FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

THERE ARE SIGNS OF A RECESSION IN PRICES

A Halt in the Real Estate Boom in Western Cities--The Financial Stringency Explains the Situation.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

In Canada, as elsewhere, there is a demand for money much in excess of the available supply. This condition of the money market is producing its embarrassments to trade as did a like condition in the labor market and in the transportation business of the country. Our money, our labor and our carrying capacity al come short, largely for the same reason, namely, that they have not expanded commensurately with the country's productive enterprise.

In times of financial stringency all sorts of schemes for replenishing or supplementing the stock of money find support in some quarter or other. Plans for enabling banks to increase their output of currency are advocated at the present time. But even, if the banks had still larger latitude for the issuing of notes, they might not deem it advisable to add to their circulation when money is scarce all over the world. Prices are not to be propped up by the putting out of a few million dollars more of the notes of Canadian banks. Nor is it a function of our banks to see that the circulating medium is kept at any particular volume for the purpose of buoying up prices. Prices must contract when the commerce of the world increases faster than the world's money supply, which cannot greatly exceed the world's gold supply. Great as the output of gold has been since the close of the South African war, there are signs that it is being relatively surpassed by the output of other forms of wealth. It is probable that the purchasing power of the dollar has shrunken to its smallest capacity. Certainly there are signs of a price recession. These are to be seen in all branches of business in which speculation is freely indulged. Shares in companies of every description are quoted at lower prices than those at which they were bought and sold a year ago. Even more significant is the fall in the prices of the highest classes of bonds. British consols are cheaper now than at any other time within the last two generations. There is a decided halt in the real estate "boom" of many of our western towns and cities. This is always what happens at the beginning of a subsidence of prices—the money circulation becomes less active in the extremities of trade, being required to sustain the more vital operations. Applications for money on account of new industrial commercial undertakings are now more frequently denied than granted, for the simple reason that existing businesses are sufficient to keep employed, under present prices, al the funds at the disposal of the lending institutions. These are bound to take timely precautions against loss from any general reaction in prices that seems to be approaching. As we have said, it would be folly for the bankers of a country like Canada to attempt to check such a reaction, and it would be not less ruinous than foolish.

By seasonable preparations bankers throughout the world can prevent a price reaction from going too far, as by their rashness they can make it unnecessarily destructive. If they co-operate to restrain speculation and to put a check on undue expansion they may succeed in preventing any great disturbance in the price or production of the staples of trade. By judicious restriction now they may avert what is much worse than a mere drop in prices, namely, a general waning of confidence and depression in trade.

ANOTHER VIEW.

(Toronto lobe.)

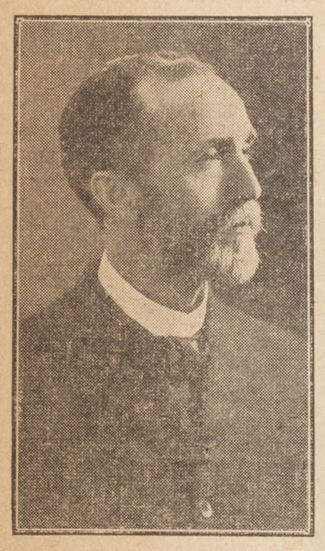
The improvement in the world's money markets is slow, but there is every evidence that it exists and that the corner has been turned. The excessive activity in trade is been gradually modified, and the cessation of feverish expansion is wrongly taken to mean a trade reaction and bad times. The precautions observed by the banks and large industrial enterprises to prevent an over-inflation are not proof that business will not continue good, but rather the reverse. All the ordinary barometers indicate a continuance of business and a steady consumption of goods. Traffic earnings, notably those of the C. P. R., which ended its year on Sunday, are still enormous. A lessened wheat crop this year would not be disastrous, and if the crop does fall below the last couple of years the probability is for much higher prices. Estimates of the injury to the wheat are rather pessimistic, or are influenced by the large amount of last year's crop still to be marketed. The securities markets have been continually giving evidence that the bottom had been reached in prices. The July issue of The Railway Quotation Record contains a table showing the depreciation in market value which has taken place from the high price of 1906 to June 18, 1907, of 81 prominent railroad stocks. Based on the market price of the outstanding capitalization on the two dates, it is shown that there has been a total depreciation in market value of $2,124,478,373 on a capital stock of $4,084,025,681, or a depreciation of 52.02 per cent. on the capitalization. Figures like that prove how thoroughly the market has been purged. The most encouraging aspect of stocks in the past ten days is that a respectable advance has been secured without producing any large amount of realizing, and in the face of sentiment distracted by a number of unfavorable events in America and Europe.

