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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4 1905

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Wednesday was nomination day in the new province of Alberta, where the first provincial election is due next week. The elections in Saskatchewan should have taken place the same day, but that is supposed to be a little harder ground for the government, and it is considered the proper tactics to have the election first which promises the best results for the party in control. It is understood that a large number of campaigners drawn from all parts of the country, are engaged on the government side in Alberta. These will doubtless be transferred to Saskatchewan after the ninth day of the month.

Both sides claim to be hopeful in both provinces. If the opposition should win, it will be strong proof of the unpopularity of two features of the autonomy bill. These are the clauses limiting local control of the school law, and those which deprive the provinces of the ownership of the crown lands. It is certain that the people of the west, without respect to party, desired local control of lands and schools. Whether that desire is sufficiently strong to overcome the advantage that the federal and local governments, acting together, have in a country like the Northwest, remains to be seen. It would be folly to under-estimate the results of federal interference in a country where federal officers control the lands, where a large proportion of the people have not come into possession of their homesteads, where many are foreigners or strangers in the country, not at all acquainted with the constitutional questions, but familiar with homestead officers, immigration agents or other officials who are themselves ardent government campaigners. Nor is it to be expected the new railway company, which has obtained such magnificent concessions from the government, and whose line will cross both provinces from boundary to boundary, will be neutral in this struggle. Whatever patronage and influence can do in a country greatly under government control, will be done on behalf of the Rutherford government in Alberta, and the Scott government in Saskatchewan. But the machine has its limitations, as Manitoba and Ontario have proved, and the western provinces may declare their independence in the true western fashion.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

If the parliament of Russia should prove to be a genuine parliament with real power, the emperor may become a more powerful influence in Russia and the world than he has been hitherto. The current belief is that Nicholas Romanoff has little to do with the government. He has strong-willed uncles, and has had able and determined ministers. These have been the rulers, while Tsar Nicholas had the name of ruling. So far as the emperor's views on government are made public they were not the views which were represented in the administration of the country. It is almost certain that if he could have had his way the war with Japan would have been postponed if not prevented. The emperor is by descent mostly German, as all his male ancestors for many generations back married German women. But Russia has been governed during this reign by nobles and statesmen who are of the native races and whose methods are autocratic. It will not be surprising if the Douma prefers the emperor to his bureaucratic masters. The most popular thing that Nicholas can do is to side with parliament and make himself a real leader of the people. M. Witte does not appear to be liked by the men who have been governing the country. It is suspected that in placing the destiny of the empire in the hands of that advanced and progressive statesman the emperor has for once exercised the right of personal choice. If this is so a beginning has come to the rule of the Tsar.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A Hartford despatch explains why capitalists of that New England city invested their money in the Maritime Nail Works of St. John. They desired to make nails for the Canadian market. It would have suited them better to produce the goods in Connecticut, but the Canadian tariff makes it impossible to do this at a profit. There was only one thing to do if the market was to be secured, and that was to make their nails in this country.

With a tariff such as existed in this country before the national policy the Hartford gentlemen would have shipped nails from their works at home. They would probably have driven the St. John concern out of business, and turned a hundred men out of employment.

The change of government has not wholly effaced the national policy. The duty on nails, which Mr. Fielding at first reduced, was partially restored, and has since been to some extent fortified by the dumping clauses of the tariff. The tariff may not yet be all that it ought to be, but the action of the Hartford manufacturers is strong testimony that it is somewhat effective as a protection measure.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

