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MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S Straw Hats?

Our stock for Style, Variety and Price is the best in the Maritime Provinces. What you get is more important than what you give. In our Hats you get all your money pays for.

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Trunks and Suit Cases!

Now is the Holiday Season. Do You Need a Trunk or a Suit Case?

We have a fine assortment to show you. As we are able to buy for cash and sell for cash we can satisfy the keenest buyer.

TRUNKS at \$2.15, 2.35, 2.75, 2.85, 3.00, 3.45, 3.90, 4.45, 7.45.

SUIT CASES at \$1.50, 1.75, 2.15, 2.30, 2.75, 3.25, 4.90, 5.00, 5.45.

CHAS. A. MAGNUSSON & Co.

73 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
The Cash Clothing Store. OPEN EVENINGS.

DO YOU KNOW

W. J. NAGLE & SON

146-148 Charlotte St., (Cor. Duke)

sell new and used Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and General House Furnishings Goods, and that all their used Furniture is put in thorough repair before selling. No broken or defaced goods, but all bright and fresh, like new.

We also buy household goods from a kitchen table to the entire contents of a house.

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Total Funds Over \$65,000,000
KAYE, TENNANT & KAYE,
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VROOM & ARNOLD,
160 Prince Wm. Street. - Agents,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS, FOR A SHORT TIME

A number of Exhibition Carriages and Toboggan Pungs for sale at reduced prices.

A. G. EDGEcombe, 115-129 City Road
Tel. No. 547.

PULPWOOD AND ITS PROBLEMS

(Staff Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.)

FREDERICTON, July 13.—Conditions in New Brunswick are somewhat different from those prevailing in Quebec. In the former province the pulpwood export industry, so far, is an offshoot of the lumbering industry, though as made for export. Roughly speaking, the forest area of New Brunswick is in the centre of the province and comprises about 10,000 square miles of land. Of this the greater part, or, at any rate, all the best portion is under license. Black spruce is the predominating timber, and in most sections the production, when ordinary precautions are taken, is fairly rapid. Except in a few instances where the spruce from various causes is of stunted growth and there are no other trees in quantity and quality enough to be of commercial value, pulpwood as distinct from any other kind of wood is not allowed to be cut on crown lands. The regulations provide that nothing can be cut on crown lands that will not make a log at least eighteen feet in length and ten inches at the small end. The effect of these regulations is that the total of the pulpwood proper and cordwood—no distinction being made between the two—October last was 10,800 cords. The spruce logs cut for the use of the pulp mills are measured by the foot, and not by the cord.

NO WASTE IN THIS.

In some cases the logs are made into deals for export or home consumption, the branches and other small portions of the trees being used for the making of pulp. The pulp and paper makers themselves claim that their method is more economical and more in the interests of forest preservation than those of the lumberman. The latter, they say, simply takes from a tree just what will make logs for manufacture into timber of required sizes, leaving the branches and smaller portions lying around lying for forest fire. Moreover, the sawmills, they contend, add to this waste by the rejection of considerable quantities of material, which is either burned or thrown away. On the contrary, the pulp and paper men say that they use almost every portion of the tree, leaving very little waste in the forests and practically none at the mill.

COMPLICATED TRADE.

New Brunswick deals have a steady market in Britain, some two-thirds of the output, it has been estimated, going to that country, and a large proportion of it being shipped direct on steamers loaded at the mills. Some pulp is also forwarded when the market warrants it, but this is not regarded as a steady line of trade owing to several conditions, one of which is that the United States, in the market of which Canadian pulp is practically barred owing to the duty against it at times controls the British market with pulp made from Canadian wood.

PRaise FOR ONTARIO'S FIRE RANGING.

As in Quebec and some portions of Ontario through which The Globe representative travelled, there is found a keen interest in the question of forest preservation, a dread of fire and its destructiveness being particularly pronounced. Serious attention is being given to this matter. The Globe's representative heard many warm words of praise in New

Brunswick for Ontario's system of fire-rangings and forest reserves, inaugurated by the Liberal administration. One precaution taken by New Brunswick as a safeguard for their forest wealth seems worthy of emulation elsewhere. It is that of sending out with all railway construction parties a surveyor, who selects the site of camps and whose orders as to the location of necessary fires, precautions against these spreading, their quenching when the camp moves on, etc., must be obeyed. The idea seems to have originated at the time of the federal government's decision to build the Transcontinental Railway, which crosses some sections of New Brunswick's forest lands. It has been put into effect with good results, and it is to be maintained.

