INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, May 23rd, 1909, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON.

No. 308 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax ... 5.45
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville ... 6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville ... 11.15
ville ... 16.20
No. 323 Suburban for Marys- Chatham, Loggieville ... 18.30
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville ... 18.40
No. 329 Suburban for Marys-
No 323 Suburban for Marysville ... 16.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 313 Suburban from Marysville ... 8.15
No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville ... 13.05
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville ... 13.45
No. 326 Suburban from Marysville ... 18.20
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville ... 16.30
No. 328 Surburban from Marysville ... 19.15
No. 330 Surburban from Marysville ... 21.55

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

Moncton, N. B., May 18th, 1909

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Passenger Train Service from Fredericton, Effective June 6, 1909. Daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a.m.—For St. John, St. Stephen, Woodstock and north.
7.40 a.m.—(Daily except Sunday and Monday), vis Gibson Branch for Woodstock and north.
9.20 a.m.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for St. John and points east.
9.30 a.m.—(Monday only), vis Gibson Branch for Woodstock and north.
5.40 p.m.—(Daily in July) for Fredericton Junction, connecting for Montreal, etc., etc.
9.05 p.m.—For St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS.

9.00 a.m.—From St. John and east
11.20 a.m.—(Daily in July), from Montreal, etc.
7.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) from Woodstock and north, via Gibson.
7.50 p.m.—From St. John and east.
9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and north, via Gibson.
10.50 p.m.—From Boston, Bangor, St. Stephen, etc.

W. B. HOWARD,
District Passenger Agent,
St. John, N. B.

A. T. McMURRAY
(M. D. D.)

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Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail and thus do away with unnecessary delay.

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Sexual Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, and Effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* The Wood Medicine Co. (Formerly Windsor) Toronto, Ont.

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

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Coal

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That Hacking Cough

Should not be neglected, otherwise it may develop into something of a more serious nature.

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YORK STREET

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DENTAL SURGEON

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WONDERS OF THE WEST.

Peace River Man Expatiates Upon Wealth of His District.

The wonderful resources, magnificent distances and future possibilities of the Peace River country were recounted to a Winnipeg Free Press reporter one day recently by an enthusiast in the person of J. K. Cornwall, who has spent the last twelve years there. He is not only impressed with the development under way in the vast country northwest of Edmonton, but is using every endeavor to educate the outside public to the riches lying there unexploited.

"People," he said, "are gradually becoming cognizant of the tremendous wealth that lies buried in the fertile northland, but it is really hard to properly impress the public with the extent of the navigable streams, the wonderful productiveness of the soil, the possibilities for cattle ranching, and with what is of most immediate importance, the necessity for development of the lumber, fishing and mining industries.

"There are 3,500 miles of navigable streams in the Mackenzie watershed," said Mr. Cornwall. "Can you appreciate that? and they are in better shape for development to-day than is the mighty Mississippi with all its tributaries, and after the United States has spent hundreds of millions on them for improvements. These waters will serve the purpose of opening up the fine new country to the north, the same as the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Red did for the middle west in the early days. At present there is an actual money investment on these streams of $225,000 and the Hudson Bay Co. has just completed a new steel steamer to run between the Arctic and the lower Mackenzie. It is equipped with electric lights, baths and other modern improvements.

"There are practically only two breaks in the navigable waters of which I speak. One of these is what is known as the Vermilion chutes on the Peace river, about 50 miles below Vermilion. These are a series of rapids and waterfalls about one and one-half miles in extent. The other is on the Great Slave river, 100 miles south of Lake Chippewayan, where there are 16 miles of falls and rapids, affording, by the way, tremendous water power.

"The erroneous idea prevails that costly wagon roads are necessary for opening up the country, and until this is accomplished progress will be slow. Such an idea is absurd. All that is necessary to tap the country and ensure rapid development are two short lines of railway to connect with the waterways. One of these should run northeast about 250 or 275 miles to the Athabasca river, and the other northwest about 400 miles to the Peace river. That would do the trick. It will not be long before these lines are completed."

Could Use His Fists.

The late Sir Ralph Littler was a very handy man with the gloves. In an assault case which once came before him, where the defendant under great provocation had struck a man severely with a stick, rendering him insensible, Sir Ralph said, "It is a great pity the noble art is not practiced now as it was. When I was a student I could 'down' anybody I could put my hands on. If this man had used his fists instead of a stick he would not have been here now."

MARKET REPORTS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Higher, Chicago Lower—Live Stock—Latest Quotations.

Friday Evening, June 18.

Liverpool wheat futures closed unchanged to ⅜d higher; corn ¼d higher.

Chicago July wheat closed ⅞c lower, corn ⅞c lower, and oats ¾c lower.

Winnipeg Options.

