DR. PUGSLEY'S SERAPHIC SMILE WAS AGAIN IN THE LIME LIGHT

Stinging Attack From Mr. Foster Evokes no Reply But a Smile From Minister of Public Works--The Aylesworth Bill Passed in Parliament Yesterday.

Ottawa, July 16.—The Aylesworth election bill was given its third reading today after several amendments proposed by the opposition were voted down.

Mr. Boyce moved to strike out the sections dealing with the New Ontario lists.

Mr. Borden attempted to secure provision for simultaneous elections except in the Yukon.

Mr. Foster proposed an amendment to make it a crime to offer public works to constituencies as an inducement to vote-getting with an election impending and Dr. Sproule proposed to strike out the marked ballot clause, but these were all declared lost.

Mr. Borden declared at the outset that the statement in the Toronto Globe on Saturday that the concessions were now declared by the opposition to be satisfactory, was without foundation.

Discussing the ballot clause, Mr. Henderson feared that it would provide a weapon to coerce electors. In Ontario under the Ross regime he knew a case of the voters' list being taken to Toronto and checked up with the original ballots.

On the defeat of Mr Foster's motion, Dr. Pugsley smiled.

"You're safe for another year," said Mr. Foster to the minister of public works.

The opposition vigorously attacked Mr. Graham's railway aid resolutions this afternoon on the ground that the time had come to cease granting subsidies, except under very exceptional circumstances and for the reason that there was not time before the prorogation to enquire into the merits of individual claims. There was very little ministerial support of the proposal, Mr. Emmerson being the only Liberal outside the government to risk an opinion.

Uriah Wilson asked for a statement of the ministerial policy with regard to bonuses. When the Liberals were in opposition they took strong ground against this class of legislation being introduced at a late day in the session. Mr. Wilson announced his strong opposition to the resolutions.

Mr. Graham pleaded that a new country must have railways to progress. He did not think Canada had arrived at a point when she could do away with granting aid to railways.

R. L. Borden said the resolutions were introduced seven months and seventeen days after the house met. Would not the government be forced to admit that all the delay of the session was due to their own neglect to bring forward their business? Either these resolutions were prepared two or three months ago or the government was not ready till a few days ago to bring them down. The total subsidies accounted for 3,935 miles of railway, equal to the Transcontinental railway, and the proposal was not presented till 48 hours of the close of the session. At $3,200 per mile the subsidies would amount to $12,592,000, or if the cost exceeds $15,000 a mile the cost would greatly exceed this figure. It was not exaggeration to say that the treasury would be pledged to no less a sum than $22,429,000, which added to the bond guarantee, would bring the total obligations up to over $33,000,000.

The house was without any information whatever, as to the necessity for granting these large subsidies. Evidently the government did not propose to have them investigated. It was impossible for parliament to give anything like proper consideration to the subject.

Haughton Lennox was entirely opposed to subsidies. There might be justification for guarantee proposals but at this late day it was impossible to intelligently discuss them.

Mr. Lalor declared subsidies to be an imposition on the people of Canada. The impending election, he thought, had a great deal to do with the subsidy proposals.

Dr. Sproule said the people, especially the agricultural class, were opposed to granting any more subsidies to railways. If there was any merit in these proposals it was too late now to discover it. Dr. Sproule was opposed to subsidies also, because they would be used as a bribing agency in many constituencies. They would be used as means of securing an enormous campaign fund for elections. Liberal members, who were supporting these resolutions, strongly condemned the Whitney government for passing the C. N. R. guarantee, but had no fault to find with the action of the federal administration.

David Henderson supported Mr. Graham's contention that the time for aiding railways had not passed, but he thought this aid should take the form of a guarantee.

Dr. Barr added a strong protest and Mr. Pringle recalled Mr. Graham's wail in the provincial campaign against the "last awful week." This was "absolute hypocrisy."

Mr. Northrup claimed to be one of those who joined with the Liberals in protesting against the Whitney government bringing down C. N. R. guarantee in the dying hours of the session.

