POLICE GO AFTER STRIKERS ON C. P. R.

Crowd Which Attempted Demonstration Against New Workmen at Angus Shops Dispersed by Police.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Another hostile demonstration by the strikers against the returning workmen from the Angus shops was attempted this afternoon, but was again prevented by the energetic action of the police. It had been rumored that the C. P. R. strikers were planning a demonstration, and the labor special leaving the works was supplied with plenty of police. As soon as it cleared from the shops a crowd of about 100 strikers gathered around. The train crew at once stopped the engine, and fifty police, with drawn clubs, got off. The crowd at once broke for the nearest streets, and were chased a quarter of a mile by the police, who had no chance to strike a blow, so anxious were the strikers to get away.

Bell Hardy, chairman of the strikers committee, this evening issued a statement that the majority of the mechanics recently brought from Great Britain by the C. P. R. had been brought out under false pretences, not having been informed that a strike was on. He further stated that nine or ten had left the shops, and were being cared for by the strikers, while eighteen blacksmiths were still at the shops but had refused to work as strike breakers. He produced affidavits signed by five of the strike-breakers to this effect. Mr. Hardy stated that the unions were taking steps to lay the matter before the labor bureau, and were also securing legal advice as to what steps should be taken to enforce the law.

When shown these statements the officials of the C. P. R. refused to say anything, declaring that they were mere strike rumors such as have been circulating for a long time past. As to the British mechanics, it was declared that the majority were working well, and that the fact of a few of them breaking away signified nothing, since there were thousands more in England eager for a chance to get steady employment.

UNION JACK CLUBS

The First Opened by King Edward---An Imperial Scheme---"The Flag" in Canada.

On July 1st, 1907, King Edward opened, with a felicitous speech, the Union Jack Club for Soldiers and Sailors in London. The Union Jack Club is located near Waterloo station, the most suitable place in London for such an institution, and during the first nine months it was open it provided sleeping accommodation for over 16,000 sailors, 22,000 soldiers and 3,000 marines. It aims to give the men of his Majesty's army and navy the advantage of a place in London where they can feel that they are at home, and where they will find unexceptionable accommodation at moderate rates. The figures given above show that the club was needed, and that the men of the service fully appreciate its advantages. Besides sleeping accommodation, the Union Jack Club has dining-rooms, library, smoking-room, and all the conveniences of a thoroughly equipped modern club.

The club is practically self-supporting. Those in his Majesty's forces become members through their respective units, and colonial soldiers become, upon arriving in London, honorary members of the club, and entitled to its privileges. A further outlook of this scheme is that in every large naval station or garrison town there will be established a Union Jack Club, conducted under the same principles as the first club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local committees. In this way every soldier and sailor arriving at a new station would know that he had a place of his own to which to go.

In the meantime, the committee in charge of the Union Jack Club of London find that the accommodation of 204 bedrooms in the present building is inadequate, and they desire to erect a wing to contain 150 more. To assist in this there has been published and circulated throughout the Empire a book called "The Flag," issued at a shilling, the profits of which go toward this work.

The sale in the United Kingdom has already reached a quarter of a million copies. Major H. F. Trippel, the Hon. Editor of "The Flag" and a member of the council of the club, has come to Canada with fifty thousand copies of the book to make arrangements for their sale throughout the Dominion. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is the patron of the Union Jack Club, is greatly interesting himself in the sale of "The Flag," and the council of the club confidently expect that Canada will do its share to enable them to carry out the object which they have in view.

The following is from an article in "The Flag" by Sir Edward Ward, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. (the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, War Office, London, and the Hon. Colonel of the Canadian Army Service Corps), who is the president of the council of the club:—

"Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire will be a sign that a nation has recognized and does recognize the service of her warrior sons. Will the nation whose great heart, once stirred, has never failed to care for the wants of her sailors and soldiers still further support this extension of benefits which are so worthy both of those who give and those who receive? We know that she will."

Communications and orders should be addressed to "Lieut.-Colonel Biggar, Director of Transport and Supplies, Militia Department, Ottawa, Ont." The price in Canada is twenty-five cents.