Wheat—July $1.27¼, October $1.06¾.
Oats—July 57½; October 38½c bid.

Toronto Grain Market.

Wheat, fall, bush	$1 38 to	$1 40
Wheat, red, bush	1 38	....
Wheat, goose, bush	1 30	....
Rye, bushel	0 75	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 70	0 75
Peas, bushel	0 85	....
Barley, bushel	0 64	....
Oats, bushel	0 60	....

Toronto Dairy Market.

Butter, separator, dairy, lb	0 19	0 21
Butter, store lots	0 18	0 19
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 23	0 24
Butter, creamery, solids	0 22	....
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 19	0 20
Cheese, new, lb	0 13	0 13½
Cheese, old, lb	0 14	0 14½

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Closing—Wheat, spot No. 2 red western winter, nominal; futures, barely steady; July, 8s 11¾d; Sept., 8s 5¼d; Dec., 8s 3¼d. Corn, spot steady; new American mixed (via Galveston), 6s 5½d; futures, quiet; July, 5s 6¼d; Sept., 5s 6½d. Hams, short cut, strong, 57s. Shoulders, square, strong, 54s. Lard, firm; prime western 59s 6d. American refined, 60s.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Butter, unsettled; receipts, 9933. Creamery, specials, 26c to 26½c; official, 26c; extras, 25½c; third to first, 21c to 25c; state, dairy, common to finest, 21c to 25½c.

Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 8990. Eggs, steadier; receipts, 11,008. State, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white, 25c to 26c; do, fair to choice, 23½c to 24½c; brown and mixed fancy, 23c to 24c; do., fair to choice, 21½c to 22½c; southern, 18c to 19½c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Firm—Record For Hogs at Buffalo and Chicago.

LONDON, June 18.—London cables for cattle are firm at 14¼c to 14½c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10¼c to 10½c per lb.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

EAST BUFFALO, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 head; steady. Prime steers, $6.75 to $7.25.

Veals—Receipts, 1200 head; active and 25c higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 4800 head; fairly active; pigs, steady; others, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $8.30 to $8.35; mixed, $8.20 to $8.25; yorkers, $7.40 to $8.25; roughs, $6.90 to $7.10; dairies, $7.60 to $8.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800 head; active and firm, unchanged.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Beeves—Receipts 2589. Steers and bulls, slow, but steady; cows, a trifle firmer. All sold. Steers, $5.40 to $7.15; bulls, $2.75 to $4.85; cows, $2.35 to $4.75. Exports to-morrow, 521 cattle and 5400 quarters of beeves.

Calves—Receipts, 5024; buttermilks, steady; veals, $6 to $8.62½; culls, $4.50 to $5; buttermilks, $4.50; dressed veals, slow; city dressed veals, 9c to 12½c; country dressed, 8c to 11c; dressed buttermilks and grassers, 7c to 8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5024; steady for sheep; prime lambs, firm; all sold except half a car; sheep, $3 to $4.70; lambs, $7.50 to $9.

Hogs—Receipts, 2018; feeling steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 15,000; market, steady; beeves, $3.20 to $7.25; Texas steers, $4.65 to $6.25; western steers, $4.75 to $6.30; stockers and feeders, $3.60 to $5.50; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $6.30; calves, $5.75 to $7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 14,000; market, generally 5c higher; light, $7.30 to $7.90; mixed, $7.45 to $8.10; heavy, $7.55 to $8.15; rough, $7.55 to $7.75; good to choice heavy, $7.75 to $8.15; pigs, $6.25 to $7.15; bulk of sales, $7.65 to $8.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 8,000; market steady; native, $3.75 to $6; western, $3.75 to $5.90; yearlings, $6 to $7; lambs, native, $5 to $8.25; western, $5.75 to $8.25; spring lambs, $6 to $9.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

The Eastern League.

Baltimore	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—3	
Toronto	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	

First on balls—Off Adkins 2, off Rudolph 2. Struck out—By Adkins 2, by Rudolph 1. Two-base hit—Grimshaw. Sacrifice hits—Frick, Vandergrift. First on errors—Baltimore 1. Stolen bases—Hearne, Mahling, Hall, Mullen, Poland. Left on bases—Baltimore 6, Toronto 8. Double-plays—Adkins to Hall; Lewis to Cassidy. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph 3, by Adkins 1. Wild pitches—Rudolph 1, Adkins 1. Umpire—Kelly. Time—2.10.

Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3	

First on errors—Buffalo 4. Left on bases—Jersey City 3, Buffalo 8. First on balls—Off Sitton 4, off Kisinger 1. Struck out—By Sitton 7, by Kisinger 3, by Vowinkle 1. Home run—Moeller. Three-base hit—Schirm. Sacrifice hit—Hannifan. Stolen bases—White, Brain 2, Collins, Smith. Double-plays—Sitton, Knotts and Calhoun; Esmond, Londrigan and Calhoun. Passed ball—Knotts. Umpires—Byron and Murray. Time—1.40. Attendance—1100.

