The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 17, 1908.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION It is doubtful if the government received much enlightenment regarding temptation to say bitter things. "Bitthe most effective method of temperance reform from the delegation whom provoked," he said, "They hurt othit heard yesterday. While the regular ers and in the long run they hurt you, representatives of the New Brunswick too." The character of the man stands Temperance Federation, led by so well portrayed here, and the reason clear-headed a business man as Mr. J. for the great affection his friends have Willard Smith, were strong in their given him and for the lack of enmity desire for provincial prohibition, other he has won. He had been actively in gentlemen who, at their request, had politics for nearly thirty years-since accompanied them, gave expression to he was twenty-one-running in all elewidely different views. Mr. L. P. D. ven elections in many of which politi-Tilley, than whom there is none more cal feeling ran high. But if in that time place greater stress upon technical prominent and earnest in temperance he made any permanent enemies, we work in the province, voiced the belief have never heard of them, have never that a stringent license law, strictly heard an unkindly word regarding him. turity may gain what wisdom and hope enforced, would prove more effective By his manner of fighting by his modthan prohibition in places where a esty in success and complacency in destrong and militant prohibition senti- feat he earned general respect which ment was lacking; and Mr. W. F. personal acquaintance seldom failed to Hatheway, an ardent reformer and a develop into sincere affection. And with thoughtful student of social conditions, his high character and lovable nature gave his approval to the local option he brought into public and professionsystem as exemplified in the Scott Act. al life a cultured and well-stored mind If the government, as we believe, is and a tongue with more than a touch committed to no definite policy in this of his race's eloquent genius. The com- not receive us favorable tariff treat- greatly changed during the past couple the Act and regarding the comparison regard but stands ready to act as pub- bination won for him, in addition to exopinion and the public interest shall a broad range of friendship and undirect, it has certainly not been assistlimited esteem, a large measure of sucYork Sun that "Canada in the recently remains to cause the majority of memsion's report, to which Mr. Marshall's open difference of opinion among men been backed by the robust energy which advantages which are beyond our Western Canada to look askance at who are sincerely striving toward the comes from vigorous physical health, same goal—the present mitigation and there are few gifts in Canada's poseventual abolition of the drink evil.

the delegation that, in a matter so im- his friends seems more important at portant to the general public and admittedly so difficult of satisfactory solution, he could not commit his govmight have gone farther than this and parties in the legislature, as representing the opinion of the whole the interest of reform, must not be made a party question. To be effective hibitory law covering the whole provorcement unless supported unanimously, unless the sentiment in every conenaction and in efforts for its effective of the large cities of the world. execution. It is not only upon the govrnment that the Temperance Federation should urge its demands; the coernment. And the earnest and active

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS

Though the revenue of this ing needs, necessitating care and close economy in every detail of administraed in the government's generous response to the teachers' plea for a penunstinted and unanimous public ap-

and ability of the men and women who the are vested in the public health comguide and instruct its young, yet no profession is more inadequately rewarded. As things have been in this province, while teaching as a convenient stepping stone to more profitable work has been able to attract the best of our young men and women in numbers measurably sufficient to supply the schools, it has been lacking in everything, save opportunity to do good, to keep capable and ambitious people in the profession. It has ensured, to the great majority of teachers, nothing more than a bare living. with no possibility of providing for the days of old age. Recognizing this, and also the value to the province of retaining the services of those whom existing inducements could not hold, the provincial government during the past year or so has devoted much attention and planning to the problem. Within the year it has made notable increase in the provincial grants devoting a large amount of the recently received federal subsidy to raising the lowances nearer to a comfortable living point, and now it has gone a step farther and has pledged the provincial resources to the payment of substantial pensions to those who have given their lives to making the children of New Brunswick into good citizens. Judging from the communication from

ciation, the government is prepared to accept without restriction the Association's suggestions, provided the cost of the scheme is approximately within the estimate submitted by the delegation which recently placed the matter before the ministers. It is also promised that the plan will be placed before the legislature during the coming session, and as the consent of the legislature is inevitable, this means that next spring, if the present government still holds power, every teacher in the province who has served twenty years or more and is ready for retirement, will be able to retire on a comfortable allowance to extend during his or her term of life. We confidently bespeak for this action general and hearty applause. It will increase the provincial expenditure. certainly; but the increase is just and honorable. Also it is in the provincial interests, since it is bound to result in the stoppage to a large extent of the present exodus of the best teachers to other countries or other lines of work. in the more contented and hence more efficient execution of the teachers duties and in the permanent adoption of the profession by an increasing number of men and women of the quality we sorely need.