In one respect New Brunswick is at a disadvantage in comparison with Quebec in regard to pulp and paper making, and that is in its lack of water powers, which are so bountiful in Quebec's pulpwood areas particularly. Of course New Brunswick is nearer to the great coalfields of Nova Scotia, and in fact has coal in her own borders which is quite good enough for steam purposes, and is being used by the Intercolonial Railway and others. These fields are being developed rapidly and their output is finding a ready market.

William Banks, Jun.

OBITUARY

Miss Mary Strain

Miss Mary Strain died early yesterday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Stephen Murphy, 123 Acadia street. She was seventy-nine years old, and a resident of St. John for some sixty years. She was a well known nurse.

Miss Ellen S. Hennigar

Miss Ellen Spurr Hennigar died yesterday afternoon at the home of E. T. C. Knowles, 151 Leinster street. She had not been in good health, yet death occurred suddenly while she was here from Moncton visiting at Mr. Knowles' home. Miss Hennigar was the daughter of the late Henry Hennigar of the department of Royal Engineers, who died many years ago. Although recently living in Moncton, Miss Hennigar was well known in this city. The funeral will be held from Mr. Knowles' residence at 2.30 p. m. Saturday.

CHILDREN THROG TO PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

Crowds of happy children continue to make the most of the play grounds of the Centennial school, where, under the supervision of the playgrounds committee, amusements of all kinds are now in full running order. The basketball teams are now provided with an 80-foot court and exciting contests are the order of the day. It is proposed to allow the basketball enthusiasts an additional hour's practice by permitting them to use the court in the evening.

The physical culture classes under Miss Greany are well patronized and making progress. Every afternoon there is a flag drill in addition to the other amusements. The committee desire to thank Mrs. Magee, of Quispamsis, for a bouquet of flowers.

SPARKING TIME

As they motored together one night he remarked, in a manner polite, "Will you have a cigar?" But she cried, "Stop the car! And help me at once to a light."

—Harper's Weekly.

MR. BOURASSA PAYS ATTENTION TO BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES

Member for Labelle, Speaking at Montmagny, Criticises Liberal and Conservatives With Equal Freedom--Says There is Much Corruption at Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence, Toronto Globe.)

MONTMAGNY Que., July 13.—Although fully fifteen hundred people from Montmagny and Quebec city turned out this afternoon to hear Mr. Henri Bourassa discuss political affairs, he disappointed them in that he refused to make the expected announcement of his debut into provincial affairs. But while he refused to commit himself, he made it pretty clear that he was turning his eyes towards the Quebec legislature and the strong impression amongst his hearers was that so soon as the provincial elections are called he will be found in the fray, playing his usual lone hand. In his address Mr. Bourassa scored both political parties with merciless severity, and indicated that his hopes were to arouse sufficient interest among the young men of this province to create a public opinion strong enough to enforce clean government.

It was a typical French-Canadian audience which gathered in the market place, under the shadow of the parish church. As is always the case here, the speakers were followed with the most respectful attention, but it could not be called an enthusiastic meeting. There was no sign of dissent to anything Mr. Bourassa said in defence of his independent course, and at times he was interrupted by slight applause. The attitude of the audience, however, seemed to be interested and expectant, rather than enthusiastic. But the meeting demonstrated once again the fact that Mr. Bourassa's strength in his province is growing.

Although the meeting was called by Armand Lavergne, that he might give an account of his work at Ottawa to his constituents, he was almost lost sight of and his brief speech was heard with something like impatience, so great was the anxiety to hear the member for Labelle.

MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Bourassa continued his role as an independent critic of all parties. He declared that the Liberals at Ottawa were not fulfilling their promises, and that there was today as much corruption at Ottawa as there ever was in the conservative days, but that the conservatives never had anyone to expose them, as he and Mr. Lavergne did the faults of the Laurier government. He also criticized the Gouin administration at Quebec, and demanded that Hon. M. Gouin, after turning Mr. Parent out of office, should do away with the abuses which he denounced in the ex-premier. He was also particularly severe in his denunciation of the federal ministers who told the premier of Quebec that they must support Laurier and all his government in order to protect the French-Canadians against the fanaticism of Ontario. He declared earnestly that he had spoken in Ontario and in many places in Canada that any of the "venal valets of the Laurier government" had found no such fanatic opposition to the French-Canadians as certain of the ministers sought to make the people of Quebec believe existed. "But," said he, "how can we expect the English-speaking majority of this country to join with us in ruling the Dominion if we do not rule ourselves well? There is a much smaller element of bigoted people in Ontario than we in Quebec think, but there are always a few who for political purposes point to every fault of which we French-Canadians may be guilty. Therefore if we hope to enjoy the full confidence and participation of our fellow citizens in the good government of this country we must rule our own home, Quebec, well. That may be a reason to attract me to provincial affairs, but I have not decided my course as yet, being too busy a man to afford the luxury of discussing issues before they arise."