Dr. Walsh (Huntingdon), and Mr. Martin (P. E. I.), briefly condemned subsidies.

Mr. Blain said the C. P. R. branch from Toronto to Sunbury was constructed without public aid. He was opposed to the government's action.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, ex-minister of railways, asserted that the resolutions "crystalized the hopes, aspirations and views of the people of Canada." If they were as unpopular as the oppositionists declared, Sir Wilfrid was too astute to bring them in so short a time in advance of the elections.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not share the opinion of the previous speakers, that the time had come to cease bonusing railways, in fact, experience showed that the time was distant when the system could be changed. There were many portions of Ontario and some sections of Quebec, so gridironed with railways that the people there were inclined to think there was no need for further aid, but in many sections this was not the case. The policy of state-aid railways, established many years ago, had accomplished wonders.

The house then went into committee.

The house went into committee on the subsidy resolution. Mr. Morin questioned the vote to the Quebec & New Brunswick railway, and a reference to the map showed that at no point, if the road followed the course outlined, would it be more than a couple of miles from the National Transcontinental. The resolution, however, provides that it is to run from Chaudiere Junction to a point on the International boundary. The resolution was finally adopted.

All the subsidy resolutions were passed after 4½ hours discussion and the amendments made by the senate to the old age annuities bill were adopted without discussion.

The estimates were taken up, millions going through with a minimum of explanation.

Tomorrow will be devoted to concurrence and it is likely the house will get through before Saturday. There will be some discussion on the report of the Quebec bridge committee and then the general condemnatory resolution and the finance ministers report will be presented as a grand finale.

Prorogation will take place Saturday.

FLEWELLING'S SHORTAGE FOUND TO BE $18,653.17

Auditor Miller Finds That in 1904 Late Deputy Surveyor General was $13,000 Behind--System of Bookkeeping Was Very Loose---Former Surveyors General Blamed for Permitting It.

Fredericton, N.B., July 16.—At the meeting of the local government tonight the report of Auditor Miller on the shortage of the late Deputy-Surveyor-General Flewelling was presented and the defalcation is announced to be $18,653,17. The report follows:

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, surveyor-general, St. Stephen, N.B.:

Dear Sir: Report on investigation into late deputy-surveyor-general's deficit.

I beg to report that I have completed my investigation into the state of affairs between the crown land department and the late deputy-surveyor, Mr. W. P. Flewelling, with a view to adjusting the amount due by the late deputy to the department.

The date of the late deputy's death being the 4th of May, 1908, and the date the London Guarantee & Accident Assurance Company granted the bond being the 1st of July, 1904, I have prepared schedules which I append hereto.

I will deal in the first place with the amount of the deficit on the 4th of May, 1908, which amounts to $18,653.17, and which I arrive at in the following manner:

Schedule I shows the balance unexpended on the accounts current, $7,767.14. This being the balance of unexpended warrants the amount should be at the credit of the department in the bank accounts, but instead of that there is an overdraft which consequently has to be added amounting to $8,748.78.

Schedule 2—Shows the cash collections and payments from 31st October, 1907, to 4th May, 1908, and the balance of territorial revenues due by the late deputy (after having credited him with certain amounts out of the cash found in his drawer with which he had debited himself), amounting to $2,137.25, making the total as above mentioned, $18,653.17.

I will now pass back to the date when the London Guarantee and Assurance Company issued the bond guaranteeing the government in respect to the late deputy's transactions, namely, the 1st day of July, 1904, when Mr. Flewelling's shortage appears to have been $13,447.87. This figure is arrived at in the following manner:

Schedule 3 shows a summary of the territorial revenues collected from 31st October, 1903, to 30th June, 1904, and payments made therefrom, leaving a balance in the hands of the late deputy amounting to $13,503.51.

Schedule 4 gives account current for the period from 31st October, 1903, to 30th June, 1904, which shows an unexpended balance at 30th June, 1904, of $4,338.39, and on the same date (30th June, 1904) I find that the sum at the credit of the deputy in the bank of B.N.A. amounted to $4,394.06. Therefore the difference which belongs to the territorial revenue account must be deducted from the above cash balance $55.67, making a deficit on 30th June, 1904 as above mentioned, $13,447.84.