GEORGE V. McINERNEY

A courteous, kindly gentleman, an orator of a rare type in present day puball reproach, this province has lost in sight is sufficient for the occasion. Un- active temperance educational work ment of actual conditions. Whether its Whate'er there be of Sorrow

THE NEWS is published every week erney, who passed quietly and courageously and with Christian confidence out of this life yesterday. His age was only fifty years, an age when his menmight fairly have aspired to greater distinction and more useful service, political and professional, than he had heretofore received and given. In the general mourning for his untimely deathly death, The Sun joins sincerely, and to his personal friends and his family in their keen grief, tenders earn-

est sympathy. A short time ago, during the later days of his illness, Mr. McInerney, speaking to a young man of his life work, warned him to resist the frequent ter words never do any good, however

Some remarkable and interesting have referred the question to both facts attesting the improvement of public health in London as a result of recent scientific sanitation work are This is not, and in brought out in a report covering 1906, which 'was submitted near the close of last December to the London Counin any locality prohibition demands a ty Council. It appears that since the vigorous fighting maority, and a pro- public health act of 1891 went into operation the death rate has fallen nearince would stand little chance of en- | 1y 30 per cent., representing a gain to the metropolitan community of some nineteen thousand lives in each of the stituency was such as to compel its re- two last years. The truth is that Lonpresentative to join actively in the law's don has become one of the healthiest

It seems that the death rate for 1906 was exactly the same a, it had been for the previous year, namely, 15.1 per operation of the opposition is just as thousand of the population. Of fournecessary as the good-will of the gov- teen English towns possessing each over 200,000 inhabitants only two Brissupport of the people at large is more tol and Leicester, had a lower death rate than London.

Turning to infant mortality we find is small in comparison with its increas- town except Bristol. A comparison of the annual figures over a long period discloses the fact that an increase or tion, the increased expenditure involv- decrease of 1 per cent. in the mean temperature of the summer quarter is attended in London by an increase or sion system will, we believe, meet with | decrease of about 6 per cent. in infant mortality. As the chief cause of infant mortality in London is diarrhoea, No profession is more deserving than the importance of the milk question to public school teaching, upon no one the British metropolis is unmistakthing is the welfare of the State more able. Considerable powers of inspectdependent than upon the character ing and slaughtering tuberculosis cat-

> mittee. But while improving in the work of preserving life, London like most centres of population is showing a considerable decline in the birth rate. In London during 1906 the birth rate was but 26.5 per thousand persons, which was the lowest on record. In the decade ended in 1870 the birth rate was 35.4. and even as late as the decade 1891-1900 it was 30.3. There is opportunity here for another Roosevelt.

---OLD AGE AND PAUPERISM

An enterprising insurance company in the pursuit of business advertises the threat implied in the fact that thirty per cent of the aged are paupers. To what extent the hopeful prodigality of youth heeds this gratuitous warning and accepts the proffered escape from the impending embarrassment of failing strength, is not disclosed. While doubtless the various life insurance schemes of these days offer an opportunity and furnish an incentive for frugal living and prudent foresight, yet they possess this defect, that they begin their mission too late in the life of the individual to remove the most prolific causes of an indigent old age. The earning power of the individual is dethe Attorney-General to the Chairman termined very largely in youth and it of the New Brunswick Teachers' Assorequires no very careful investigation to be convinced of the fact that the failure of not a few men to gain a competence is due not to unjust social conditions, nor yet to wasteful personal habits, but to a lack of ability to do farce." work of average economic value. Though some men undoubtedly receive less than they earn, yet the fact remains that the full value of the effort of not a few men is scarcely sufficient for their immediate, much less their

future, demands. Modern conditions offer constant failure in South Carolina. temptation to the inexperience of youth to ignore the approaching responsibilities of maturity. Instead of teaching a | ing habit and largely with public drinkboy how to do a man's work, that he ing, ensuring also the sale of pure may be able to carry a man's burden, liquor and removing the private dealmust ever demand but the ability and pay of a boy. Boys, in many cases, promise. And even if these benefits do not learn a trade because they receive a much higher wage for doing assumed obligations of manhood startle | tion and active participation of the