Drive Rheumatism out of the blood with Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy and see how quickly pain will depart. Rubon's never did reach the real disease. Rheumatism isn't in the skin. It's deep down—its' constitutional. Getting rid of the pain, is after all, what counts. That is why Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy goes, by word of mouth from one to another. And herein lies the popularity of this Remedy. It is winning defenders everywhere. Tablets or Liquid. Sold by all druggists.

Moving Picture Machines

Edison and Powers, and all standard makes of machines and supplies at lowest prices, ready for immediate shipment, also slightly used films from 3c. per foot up. Shipments prompt, prices right. Write today for price list to Canada's First and Largest Exchange.

DOMINION FILM EXCHANGE

12 and 34 Queen Street East, Toronto.

BIG ST. JOHN FAIR ONLY TWO DAYS AWAY

Work For The Exhibition is Well Advanced and it is Declared That Everything Will be Ready in Time.

With the opening of the exhibition only two days distant, the workmen at the big building are redoubling their exertions to have all in readiness when the fair is formally declared open by Premier Hazen on Saturday evening next.

A visit to the fair grounds yesterday showed that preparations are well advanced. In the industrial building exhibitors were busy with their decorations and in some cases the booths were practically completed. As far as can be judged from appearances at present, the exhibits this year will greatly surpass all previous attempts.

A meeting of the executive was held yesterday afternoon and a number of matters were dealt with. The committee in charge of the yacht races in the harbor applied for an increase in the donation for the salmon boat race and it was decided to make the donation $60. The executive would like to have given more but it was felt that the holding of the races on Monday was not as good an attraction from the standpoint of getting in out of town people as would have been the case later in the week.

The two medals donated by Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., of Montreal, one silver and the other bronze, it was decided to offer as prizes for the best and second best manufacturer's display of goods manufactured in the maritime provinces. The medals are of handsome design and will no doubt be highly prized by the winners.

The executive as a body will attend on the opening night to receive the speakers and invited guests. The programme for this occasion has already been published and as stated will include, in addition to the speakers, several solos by Miss Darling, a noted soprano.

It is interesting to note that the St. John show is attracting attention abroad from the fact that there was received yesterday a consignment of cheese from Greenleaf (Wis.), for entry in the dairy exhibit.

At a meeting of the manufacturers' committee yesterday it was decided that the machinery hall would be in operation every day as follows: In the morning, from 11 to 12; in the afternoon from 2 to 5, and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. This department of the fair promises to be one of the most interesting features.

The sale of season tickets will close on Saturday evening.

EXPECT THAT COMING WINTER WILL BE HARD ONE

The first meeting of the associated charities since June was held yesterday afternoon. The secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hall, presented her report and the prospects for the coming winter were discussed. It was said that the signs indicate that the approaching season will be a hard one. In many cases families had been unable to meet liabilities incurred last winter and this would add materially to their discomfort during the cold weather. Mrs. Hall does not think, however, that so many strangers are likely to be stranded here as usual during the winter port season, owing to the new law which requires all immigrants entering Canada to have $25 in their possession.

The advisability of asking the city to provide relief works to meet hard conditions of the winter was suggested and will be further considered.

Mrs. C. H. Hall submitted the following figures for July and August: Number of applications, 200; seeking employment, thirty-eight women, fourteen men, five girls and six boys; twelve applications from outside the city for housekeepers, girls and boys; three applied for transportation; seven strangers wanted either relief or work and seventeen others applied for relief. Twenty were given advice, fifteen were recommended to employers while three wanted to find homes for their children.

Eight applications from outside the city were for girls, two for nurses and four for housekeepers. Three nurse girls were wanted in the city, four for light work and three in stores. Thirty ladies wished to employ women by the day while ten needed maids. Employment was found for thirty women, seven men, three girls and four boys; also for one housekeeper, one nurse and one woman to do plain sewing. Eight families were relieved and clothing found for seven families. Six applicants were referred elsewhere and one was refused on the ground that all that was necessary was being done by the church attended. Two cases were investigated from Boston and six for parties in this city. Eight records were given, fourteen letters written and sixty visits made.