From the above figures it will be seen that the late deputy's deficit increased $5,205.33 between 1st of July, 1904, and 4th May, 1908.

The question will naturally present itself as to how the deputy-surveyor-general manipulated these funds. The general idea appears to have been that he drew cheques for his personal use on the account with the Bank of B.N.A., but this is not so, as the personal cheques drawn were very few and trifling in amount, while the deputy appears to have deposited his salary monthly, with one or two exceptions, for a considerable number of years. The method of manipulation was the retention of territorial revenues, such as stumpage. These, instead of being paid over to the receiver-general as they came in, were retained and in order that the accounts rendered to the receiver-general and auditor-general might be correct, cheques were drawn on the Bank of B.N.A. and handed to the receiver-general.

Another question may arise as to how the amount of the deficit was carried over at the end of each year and I think this is a point where the accounting system of the government was seriously at fault, as had the books been promptly closed when the fiscal year was supposed to end, Mr. Flewelling's deficit could not have been carried over for the number of years it has been. On close investigation into this point, I find that it has been the practice to keep the books open for a month or more after the close of the fiscal year. After warrants covering the new year's services had been received by the crown land department, cheques were drawn on the bank account in favor of the receiver general and the amounts were placed to the credit of territorial revenues in the receiver general's books as having been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year. This is the principle on which the deficit has been carried over from year to year.

A further point which I think should have been noticed in the receiver general's department was Mr. Flewelling's anxiety to obtain warrants which on several occasions he simply held for a few days and then endorsed over to the receiver general's department in payment on account of territorial revenues.

Referring to the letter dated 3rd May, 1908, addressed to your premier by the late Mr. Flewelling, I desire to state that so far as I possibly could I verified the accounts which he rendered to the auditor-general and to the receiver-general from 31st October, 1903, to 31st October, 1907, and these accounts appear to be correct but the way in which he was able to make the payments necessary to make these accounts shows the full amount of territorial revenues collected was by over-drawing this bank account at the British Bank.

With regard to the $12,000 which the late Mr. Flewelling named as his shortage. This amount was probably figured thus: Bank overdraft on 4th May, 1908, $8,748.78; balance of territorial revenue due $2,137.25, making a total of $10,886.03. But in doing so the late deputy left out of account the unexpected portions of warrants on 4th May, 1908, $7,767.14, which makes it $18,653.17.

The late deputy further stated that the overdraft had cost the province nothing as he had paid the interest, but this is not quite correct, as what he did was to make no entry in the book in which he kept the bank account where the bank charged the interest in the bank book. However, as all this has been taken to account in my investigation and the schedules appended hereto, the late deputy has borne the interest and the province has therefore lost nothing when the shortage is paid up.

In conclusion, I think it right to point out that the surveyors general who held office during the time Mr. Flewelling acted as deputy should have acquainted themselves more fully with the position of the bank account, more especially after power to overdraw had been granted and furthermore one cannot see the necessity of their having granted these overdrafts on the Bank of B. N. A. when the crown land department was a receiving and not a disbursing department and should only have been making disbursements for services against which warrants were regularly being issued.

As no cash book could be found in the crown land department and as I had considerable difficulty in obtaining the information necessary for my investigation and on account of the crude system of bookkeeping in use, I had to get a considerable amount of information from the Bank of B. N. A. and from the receiver general's department and I desire to acknowledge assistance rendered me in this connection by Mr. O. H. Sharpe, manager of the Bank of B. N. A., in Fredericton and by Mr. G. N. Babbitt, deputy receiver general. Both these gentlemen have put themselves to a considerable amount of trouble in furnishing me with all the information asked for which it was in their power to give.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) ROBERT MILLER,
Auditor.

ADMIRER HAUNTS THE AUTHORESS

Miss Agnes Laut, the Canadian Writer, Appeals to Sheriff for Protection.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 16.—"Meet me at the stone crusher," and "Wait for me at the Frog Pond," are some of the unpoetic requests that Miss Agnes Christian Laut, the well-known authoress who lives at Wassaic, Dutchess county, has been receiving from a mysterious and unwelcome Mexican admirer who signs himself "Carrow."