It is manifest that if youth is to be prepared for responsibility, maturity lic life, an able lawyer and a man above tunity. In many cases parental fore-

parent rarely ever produces frugality and independence in the child. Inability begets inability. If the constantly rebut for his physical disability, he some responsibility for training the child in the performance of some work that shall possess reasonable economic

value. The resources of our educational in stitutions are doubtless for the present taxed to their utmost, but we will never have attained any worthy ideal until the public school training guarantees a fair degree of technical skill. Moreover, we will do well to constantly remind ourselves that our public schools must not be controlled for the benefit of that comparatively small number who enter professional life, but for the good of that great majority who leave the public school for the actual work of life. So long as life rests upon a physical foundation that education will be incomplete which does not teach a man that skill which shall enable him to master material conditions. That we must rely upon the education ofpublic school to perform that task must to \$10,650. training is equally evident. Meanwhile he can from the sinister announcement of the insurance company.

---U.S. VIEW OF FRENCH TREATY

articles,' The Sun declares that "even were our trade to be seriously affected we should lines and their territory. says The Sun, "is ready at any time to and insufficient equipment these relations with this ecuntry, and if we no room for doubt that as a part of no see fit to shut our door in her face it the government system they would Marshall. is not for us to criticise if she seeks prove handsomely profitable both by markets elsewhere. It is her privilege themselves and as feeders for the main fit in the exercise of it"

But even more important than the Sun finds the treaty itself, with its involved admission of Canada for the first time to the rank of a treaty making power. Quoting the King's Commission empowering Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur to negotiate the treaty, authorizing them "to sign for that in London during 1906 there were upon and concluded, and to do and these lines by lease or purchase should 131 deaths under one year of age per transact all such matters as may apthousand children born. This is less than that of any other large English and form and with legal force and efficiency as we ourselves could do if personally present," The Sun remarks that "such an absolute delegation of authority in the domain of treaty making is a highly interesting phase of development in colonial government." ----

An interesting controversy is in pro-

gress in the Halifax papers between

Rev. Wm. Brown and Mr. Justice Rus-

sell over various phases of the temperance question, one of the most prominent features of the dispute having reference to the disposition made by the ancient Israelites of the wine and strong drink which Moses counselled them to purchase. The minister clings with admirable fidelity to the contention that the Chosen People were not intended to drink the stuff, apparently or rubbed it on their joints as a liniment, while the judge, somewhat irrevto and did swallow it in the usual way with appropriate rejoicing. But this, though of interest, is not of pressing importance and may safely be left to the Higher Critics for definite adjudication. The real occasion for this reference to the clerico-judicial discussion is an excellent definition by Judge Russell, in his latest letter, of the conditions which to his mind are a necessary precedent to effective prohibition. "There are some people," he says, who insist on having liquor to drink and there are many persons who believe they have a perfect right to have it. So long as this is the case it is impossible to enforce a law for the total abolition of the liquor traffic. Laws are enforced if and when they represent public opinion. There is a public opinion in some places in favor of the total abolition of the use of intoxicants. Where that opinion prevails the law now abolishes the traffic and it is enforced to a fairly reasonable degree. There are other places where there is no such public opinion and in those places a prohibitory law becomes a With which we agree most emphatic-

ally, taking issue, however, with the more than they earn and others much judge's subsequent contention that in those places where prohibition is pressently impossible the State should take over the traffic, under the dispensary system, which has given satisfaction in Norway and has proven a disastrous

While this system theoretically does away with the saloon, with the treattrary is the case. Temperance senti-

young, and with the energetic enforce- pete with the dreams and visions adment of efficient local option laws, the vertised by other sections is uncertain; progress toward a condition of prac- but its candor and henesty would guarourring proportion of aged indigence is tical freedom from the drink evil will antee the earnestness and industry of tal powers were at their best and when to be reduced, the state must assume go forward as rapidly, we believe, as any home-seekers from abroad who under any possible legislation.