Though the resolution in favor of the dispensary system for the sale of liquor was voted down by a large majority at the Grand Division meeting in Moncton, it is significant that the proposition should have been introduced and seriously discussed in such a gathering. This indicates that strong temperance men do not all believe that it is a crime or even a moral wrong for the public to take over the retail liquor business. It is natural that a man who has been trained to believe, or been led by his own reasoning to conclude that the liquor saloon or shop, by whomsoever conducted, is a public enemy, should object to be made a partner in the traffic. Yet his position as a participant would be much the same in a license town where public body gives authority to a liquor dealer and accepts a fee from him for the privilege. There is undoubtedly a question how far the acceptance of the dispensary system gives the traffic the sanction and endorsement of the community. But the main question is whether the dispensary system tends to reduce the amount of drinking and lessens the evil of drunkenness.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Stuart dealt also with the condition in prohibition counties, which include nearly the whole of this province. It proposed that where prohibition is in force through local option, liquor for medicine or other lawful purposes schould be dispensed by public officers as government agents and not as now by licensed vendors. A public dispensary system for the sale of liquor as medicine would certainly be an improvement over the methods now prevailing in some parts of this province, where in many cases the Scott Act gives vendorships to persons who have been repeatedly convicted for the illegal sale of liquor. Local hotel or saloon keepers having the right to sell liquor for medicine are authorized to keep a stock on hand. They can conduct an illegal business more boldly when they know that they cannot be convicted for having liquor in their possession. The proper persons to have the vendor's license are druggists, who sell other medicines, and who could be easily held accountable for violation of the law. Every one understands when a vendor's license is given to a man who has been illegally selling liquor that the appointment is made for the express purpose of enabling him to break the law with greater impunity. The dispensary system of selling liquor in Scott Act counties could probably be carried on by druggists who might buy and sell as agents of the government, making no profit, but receiving a fixed allowance from the state.

In South Carolina, where the dispensary system has been in existence for some years, a new and unexpected evil is said to have resulted. The agents are not allowed to make any profits for themselves, but they are a source of profit to the manufacturers or importers from whom the supply of liquor is purchased. These producers who push their business, find it vastly important to have friends among the government officials purchasing the goods for the dispensaries. It is charged that corrupt influences are used to secure the appointment of agents friendly to certain traders or producers, and that dispensary officers are in the pay of wholesalers and manufacturers, whose interests they promote. There is a state dispensary board, which procures liquors in large quantities and distributes it among the shops. It is important to dealers to gain the patronage of this board, and this has led to numerous and well supported charges of graft and corruption. Mr. Stuart proposes that the government should manufacture as well as sell. The government of Canada could undoubtedly manufacture whiskey, and Canadian wine. It could import the liquor not made in this country, and thus reduce to a minimum the possibilities of graft. It can hardly be said that the proposition in its entirety is within the domain of practical statesmanship, but it is within the region of serious discussion.

LANGUAGE.

It is sometimes slanderously affirmed that the press of this country is losing its former vigor of attack and its capacity to denounce. To meet this accusation we offer in evidence the language of two Nova Scotia contemporaries, one printed in Amherst, the other in Bridgewater. The Amherst writer is dealing with a New Glasgow journalist, who is described as "a "small-grained narrow-souled specimen "of manhood named Wilson." The Amherst editor speaks of the New Glasgow editor's statement as "a "mere vulgar billingsgate lie, such as "any costermonger or jackass would "be capable of telling." It is further stated that "the above is a fair sample "of his gall and ignorance for if these "two elements were taken out of his "small body there would be nothing "left but the skeleton."

Bridgewater is not to be beaten by Amherst. The editor in that town is dealing with the author of a news despatch which appeared in a Halifax daily. It is observed that "the author "of that infamous and lying telegram "was no more nor less than a sneak, "dastard and scoundrel." His was "the action of one who deserves to be "tarred, feathered and ridden on a "rail." The name of the person so described is not given. It is not known apparently, for the writer proceeds:

"If he is imbued with the idea that "his identity will remain hidden, he is "a fool, for his predominating characteristics will betray him as do those "of the skunk. If he is hugging the "idea that his Mafia-like knife-thrust "will obtain for him the plaudits of his "fellow citizens, he is an ass, for he "will go through life weighted with "the opprobrium of his dirt and conscious of the contempt of those who "are befouled by his acquaintance, "including most of his political allies."

Pending further information as to the identity of the culprit, he is described as "the thing who is the author of the "infamous telegram."

It may well be that this language is, or should we say these languages are deserved. If so it is consoling to know that we have still among us newspaper writers who can rise to such exacting occasions.

A GREAT LAWYER.