AGAINST THE BAR ROOMS

New National Temperance Movement for the Dominion.

(Toronto World.)

The National Anti-Barroom League fired its first gun yesterday. This new temperance movement aims to follow the lines of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States. Its open public meetings were at Griffin's Theatre, Queen and Spadina, which has been secured for Sunday evenings for the fall. President Joseph Gibson, of the Ontario Alliance, was the chief speaker at yesterday's meetings. His addresses were of a Gospel temperance character. Mrs. E. A. Stevens, who presided in the afternoon, said that one of the most encouraging signs of the times was the progress of the temperance cause in Great Britain.

Fraser McTavish, general secretary of the new league, presided at night. He expressed gratification at the hall being well filled, and stated that similar meetings were being arranged for in other parts of Toronto, and by correspondence with many other cities of the Dominion. Mr. McTavish also stated that the league was issuing 10,000 copies of a league organ to be published monthly. It will be named The Searchlight. The league is not being established in rivalry to any other temperance organization, but in cooperation with them to promote an independent and systematic holding of anti-barroom meetings.

There has been an exodus of summer residents of St. Andrews to their homes inin Upper Canada. Among those who have gone are Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams and Miss Gwladys Hanbury-Williams, to Ottawa; Mrs. Andrew Paton to Sherbrooke (Que.); Mrs. Herbert Holt and Master Robert Holt, J. A. Atkinson and family, and Mrs. F. W. Thompson and the Misses Thompson, to Montreal.

CHIEF CLARK MUST DEFEND HIMSELF IN DOBSON CASE

City Council by a Vote of 8 to 7 Decided Not to Back Him Up---Ludlow Accident Goes to Supt. Glasgow.

At a meeting of the common council yesterday afternoon an interesting discussion took place on the recommendation of the safety board that Chief Clark should not be provided with counsel to defend him in the suit threatened by Thomas Dobson for false arrest. The recommendation was adopted by eight votes to seven. A recommendation to take over the leases of the Green Head property at a cost of $5,500, was carried. The report on the ferry investigation created a warm discussion. The report was referred to the superintendent to act. The mayor presided and with the exception of Ald. Lewis and Elkin, the full council was present, with the common clerk.

The report of the board of works was adopted. At the request of Ald. Willet an addition was made to the section calling the attention of the minister of railways to the crossings in Mill street, requesting that unfinished work should be completed.

In the report of the water and sewerage board Section 7 recommended that the treasury board furnish funds to complete works which had exceeded their estimates.

Ald. Baskin said it seemed an extraordinary thing that all the estimates of the director were exceeded in carrying out the work. It did not happen in other departments.

Ald. Frink replied that a report of estimates being exceeded occurred at nearly every board meeting. It would be better to give work out to contract. Last year the excuse was scarcity of labor. This year it was abundant. He could not say more.

The report was adopted.

When the report of the safety board was taken up there was considerable discussion on the recommendation to take over the Green Head property and pay the amount of the appraisement, $5,500, to the Charles Fawcett Mfg. Co.

The mayor asked why the property was wanted.

Ald. Frink replied that it contained valuable deposits for making cement. If summer residences were built there the city would have a handsome income.

Ald. McGoldrick thought the council should have some definite information.

Ald. Kelley considered the property a valuable asset and with the boom privileges which were included would become more valuable every year.

The section was adopted with a request to the treasury board to provide funds.

The last section stated that the board had been requested by the chief of police to provide counsel in a suit which he had been notified Thomas Dobson was about to commence against him for alleged false arrest for obstructing the sidewalk, but they could not recommend the city to take any such action.

Ald. Vanwart, while moving the adoption as chairman, said he thought the chief ought to be protected as he was not altogether to blame.