QUEBEC LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bourassa said he could see no reason for a provincial election, but, on the contrary, there were the gravest reasons why there should not be one. In the face of the charges hanging over the heads of Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Prevost, he did not see how Premier Gouin could ask, or the lieutenant governor grant, dissolution, so that so great was the prestige of said, was that so great was the prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that for years past the people had not paid proper attention to the affairs of Quebec. He wanted to stir up affairs so that there should be more

intelligent supervision of the public administration in the local as well as the Federal House.

Mr. Bourassa said that if he entered the local house it would be as a Liberal, so long as that party stood for the principles of honest administration, for which he had fought. But he would be no party tool nor allow himself to be controlled by any group. On the other hand, he would not oppose any party, but would join any group that would work for better government. The result of the past six or seven years at Quebec, however, he said, was not such as to warrant his support of the Liberal government.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

"I have not the presumption to try to lead any party in Quebec," said Mr. Bourassa, "but I want to ask any young man who has not yet joined any political party to join in a new movement in Quebec, not to revolutionize anything, but simply to create a sound public opinion that would compel any government to work for the best interests of the province and not for their own personal good."

Proceeding to discuss general politics Mr. Bourassa sharply criticized the immigration policy at Ottawa, relating that the government were permitting the formation of immigration companies to enrich in blackguards from the jails of Europe to settle in the west, and later on become masters of the destinies of Canada. The Liberals, he said, denounced him for this as a narrow fanatic, who would raise the people of Ontario against Quebec. But he denied this, and declared he had full confidence that the English-speaking people of Canada would, as the stronger people, be generous enough to give the French-Canadians their full share in the work to build up Canada. "These valets of the government," he said, "have calumniated the spirit of toleration and fair play of our English brethren. How could the English have attained such power if they did not respect all people's rights. I love this English domination because I respect it, but the day it becomes an emblem of tyranny or fanaticism I shall denounce it. If there is any feeling of antagonism I hold responsible for it those Liberals who say we must abuse ourselves because of the intolerance of the English Canadians."

CORRUPTION AT OTTAWA.

As to the politicians, Mr. Bourassa said they never hesitated to knife their leaders if it suited their own interests, but when only the public interests were concerned they declared the leaders must be supported to the end. The Liberals, he said, had since 1896 done everything for the Conservatives for nothing, but on a larger scale, and there was more corruption at Ottawa to day than in the Conservative day, with this difference, that today there were himself and Mr. Lavergne to expose it. He respected Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and would support him but for the fact that he could not trust the men with whom the premier had surrounded himself.

Mr. Bourassa then turned to provincial affairs, and dealt at some length with the Asselin-Prevost-Turgeon affair, and declared that the evidence so far proved either too little or too much. But it was sufficient strong to make it impossible for Mr. Gouin to try and get a snap verdict from the people before a serious investigation had proved the guilt or innocence of the two ministers, who, when accused of intrigues with Benjamin barons, selling timber limits too cheaply, with a rake-off for the "casse electorale" (election fund), and even perjury, seemed anxious to reply merely by calling an election. He believed that there was a "casse electorale," and not too clean a one, and that the settlers were not getting justice, while the lumbermen were getting too much, and it was this sort of thing he wanted to compel Hon. Mr. Gouin to put a stop to.

Throughout Mr. Bourassa was listened to with close attention, and at times he was interrupted with applause, a rather rare thing at open-air meetings in this province. He was tendered something in the nature of an ovation by the crowd after the meeting.

SAY COST IS TOO HEAVY

And for This Season British Government Decides Against Subsidy for All Red Line.

Montreal, July 17.—The Star's London correspondent cables: Quickly following the Cobden Club's attack on the All Red project and the strenuous opposition of the extreme free trade group in the commons, it was announced today in the chief ministerial organ, the Westminster Gazette, that the committee of the cabinet, consisting of Messrs. Lloyd George, Spence Buxton, Walter Runciman and Winston Churchill has decided against the British subsidy, for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked, chiefly on the ground of cost.