So fast have the love letters been arriving and so thoroughly saturated are they with sentiment that Miss Laut fears for her safety, and she appealed to Sheriff "Bob" Chanler to save her from further annoyance.

Miss Laut says the several years ago she received a letter from "Carrow" praising one of her stories relative to the settlement of the Mississippi Valley. After that letters arrived from the same source from time to time and Miss Laut says she answered them, thinking the man might be a student of that period. Then the missives began to take on an affectionate tone and were coming in such numbers that the postman had to yell for help. The letters followed her to Europe and when she returned they were still coming. She appealed to the postal authorities in vain to stop the gushing communications.

WILL BE BURIED HERE

O. J. Alexander of Montreal is in the city to attend to the removal of his brother's body from Westfield Centre, where he was accidentally drowned on July 2. The body will be buried in the Jewish burial ground at Fernhill.

Mr. Alexander feels that all thanks are due to Coroner Ballantine for his successful efforts in tracing the relatives of the deceased.

A large number attended a successful social given last evening in Fairville Methodist church school room under the auspices of the choir. After the sale of ice cream and strawberries, an excellent programme was carried out. Rev. T. J. Deinstadt presided. Those who took part were Miss Schofield, Stanley Smith, Greta Forest, Miss Buskin and the choir.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUTS BORINGS UP TO DOMINION

Province Will Pay One-Third the Cost of Courtenay Bay Borings--Will Borrow $2,000,000 to Pay Old Floating Debt and Build Permanent Bridges.

Fredericton, N. B., July 16.—The local government held a meeting here this evening with all the members in attendance.

A St. John delegation composed of Mayor Bullock, Aldermen Frink, and McGoldrick, City Engineer Peters, and Engineer Murdoch was heard in regard to having borings made in Courtney Bay. The matter was fully gone into and the government promised to bear one-third of the cost of the work, providing it does not exceed $10,000.

The delegation also made representations in regard to the Marsh Bridge waterway and the government promised that the matter would be considered.

It is the opinion of the members of the executive that the Dominion government should bear a portion of the cost of the work, as the aboideau is necessary to protect the Intercolonial Railway. At the request of the delegation the chief commissioner promised to send the provincial engineer to St. John to inspect the work.

Provincial Secretary Flemming reported to the executive that the Bank of Montreal would renew the London loan and provide money to pay off the floating indebtedness and for permanent bridges, making a total of about $2,000,000 at a rate of three and three-quarters per cent. The government decided that it would be inadvisable to issue debentures at the present time, so will make a loan with the Bank of Montreal for six months at the rate named.

The rate paid by the late government on the London loan was a trifle less than five per cent.

The report of Auditor Miller on the accounts of the late Deputy Surveyor General Flewelling was submitted by Surveyor General Grimmer and he stated that he had wired for a report on the crown lands suspense account and it is expected that it would be forthcoming in the course of a few days.

A petition was read from the St. John Board of School Trustees asking permission to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the erection and equipment of a new school building on Winter street in St. John. The government decided to grant the prayer of the petition.

The wedding of Miss Florence Whitehead, daughter of W. T. Whitehead, and Frank Shute, of the Royal Bank of Canada, will take place at the Cathedral on the 29th inst. After the ceremony they will leave for Vancouver, B. C., where they will make their home.

Dr. MacDonald, who recently resigned from the faculty of the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed to an instructorship at McGill University. Dr. MacDonald left here last evening to spend a short time at Burnt Church before proceeding to Montreal. He was offered the Instructorship of Philosophy a few days ago, Prof. Taylor having resigned to accept a position at St. Andrew's University in Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon at the parsonage, the marriage of Miss Mary J. Christie to William T. Allen, both of Penniac, took place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. A. Rideout and was witnesed by a large circle of their friends. The bride was beautifully attired in white organdy and carried a bouquet of carnations.

