MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT



**Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum**

**Cures Coughs**

GRAY'S SYRUP does that one thing, and does it well. It's no "cure-all," but a CURE for all throat and lung troubles.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM stops the irritating tickle — takes away the soreness—sooths and heals the throat—and CURES COUGHS to stay cured.

None the less effective because it is pleasant to take.

25 cts. bottle.

# Financial and Commercial

## A QUESTION OF THE HOUR

(Montreal Witness).

"Can this tremendous development in trade and commerce continue?" is a vexed question that is troubling not a few of the economic thinkers of several countries. The same question applies just as much to Canada as it does to the more developed and older nations, who have also been in the rush of industrial successes for the past few years. It is a foregone conclusion that Canada will continue to expand in production and consumption as long as England and the United States continue on the same road of prosperity as at present. It is also just as certain that any set-back to trade across the international boundary line will interfere with Canadian trade to much the same degree. It is a live question how much the development of Canada is a reflection of the wonderful spirit of activity in the United States. The practical kinship is perhaps as pronounced as is the sentimental relationship between the Canadian and United States markets. Millions of American dollars have been invested in Canadian enterprises, and a lively trade generated between the two countries, to say nothing of tourist traffic that has brought the peoples into closer personal touch. A financial or commercial crisis, which really amounts to one and the same thing, in the United States would result in the withdrawal of a great amount of American capital, and the withholding of much more from Canadian industries, and as the underlying conditions of the United States' prosperity are based upon the great outside consumptive demand for her surplus production, Canada also depending, to a smaller extent, of curse, on the same markets, it is clear that any retrogression in the trade of the United States would be accompanied by a similar state of affairs in the Dominion.

It is not reasonable, however, to expect any such depression until, at least, some inspection of the next crop returns can be secured, but in the meantime there is a real menace in the shape of expanding credit, increases in the prices of commodities and a shortage in the supply of labor, which is in a position to 'hold up' the employer, and in turn further advance the market prices of essential commodities. Were this series of peculiar circumstances to end it is not easy to say at this time, as it cannot, in the face of things, go on indefinitely, and perhaps the turning point will be the beginning of the end of one of the most extraordinary periods of industrial development the world has ever known. A pretty safe rule to follow is the relationship between supply and demand, or production or consumption, and so long as orders are booked ahead for a matter of six or eight months, it is fairly safe to assume that there will be no reaction for at least several months beyond that time.

## HEALTHY AND PROMISING

(Montreal Witness.)

Business on the security markets of Canada and the United States has been restricted in volume during the past week, but the general tone is healthy and promising. There are, however, a few adverse factors, adverse from the bull standpoint, but there is no indication that anything but a steady market in the general list will not be the rule for some time to come. The circumstances opposed to lively bull sessions on the stock markets start with the Harriman or Union Pacific investigation, and end with the now quite apparent intention on the part of the United States president and the New York state governor to probe into the operations of the great corporations, whether railway or industrial. The insurance investigation was but a foretaste of the probing into corporate affairs, and the beef packers' investigations would have been on similar lines had not the state attorney handicapped himself by making promises of non-conviction in return for unrestricted evidence. The present commission will, and is, producing some startling revelations about the way Union Pacific funds have been used. The great surpluses of the insurance companies were used in much the same way, prior to the probing of the Armstrong commission. It is most significant that Mr. Hughes, the grand inquisitor of that time, is now Governor of New York and making, as most people friendly or otherwise to his cause, fully expected, great efforts against corporation and government corruption. There is nothing of particular moment in the local stock situation. Prices are fairly well held, as a rule, but the irregular tread of prices and the waiting policy of the professional operators abroad have been emulated by the smaller operators at this point. Price changes have been few, while business has been scattered and narrow.

## CLARKE GETS FIVE YEARS

(Continued from page 1)

cessity of their being firmly administered. And if public sentiment counts for much in the enforcing of a law that healthy sentiment must be nourished and maintained by the rigid application of the law when the crime is established. In this case the crime seems established beyond a doubt, and the verdict of the jury, so fully sustained by the evidence, imputes to you the additional offence of perjury. Had you admitted your guilt and thrown yourself upon the mercy of the court your supplication, joined to those of your suffering relatives might have availed you more. You preferred taking the course you did, with the results you now have to face.