----THE BRANCH RAILWAYS

The report of the Commission appointed by the provincial government to examine into the condition of the branch railways in New Brunswick furnishes strong argument for the advocates of the absorption of these lines by the Intercolonial and their operation as a part of the government system. It is shown, not only that these railways have been and are of inestimable be nefit to the communities which they serve, and that even in their present state of efficiency they furnish a large part of the traffic upon which the Intercolonial depends for its profitable existence, but also, contrary to prevalent representations, that they are for the most part in fairly good condition fered by the public school for our most their way. Last year six of the nine roads returned a profit to their oper pauperism, is evident; but that the ators, the aggregate surplus amounting

These facts will greatly strengther the man who feels the burden of ma- fellow advocates in parliament of the the hands of Mr. Emmerson and his Provincial sentiment, regardless of party politics, is warmly in favor of wick government by himself and his branches and their communities as well as of the Intercolonial, parliament In interesting contrast to the re- will naturally consider the question cent declarations of some Canadian mainly from an Interccionial stand-Conservative papers that ever with the point. While general Canadian opinion benefits of the new treaty Canada will regarding the Intercolonial has been ly resulting from the enforcement of ment from France as the United States of years, enough of the prejudice creatdoes now, is the statement by the New ed by the long-continued deficit period The impression created by the Commisreaching a conclusion by this cess. Had his moral and mental qualities effected treaty with France has secured bers of parliament from middle and name was appended, was that the P. reach. Under the new Franco-Can- any proposition to increase the expense an actively energetic majority sentiadian convention Criada gives to in connection with the government rail- ment for its effective enforcement; that session he could not have attained; and France the beneat of her intermediate way without guaranteeing a profitable it varied in its prohibitory effect ac-The premier, we understand, informed he would have lived longer—which to tariff in ninety-eight items, and con- increase in revenue. They will not, and cording to the sentiment of the varicessions below the intermediate rates perhaps cannot fairly be expected to ous localities; and that therefore, on a number of French specialties. sanction a policy which would be of though it is a blanket law covering the France gives Canada her minimum advantage solely to the Maritime Prov. whole province and backed by the prorates on 152 items, including nearly all inces at the expense of Canada as a vincial government's legal machinery, ernment decisively without consulting THE GREATEST CITY'S HEALTH the products of field and farm, fish, whole. But, happily, those who are it really depended for its enforcement who are it really depended for its enforcement the products of field and farm, fish, whole. wood pulp and various manufactured supporting this Intercolonial extension upon local sentiment exactly as the policy will be enabled by the facts con- Scott Act does. Mr. Marshall's per-While it does not anticipate any dis- tained in this report to prove con- sonal report declares emphatically that astrous injury to American foreign clusively that their plup will profit the the P. E. I. Act is immeasurably sutrade from the new international deal, government road and the public trea- perior to the Scott Act, and expresses sury as well as the branch the belief that the adoption of a simihave no right to complain. Canada," operating with meagre capital terial interests of this province.

to do so, and we hope she will find pro- line; that the money expended in acquiring and equipping them would be a good financial investment, apart altocommercial benefits of the treaty The gether from the public considerations involved. In view of this and of the unanimous support which all parties in this province give to the plan we look

confidently for its adoption and application in the near future. In this regard there is developing a professed anxiety in opposition editorrailway purchased by the government should mitigate this alarm somewhat After the Canada Eastern changed sity to beat the price down to an unfairly small figure. The present Minis-A TEMPERANCE CONTROVERSY ter of Railways is just as determined to run the I. C. R. on a business basis as Mr. Emmerson was and though it is itory law to be effective must involve not unlikely that the branch line owners will endeavor to drive good bargains, the interests of the public will

be carefully guarded.