Ald. Baxter moved an amendment, requesting the safety board to provide counsel to defend the action. It might not be well, he said, to do so in every case, but an attempt to carry out the law should be supported. It did not follow because Mr. Dobson was acquitted in the police court that the chief was liable. The question really was whether the city would back up the police until they were shown to be wrong.

Ald. Frink agreed that the city should stand behind the force, but continued that when men did things which were obviously unwise, they should take the consequences.

Ald. Hamm said he had changed his opinion and thought the chief should be given support. He characterized Mr. Dobson as "stiff necked."

Ald. Baskin thought the whole thing was premature and that the city should pay the fees if the chief was proved to have been in the right.

Ald. McGoldrick contended that patrolmen should be appointed who knew the citizens. It did not matter, he said, whether Mr. Dobson was "stiff necked" or unpopular, he was a large tax payer. He did not think Hon. J. D. Hazen would have been put in a cell under similar circumstances.

Ald. Kelley argued that as the chief of police was not an employe of the city but was controlled by the provincial government, it was the duty of the latter to defend him. "Is the city to be held liable," he asked, "when we have not even the power of appointment, suspension or dismissal? It is right to stand by the police, but why pay the bills of a man we cannot even discipline? Are we to be responsible for all irresponsible officers appointed by a harum scarum government? The chief might very well ask assistance from the attorney-general. He is not the citizens' chief of police."

After some further discussion a vote was taken and the amendment was lost, 8 to 7. Ald. Baxter, Rowan, Sproul, Pickett, McGowan, Vanwart and Hamm voted aye; Ald. Willet, Scully, Holder, McGoldrick, Frink, Baskin, Christie and Kelley, nay.

The section and the report were then adopted.

In the report of the treasury board, a recommendation that the suit of William D. McKay in the matter of a sewer in Spring street, should be settled for $200 and that the recorder should be paid $443.75 fees in that suit and in one given in favor of John S. McKay, caused Ald. McGoldrick to ask how the cases arose.

Ald. Baxter in a humorous reply explained that John S. brought a suit against the city and having recovered damages, transferred the property to his son, William D., who promptly threatened the suit which it was now proposed to settle. He thought the city was very fortunate in their being no McKay grandchildren to carry the matter still further.

In reply to Ald. Baskin, Ald. Baxter said the city could not tax the recorder's costs and it was perhaps fortunate as they would probably be largely increased. He favored paying the city's legal representative a salary.

Ald. McGoldrick contended that the whole affair had been very badly handled and was about to give notice that he would move for the appointment of a lawyer who could give all his time to the city when he was called to order. He would bring the motion in, he said, at the next meeting.

The next section recommended that a two-inch, double column space be taken in the Standard of Empire in alternate weeks for one year at a cost of $364. The recommendation was the subject of general discussion and was finally lost. The report was then adopted.

On motion of Ald. Baxter, authority was given to make some slight alterations on the northern and eastern lines of the property transferred to the Dominion government for the wharf extension on the West Side. He explained that when the engineers had worked out the plans it would mean the additional transfer of a small strip.

The report of the ferry committee on the recent investigation regarding the accident to the Ludlow was taken up. As published in The Telegraph, the report acquitted Captain John McCaffrey of any fault; referred to the mate, Allan H. Lambert not being at his post as not contributing to the accident, and expressed the opinion that if Engineer Frederick J. Lewis had been at his post the accident would have been avoided.

Ald. Baskin moved that the report be received and referred to the superintendent. The committee, he said, had provided him with all the evidence and it was now for him to act.

Ald. Baxter pointed out that with reference to the engineer the report should read "might" instead of "would" have been avoided. The change was agreed to.

Ald. Pickett said the report seemed to have been very hastily drawn. The affair, as an example, was not an accident, but a collision. He thought the evidence should be gone through. He understood Mr. Lewis was upstairs fixing the ventilator and he had been informed by river captains that it was unfair to give the engineer an assistant who was not capable of answering the bells. Mr. Lewis was no doubt to blame for having left his post while the boat was docking but the report did not go far enough.

Ald. Baxter remarked that if Ald. Pickett would read the evidence he would see that witnesses testified that the engineer was talking of boat races and made no move to go to the ventilators at all.