TEMPERANCE MEN ARE PREPARED FOR FIGHT

Aggressive Speeches Marked Banquet to Rev. Thomas Marshall Last Night---The Temperance Federation.

A banquet was tendered by members of city temperance organizations to Rev. Thomas Marshall in White's Monday evening, on the eve of his departure for Prince Edward Island, and it was a most successful affair. It was marked by some very vigorous addresses, in which the guest of the evening was highly praised, and the liquor traffic denounced, with some sharp criticism of the Union Club, the politicians and a portion of the press. Mr. Marshall was presented a very complimentary address, which will be engrossed.

Mr. Jackson, of Moncton, G. W. T.



Rev. Thomas Marshall.

of the I. O. G. T. was in the chair, with Rev. Thomas Marshall at his right and Hon. C. W. Nicholls, of Boston, at his left. The large dining hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, including the more active temperance workers in the city.

About one hundred guests were present including representatives from N. B. Temperance Federation, Independent Order of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor and W. C. T. U.

The toast list was as follows:

The King—proposed by J. V. Jackson.

Canada—Proposed by J. R. Woodburn.

The Maple Leaf was sung and W. Frank Hatheway responded with an interesting patriotic address.

New Brunswick—Proposed by A. C. M. Lawson and responded to by W. M. Burns.

The City of St. John—Proposed by D. C. Fisher. Ald W. D. Baskin, and Ald. H. H. Pickett responded, paying a high tribute to Rev. Mr. Marshall.

Temperance Organizations—Proposed by S. P. McCavour and responded to by J. Willard Smith of the N. B. Temperance Federation; Rev. G. F. Flemington, for the Sons of Temperance; J. V. Jackson, for the I. O. G. T.; Mrs. (Dr) Gray, for the W. C. T. U. and G. F. Blewett for the Temple of Honor.

Mr. Smith in the course of his remarks spoke very highly of Rev. Mr. Marshall's work in the cause of temperance, and reviewed former Scott Act fights in St. John. He said he would be glad to see another such fight now.

E. N. Stockford read a complimentary address to Rev. Mr. Marshall, setting out the sense of loss and appreciation of his services to the cause of temperance. He also read letters of regret from Dr. W. F. Roberts and A. G. Thomas.

In responding, Rev. Mr. Marshall said he had been deeply touched by the kindly, generous appreciative statements. He felt that on leaving St. John he was entering a sphere in which there was plenty of work. He could not understand why so many of his brother ministers could see unmoved the fruits of the liquor traffic. He had seen attendants of his own church going to ruin, had seen drunken men and women dragged through the streets. He spoke of his experiences, including one in Chatham, where a bottle had been hurled at him through the parsonage window and struck the chair from which he had just risen. It was not thrown by a rough but by a young blood who resented his references to the club. Their greatest difficulty did not lie in what is called the rough element.

"And," said Mr. Marshall, "I do not think our greatest difficulty lies in the so-called roughs. There is a magnificent club on the corner of Germain street which I believe is more dangerous than any saloon in the city."

On behalf of himself and his family he expressed appreciation of the address presented.

The United States Prohibition Party, was proposed by L. R. Hetherington and responded to by Prof. J. A. Nichols, of Boston, Mass.

The Protessions was proposed by Michael Kelly and responded to by Rev. N. McLaughlin.

The Press was proposed by Rev. Mr. Kirby and responded to by A. M. Belding.

Three cheers were given for Rev. Mr. Marshall and the gathering broke up at one o'clock in the morning.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation Monday afternoon, J. Willard Smith, of this city, was unanimously elected president. The resignation of Rev. Thomas Marshall, who will leave soon for Prince Edward Island, was regretfully accepted and many of those present spoke warm words of commendation of his work while in office.

Later in the meeting a resolution was introduced and carried appointing Rev. Mr. Marshall the member of the commission of three to inquire into the working of the prohibition law in P. E. Island and urging the local government that if the report of the commission is to be ready for the next session of the legislature the two commissioners whom they are to name be appointed at once.