AGRICULTURE IN N. B. That the rapid and intelligent development of the agricultural possibilities of the province constitutes a problem of primary importance for the New believing that they used it in the arts | Brunswicker is the opinion of men of all parties and professions. Every effort that ministers to the desired reerently holds that they were counselled sult deserves recognition and encouragement. In a book recently written by Howard Trueman, Esq., of Point de Bute, we have a review of the salient features of the history of agricultural beginnings in these provinces by the sea, and the practical suggestion of s successful farmer respecting the needs for future progress. It will be difficult for the most confirmed opponent of 'book farming" to resist the historical argument by which Mr. Trueman seeks to emphasize the importance of technical training in the principles and practice of scientific agriculture. account of the work done by John Young, better known as "Agricola." together with his review of the advantages arising from Agricultural Colleges, Farmers' Institutes, Exhibitions and other educational enterprises, form convincing evidence that the agricultural development of these provinces has been due to the conquest of intelligence rather than to the favor of nature.

Mr. Trueman points out a difficulty in connection with the work of agricultural colleges which would not be manifest to the theorist. They have been able in the past to reach but a small proportion of the young men of the rural districts, and all too frequently they have fostered a tendency to enter other vocations than that of actual farming. To remedy this Mr. Trueman points out the importance of the opportunity offered by the Consolidated School for technical training

which shall fit the boys and girls for the peculiar tasks of the farm. The discussion of the future of these provinces agriculturally is convincing because of its candor. That he finds we offer him the largest immediate er's incentive to increase the trade, its ample opportunity for successful indusinducement to learn to do a task that practical results, in the Southern States try is evident from such a sentence as at least, have far from justified this this: "This week and every week for the past three years the City of St were guaranteed, we cannot but be- John alone has been sending to Cntario lieve that the effect of conferring upon points at least two thousand dollars a task that demands no great skill and the traffic the respectability of a for fresh beef, and yet here within consequently offers small discipline and branch of the civil service, of giving it seventy miles of the city we have no opportunity of advance. The easily not only the sufferance but the sanc- chance to produce beef more cheaply than can the Ontario farmer." a man into a sense of his inability and government would more than offset the golden opportunities suggested by his lost opportunity. He must too fre- them. If the liquor traffic and the such an assertion are carefully qualiquently continue to learn the burden curse of drunkenness were growing fied by a statement of the difficulties to of maturity with the ability and pay of irresistibly this remedy might be ac- be overcome. The chapter entited, "To ceptable as a last resort; but the con- intending emigrants to America," is a conversational discussion of the ad ment is undeniably increasing and the vantages and disadvantages offered by must provide wisdom and the oppor- territory and influence of the traffic the province to one seeking a home in diminishing. With the continuance of Canada. It is a fair and truthful state-

might accept its advice.

The most commendable feature of the book is that it finds no place for the empty and boastful phrase of those who find it impossible to entertain a reasonable faith in the future of the province, but it sets forth with care and precision the actual possibilities

If Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming have not knowingly attempted to deceive the people with regard to the provincial finances; if their charges have been made in good faith and upon grounds of fact, And many a fear, why do they not take advantage of Premier Robinson's offer to submit the financial dispute to a committee of ex- We will not say pert accountants? Mr. Hazen has declared that only experts can ascertain the province's real financial condition and stands pledged to submit the public accounts to their investigation if he The nursing Grief, becomes premier. Why does he fear in- Is dead, vestigation now?

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION Rev. Thomas Marshall's report to the New Brunswick Temperance Federation on the work of the Prohibitory absorption policy. While Maritime Commission conflicts curiously with the report submitted to the New Brunsthis policy as in the interest of the fellow commissioners. In his capacity as representative of the Federation he disagrees with himself as a commissioner regarding the effect of the P. E. I. prohibition law in Summerside: regarding the increase of perjury directbetween this Act and the Scott Act. E. I. Act. like the Scott Act. required If, lar law would be in the moral and ma-The explanation of the discreprespond to overtures for closer trade branches can pay their way, there is ancy is probably simple and in way discreditable