Rochester	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	

Stolen bases—Moran, Arndt, Blackburn, Batch. Two base hit—Pattee. Sacrifice hits—Flanagan, Simmons, Batch. Double plays—Blackburn to Arndt. Struck out—By Barry 7, Chappelle 8. Bases on balls—Off Barry 3, off Chappelle 1. Passed ball—Butler. Hit by pitcher—By Barry 1. Left on bases—Providence 6, Rochester 5. Time—1.50. Umpire—Stafford. Attendance—1800.

Newark	2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—4	
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	

Two base hit—Kelly. Three base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Sharpe, Louden, Lapp, Joyce. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity 5, off Keefe 2. Struck out—McGinnity 6, Keefe 2. Hit by pitched ball—Keefe 1. First on errors—Newark 2, Montreal 1. Left on bases—Newark 8, Montreal 4. Double plays—McGinnity, Schafly and Sharpe; Schafly, Louden and Sharpe. Time — 1.25. Umpire—Finneran. Attendance—5000.

National League Scores.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	3	
New York	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	7	5	

Batteries—Camnitz and Gibson; Wiltz and Meyers. Umpires—Emslie and O'Day.

Cincinnati	0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 x—4	12	1	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	7	2	

Batteries—Ewing and McLean; Sparks, Richie and Dooin. Umpires—Rigler and Ruby.

American League Results.

		R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 x—5	7	0	
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	5	

Batteries—Hughes and Street, Criss and Criger. Umpires—Egan and Sheridan.

Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 x—3	10	1	
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	8	1	

Batteries—Krause and Thomas; Killian, Willem, Suggs and Stanage. Umpires—Hurst and Connolly.

Cleveland	0 0 0 3 0 2 0 5 0—10	14	1	
New York	0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—4	8	1	

Batteries—Joss and Easterly; Brockett and Kleinow. Umpires—Kerin and O'Loughlin.

POLITICS IN FAR WEST

TALES OF HOT CAMPAIGNS IN THE KOOTENAYS.

How Bill Galliher of Nelson Ran For Yale-Cariboo Against Chris. Foley—His Conspicuous Boiled Shirt Prejudiced Him Among the Miners, But His Ready Wit Saved the Day.

Rossland was still a pretty breezy mining camp, along in 1900, when big Bill Galliher, then residing in Nelson, first presented himself before the electors of Yale-Cariboo, as a candidate for Federal honors in the general election.

To know the genial William was to like him, whatever one's politics, but when he stood on a Rossland platform in this campaign, for the first time, he was up against a hard proposition. Both the other fellows were Rossland men. The small section of Rossland free to have opinions on any subject which were not the opinions of the Miners' Union were largely Conservative, and the Conservative standard-bearer was John McKane, who afterwards made some millions in Tonopah, Nevada.

The other candidate in the 1900 campaign for Yale-Cariboo, was Chris. Foley, the acknowledged leader of the Miners' Union element throughout the mining country.

Mr. Galliher had arrived in the afternoon from Nelson, and in the evening faced an audience, to most of whom he was not known, and which was distinctly hostile. He started off well enough, but the chilly atmosphere soon caused him to hang out some signals of distress. His explanation of his regard for miners and their interests, though he was professionally connected with mining companies prominent in hostile action to the miners' views, were, to say the least, received coldly. People used to say in British Columbia in those days that the rule for political speakers in British Columbia, no matter what their political camp, was: "When in doubt, slug the Chinaman." It may not be altogether out of fashion yet, but probably Japs and Hindoos would be added.

It may be that this came into Mr. Galliher's mind at this stage, for he proceeded with a noticeable increase of fluency and verve, to tell the electors what drastic measures of exclusion and restriction he was prepared to advocate to keep British Columbia a white man's country. Except in Sandon, where no Chinese were allowed, Chinamen in those days did all the laundry work in the mining camps, as well as sawing wood, raising garden truck and some other employments considered beneath the dignity of white men.

Part of Mr. Galliher's trouble before his Rossland audience of flannel-shirted miners may have been a rather conspicuous and expansive white shirt front, which was the cause of an interruption from the audience, at this point in his remarks.

"Say! Who washed that shirt?"

The speaker paused for just a perceptible moment, when with a smile he replied:

"Friend, it's brand new!"

When the votes were counted after the election, Rossland showed up well for Galliher, and it may be that his ready wit on this occasion had something to do with it.