The resolution also empowered the executive to prepare a petition asking for a prohibitory law at next session. It pledged the federation to every honorable means to return candidates favorable to their work and aims and a committee was appointed to draw up a uniform set of questions to be presented to such as aspire to membership in the provincial legislature.

HE KNEW THE SHAPE

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am."

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.



Wood's Phosphodine,

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. Toronto, Ont. *(Formerly Windsor)*

LYONS THE ADVERTISER

Box 203 - - St. John, N. B.

late advertising manager Fraser, Fraser & Co.

YOUR DAILY SALES increased by the LYONS METHOD OF ADVERTISING. SPECIAL SALES CONDUCTED with profitable results.

Correspond with me and increase your sales. Contracts taken for ad writing.

JOKER RAISES PAY OF U. S. OFFICERS

Army and Navy Men With Soft Berths, Not Those in the Field. Get Increase.

WASHINGTON, July 8—An apparently innocent order issued recently by the War and Navy departments makes public the information that congress at the last session—by indirection—increased the pay of officers of the army, the navy, the marine corps and the revenue cutter service. All details concerning these increases are withheld, and the officers who have thus benefited, after congress declined to vote an increase of pay, appear to be doing their utmost to keep the matter secret.

The impression prevails that the majority of the members of congress knew nothing of the provisions in the army bill that carried this increase, the benefit of which goes almost entirely to officers on "detached" duty, those with good berths where there do not happen to be government barracks or quarters.

The increase comes in the shape of increased quarters at $12 a month for each room and for light and heat. Heretofore the officers have had to provide their own heat and light.

In Washington the vast majority of army and navy officers do not live in barracks. These are the men who are benefited, not those in the field. They control departmental affairs and have a "pull" with influential members of congress.

The quarters allowed the lieutenant-general to jump from six to ten rooms; major-generals from six to nine; brigadier-generals, five to eight; colonels, five to seven; lieutenant-colonels, four to six; majors, four to five; captains, three to four; first lieutenants, two to three, second lieutenants are still allowed two rooms.

The quarters allowed by law are commuted into money where officers are not stationed at government posts.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Typewriting Bureau, 20 Canterbury St.

Housecleaning made easy. 'Phone 58, and ask Ungar's how it's done.

Harold Crawford, aged 10, and Arnold Read, aged 12, who left their homes in the north end, Saturday, without telling their parents concerning their departure, went to Rothesay and returned home last night.

HERE'S ONLY ONE INSTANCE.

An elderly lady in St. John, North End, accidentally came across a bottle of Dr. Scott's White Liniment in a relative's home last week, when she complained of a rheumatic shoulder. Though the dear old woman—a great-grandmother—was naturally subject to aches and pains, the potent white fluid drove away her suffering. She is enjoying freedom from pain. 25c. anywhere.

GOOD SALARIES.

Within the past few weeks the Employment Bureau of the Currie Business University has recorded twenty-six positions filled, classified as follows:—Eighteen young men and eight young women. Eleven of these positions commanded salaries of $300 to $400 each; three got $400 to $500 each; seven got $500 to $600 each; one got $720; two got $1000 each, and two are drawing salaries of $1200 each.

This school offers one week's trial free; only one half the tuition fee is required in advance—balance payable after acceptance of position. Now is the time to prepare for a position in the fall or winter. School is open day and night—no vacation.

Macaulay Bros. & Co., tomorrow, commence a great sale of Men's Regatta Shirts, Negligee Shirts, with soft fronts or stiff bosoms. All are new, this season's makes and patterns, and the price put on them will, it may be seen by their advertisement, bring everyone who may require Summer Shirts to their counters.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET

Tuesday, July 9.
Monday, July 8, 1907.

New York Stock Market and Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market. Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.