The commission's port was probably a compromise between the opinions of the three members, while the later report, which goes into the matter more fully, expresses Mr. Marshall's personal opinion. The unfortunate thing is that the government officially has cognizance only of the commission's report and will be naturally puzzled if the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, acting upon the subsidiary report of one of the commissioners, should make demands which are certainly not fully justified by the official report to which all the commissioners subscribed. We have no knowledge, directly or indirectly of the government's position on this matter, but we believe that it stands ready to carry out as effectively as possible in this and all matters of public interest, such policy as the public welfare hands the chief ground of Conservative and public opinion may demand. And complaint was that the government had it must be admitted that as things taken advantage of the owner's neces- stand it is very difficult to ascertain correctly just what new temperance legislation the people want and need. As far as The Sun is concerned it has repeatedly stated its belief that prohibthe principle of local option, must bring the responsibility and the authority for its enforcement as close to the individual as possible. We agree, however, with Mr. Marshall that the great weakness of the Scott Act is its apparent inefficiency in stopthe importation of liquor communities adopting that into and would heartily endorse law,

any legislation to strengthen the power of communities which have declared for local prohibition to prevent the importation of liquor for sale or distribution.

ON A RAILWAY PLATFORM. drizzle of drifting rain And a blurred white lamp o'erhead That shines as my love will shine In the world of the dead.

Round me the wet, black night, And, afar in the limitless gloom, Crimson and green, two blossoms of light. Two stars of doom.

But the night of death is a-flare With a torch of back-blown fire, And the coal-black deeps of the quivering air Rend for my soul's desire.

Leap, heart, for the pulse and the roar And the lights of the streaming train That leaps with the heart of thy love once more Out of the mist and the rain;

For the thousand panes of light. And the faces veiled with mist, Streaming out of the desolate night In ruby and amethyst. Out of the desolate years

The thundering pageant flows; But I see no more than a window of tears Which her face has turned to a rose. -Alfred Noyes, in The Nation.

THE WORD.

Today, whatever may annoy, The word for me is Joy, simple Joy; The joy of life; The low of children and of wife; The joy of bright blue skies; The joy of rain; the glad surprise Of twinkling stars that shine at night; The joy of winged things

their flight; The joy of noon-day, and the tried True joyousness of eventide; The joy of labor, and of mirth; The joy of air, and sea, and earth-The countless joys that ever flow from Him

mixtures-use Catarrhozone, which is Whose vast beneficence doth dim quickly. The lustrous light of day. And lavish gifts divine upon

the person of George Valentine McIn- fortunately, however, pauperism in the among the people, particularly the promise is sufficiently alluring to com- I'll put off till Tomorrow,

And when Tomorrow comes, why 'Twill be Today and Joy again!

-John Kendrick Bangs, in the Janu ary Atlantic. A FAREWELL

Coventry Patmore, in Basil Champ ney's Collection.) With all my will, but much against my heart, We two now part, My Very Dear. Our solace is, the sad road lies so clear

It needs no art, With faint, averted feet In our opposed paths to persevere. Go thou East, I West. There's any hope, it is so far away. But O, my Best,

> head. And no dews blur our eves To see the peach bloom come in evening skies,

When the one darling of our widow

Perchance we may Where now this night is day, And even through faith of still averted Making full circle of our banishment. Amazed meet;

Seasoning the termless feast of our With tears of recognition never dry.

The bitter journey to the bourne

sweet

BRITANNIA'S HYMN. Thou who rulest Earth and Heaven. Bidding kingdoms fall or rise, Of Thy grace direct my footsteps. Be as light unto my eyes. Of Thy bounty smile in blessing, Of Thy mercy spare the frown, At Thy feet, O Wondrous Spirit! Lay I shield and trident down.

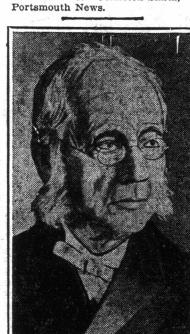
Countless as the stars at midnight Or the pebbles by the sea, Are the children Thou hast given Of Thy favor, Lord, to me. Where the palms afford them shadow Where the pines afford them fire For my cause they fashion armor, In my praise they sound the lyre.

Like the murmur of the forest. When the winds of Autumn sweep, Or the endless solemn thunder Of a never-resting deep-Yea, more wondrous and o'erwhelmin Infinitely more sublime. Are the sound waves of their voices Pealing on the sands of time

I behold a wondrous vision Going ever on before, And its promises and blessings Broaden, brighten more and more. There the sun forever riseth While it ever goeth down, Justice lifteth righteous balance, Mercy weareth laurel crown.