Last evening the parlors of the Empire Hotel in this city were the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Mary L. Murray, of Sheffield, was united in marriage to Holly Stewart, of Waterborough, Queens county. The groom was supported by J. Winslow Clarke, of Maugerville, while Miss Grace L. Miles, of this city, was the bridesmaid. Rev. A. A. Rideout officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left by boat this morning for Waterborough, where they will for the present reside.

ENCOURAGED HIS ADVANCES

Strange Story of Love and Espionage---Woman Uses Her Beauty to Obtain German Secrets Regarding Smokeless Powder.

London, July 16.—What is believed to have been an attempt to obtain the secret of the composition of the Lew German smokeless powder for the French government has been frustrated by the Kiel police, and two suspected persons were brought before a court martial on a charge of treason.

The prisoners are Fraulein Petersen, of Hamburg, a handsome woman, who gives her age as forty-four, though she looks no more than 25, and a warrant officer, named Dietrich, connected with the German explosives department.

Petersen, whose parents conduct a humble restaurant in Hamburg, has been living in Kiel for some time as a teacher of languages. She made her home with the widow of a German naval captain, and through her introduction got to know Dietrich.

The young man became infatuated with the handsome teacher, and it is alleged that she deliberately encouraged his advances, in order to obtain the secret information she desired. So that she might meet Dietrich unrestrained, she left the widow's house and took apartments on her own account.

Her late landlady, who kept up an acquaintance with Petersen, was struck by the frequent visits of Dietrich, and also by the fact that the woman's dress and mode of living were quite out of proportion to the earnings she was supposed to get as a teacher.

Then the widow, becoming inquisitive, found that Dietrich occasionally brought what appeared to be official papers for his sweetheart to look over. She therefore conveyed her suspisions to the police.

The latter thereupon watched the teacher when she went for a three weeks' holiday to Hamburg, as she said, and traced her to Paris, where they allege she conveyed certain papers. They also discovered that she was drawing $125 a month from French secret agents by way of Brussels.

When she returned an ambush was laid, and she was watched both day and night, the police occupying a room adjoining hers, from which they could hear her every word. Dietrich continued to visit her, and their conversations were faithfully reported. At length, words were heard which signified that the two had noticed that they were being watched, and were considering how best they could destroy the compromising documents relating to the smokeless powder and German harbor plans which they had in their possession. They were accordingly arrested without delay.

The prisoners declare their innocence, but the German police declare that they have overwhelming evidence of guilt.

According to the American Machinist, the Chinese government spent approximately $105,000 during the year 1907 in defraying the expenses of students studying in foreign countries. About seventy per cent. of this sum was for students sent to Japan and America, while the remainder was divided among English, German, Russian and Belgian institutions.

THE SOBO IN PORT

The West India Line steamer Sobo, Captain Bridges, arrived off Partridge Island, at 3.30 p. m., yesterday, and docked at the Pettingill wharf soon after 4 o'clock. The steamer had fine weather on the voyage and made a quick passage. The time from St. David's Head, Bermuda to Partridge Island was seventy-two hours.

Among the large number of passengers on board was Chief Justice Gollan, of Bermuda. The Sobo will leave for Halifax as soon as her freight is discharged.

A very successful ice cream and candy sale was held at Riverside on Tuesday afternoon for the free kindergarten by nine little girls. Misses Elizabeth Morrison, Audrey Ross and Helen Murdoch had charge of the candy table; Dorothy Ewing and Edith Barnes the ice cream; Georgie Trueman, Hazel McArthur, Dorie and Mary Barnes, lemonade and fruit. The amount realized was $17.39.

STUYVESANT FISH IS NOT OPTIMISTIC

No Immediate Prospect of a Revival of Business in the States.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish were passengers on the New York, of the American line, which sailed for Southampton on Saturday. They will be gone until September.

"There is no immediate prospect of a business revival in this country," said Mr. Fish to the group of newspaper representatives who surrounded him. "All are hard pressed for money. This is shown by the fact that many of the so-called wealthy are not paying cash for their regular household expenses. They are holding off as long as possible before they settle their bills.