	Saturday Closing	Today Opening	Noon.
Amalg Copper	92¾	92	91⅞
Anaconda	60	59½	59⅛
Am Smelt and Rfg	120¾	120	119
Am Car Foundry		43⅝	43½
Atchison	92	91¾	91¼
Brooklyn Rpd Trst	68⅝	67¾	57⅝
Balt and Ohio	98¼	98	97⅞
Chesa and Ohio	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞
Canadian Pacific	175	174½	174
Colo F and Iron	33½	32¾	32
Erie	25	25¼	24⅜
Erie Second Pfd	43½	43¼	43¼
Kansas & Texas	34⅝	34½	34
Louis & Nashville	117	116¼	115½
Missouri Pacific	77¼	76½	76½
N. Y. Central	113¼	113	112⅜
Peo G and Gas Co		92½	92½
Reading	107⅜	107⅛	106
Republic Steel	30	29	29
Pennsylvania	124¼	124	123⅞
Rock Island	21⅜	21⅝	21½
St Paul	135	135¼	134⅛
Southern Ry	20½	20¼	20¼
Southern Pacific	80⅝	80⅛	79¾
Northern Pacific	131½	130¾	130⅝
Union Pacific	141½	140½	139⅞
U S Steel	33	27⅝	27¼
U S Steel pfd	100½	100½	100½

Total sales in New York yesterday 649,717 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

September corn	55	54⅞	55⅛
September wheat	95⅜	95¼	95
September oats	33¼	33¼	33¼
December corn	53½	53	53⅜
December wheat	98¾	98¾	98⅜

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

Dom I and Steel	21	21	21
Dom I & S pfd	48b	49	48¾
Montreal Power	91½	91	91
Rich and Ont Nav	66½	66½	66½
Detroit United	68¼	68	68
Mackay Co	67¼	66	66
Toronto St Ry	104	103½	103½

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

August cotton	11.94	11.90	11.93
October cotton	12.00	11.95	11.99
December cotton	12.02	12.00	12.02
January cotton	12.02	12.07	12.08

DEATHS

HENDRICKS—At Hampton, July 7, James Hendricks, aged 71 years (of heart trouble), eldest son of the late Col. Conrad J. Hendricks.

Funeral 2 p. m. Wednesday from his late residence. Interment at Lower Norton church.

DONOVAN—Suddenly, in this city on July 9, John Donovan, in the 54th year of his age, leaving a wife, one daughter and four sons to mourn their sad loss.

Funeral from house at 8.30. High mass from church at 9 o'clock.

SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1907 July		Sun Rises	Sets	Tide. High	Low
9	Tues	4.52	8.06	11.32	5.22
10	Wed	4.52	8.06	12.00	6.00
11	Thur	4.53	8.05	0.19	6.37
12	Fri	4.54	8.05	0.54	7.13
13	Sat	4.55	8.04	1.27	7.49

The time used is Atlantic standard.

VESSELS BOUND FOR ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Broomfield, New York, July 5.
Kelvin Head, Liverpool, June 21
Madrilene, chartered.
Oruro, Bermuda, July 5
Rappahannock, 3490, at London, July 3.
Sellasia, Philadelphia, July 6.

BARKS

Alfredo, Barcelona, June 2.
Pietro Accame, chartered.
Santa Maria, 988, at Marseilles, May 7.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Today.

Stmr Yale, 2312, Pike, from Boston; W G Lee, pass and mdse.

Stmr Candidate, 2917, Booth, from Belize, British Honduras, Wm Thomson & Co, for West Bay and sailed.

Coastwise—Stmr Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; schr Nellie Myrtle, 10, Girvin, fishing; Emily, 59, Morris, Apple River.

Arrived Yesterday.

Schr Henry H Chamberlain (Am), 204, Wasson, from Perth Amboy for Fredericton, hard coal.

Schr Abbie Keast, 96, Gale, from Perth Amboy for Fredericton, hard coal.

Cleared Today.

Schr Ida M Barton, 102, Wasson, from Fredericton for Vineyard Haven, 166,300 ft hemlock boards.

Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, Ingersoll, Campobello; Bear River, Woodworth, Digby; schrs Lavinie, LeBlanc, Yarmouth; Rowena, Seely, St Martins.

Cleared Yesterday.

Schr Tay, 124, Cook for Warren (R. I.) Andrew Cushing & Co.

Sailed Today.

Stmr Cape Breton, 1109, Reid, for Sydney, C. B.

Schr Abbie & Eva Hooper (Am), 276, Mallett, for Philadelphia, Alex Watson, 1678900 laths.

DOMINION PORTS.

St. George, N. B., July 4—Schr Segium (Am), Cole, for Norwalk, Conn., 14,380 bdls wood pulp.