"Hail to Justice! Hail to Mercy!" Sing my sons with one accord. Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia! praise the Lord."

Touch, with flame from Thine altar. Patriot tongues and bid them say, Lest the visions fade away."



BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS. One of the leading men in the Methodis hurch, who died and day at his home in rooklyn. He preached the McKinley fu-

SCANDAL IN CALGARY

CALGARY, Ala., Jan. 14-The civic nvestigation before Judge Stuart has eight o'clock when Horseman was been resumed, and resulted in sensational charges against the police force. It was shown that the red light dis- when congratulated, and he left with trict flourished within a few yards of his two children, who had been present the police offices. The character of as witnesses in the case of trial. Chief English is also under review, it being claimed that he used blasphemous and filthy language referring to in attendance. John H. Hickman was respectable people, especially Rev. F. Patterson, of the First Baptist Church. The evidence is proving startling in character.

Colds Cured in Ten Minutes

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There is a sure remedy that is very pleasant-fills the nose, throat and lungs with healing balsam from the pine woods-that utilizes that marvelous antiseptic of the Blue Gum tree of Australia.

The remedy is "Catarrhozone"-and ou can't find its equal on earth for colds, coughs or catarrh. Composed of medicinal pine essences -a cure of nature, that's what Catarrhozone is, and you'll find it mighty quick to act, mighty sure to cure, the most delightful to use. Don't dope your stomach with cough

COLLINS' TRIAL COST COUNTY NEARLY \$5,000

Report Presented to A. Co. Council -

Names of Men Who Constistitute New Board-Some Enviable Records

HOPEWELL CAPE, N. B., Jan. 14.-The annual session of the Albert County Council opened in the cour house here at 2 p. m. today. All the newly elected councillors were present with the exception of George D. Prescott, who will take his seat tomorrow. Secretary Treasurer Wright read the returns from the different parishes showing the members elected as fol-

Hillsboro - Jordan Steeves, H. J. Stevens: Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath. I. C. Prescott; Harvey, George D. Prescott, David Barbour; Alma, J. A.Cleveland, John Shields: Elgin, W. J. Mc-Kenzie, John Garland; Coverdale, S. S. Ryan, A. W. Leaman. On motion of Councillor Ryan, sec onded by Coun. Prescott, Coun. H. J. Stevens was elected warden. He has sat at the board for eleven years and

well deserves the honor. The following committees were apointed: County property-I. C. Prescott, Jore dan Steeves, the secretary-treasurer. Finance committee—Councillors Cleve land, G. D. Prescott, Carnwath, Steeves

Ryan, McKenzie. Highway - E. C. Prescott, Barbour, Garland, Shields. By-laws-Leaman, Cleveland and the ecretary-treasurer. After the reading of the auditor's report the council went into committee and the real work will begin tomorrow The auditor's report showed the

amount paid out in 1907 in connection

with the Collins murder trial to be

\$4,317.02. This does not represent the

total expense of the trial, as a small amount was previously paid and some small bills came in after the books were All the members of the present council have sat at the board before with

the exception of Councillors Shields and Garland. Councillor Ryan is the senior member of the board, having been a member for twenty years. The records of the other members is as follows: Leaman. 16 years; Jordan Steeves, 10 years; Carnwath, 10 years; Cleveland, 16

HORSEMAN HAS

Grand Jury at Dorchester Found No Bill

Prisoner Discharged from Cue tody - Judge Hanington Concurred in Finding

♦-♦ FHESTER, Jan. 14.—The grand r three hours' consideration d no bill in the case of Chris-... Horseman, the Steeves Mountain man charged with the murder of his wife. The grand jury, after hearing the judge's charge, retired about half-past three, returning at ten minutes after six, reporting no bill in the case of Horseman, and Judge Hanington fully concurred. No bill also was found in the cases of Covey Mills of Moncton, charged with theft by misappropriation of money, and Albert Fillmore of Bayside, charged with assault. A true bill was found against Constable Charles H. Thomas of Monca ton, charged with theft by misappro-

priation of valuable security. After the grand jury returned a verdict M. G. Teed of St. John, who was associated with E. A. Reilly of Moncton on the Horseman defense, moved for the discharge from custody of the prisoner, and Judge Hanington adjourned the court until brought in and formally dismissed from custody. "I'm glad," was all he said The court convened about half-past two, with a large crowd of spectators elected foreman of the grand jury, and Judge Hanington in his address, briefly outlined the evidence as given in the preliminary examination.