In 1896 things were just getting a gait on and the camp included miners and prospectors from mining camps all the way from Mexico north to the international boundary. There were hotels, saloons, stores and surveying and mining brokers' officers forming a kind of a main street, which is now Columbia avenue, and Sour Dough alley, parallel to it, where First avenue is now, was a strange medley of little shacks of all kinds, where Chinamen and white men elbowed each other in still less pretentious quarters. Klockman's International Saloon and Music Hall, always respectable and law-abiding for a mining camp, would contain on any week-day evening a curious collection of all sorts and conditions of men from all corners of the earth.

John Kirkup, the Mining Recorder, who always looms large in any of the early history of Rossland, was the sole representative of the majesty of British law. A poor, lone, elderly woman who had drifted into the camp from somewhere and had a small shack among the firs on the edge of the settlement was trying to make a living keeping chickens—eggs were anywhere from 60 cents a dozen up.

A couple of prospectors from one of the Coeur D'Alene camps in Idaho, who lived in an adjoining shack, were suspected by her of having stolen some of her chickens, and thus having seriously reduced her only means of existence in a hard winter season. A mining camp may contain rough elements, and, as Service says of the men of the Yukon—

"Desperate, strong and resistless,
Unthrottled by fear or defect . . .
Only the strong shall survive."

But in the conflict women and children are barred.

The poor old lady appealed to my informant who advised her to go down and see Kirkup. The result was a visit to her shack the same afternoon from Mr. Kirkup, who being an old policeman and detective, soon discovered some chicken feathers around the back of the prospectors' cabin. Kirkup walked into the cabin unannounced and asked:

"You boys been having any chicken soup lately?"

Without waiting for a reply he said:

"I want you both to come down to my office (everybody knew John Kirkup—the biggest man in the camp) at nine to-morrow morning, sharp."

The "boys" started to pack up that night and struck south for the Coeur D'Alene before daylight.

WATERMARKS.

They Are Stamped In the Paper by Patterns of Wire.

The discovery of the watermark was the result of an accident probably a thousand years ago. Parchment was then made of vegetable pulp, which was poured in a liquid state into a sieve. The water dripped out from below, and the thin layer of pulp that remained was pressed and dried. When dry it was found to bear upon it the marks of the fiber that composed the bottom of the sieve.

These fibers seem to have been twisted reeds, and the mark they left on the parchment took the form of wide lines running across and diagonally. In those days the watermark was regarded as a blemish since the fiber was thick and coarse and the deep impression made on the paper proved a drawback in writing.

The quill of the scribe found many a yawning gap to cross on the surface of the manuscript—"switchback scripture" it has been termed. But when wire was substituted for fibre in the sieve, says a writer in The Denver Republican, the lines of the watermark grew thinner and less conspicuous.

The possibilities of the usefulness of the watermark became apparent by degrees. It was first found to be of service in preventing the forgery of books and manuscripts. Many a bogus copy of a rare work has been detected because the counterfeiter failed to take into account the watermarks of the original.

The watermark of many a precious manuscript in the world's museums is alike its glory and its safeguard. And in the sphere of bank notes and paper money everywhere the watermark is most useful in protecting the notes from imitation.

The term "watermark" is in reality a misnomer since the mark is actually produced by wire. Wire is fashioned into the desired pattern, figure or lettering. This is inserted beneath the sheet in the last stages of its manufacture and while the paper is still capable of receiving the impression, and the wire device stamps itself into the sheet.

Ordinary note paper held up to the light reveals hundreds of parallel lines running up and down, betraying the fact that the paper was made on a wire foundation. To this the paper owes its smoothness and its even texture.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Much Mystery Has Always Surrounded Abode of Chinese Sovereigns.

The disquieting rumors that have prevailed regarding the manner in which the late Emperor of China and the late Empress Dowager met death serve to show how difficult it is for the outside world to ascertain what is transpiring in the forbidden apartments of the imperial household of China. A great deal of mystery always surrounded the personages of the late rulers of China, and, in accordance with the traditions of the country, access to the palace, and especially to the private apartments of Their Majesties, was exceedingly hard to obtain. To-day some 4,000 soldiers are on duty about the palace.

The capital city of China, Pekin, consists really of several cities. The southern or Chinese section, called Waiching, is of an oblong shape covering fifteen square miles, and north of it and connected by three fortified gateways is Niuchwang, the Tartar City, with a rectangular area of 12 square miles. The Tartar City contains within it an inclosure called Hwangching, the Yellow or Imperial City set apart for great dignitaries and the imperial gardens and pleasure grounds, and within Hwangching is yet another inclosure with high walls, Kinching, the Red or Prohibited City, containing only the palaces of the Emperor and the residences of his immediate retainers. The complete circuit of the houses, temples and palaces of this city is 25 miles. There are four imposing gates which give access to the Forbidden City, and in the imperial palace are nine large courts connected by marble portals. A marble staircase leads to a spacious entrance court, and in this court is the imperial hall, adorned with sculptured panels and golden dragons and paved with marble. The throne occupies the centre of the hall.

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