Montreal, Que., July 7—Arrived, stmrs Manchester Importer, Parry, Manchester; Convona, Stooke, Newcastle; Carrigan Head, Orr, Belfast.

North Sydney, C. B., July 7—Ard, stmr Crown of Steele, Smith, from Barbados for Montreal.

Halifax, July 8—Ard, stmr Rosalind, St John's (Nfld).

Sld—Stmr Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown.

Ard—Stmr Silvia, New York.

Montreal, July 8—Ard, stmr Pomeranian, London and Havre.

BRITIS HPORTS.

Nassau, N. P., June 21—Ard, schrs Equator, Albary, Key West; 24th, Julia Elizabeth, Sweeting,, Miami.

Glasgow, July 7—Stmr Cassandra, Montreal and Quebec.

Cork, July 7—Ard, stmr Micmac, St John.

London, July 8—Ard, stmr Magda, St Catherines Bay via Louisburg.

Glasgow, July 8—Sld, stmrs Indroni, St John; Kastalia, Montreal; Marina, Montreal.

Wexford, July5—Ard, stmr Nestor, Campbellton.

Belfast, July 6—Ard, bark Hildur, Newcastle (N B).

Fastnet, July 7—Passed, stmr Moeris, Quebec for Liverpool and Manchester.

Liverpool, July 8—Ard, stmr Usher, St John via Louisburg for Manchester.

Middleborough, July 3—Sld, stmr Jacona, Montreal.

Malin Head, July 8—Passed, stmr Sicilian, Montreal and Quebec for Glasgow.

Leith, July 8—Ard, stmr Lancastrian, Montreal via London.

Moville, July 8—Ard, stmr Ionian, Montreal for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, July 7—Sld, stmr Broomfield, St. John.

Mobile, Ala., July 6—Cld, bark Athena (Br) Marcial, Gulfport; schrs Sarina (Hond), Clark Rustan; Edna V Pickles (Br), Berry, Havana.

Bangor, Me., July 7—Ard, schr Irene E. Meservey, New York.

Sld 7th, schrs W D Hilton, New York; Lottie Beard, Frankfort and New York.

Bath, Me., July 6—Sld, schrs Oliver Ames, New York; Clara E Comee, Boston.

Philadelphia, July 7—Ard, stmr Nora, Stabell, St. Anns Co.

Porman, July 7—Ard, stmr Cheronea, Cook, from Genoa.

Norfolk, July 8—Sld, stmr Eretria, Mulcahy, for Hamburg.

Guantanamo, July 4—Ard, stmr Mantinea, Wright, for New York.

Eastport, July 5—Ard, schrs Race Horse, Boston; Stella Maud, St John.

Key West Fla, July 6—Sld, schr M J Taylor, Trefry, from Gulfport for Surinam.

Pascagoula, Miss, July 6—Ard, schr Clara C Scott, Scott, Kingston (Ja).

Cleared 6—Schr Hattie Dunn, Thorndike, Trinidad.

Philadelphia, July 6—Ard, schr Delta, Barter, from Havana.

Cld—Stmr Sellasia, Purdy, for St John.

Tatoosh, Wash., June 27—Passed out, ship Riverside, from Tacoma for Valparaiso.

Calais, Me, July 8—Sld, bark Electra, Dalhousie.

Boston, July 8—Ard, stmr A W Perry, Halifax.

Cld—Schrs Fanny, St John, Manuel R Cuza, do.

City Island, July 8—Bound south, stmrs Navigator, Windsor; Nanna, Hillsboro for Newark; bark Glenville, Halifax; schrs Wandrian, Tenny Cape; Norman, St John.

Bound east—Stmr Hird, New York for Amherst.

Portsmouth, N H, July 8.—Ard, sechr Harry Knowlton, Kennebec and Baltimore.

New York, July 8—Ard, schr Albertha, Halifax.

Cld—Stmr Hird, Amherst; schrs Onyx, Perth Amboy; Hugh G, Windsor.

Sld—Bark St Croix, Havana.

Leith, July 6—Ard, stmr Lancastrian, Montreal via London.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, &c.

New York, July 7—Stmr St Irene (Br), from Middlesborough, reports July 3, lat 44 10, lon 55 26, passed a spar about 40 feet long.