If at any time in recent years a vote had been taken of those acquainted with the subject it would probably have been decided emphatically that Mr. Christopher Robinson was the leader of the Canadian bar. Such is the verdict of the press in his own city of Toronto, where he died rather suddenly on Tuesday. Mr. Robinson's name is involved in the history of many notable legal proceedings. Nearly thirty years ago he argued the case of the Queen against Whelan, convicted of the murder of Hon. Darcy McGee. He was chief prosecutor in the trial of Louis Riel. He acted for the dominion in the litigation with the province of Ontario. He was associated with Lord Russell and Lord Alverstone (then Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster) in the Behring's Sea case, and he was the leading Canadian counsel before the Alaska boundary commission. In the case last mentioned Mr. Robinson received what was probably the largest fee ever paid by the Canadian government to a lawyer for one engagement. It appears in the auditor general's report in one line: "Robinson, Christopher, K. C., fee, etc., $30,000." Mr. Robinson's father and grandfather, of whom the latter resided for a time in this province, whither he came as a loyalist immigrant, were prominent in public life. One of his brothers was chief justice. Another was lieutenant governor of Ontario. His father and one of the brothers were knighted. But Mr. Christopher Robinson refused to enter public life or to accept a title. He was content with his life and his reputation as a lawyer, and to select from the retainers offered him such business as suited his tastes.

TARIFF REVISION.

Evidently the government has given up the idea of making a general revision of the tariff next session. The tariff commission started out several weeks ago, but has taken evidence in four or five places only, the sittings occupying some eight or ten days. Mr. Fielding and his associates, with certain friends, seem to have been enjoying a foreign tour during much of the time of their absence from Ottawa. They may or may not carry on their inquiry during the next few months, but if nothing is to come of it next session, we should not expect that the commission would do much work. It is not the custom of ministers to engage in premature toil.

It is said to be the hope of the government that the session will begin in January and be a short one. But the increased indemnity to members was proposed by the government on the ground that future sessions were likely to be no shorter than those of recent years.

A PROTEST.

The Eastern Chronicle, a stalwart liberal from the days of long ago, has lost its good opinion of the minister of militia. Concerning the latest project of Dr. Borden the Eastern Chronicle says that the scheme "appears to "us to have been conceived in sin "and brought forth in iniquity." The New Glasgow paper adds: "The writer of this is an old man; has been a liberal all his days; in those days he has stood a great deal, but there is a limit to human patience. Under the fatuous militarist who has been minister of militia for the past nine years, the expenditure for war has risen from one and a half million to six million dollars; this year it bids fair to be $10,000,000 and he talks about involving our school boys in his mad scheme. The man himself must in a natural sense be mad."

O'REGAN'S DEATH DUE TO VIOLENCE

According to Evidence Given By Doctors.

Death Was Caused by Compression of the Brain, Probably Caused by a Blow on the Head.

The inquest into the cause of Charles O'Regan's death was commenced last Tuesday before Coroner D.E.Berryman in the Court House.

The following jury was empanelled in the afternoon by the coroner: S. L. Gorbell (foreman), David Watson, R. T. Worden, R. H. B. Tennant, F. McBriarty, Geo. Collinson and W. R. Small.

The jury viewed the remains before the opening of the inquiry.

Fred Northrup held on a charge of manslaughter was in court and is being defended by Messrs. Macrae and Sinclair. He was crying bitterly when brought into court.

Chief of Police Clark was the first witness and said he always enquired if people had proper authority from the mayor before he allowed boxing contests to take place. The license had been granted in Wm. O'Keefe's name. The match between Northrup and O'Regan was an orderly one and was



FRED NORTHRUP,



CHARLES O'REGAN,

not a prize fight as the gloves were of about five or six ounce weight and the men were warned not to hit in the clinches. There was nothing unusual in the bout until O'Regan began to stagger.