"The result of this is a financial congestion. The merchant is unable to get money with which to make new purchases, and so business comes to a standstill. Why, I know many wealthy persons who are not even able to pay their ordinary bills.

"The more money you are used to having the harder it is to cut down. Expensive tastes and many wants are created. For example, it is a great deal harder for a man who has been living at the rate of $200,000 a year to get down to a $50,00 a year standard than it is for for a man to get along on $10.

"We have got to get used to the cry of hard times, for it will be sounded again. In August there were be a revival of the cry of hard times. A Presidential year is coming, and the hard times plea will be used by the campaign collectors to get money from men of wealth. The plea will be that the election of a certain candidate to the Presidency will bring about a restoration of confidence and a subsequent return of prosperity.

"Of course, there will be some slight revival of business after election. Our natural resources, however, will have something to do with bringing about that condition. The crops are amply enormous, and the railroads will have all they can do to carry them. It is the farmer to whom the crops will bring prosperity, for while the railroads will have plenty to do they will not be much benefited. As a result of this activity the gross receipts of the railroads will show a tremendous improvement, but the price of labor will be so great that there will be no improvement in the net earnings. This will mean that the railroads will not have the money with which to purchase new material or for making improvements in roadbed or rolling stock or with which to extend their lines."

HEARST WILL NOT COME TO AID BRYAN

Gomper's Appeal Has No Effect on Independence League Leader--A Scorching for the Democrats.

New York, N. Y., July 16.—A cablegram has been received from William Randolph Hearst in reply to a message transmitted to Mr. Hearst from Samuel Gompers, stating that in view of the Democrats stand for labor, it would be "an act of greatest patriotism for the Independence party to endorse the Democratic platform" and urging him not to run a third ticket, as it would elect Mr. Taft. Mr. Hearst's cablegram follows:—

"Paris, July 13.

"Tell Mr. Gompers that I am not authorized to speak for the membership of the Independence League, but according to my personal standards, a purer patriotism consists in laboring to establish a new party which will be consistently devoted to the interests of the citizenship and particularly to the advantage and advancement of the producing classes. I do not think the path of patriotism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent old party, which has neither conscientious conviction nor honest intention in endorsing chameleon candidates who change the color of their political opinion with every varying hue of opportunism. I do not think the best benefit of laboring men lies in supporting that old party because of a sop of false promise, when the performance of that party while in power did more to injure labor than all the injunctions ever issued before or since. I have lost faith in the empty professions of an unregenerate democracy. I have lost confidence in the ability, in the sincerity, and even in the integrity of its leaders. I do not consider it patriotism to pretend to support that which, as a citizen. I distrust and detest and I earnestly hope the Independence party will give me an opportunity to vote for candidates that are both able and honest, and for a declaration of principles that is both sound and sincere.

[Signed]

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST."

William Boyle, who for more than thirty years has been a member of the police force, is quite ill at his home, King street east. For some years Mr. Boyle has been janitor of the outside lock-ups.

THIS BATTLESHIP TO COST $7,000,000

The "All Big Gun" Addition to the United States Navy Launched Saturday.

Amid the din of steam whistles ashore and afloat and the cheering of thousands of persons assembled to witness the event, the "all big gun" battleship South Carolina was launched last Saturday at Cramp's Ship Yard on the Delaware River. As the latest addition to the American navy slipped into the water Miss Frederica Calvert Ansel, daughter of Governor Ansel of South Carolina, broke the traditional bottle of wine against the prow. Surrounding the sponsor stood group including her father and his military staff, many officials of the navy department, the commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, officials of the city, officers of the Italian warship Ettore Fieramosca, now in port, and hundreds of other invited guests.

There was no hitch to the launching and after tugs had warped the big hull into the dock the invited guests proceeded to the mold loft of Cramps and sat down to luncheon. The christening party sat at a centre table and the usual toasts to the new ship, the president of the United States and the navy were drunk Later in the afternoon the governor and his party were entertained by local citizens and at night the governor and his staff were the guests of the Southern Club.