Rio Janeiro, June 4—The sound portion of the cargo of bark E A O'Brien, which put in here leaky while on the voyage from Bahia Blanca for Ireland, is to be forwarded to original destination by bark Edna M Smith.

RECENT CHARTERS.

The following charters are announced by Messrs. Scammell Bros., New York, in their circular dated July 6: Nor bark Fylgja, 534 tons, Matane to Galway, deals, 47s 6; Nor stmr Gwent, 397 tons, Canadian trade, one month, with options, £400; Br stmr Torgorm, 1,062 tons, Savannah to Montreal, lumber, $9; Nor stmr Egda, 1,610 tons, Newfoundland ore trade, time charter, p t; Nor stmr Gwent, 397 tons, New York to Halifax, coal, p t; Br schr Perry C, 287 tons, Halifax to New York, lumber, p t; schr W B Herrick, 475 tons, Hillsboro to Baltimore, plaster, $2; Br bark Enterprise, 499 tons, Carrabelle to Havana, lumber, $8.25; Br schr M D S, 199 tons, Elizabethport to Dorchester, coal, p t; Br schr Unity, 248 tons, Guttenburg to Charlottetown, coal, p t; schr W E & W L Tuck, 395 tons, Barren Island to Philadelphia, tankage, 1.25 net; Br stmr Cheronea, 2,060 tons, Carthagena or Porman to Philadelphia or Baltimore, ore 8s 9d. July.

MARINE NOTES

British steamship Broomfield left New York last Sunday for this port.

The steamer Sobo sailed last night from Halifax for Bermuda and the West Indies.

Bark Westmoreland is at Weymouth loaded with lumber for Buenos Ayres. She is waiting to complete her crew.

Captain Daniel Rafuse, of the British bark Hillside, which arrived at Buenos Ayres on May 24 from Yarmouth, N. S., reported that on the voyage an Indian sailor, Henro Phillips, became insubordinate and the captain struck him on the body and head with a stick. He died five days afterwards and was buried at sea. The British consul at Buenos Ayres will hold an inquiry in the matter.

The sauce, that makes an appetite and satisfies it.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY — BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

Ask any honest grocer for THE BEST SAUCE—He is sure to give you LEA & PERRINS'.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., (ESTABLISHED 1857) MONTREAL, CANADIAN AGENTS.

TWO FEARLESS LITTLE GIRLS

By Maud Walker.

Minnie and Pearl Reese were the daughters of a farmer. They were eleven and thirteen years old respectively; and brave, industrious little girls they were, too. Often their mother and father went to town, seven miles distant, leaving the children to take care of the house and stock during their absence. And Minnie and Pearl never for a moment neglected their duty.

One summer day Mr. and Mrs. Reese were called from home on a matter of importance. Before going they instructed their little daughters to remain at the house and keep on the outlook for tramps, for during the warm season that part of the country was flooded with tramps that were going from the South to the North on their annual "foot-excursions."

"Keep you eyes on the big road in both directions, and if you see suspicious looking characters coming on foot go into the house and lock the doors. And under no conditions must you admit anyone who is a stranger, regardless of any tales of woe or hunger," admonished their father.

As the day was quiet and beautiful Minnie and Pearl took their sewing on the porch and sat where they could get a fine view of the "big road," as they always called the public highway. They remained there all morning, seeing no suspicious-looking characters coming along the road to frighten them into the house Several neighboring farmers came along in wagons or on horse-back, going into town. They called out cordial and homely greetings to the two little girls in passing, to be responded by merry smiles and nods, with an occasional call of "Howdy-do, Mr. so-and-so. How are all the folks?"

About noon, and just as they were preparing to go into the house to fix some luncheon for themselves, Minnie went out to the gate to take a wider view of the surrounding country. She and Pearl had been discussing the possible appearance of a tramp from over the hills at the rear of the house, and had planned upon a course of procedure should they ever be taken unawares in this way. It had been agreed that if one of them should see a tramp—or evil-looking person—approaching, before both girls had been seen by the intruder, that one was to give the signal to the other, who should quietly and quickly slip into the house and call up the nearest neighbors by telephone, telling them an unwelcome stranger had come so suddenly that they—Pearl and Minnie—had not had time to lock themselves in the house. And the neighbors were to be asked to send someone right over unless word to the contrary was received within a few minutes,. And it was further arranged that while the one was 'phoning for a protector the other girl should hold the unwelcome traveler in conversation at the gate, pretending all the while that her parents were about the place,—possibly in the house.