There was only one case on the civil docket, that of James W. Wallace v. the Times Printing Co., of Moncton, charged with libel. This was stood

WILL CARRY CASE TO

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.-James Ross of the Dominion Coal Co. was asked if he had any statement to make in connection with the decision in the Steel Company's case against the Coal Co. He sent out word that he could say nothing until he had read the judgment. Beyond this, the Dominion Coal Co. would certainly appeal to the supreme court of Canada. It is also stated that in the event of the latter scientific and certain; it will cure upholding the decision of the provincial appeal court endorsing the pjudg-Two months' treatment, guaranteed, ment of Mr. Justice Longley, the comcosts \$1.00: small (trial) size, 25c.; all pany will not hesitate to carry the case dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Hart- to the final court of appeal-the judiford. Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, cial committee of the privy council in England.

HALF MILLION FIRE IN TORO

Furniture of Ti and Families Bu

Firemen Had Narrow from Death-Fifty P. Destroyed

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—The surniture of about a thousand was nearly destroyed this m a big fire in one of the sto M. Rawlingen, St. Joseph s Yonge street. It is impossil how much the total loss to, but it will probably be a million dollars. The fire warehouse, which w 1903. "B" warehouse, which it on the east side, was building is divided into with fireproof brick wall each. One hundred were stored in one section flooded, and the loss on th mated at fifty thousand Andy Ferguson of Rose Av the top of a long ladde east side of the building ddenly overcome with fainted. He would have fall a man immediately below and held him until a rope ed to him and he was lov ground. He was taken he

MONTREAL, Jan. 13. -◆ ing the action of the Wh ◆ and Cunard Lines in rates, representatives of t ◆ Dominion and Canadian steamship companies at · ence held this afternoon → to make a cut in eastward * cabin and steerage rates t pool and Scandinavian port Liverpool, second cabin ◆ reduced from \$42.50 to \$30 * age rates on the Empress turbine boats are redu ◆ \$28.75 to \$17.50, and o ◆ steamers from \$27.50 to \$16.2

· Scandinavian ports the

bine boats have been

+ rates on the Empresses a

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9-A ing of the executive of the Club held this afternoon Joseph A. Chisholm, K. C., the club. Senators W. M. H. vid McKeen were selected a to attend the joint confer dian Clubs to be held at Ott 15th inst., in relation to park at Quebec and the proj

CHATHAM, N. B., Jan. Winslow, K. C., received from Ottawa instructing him an offer of \$19,000 to settle Snowball vs. the King. Thi two years ago as the out overnment expropriating land for the Canada Whar R.'s deep water terminal a Enowballs filed a claim of the case was argued at St A. Lawlor, representing C. Winslow agent for of Justice. Subsequently offered to accept \$19,000 ment of his client's claim government has now acces R. A. Lawlor has been re Attorney-General to conduct against Archibald Frackea

for assaulting Ald. Merser at Newcastle on the 28th. HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. lowing officers of Corinthia 13. A. F. & A. Masons. this evening at Masonic ton Station, this evening: W.M.: T. C. McDonald, March, J.W.; J. M. Sco Brittain, Treas.; Guy H. H. D.; A. Williamson, J.D.; F S.S.: F. Whitman, J.S.; son, D.O.C.; F. N. Donald Jackson, Tyler. The insta

EVERY SUFFERE

Knowing the frequency people suffer from this a Hamilton made an exhau into the cause of piles. He found that the lowe bowels is like a network sels, and if subjected pressure a section will bu form what is commonly

The only effective mode this trouble is the regular Hamilton's Pills, which ca before retiring. Next day wonderful relief.

"I suffered up to about uman endurance with pile Miss Lueders from Cornwal was employed in a factory for a while had to give up better of this trouble the Montreal Herald abou lton's Pills, and after usin two weeks was cured. I can r