Ald. Pickett replied that what he referred to was the engineer's own evidence. The report was meaningless as it stood. He moved an amendment that the report go back to the committee to bring in a finding setting out the reasons for their decision.

Ald. Baxter said the council had nothing to do with any question of punishment; that was entirely in the hands of the superintendent. With regard to the engineer not being at his post, he was paid to be there and it would be only a farce to pay another man while the engineer stood on the deck and talked of boat races. No doubt Mr. Glasgow would not act without reading the evidence.

Ald. Frink—"It comes down to this, are we going to cater to the individual or protect our own valuable property?"

The amendment was not seconded and Ald. Baskin's motion was carried.

The report of the appeals committee was adopted.

The claims committee recommended that claims for damages from the White Candy Company, Ltd., amounting to $529.20, should be filed.

Ald. Pickett contended that the company should be allowed something.

After some discussion the report was referred back to the committee with power to act.

A report from the special committee appointed to enquire into the matter of civic government by commission or board of control asked for an expression of opinion from the council as to whether the committee was to go ahead and incur any expense in investigating the best types elsewhere.

Ald. Kelley, as a member of the committee, said he had no objection to the hard work involved but it was felt that the council should express some dissatisfaction with the present form of civic government. The alderman was referring to the possibility of the committee having to go to Texas to get information when Ald. Willet arose and moved that the committee be dismissed.

Ald. Baxter suggested that all information possible should be obtained by correspondence and that the committee should report again.

This was agreed to and the report adopted.

A communication from MacRae, Sinclair & MacRae, claiming that Mrs. Thomas Killen was injured on August 12 on the ferry floats owing to improper construction, was referred to the Employers' Liability Company, with which the city is insured.

A communication from Hon. H. A. McKeown with reference to the Sleeth & Quinlan and J. J. Gordon properties, was referred to the recorder.

Ald. McGoldrick said the Carleton Cornet Band wanted a room in the west side city hall. It had been claimed that the building was in a dirty condition but he understood the bandsmen were not responsible for it.

Ald. Kelley moved that the band be given a lease of a room at $50 a year and do their own repairs.

Ald. Baskin said the rooms were not yet fit for occupation. The committee in charge proposed to fix them up when they could get a good janitor. It had been suggested that the aldermen on the west side were trying to drive the band out but that was not the case.

Ald. Kelley—"Gentlemen connected with the band tell me they can't get a room because a relative of Ald. Baskin wants it."

Ald. Baskin—"That is absolutely untrue as far as I know."

Ald. McGoldrick—"Ald. Baskin knows what he's doing; he's got to look after the band. There's an election next year."

After further discussion the matter was left in the hands of the committee to report at the next meeting.

Ald. Willet wanted a report from the bills and byelaws committee on civic elections, which he said was to be made in September.

Ald. Pickett said he had never heard of it.

While the aldermen were discussing the matter the council adjourned.

A Lesson Naughty Nat Will Not Forget

BY WILLIAM WALLACE, JR.

Not Brown was not really a wicked boy. He was thoughtless and naughty, often doing things which he would not have done had he taken time to think them over. For instance, he would stone stray cats that chanced to come in his path. Nor did he do this to be cruel, but for the excitement of seeing the poor animals run. Also he would throw stones at birds in the trees merely to prove his marksmanship to some boy friend.

But one day Nat had an experience which he will never forget, and which doubtless caused him to realize the enormity of his naughtiness in more ways than one. He had gone out fishing one afternoon, and after having caught a nice string of fish he hung them in a pool of water and wandered off through the woods in quest of adventure, intending to return for the fish when ready to go home.

As he went along he gathered his pockets full of small stones to be in readiness for any chance squirrel or bird's nest he might see. And he found



them in plenty, too, and hit several of the frightened little squirrels and made sad havoc with the birds' nests, sometimes demolishing them entirely and laughing at the little eggs which lay crushed on the ground.