As Minnie stepped outside the gate to get a peep of the hills behind the house she caught her breath in a startled way: then, beginning to hum a tune, she turned to her sister who was watching her from the porch. "A ter-ri-ble man is com-ing. 'Phone as quickly as you can. Hide yourself if he gets in, and go upstairs and make a noise as if many people are there." This is what Minnie said, singing the words carelessly as she informed her sister of the approaching danger. Pearl dropped her sewing and ran into the house, 'phoning to a neighbor who lived some two miles distant. As she did so she shuddered to think how far they were from protection, and how long it would take for a friend to reach them in case they needed help. As she hung up the receiver, after getting a promise from farmer Jones that both he and one of his hired men would be there as fast as horses could carry them, she heard Minnie talking to the tramp at the gate. Then she dared to peep from behind the window curtain to see how the intruder looked. She turned deathly pale when her eyes fell upon a negro of giant build who was in prison garb. Evidently he had just broken away from a gang of convict laborers that were engaged on some public work several miles away and near to a town where a penitentiary was located.

Quick as a flash Pearl was again at the 'phone. And this time she called to another neighbor, one who lived farther away from her home, but closer to the town where the state's prisons were. Her information to this farmer was to be sent by him over the wire to the prison officials. Just as she had finished 'phoning she heard Minnie's voice saying: "No, you'll not be disturbed nor seen by anyone. Just sit there in the shadow of that vine and I'll have some dinner for you as quickly as I can."

"Oh, you doan' fool mah like dat," came a gruff voice. "I'll jes go right in an' watch you. If you calls foh any pussen I'll kill you. I've bin layin' down in the co'n fiel' ever since mownin', and I seen yoh pa an' ma go off in the wagon. Now, I knows you alls—not pussenly, as I've jes tole you, but I knows dat tha's no other pussens about dis place 'less it's yoh sistah. Whu's she at? Come, no foolin' with mah. I'm fer gittin' away from dis part o' the worl,' an' I needs some clothes and' somethin' to eat. Now, be quiet an' quick."

Pearl had intended to run upstairs and carry on a loud conversation with herself in different voices to indicate that a number of persons were talking; but the negro's words caused her to change her mind. So she slipped into the kitchen pantry, knowing that Minnie would be obliged to come there for some food for the convict. Then, whatever, her sister advised she would do.

"Well, you'll get your dinner and some clothing, too," said Minnie, her voice very calm as she talked to the giant black man in convict garb. "If you want any clothing, though, and don't want any trouble on your hands, you'd better let me go upstairs alone to get it, for as I told you at the gate , my father and mother will likely be here in a few minutes. And if you see them you'd better run for your life, for my father wouldn't have so much patience with you as I have. If he caught you upstairs he'd keep you here till he got the officers."

The negro had entered the house behind Minnie and stood looking round him suspiciously. Then looking straight at Minnie he said: "Are yoh shore dat no pussen's upstairs. Seems like I done heard some noise.

"You have said that you know all about who's here," said Minnie. Then in a tone of warning she added: "But if you stay down here I'll go up and get some clothing for you—a suit of my father's, as you have told me I must furnish you with one. But if you'll take my advice—don't, don't dare to set a foot on the stairs, Stay where you can run if necessary. Now, I'll go up and get the clothing for you. Then, while you are changing them in this room I'll go into the kitchen and prepare some dinner for you. Just keep your eye on the front door, and if anyone comes through the gate you can run out at the back." Minnie made this last instruction very emphatic, for she had caught a glimpse of Pearl who was signalling to her from the pantry, being in such a position that she could not be seen by the negro who had remained near to the front door. Pearl understood Minnie's warning to the negro. It meant that she—Pearl—should slip from the pantry and across fields towards the "big roads," coming into it at a little creek where timber cut it from the view of persons at the house. Here she would await the good farmer and his hired man who should be warned to take a back road which would carry them into the fields at the rear of the house. By doing this they would not be seen by the escaping convict till they should enter the house, one at the front door and the other at the back.