It has been obvious for past weeks that Mr. Lloyd George's friendly attitude towards the proposal could only be put into action after a tariff fight between ministers, both in the cabinet, parliament and in the press.

Thus last night the London Star, which especially represents militant radicalism, said: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal involves a shipping bounty pure and simple. We are asked to protect certain traders against competition. If we consent how can we refuse similar privileges to other traders. The truth is the 'All Red' route is a slippery slope for the feet of a free trade government. We should open a door to a whole horde of protectionists clamoring for their share of the spoil."

Questioning a high Canadian authority today on the above I received the following reply: "Of course this may not be the end of the matter. A Canadian prime minister, who, as in the case of the British North American bill, is able to make a British cabinet turn down its own Winston Churchill, and Churchill's pledges to a provincial prime minister, may find some

means yet of securing a British subsidy for an All-Red project."

Meanwhile the Cobden Club and free trade radicals are jubilant over the defeat of the plan which would, they say, have diverted to imperialism some of the money so sorely needed for old age pensions, and other ameliorative social reforms. The Unionists, on the other hand, say the decision is only a fresh illustration of the fact that fiscal changes are absolutely necessary if Britain is to find the money needed to fulfill her part as the predominant partner in the great empire.

Some remark has been occasioned by the case with which Lord Elgin's amendments to the British North American bill went through the lords last night with not a single word of objection against securing the abandonment of Mr. Churchill's pledge to British Columbia.

HYMN WRITER DEAD

The "British Weekly" announces the death, at Barrackpore, a few miles to the north of Calcutta, of a lady who occupies a modest though not insignificant place among the hymn-writers of the last generation—Mary Eliza Leslie, author of "They are gathering homeward from every land." Miss Leslie was the daughter of the Rev. Andrew Leslie, a Baptist missionary well known in Bengal, and was born at Monghyr seventy-three years ago. She lived in Calcutta for a long period and was known there as one of the most active and devoted workers in connection with various religious and philanthropic agencies in the city. She was an excellent linguist. Her published works included 3 volumes of verse, published long ago, and her contributions to hymnology are recorded in Julian's Dictionary.

CANCER PATIENTS' MECCA.

(Western Mail.) Cardigan is still the Mecca of patients who suffer from cancer. They are drawn from all over the world to consult and be treated by the two brothers who have become so famous. On an average there are about three hundred patients daily.

THE BATTLE OF THE O'BRIENS

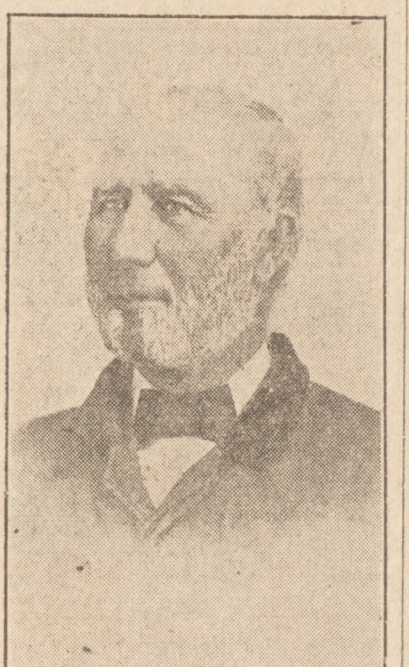
James O'Brien, Liberal, Defeated Everett O'Brien, Conservative, in Hants Bye-Election Yesterday.

Halifax, N. S., July 17.—The election in Hants county today to fill the vacancy in the local legislature caused by the appointment of Hon. Arthur Drysdale to the supreme court, resulted in the election of James O'Brien, ex-sheriff of the county, with a majority of 138 as compared with 134 which was Drysdale's majority over Everett O'Brien in the general election last year.

The Conservative candidate lost 40 in Windsor, which was Sheriff O'Brien's home. Everett O'Brien came from Noel in East Hants, where he also lost as compared with the general election. Prohibition was a leading issue, that policy being advertised by the opposition as against the government's temperance legislation, which was defended by the Liberals as advanced. The voting shows that prohibition had practically no effect for the vote polled was in the main on strictly party lines. The changes were immaterial, but so far as known it can at least be said that none occurred because of prohibition. Both sides had a large number of speakers in the county and the campaign was lively and interesting.

THE LATE PILOT CLINE

The funeral of Pilot Richard Cline took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 10 St. James street.



and was attended by many who admired him for his qualities and who sympathized with his family in their bereavement.