Dr. J. W. Daniel was the next witness. He testified as follows: "I was summoned to the Queen's rink about a quarter past ten. The man was dead when I got there. Dr. Bentley was working with him. With Dr. Bentley I made a post-mortem examination of the body; found the young man had a well nourished body and good muscular development. He had several small bruises about the arms of recent infliction, another over the left chest, an abrasion at the bottom of the left ear, the ear being somewhat swollen. There was a slight abrasion about the mouth and some oozing from the nostrils. That appeared to be all the evidence of external injury with the exception of one or two minor abrasions on the left leg. We divided the scalp from ear to ear and pressed it back, laying bare the skull. There were no bruises or refuse blood between the scalp and the skull. Removed the top of the skull. The hard outside covering of the brain bulged up considerably on the top of the head, and when it was divided a large quantity of venus blood escaped. Took out the brain and found no other evidence of injuries. We opened the chest and examined the heart and lungs, and found them to be quite healthy; there was a small soft clot in the right ventricle. The left ventricle was quite empty, There was no rupture of the stomach, and it appeared to be in a healthy condition. The heart was perfectly healthy. The presence of the clot was no evidence of weakness in that organ. The lungs, heart and stomach were in a normal condition. There was no evidence of severe external violence. I think compression of the brain was the cause of death. The effusion of the blood might have been caused by violence. A blow on the chin might have caused the rupture. Blows about the ear might cause such effusion. I think the man's staggering might have been due to the gradual pressure of the blood on the brain. This pressure on the brain would render the man comatose, and this condition would extend to the other organs. If the man had an effusion of the blood before going into the ring he could not have fought four or five hard rounds. The condition must have been brought about in the contest. The man in my opinion was sound with the exception of the effusion of blood in the brain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macrae—The external bruises were all slight. A blow of sufficient force to cause the condition found if struck with the glove in evidence here, need not necessarily cause any mark at all. A blow struck with anything hard affects the features. A blow causing the effects here described would probably knock the man down. Where effusion is caused by excitement it is generally the arteries that are involved.

Wm. O'Keefe who refereed the fatal bout was the next witness. He said he had been engaged by Robert Nixon and no person had any authority to get a license in witness' name. The gloves were shown to the chief and the boxers instructed not to hit in the clinches. Northrup would weigh about nine pounds more than O'Regan and was an inch and a quarter taller. It was a sparring exhibition and with the gloves used witness did not think a man could injure another very much. Witness did not see O'Regan get any blows on the head.

Dr. John Bentley was then sworn: I was called to the Queen's Rink about half-past ten last night. I found the deceased lying on a bench in a small room off the rink. He was unconscious. His eyelids were closed. His pupils were slightly dilated. I tried the effect of light on the pupils, but there was little or no reaction. This led me to suppose there was compression of the brain. His pulse was slow and weak. I think that the man died as a result of compression of blood on the brain, due to concussion. In the present case the concussion was due to a blow or shock. This result might be accomplished by the man coming down heavily on his feet. The chances are that the rupture of the venus veins was caused by a blow on the head. A blow struck with a padded surface would leave less external evidence than one struck with a bare fist. A severe blow on the chin might cause a rupture of the venus veins, and not leave any very noticeable external evidence.

The coroner's inquest re the O'Regan tragedy was resumed last Thursday. The evidence of Deputy Chief Jenkins, Sergt. Caples, and of the timekeepers, ticket vendor and seconds was taken. The general purport of the testimony was that the deceased and Northrup were novices at the boxing game, and that there was no unusually severe hitting during the contest. The referee in his testimony Tuesday evening could not recall having seen a single blow struck, but the majority of those who testified last evening remembered seeing one or two. The coroner questioned all the witnesses very closely with reference to fouls, seeming to lay particular stress on this feature of the contest.

Northrup was in the court room, accompanied by his father, and sat near his counsel, A. W. Macrae, J. A. Sinclair and E. S. Ritchie. He seemed in better spirits than on Tuesday night.

Owing to the somewhat incoherent condition of Dan Littlejohn, who is regarded by the coroner as a rather important witness, it was decided to adjourn until Monday evening. The coroner also announced that a newspaper man would be summoned, and he expected his evidence to be very important.

I saw Nixon today, and also last week. respond to his name.

Lorenzo T. Richey was then sworn: I came here a week ago last Saturday to assist my brother in his business. I saw Nixon today, and also last week. I never had any conversation with Nixon relative to a boxing match here. Gardiner said nothing about a sparring match to me. I was selling tickets at the sparring match last Monday night, at the request of Mr. Nixon. I understood Nixon was the promoter of the bout. I sold tickets and received the money. I did not turn the money over to Nixon. I did not get any money for my services. I did not see the boxing match. I am not sure what became of the money received at the box office. The first conversation I had with Nixon about the match was on Monday at 4.30. I do not know what arrangements Nixon had with the contestants. I met Mr. Nixon a few times in Boston. I do not know what his occupation was.