Minnie, trembling in every limb — for she had no way of knowing just what steps her sister had taken in calling for help—went upstairs and procured an old suit of her father's. Taking it below — and delaying all that she could in order that the negro should be detained till man should come to secure him — she pitched the clothes to him and said in an indifferent way: "Now, I'll get something for you to eat." Then she left the black man in the sitting-room while she went to the pantry. But she did not wait there to procure food. She crept outside through the pantry window and hid herself behind some shrubbery, feeling safer there than in the house. From her hiding place she could see Pearl running through a corn field, making for the creek. And pretty soon she saw coming from the timber farmer Jones and his hired man, their horses on the run. They kept to the rear of the barns and house, and the convict, watching from the front door had no idea of their approach. Minnie, wishing to hold the negro, now that assistance was so near, went inside and rattled dishes about in the pantry. In another moment the escaping convict came to the pantry door, dressed in her father's old clothes, and said: "Hurry, dar, an' give mah somethin' to eat. An' burn dis bundle in the stove." and he handed Minnie his prison garb as he said this. Then, with a menacing scowl he went on: "I'm goin' ter tie you tight an' gag you as soon as you've got me some grub. Then you'll not be runnin' and raisin' the county. An' if you ever tells about mah comin' heah today I'll come slippen' back an' kill you all at night an' burn the house—"

But then a shadow fell across the floor and in another instant farmer Jones, holding a revolver cocked, entered the kitchen. And at the same moment his hired man entered the room from the front door. The negro, seeing he was caught, began trembling and talking, begging them to take him and not to shoot.

But before an hour had passed the prison officials had relieved farmer Jones of his prisoner, who was in truth an escaped convict of a very dangerous type. And it was agreed by all that had it not been for the cool-headedness of Minnie and Pearl the convict would have made his escape. And thus it was that these two little girls were voted to be the most fearless, sensible little girls in all the surrounding country. But you may better believe, their parents never again left the little girls alone during their own absence.



"I'll come slippin' back an' kill you all at night an' burn the house."

NOTICE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the tenth day of August A. D. 1907, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of Kate Leary and Children in that lot of land situate in the City of Saint John, on the West side of the Harbor, known on the map or plan of lots on the Western side of the Harbor in said City by the number forty-six, fronting forty feet on the Southeast side of Water Street and extending back therefrom, preserving the same breadth, one hundred feet.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of the Act 58th Victoria, Chapter 49, for the purpose of realizing the several amounts of money hereinafter stated, namely.—$8.82, $8.70, $7.20, $750, $5.84, $5.84, $5.84, $6.24, $6.20, $6.24, $6.16, $6.20, $6.48, $6.84, and $7.00, said amounts being respectively for fifteen respective assessments from and including the year 1891 to and including the year 1905, assessed against the said Kate Leary and Children on said land, for ordinary City taxes in the City of Saint John, and $6.40, $2.40, $6.40, $6.40, $6.00, $6.00, $5.00, $6.00, $6.00, $6.00 and $5.80, said last mentioned amounts being respectively for eleven respective assessments for the years 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 assessed against the said Kate Leary and Children on said land for water rates in the City of Saint John, no part of which taxes or water rates has been paid.

Dated the 6th day of July A. D. 1907.

FRED SANDALL,
Receiver of Taxes for the City of Saint John.

C. N. SKINNER,
Recorder of the City of Saint John.

Telephone Subscribers

PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES.

West 59-41 Carvell, Roy W., residence, 212 St. George street, W. E.

Main 829-11 Dillon, James, 11 Germain street.

Main 1832-21 Gillman, C. M., residence, 27 Coburg, number changed from Main 639-11 to Main 1832-21.

Main 1024 Graham, R. J., Cold Storage, Main street.

Main 1682-21 Lawrence, Mrs. T., residence, 15 Orange.

Main 1840-11 Marr, Rev. H. G., residence, 43 Duke street, number changed from West 152-11 to Main 1840-11.

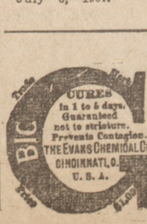
West 160-21 Secly, James H., residence, Main street, Fairville.

West 24 Union Ice C., Union street, W. E.

West 170-31 Wilcox, C. V., residence, Princess street, W. E.

A. W. MCMACKIN,
Local Manager.

July 3, 1907.



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Manager, Branch St. John, N. B.