And so he went along through that beautiful wood, leaving wrecked birds' nests, injured fledglings, and maimed squirrels, but not once pausing to think of what he was doing.

Presently he saw a strange-looking nest of some sort—a thing new to him—and he rumbled about in his pocket for a good-sized stone to throw at it. He took deliberate aim, hitting the nest—which seemed made of a sort of clay or mud—directly in the middle. The soil substance, which seemed baked as hard as plaster, broke open, and fragments of it fell to the ground. But as it did so a dozen or more winged insects swarmed about the destroyer of their nest and began to "get even" by inflicting on him the worst punishment he had ever suffered, even counting the whipping he had got at school for some naughtiness.

And as Nat ran screaming and fighting the insects off he realized that he had struck a hornet's nest. In vain did he throw his hands about his head, in vain did he dodge, duck into the grass, to leap up again and run, he was stung on every inch of his face, neck and hands. And not a few hornets took a nip through his shirt and stockings, leaving their marks on his body as well as on his face and hands. And for a quarter of a mile did the enraged hornets follow their victim, who, by his own wickedness, had brought the punishment on himself. And when at last they decided they had stung him enough they drew off and returned to their sadly demolished home.

When Nat reached home his mother hardly recognized him, his face was so swollen out of its usual proportion, and his eyes were almost blinded by the poisonous stings, and his hands were so terribly poisoned that he could not help to undress himself.

Of course, his mother sent for the doctor, and while waiting for his arrival she questioned her son as to how he got into a hornet's nest.

Then Nat told the story—as best he could with that painful face—and explained that he thought the nest belonged to some sort of bird.

"Ah, my naughty child," said the mother, shaking her head. "And so you were the aggressor and were trying to harm some innocent and defenceless thing. Now while you are suffering the consequences of your wickedness—for attacking birds' nests and other harmless things is nothing but wickedness—you may meditate over the error of your ways. For the first time you have been made the sufferer, for while you've been destroying the peace and safety of the creatures that were less powerful than yourself they had no means of retaliation. But you see, my son, you hit the wrong nest when you hit that belonging to a hornet, and I hope you've learned a lesson which will make you a better boy."

And so it proved with Nat. He had ample time to dwell upon his past conduct toward helpless creatures, and he began to see how thoughtless he had been of their health and happiness—not to say of their life.

"I guess it served me right," he soliloquized. "And what a fine string of fish some other fisherman found that day. And I might have brought them home and had a treat for our supper—if—if—I had only been good instead of wicked. Well, I'll never harm a living thing again—that is, a HARMLESS creature. Of course, I'd kill a dangerous snake. But as for birds, squirrels, cats and dogs—well, I shall treat them with kindness. Poor things! They've suffered a good deal at my hands in the past. But those hornets got even with me for a certainty. Gee! but they did take out their revenge on a wicked meddlesome kid who destroyed their house without cause. And I for one don't blame them, not a little bit."

And then the doctor called to see how his little patient was progressing. "Guess I'm getting well about as fast as those squirrels are that I hit in the woods the other day," he said with a blush of shame. "But there's nothing so good for a guilty conscience as an honest confession, is there, doctor?"

"That's right, Nat. And what's better is to avoid doing that which calls for an 'honest confession.' Do unto others—even to animals and birds—as you would be done by, my son."

LISTENING



Sitting by the seaside
Are little Joe and Nell;
Listening to the whitecaps,
To hear what they may tell.

Of storm-tossed boats a-sailing;
Of monsters of the deep;
Of little white-winged schooners
On Ocean's breast that sleep.

Of little isles quite hidden
From the big world outside;
Of many strange things shipwrecked
Brought in upon the tide.

So, sitting by the seaside
Are little Joe and Nell.
Listening to the whitecaps
To hear what they may tell.

ANNIE JAMES.

Never trifle with your luck. Ingratitude is the one vice which good luck will never pardon.