Harry Ervin was sworn next: I was at the rink on Monday evening and saw the contest. I do not know the weight of Charles O'Regan. I would say he weighed about 135 pounds, and probably was about five feet seven or eight in height. Northrup would probably go over 150 pounds. I know Wm. O'Keefe, who refereed the bout. It was in the sixth round that O'Regan gave out. The referee had occasion to reprimand the boxers for clinching. I saw blows exchanged between the men a few times. I did not see the deceased hit on the body. I could not say whether O'Regan was hit on the face more than once. In the sixth round I saw O'Regan go over against the ropes and settle down. This exhibition was a particularly tame one, and I would not say the blows struck were very severe. I saw hitting in clinches in this match.

Foreman Gorbell enquired if the witness knew who paid for the advertising. The witness replied that he did not know.

Cross-examined by A. W. Macrae—I saw some of his seconds urging him to further endeavor. I saw no violation of the rules of boxing. Deceased came out apparently as fresh at the beginning of the sixth round as at any other stage of the contest.

Charles O'Regan, father of the deceased boxer, then came forward and was sworn: My son was at a boxing match in the Queen's Rink on Monday evening. I recognized the body in the rink as that of my son. He was 23 years of age. He was five feet eight in height. He probably weighed one hundred and twenty-seven or eight pounds. I cannot speak positively on this point, though.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macrae—My son was always in perfect health. He fell off a bannister about thirteen feet when young, and struck his head on a stone, and was unconscious for eight or ten hours. He was then between nine and ten years of age. Dr. D. E. Berryman attended the boy. There was a cut as a result of the fall, and stitches were taken in it. I never knew him to suffer from the effects of that injury. I never observed any change in the boy after the accident. Dr. Berryman at that time told his mother to be careful of him, as he had a big brain and it would be very easy to hurt his head.

Several other witnesses gave evidence and the enquiry adjourned till Monday evening.

BOSTON, Nov 1—Ard, strs Bostonian, from Manchester, Eng; Menominee, from Antwerp; sch Lena, from St Johns, NF.

Sld, strs Winifredian, for Liverpool; Dominion, for Sydney, CB.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.



Remarkable Cures Effected By Pe-ru-na.

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. *I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me. Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more."—John O. Atkinson.*

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. I am still cured of catarrh."—John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., Box 272.

Mrs. Alla Schwandt, Sanborn, Minn., writes:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism and catarrh for twenty-five years. Could not sleep day or night. After having used Peruna I can sleep and nothing bothers me now. If I ever am affected with any kind of sickness Peruna will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the larynx by Peruna."—Mrs. Alla Schwandt.

Why Old People are Especially Liable to Systemic Catarrh.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that entirely meets these cases. Nothing but an effective systemic remedy can cure them.

A reward of $10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years' advertising we have never used, in part or in whole, a single spurious testimonial. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

Sackville.

SACKVILLE, Nov. 2.—Mt. Allison and Acadia will have a match game of football here on the 10th inst. A very interesting game is anticipated. The Mt. Allison boys have held the King-Richardson trophy for one year and they are determined to keep it.

The ladies of the W. M. A. S. recently held a very successful meeting at the home of Mrs. John M. Hicks, Midgic. An interesting programme was rendered. A collection of $6 was taken in aid of missions.

Mr. and Mrs. John Healey have returned to their home at North Sydney, C. B., after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Healey's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Sunby, Port Elgin.

J. B. Allen of Cape Tormentine, is in town today.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church, Baie Verte, will give a harvest tea on the 6th inst.

Rev. Chas. Flemington, Point de Bute, was elected grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, at Grand Division, Moncton, yesterday. F. J. Tingley represents Middle Sackville Division.

W. H. Tinker, eastern secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., will address the Mt. Allison students this evening.

R. S. Pridham, of Montreal, was in town yesterday.

Miss Mamie Oulton, of Jolicure, has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of Christie Bros., Amherst.