Service was conducted by Rev. J. Edward Hand, of St. James' church, and interment was in Cedar Hill cemetery. The sons and grandsons of the deceased were pall-bearers. Among floral tributes was a very handsome anchor from J. H. Scammell & Co., for whom he had piloted many a steamer.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Our Great Annual Mid-Summer Sale Starts Today

The Biggest Clothing Chance For Men and Boys Ever Known

Our entire stock of high-grade Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys is marked away below the real value.

We institute this sale for two reasons—first and primarily, to enforce our rule of carrying as little stock as possible to another season. Second, for the tremendous good-will and advertising value that a special sale always brings to the store that does it *squarely and honestly*.

But never mind the reasons for this sale,—Oak Hall offers men everywhere a big chance to save money on dependable Clothing. If you have a need, your money will do its very utmost.

Come often Every Day, if you can Go Everywhere through the store—Reductions are all through our stocks.

Men's Clothing

\$6.00 Fancy Tweed Suits Reduced to . . . \$4.35
8.50 Fancy Tweed Suits Reduced to . . . 6.35
12.00 Fancy Tweed Suits Reduced to . . . 8.35
15.00 Fancy Worsted Suits Reduced to . . . 10.65
7.50 Blue and Black Worsted Suits Reduced to . . . 5.65
12.00 Blue and Black Worsted Suits Reduced to . . . 8.25
15.00 Black Cheviot Suits Reduced to . . . 11.85
8.00 Raincoats Reduced to . . . 5.95
12.00 Raincoats Reduced to . . . 9.45
1.50 Fancy Tweed Trousers Reduced to . . . 1.15
5.00 Fancy Worsted Trousers Reduced to . . . 3.15

Boys' Clothing

2-Piece Suits that were \$2.00 . . . now \$1.65
2-Piece Suits that were 4.50 . . . now 3.55
3-Piece Suits that were 3.50 . . . now 2.78
3-Piece Suits that were 5.00 . . . now 3.98
3-Piece Suits that were 8.00 . . . now 6.43
Young Men's Suits that were \$10.00 . . . now 7.95
Reefers and Overcoats at Big Reductions
Young Men's Raincoats at Sacrifice Prices.
Washable Suits Reduced one-third and less.
Boys' Knee Pants—all Reduced.

You cannot afford to miss this extraordinary event. It is the greatest Mid-Summer Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings ever conducted by any store in these parts.

Don't allow anything to keep you away Store Open Tonight till Ten

King Street, Corner Germain.

Branch Store, 695 Main St.

GREATER OAK HALL.

SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DRESS SUIT CASES

\$1.25 to \$10

CLUB BAGS, \$1.50 to \$7.00

TRUNKS, \$1.50 to \$12.00

TRUNK STRAPS, TAGS AND SHOULDER STRAPS

WILCOX BROS.

Dock Street and Market Square.

Don't take chances, but have your house wired by competent workmen. Give us a trial.

HIRAM WEBB, Electrical Contractor, 4 Church Street, Room 5. Orders taken at J. H. Noble's, 25 King Square. 'Phone 39.

WANT HELP?

Then use a TIMES WANT AD. and you will get more replies than from any other evening paper.

One cent a day for each word used.

CALL, WRITE, OR 'PHONE MAIN 705

THEY DON'T KNOW CANADA

The Lamentable Ignorance of Two Public School Teachers in England.

(Toronto News.)

Inspector Hughes gave to the reporter of The News this morning two remarkable incidents indicating the need of educating the people of the old land in regard to Canada.

"Two English Public School teachers," he said, "who knew that I was from Canada, actually supposed that our flag was the Stars and Stripes."

"Another case was that of a leading manufacturer, the largest, in fact, in England in his line, who stated that on account of the customs tariff he had been obliged to start a branch in Washington."

"By the way," he said, "Washington is in Canada, isn't it?" Mr. Hughes was so thunderstruck that he was at a loss what to say, and concluded it was better not to say anything.

MR. MARSHALL IN P. E. I.

(Charlottetown Patriot) Rev. Thomas Marshall began his ministry in Grace Church yesterday preaching two very excellent sermons in this city. He is in every way a worthy successor to all former pastors and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the clerical ranks of the city and province. Not only as a preacher is Mr. Marshall held in high esteem but he is also noted for his zeal and work in the cause of temperance. We welcome him to Charlottetown and believe his labors in this field will be prolific of great good.

J. W. O'Ryan, of New York, arrived from Newfoundland yesterday, and is the guest of James Barry.

JULY 18, '07.