HON. J. M. GIBSON GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

He Was Appointed Yesterday to Succeed Sir Mortimer Clarke---No Election Announcement.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Owing to the absence of several ministers who are on campaign duty there was a small attendance at the cabinet meeting which took place this afternoon. The only business of importance transacted was the passing the order in council appointing Hon. J. M. Gibson, lieutenant governor of Ontario, in succession to Sir Mortimer Clarke. It is understood that the appointment was also made of R. G. McPherson, M. P., to be postmaster at Vancouver.

It was thought that some announcement respecting dissolution might be forthcoming after the council meeting but expectations in that direction were doomed to disappointment. However, the politicians tonight evoked the almost unanimous opinion that the general elections will take place on November 3.

Liberal conventions took place in the two Renfrews today. In North Renfrew the choice fell upon Harry Barr, former member of the provincial legislature. In South Renfrew Thomas Low secured the nomination over A. A. Wright, M. P.

WEDDINGS

Barrett-Shaw

In St. John the Baptist church, yesterday morning, Miss Sabina Shaw was united in marriage to Frederick L. Barrett. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a beautiful tailored gown of brown chiffon broadcloth, with a pale blue Gainsborough hat with pale blue and gold trimmings. She was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie A. Shaw, who wore a cream tailored suit with hat to match. The groom was attended by Joseph O'Neill. The bride received many beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett left by the I. C. R. to visit Canadian cities. They will reside at 112 City Road.

Taylor-Myles

The Baptist parsonage at Chester, N. S., was the scene of a very pretty but quiet wedding on Friday, September 4, when Annie Laurie, the only daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Miles, was united in marriage to Dr. George Oscar Taylor, of Plaster Rock, N. B., son of W. F. Taylor, Moncton, N. B. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Kate Campbell, of Amherst, N. S. Immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. David Price, of Milton, N. B., a wedding breakfast was served, after which Dr. and Mrs. Taylor left on a tour through the Maritime Provinces.

OBITUARY

John Hugh Boyle

John Hugh Boyle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Boyle, of 340 Haymarket Square, died late last night, aged sixteen years. He had been sick for three or four months. Besides his parents, he is survived by a number of brothers and sisters. The lad was popular among his companions who will be sorry to hear of his death.

James Sharp

Windsor, N. S., Sept. 9.—James Sharp, a respectable citizen of Windsor, died this morning, 76 years of age, of pleurisy, followed by heart failure. He was a native of St. John, and married there a Miss MacIntyre. He came from Cornwallis to Windsor thirty-five years ago. Mr. Sharp leaves a widow and three children, William, of New York, Herbert, of Truro, and James, at home. He was past master of Masonic Lodge No. 26 and past high priest of Hiram Chapter, No. 3. He was also past grand of Pesaquid Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 33, and past chief patriarch of the Encampment I. O. O. F. He will be buried probably on Friday, with Masonic honors. The Oddfellows will also attend the funeral. He has been a member of the Baptist church for over twenty years.

CENTRAL CHANGE WAS MADE FOR ECONOMY

J. R. Stone, one of the commissioners of the Central Railway, returned last evening after a trip over the road. Mr. Stone reports that the work of ballasting is progressing well and that a considerable section is greatly improved.

Asked concerning the change in managers of the road as announced yesterday, Mr. Stone said the change was made for reasons of economy. Mr. Sherwood, who held the position of manager of the Salisbury & Harvey Railroad, could manage both roads, and a considerable saving would result.

MINE FLOODED TO QUENCH A BIG FIRE

Fire Discovered in the Nova Scotia Coal Company's Mine at Sydney Makes Flooding Necessary.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 9—No. 1 colliery of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company today had a serious reminder of the big colliery fire of 1881 when half the mine was drowned out. About 2 o'clock today fire was discovered in the extreme southern part of section 5, and a message was at once sent to the surface for aid.

Supt. John Johnson, Manager Greenwell, Inspector Nicholson and several officials were quickly on the scene and found the section filled with smoke, and found it impossible to get within 100 yards of the ford where the fire originated. It is supposed the miners, after firing their shot of coal, as is their daily custom, left some burning, and after returning from lunch were unable to put out the fire and let it get headway before calling for assistance.