Miss Gussie Ward has returned to her home at Rockport after an absence of two and a half years in Glasgow, Scotland.

Dr. O. J. McCully, St. John, will be at the Brunswick House, Sackville, on the 4th instant.

A very enthusiastic temperance meeting was recently held at Cape Tormentine. Rev. Mr. Lawson presided. Mrs. Lawson gave an excellent address. Mrs. Raglan Allen and Mrs. Blair Allen gave appropriate readings.

Westmorland Division was visited by Baie Verte Division on Friday evening. An excellent programme was rendered, at the close of which coffee and cake were served by the Point de Bute members.

Mrs. J. F. Allison gave a bridge whist party yesterday afternoon.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

HARCOURT.

HARCOURT, N. B., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Isaac Starrak, whose husband died in September last, sold her live stock, agricultural implements and produce other personal property by auction yesterday.

The health of Mrs. Leet, an old lady over ninety years of age, has improved lately.

The Miller extract factory here began operations on Monday of this week with a staff of about twenty men. This industry, after a rest of some years, will now run full blast for a time.

Lloyd Wathen returned from Lake Stream yesterday.

A strong stone bridge has been put in on the road between Messrs. Smallwood's and Hetherington's, replacing the old worn-out wooden structure.

Sell Our Picture Post Cards



and get this beautiful Pearl and Diamond Ring Free. A perfect imitation of a $100.00 Diamond Ring. No trash, remember. All we ask you to sell is 40 beautifully colored Picture Post Cards at 4 for 10c. (LSO) in all. They're worth double. Sell like wildfire. Don't wait, we send them free. THE COLONIAL ART CO. DEPT. 1003 TORONTO

TO PREVENT DISHONEST PACKING OF APPLES.

Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1905.

To the Editor St. John Star:

Dear Sir,—I read with interest your note that the Fruit Marks Act was passhonestly Marked," and beg to make a few coments thereon. First, let me note that the Fruit Marks Act was passed for the purpose of making it easier for the public to protect themselves against fraudulently marked and packed fruit. It was never intended, however, nor is there any machinery provided whereby inspection of fruit can be made systematically and regularly at local points by Dominion officers The one branch of the trade that could be efficiently and properly handled was the export trade and for this purpose eight permanent inspectors and a few more temporary inspectors are employed. This explanation is made so as to clear up a very common misunderstanding that the fruit division has machinery at its command and is attempting to inspect at local points.

The Fruit Marks Act, however, does make it very easy for the public to protect themselves and the fruit division will gladly co-operate in every way to put down fraudulent marking and packing. Permit me to say that all a private individual or a merchant has to do is to lay an infomation before a magistrate against the person offering the goods for sale or against the packer of the goods. No expert witnesses or government officials are required in the case; anyone who can distinguish between a good and a bad apple would be a perfectly competent witness. It would appear, therefore, that a man would suffer no great hardship before he would put the law in force to protect himself as well as the general public.

In the particular case referred to E. A. Goodwin has been asked to give particulars to one of the Dominion fruit inspectors and to act as witness in the case, so that the guilty parties may be brought to justice. The fruit division cannot undertake to investigate every complaint, but would gladly co-operate wherever it is possible.

Yours truly,
A. McNEILL,
Chief Fruit Division.

STILL HUNTING NOW IN ORDER.

Moose Calling Season Is Over and Game is Shy.

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 1.—The calling season for big game is about over, and now still hunting is the order of the day, consequently not so many large heads are being brought out.

John McKane and party, who returned Thursday, succeeded in shooting a bull moose with a small spread of antlers.

J. A. Shade of Piqua, Ohio, arrived in Fredericton last week on his return from a moose hunt at Muzzeral Lake, bringing with him one of the largest heads captured yet, and shot by himself, having a 60 inch spread, with 27 points, 14 on the fore brow and 5 points on the other, making a remarkable head and one seldom seen. Under the guidance of Daniel Doak of Doaktown, a good, true, faithful, honest guide as ever followed the track in N. B.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Nov 1—Ard, sch Horace P Shares, from Rockland for Philadelphia.