o'clock this morning. Badly burned and in a critical condition, Captain Clarke of Burin, Nfld., was rushed to the hospital, but died soon after. He has been coming here for many years.

The crew was made up of six, including the captain. Two of them are missing. The crew was signed on at Burin. The schooner was loaded to full capacity with barrels and cases of gasoline and other kinds of oil, and was slated to sail this morning. She had 400 barrels of gasoline, 100 barrels of oil and 100 cases of gasoline. Her cargo was valued at $5,000. It was to be delivered to the order of a Newfoundland firm by the Imperial Company.

The origin of the explosion is unknown. The explosion was so great that houses in the vicinity rocked.

Captain Clarke died of his wounds at the hospital before noon. Only the charred hull of the schooner remains.

—New York, Sept. 7—Gold and securities, said to exceed $80,000,000 in value, the third and largest shipment from England to New York within a month, arrived in this city late to-night from Halifax, to which Canadian city it was brought from England. Guarded by forty armed men, the special train carrying the gold and securities left Halifax yesterday and crossed the border late last night.

The shipment, which is consigned to J. P. Morgan & Company, the financial agents of the British government in this country, included 11,650,900 English gold sovereigns, equivalent to about $58,000,000 and $7,850,000 in United States gold coin, and securities valued at $14,000,000. The total value exceeds by $30,000,000 either of the previous shipments.

It was announced that the six steel cars would remain sealed until early tomorrow, when the gold will be taken to the subtreasury here. Automobile trucks guarded by armed men and mounted police, will carry the gold and securities through the city. It was expected the gold would not be within the treasury vaults until much before noon to-morrow.

The first large shipment of gold and securities to strengthen the British credit in this country was received here August 12, and consisted of about $19,500,000 in gold and $30,000,000 in securities. Nearly $20,000,000 in gold and securities, worth about $25,000,000, comprised the second shipment, which arrived August 29. In each case the gold and securities were carried to Halifax by ship, and there put on board a special train for New York.

—Moncton, Sept. 7.—During the early hours of this morning Moncton was visited by a serious conflagration, which started in the Moncton Livery Stables on Mechanic street and spread with such incredible rapidity that within a short time a large block of wooden buildings, with eight horses and other valuable contents, had been destroyed with an estimated property loss of over $50,000.

The buildings burned included the Moncton Livery Stables, curling rink, Marks Carriage Factory, No. 1 Fire Station, M. T. R. & G. Co. warehouse.

For a time it was feared that portion of the city east of the fire zone would be destroyed, as a high wind prevailed at the time. Good work by the firemen, however, prevented the fire spreading east of Marks Carriage Factory.

The estimated losses follow:

Livery Stable building, owned by Mrs. R. J. Duffy, $1,500, insurance $700.

Curling rink, $6,000, insurance $4,000.

Marks Carriage Factory building and stock, $10,000, insurance $3,400.

No. 1 Fire Station, sheds and contents, $12,000, insurance $0,730.

Tramway Company warehouse, loss $5,000, no insurance.

King Edward Hotel, Duke street, damage $1,500, covered by insurance.

Ambrose Legere, furniture in King Edward Hotel, $1,000 loss.

Thomas McAllister, loss on furniture, $500.

N. B. Telephone Company, loss $300.

Hilaire LeBlanc, loss $430.

Equipment loss in livery stable is estimated at $5,000 with some insurance.

The total property loss is about $50,000, with insurance of about $20,000.

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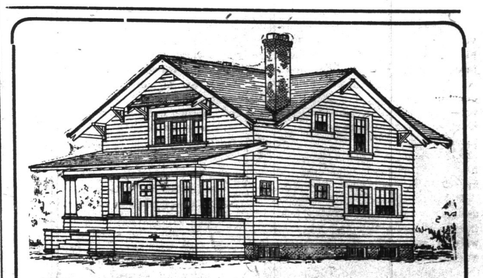
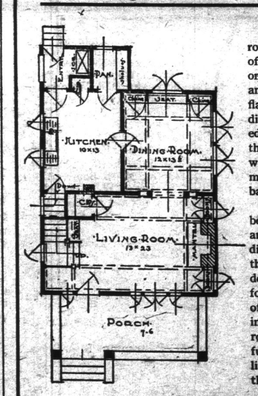


Five Big Rooms, Well Arranged



On the first floor the large living room extends clear across the front of the house, although at the left as one enters there is a stair landing, and at the right a large fireplace, flanked with built-in book-cases. The dining room is arranged with a beamed ceiling and with twin buffets in the rear corners of the room, with a window seat under the centre casement window, looking out upon the back garden.

On the second floor there are two bedrooms with large storage closets and the bathroom. The basement is divided lengthwise through the centre, the first room, into which the stairs decend from the kitcken, being used for laundry purposes and the storage of vegetables, from which a door opens into a furnace room, with a separate room partitioned off at the rear for fuel storage. The ash chute from the living room fireplace comes down into the furnace room.

Tell Us Your Needs

and we'll show you now this house can be built to meet them, or else we'll get you a plan that will suit you in every particular. Maybe we have one in our office right now that would meet your requirements. Why not come in and look us over?

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