When the officials arrived with a number of heroic volunteers nothing could be done to prevent the spread of the fire, and they finally decided to flood that section of the mine from the surface by means of air lines leading to the burning district at the rate of 1,500 gallons per minute. It will take about forty-eight hours to flood this district. There are about eight fords to be drowned out before the deep is reached.

The management have no fear for the safety of the colliery as regards accumulation of gas or other dangers that generally follow similar occurences. They expect to have all the mine in working condition in a few days. At a late hour tonight crowds of people are waiting news from below and great anxiety prevails around the pit mouth and on the streets, all hoping that the fire will be extinguished in a short time.

$500 A MONTH PAID TO MINERS OF GOLD

What a Lynn, Mass., Girl Has to Say of Life in South Africa.

(Boston Herald.)

The wages of miners in the South African gold mines are $500 a month, according to Miss Jeannette Clark, of Lynn, who, after five years as a teacher in one of the government schools in Johannesburg, has returned to Lynn on a leave of absence.

"That is the lowest miner's wage," Miss Clark said. "Many make more than that. I have known miners' families to save $250 a month, in spite of the high cost of living.

"This sounds like Utopia to the average workingman. But as a matter of fact the South African miner is to be pitied. His money can be of little good to him. After a man goes into the mines the rule is that he lasts but four years. Then consumption kills him. The dust caused by the drilling and crushing of rocks gets into his lungs and packs them. It takes about six months' apprenticeship to become a first-class miner.

Miss Clark is visiting her sister, Mrs F. A. Pierce, of 27 Warren street, Lynn. Eight years ago she left Lynn in search of health. She first went to Scotland, but as her health did not improve she embarked alone in 1901 for Africa. Miss Clark said:

"I went to Johannesburg and became a teacher in the first government school established by the English after the Boer war. I have taught there since and am going back in December. The pay is high, and to show how well the government treats its teachers I am now home on a six months' leave of absence on half pay after teaching only five years.

"The growth of Johannesburg is most remarkable. Twenty years ago the place where the city stands was open veldt. Now the city is almost as big as Boston. There are electric cars, eight and ten-story buildings, large department stores, more automobiles than I've seen in America, numerous millionaires, 100,000 whites and four times as many blacks. The gold mines, of course, did it.

"I think the English government has done a great deal of good since the Boer war. For one thing, it has let the Boers have representation in the local government. As the Boers outnumber the English, the result is that there are more Boers than English in the government.

"Again, the English are trying to educate the natives. Before the war there were no schools for natives. The children in my school are half cast, one of their parents a native, the other a white. They are very quick to learn, but are lacking in reasoning power.

"I do not believe there will be another Boer war. The Dutch in South Africa may again get control, but if they do it will be through the ballot. One of the mistakes the English made was to bring to South Africa 50,000 Chinese coolies to work in the mines. The local government has since ordered them deported.

"The natives are not the best class of mine workmen. They will not work anywhere more than half the year. With the money they earn they buy new wives and take a sojourn into the country for the remainder of the year."

A clever popular Candy Cold Cure Tablet—called Prventics—is being dispensed by druggists everywhere. In a few hours, Preventics are said to break any cold—completely. And Preventics, being so safe and toothsome, are very fine for children. No Quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Box of 48—25c. Sold by all druggists.

Hon. L. P. Farris, chief commissioner of the G. T. P. police, is at the Royal. He reports that everything is quiet along the line just now. The system of inflicting heavy fines on liquor sellers, he says, is having very beneficial results. Contractors along the line have told the commissioners that as a direct consequence of the prohibition of liquor selling in the camps, their men are quiet and well behaved.

The Dangerous Time of Life.

Is between the years of fifty-seven and sixty-two. Nature's power slows down, vitality becomes less, and the process of decay sets in. A means of extending old age and renewing decreasing vigor is to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness to the tiring brain, force, energy and spirits just when they are needed most. To take Ferrozone regularly means adding from ten to twenty years of life. Large boxes 50c., or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.