The South Carolina has a length between perpendiculars of 450 feet, a breadth of 80 feet and her mean draft will be 24 feet 6 inches. Her normal displacement will be 16,000 tons and full load displacement 17,000. The vessel's reciprocating engines will have 17,000 horsepower, and are expected to develop a speed of at least 18 1-2 knots, the contract figure.

The main battery of the South Carolina will consist of eight 12-inch breechloading rifles, mounted in four turrets, and so arranged that each gun can fire two shots a minute. These guns will be able to fire on either broadside, and will permit sixteen 350-pound projectiles to be discharged every minute.

The waterline belt will extend practically up to the main deck, and will be located according to the most approved design. An official description of the battleship says that under no conditions could it be open to such criticisms as have been recently made on earlier designs as to the location of this belt. The South Carolina will be provided with a protective deck at about the middle of this armor, varying in thickness from one and a half to three inches.

The contract price for the ship, exclusive of armor and armament, is $3,540,000. Including the armor, armament and outfit, the battleship will cost about $7,000,000. She will be turned over to the government on December 21, 1909, and when in commission will carry a total complement of officers and crew of nearly 900 men.

Open tonight till 10 July 17, '08

Another Day of Notable Clothing and Furnishing Bargains at Oak Hall

Yesterday the opening day of our midsummer sale we did a record-breaking clothing business! Why was it that in spite of the loudly advertised bargains (?) of others, in spite of the fact that elsewhere little or no clothing business was being done, **we were crowded with customers all day?** The reason is because we have proved beyond the possibility of question that **men can get from us the sort of clothing they want at one-quarter to one-third less than they can buy it anywhere else.**

The men of St. John know that every garment which leaves our store is **guaranteed to give satisfactory service.** They know, too, that in buying directly from the makers they save the middleman's profit and **consequently must buy for less,** and when it comes to scope of choice no other store anywhere can show such a variety of styles, fabrics and colors as can be found here. All these advantages are splendidly emphasized in this sale.

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.

MEN'S CLOTHING		BOYS' CLOTHING	
$6.50 Fancy Tweed Suits	Reduced to $4.30	2-Piece Suits that were $2.00	Now $ 1.65
7.50 Fancy Tweed Suits	Reduced to 5.15	2-Piece Suits that were 4.50	Now 3.55
10.00 Fancy Tweed Suits	Reduced to 7.85	3-Piece Suits that were 3.50	Now 2.78
12.00 Fancy Worsted Suits	Reduced to 8.35	3-Piece Suits that were 5.00	Now 3.98
15.00 Fancy Worsted Suits	Reduced to 10.65	3-Piece Suits that were 8.00	Now 6.43
8.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 5.95	Reefers and Overcoats at Great Reductions	
12.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 9.45	Washable Suits Reduced One-Third and Less	

Very Special Bargains

A lot of Men's Blue and Black Suits in broken sizes marked very low. $8 suits now $4. $10 suits now $5: $12 suits now $6; $15 suits now $7.50

A few broken sizes in Men's Raincoats very low to clear. $5.95 for $10 ones; $7.90 for $12 ones; $9.85 for $15 ones.

A lot of Boys' Norfolk Suits, regular prices $2.50. $2.75, $3.00, special sale price **$1.89**

STORE OPEN TONIGHT TILL TEN

King Street, Cor. Germain

GREATER OAK HALL

SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED

Branch Store. 695 Main St. ST. JOHN. N. B.

FOLLOWED HER MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

AND KEPT DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY IN THE HOUSE.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Tessier, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words: "I wish to tell you of the good I have found in DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept DR. FOWLER'S in the house, when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example, as I always have it also. I at once gave it to my baby as directed and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses were taken was completely cured."

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY imparts a healthy tone to all mucous surfaces, corrects and heals all forms of canker and counteracts all tendency to pain and inflammation, while it gives tone to the debilitated system when weakened by exhaustive discharges and fluxes of whatever nature, thus making it the best and safest remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Sea Sickness, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.