"The full penalty attached to the crime of which you are found guilty is seven years in the penitentiary. With such conditions as I have spoken of you will understand how justice seems to demand that the full penalty be imposed. In your own conduct there appears nothing that makes in mitigation of the sentence.

"You have had relatives and friends who have, in a proper way, urged upon me for consideration the grounds that might appeal to the heart for clemency. I am not untouched by the representations so made. In fact, I am deeply moved by them.

"But if the law should spare you on their account, the law would be more kind to such relatives and friends than you have been. It requires a greater effort on my part to resist their appeals and do what I consider justice, than you seem to have exercised on that occasion over the lust that prompted you to do wrong them, and to bring the misery to them which they now, so naturally, strive to divert from themselves.

"One difference in our position in respect to them who, with tears, intercede for you, is: if I wound their feelings I am prompted to do so by a strong sense of duty and right, and my act must be in public; you wronged them with full knowledge of the iniquity of your act, but with such secrecy as inspired you with the hope that your sin against them would never be known to them; and, perhaps, even then, with a fixed purpose that, if accused, you would purjure yourself to quiet the pangs of your relatives and save yourself.

"If I take time off the full penalty imposed by law, thank your sorrowing relatives for it. And if you want them relieved of the pain your position now gives them, shape your conduct in your confinement so as to merit release on parole as soon as possible. When you go from here you will have it in your power to very much shorten the confinement to which I feel bound to sentence you..

"For the reasons I have given I feel impelled to pronounce as a sentence:

"That you be confined in the maritime penitentiary at Dorchester for the space of five years from this date."

Immediately after the imposing of sentence Clarke was taken back to jail and walked away in his same steady manner.

Speaking to the Times Mr. Baxter said that he has not decided as yet about appealing the case to the Supreme Court of Canada on the points raised by him at Fredericton.

This morning two of the jurors, Messrs. H. Ryan and A. D. Branscombe, were absent, the former being ill and as C. N. Skinner, K. C., is in attendance at the Collins trial, the case of Mackay v. the City of St. John was postponed until February 26th, the court having again adjourned until that date, when it will meet in the chambers in the Pugsley building.

## TIMES DAILY PUZZLE PICTURE

January 15, 1865—Forty-two years ago today Fort Fisher, N. C., was captured by General Terry.

Find another soldier.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

(Right side down among trees.)

# SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC

| 1907 January. | Sun Rises | Sets | Tides High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Tues. | 7.38 | 4.42 | 0.26 | 6.35 |
| 16 Wed. | 7.37 | 4.44 | 1.19 | 7.28 |
| 17 Thur. | 7.37 | 4.45 | 2.11 | 8.17 |
| 18 Fri. | 7.36 | 4.47 | 3.02 | 9.09 |
| 19 Sat. | 7.35 | 4.48 | 3.53 | 10.02 |

The Time used is Atlantic Standard, for the 60th Meridian, which is four hours slower than Greenwich mean time. It is counted from Midnight to Midnight.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Today.

Tuesday, January 14.

Stmr Lake Champlain, 4685, from Liverpool, C P R, pass and mdse.

Schr W E and W L Tuck (Am), 395, Donovan, from Herring Cove, Alma, N B (in distress), with loss of mainsail, foresail and anchors, in tow of tug Lord Kitchener.

Coastwise:

Stmr Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis.

Schr Nellie D, 32, Leighton, Beaver Harbor.

Arrived Yesterday.

Schr Comrade, 77 Mundee, from Boston, J M Driscoll, ballast.

Coastwise:

Stmr Aurora, Ingersoll, Campobello.

Cleared Today.

Schr Margaret May Riley, (Am), 241, Richards, for Annapolis, N S; J A Likely, ballast, in tow of steamer Granville.

Coastwise.

Schr May Bell, Black, St Martins.

Schr Nellie D, Leighton, Beaver Harbor.

DOMINION PORTS.

Lunenburg, Dec. 31—Ard, schr Gladys B Smith, Cadiz.

Cld, 31st—Schr Alma, Nelson, New York; Jan. 3, bark Ich Dien, St John's, Nfld, and Brazil; schr W N Zwicker, New York.

Halifax, Jan 14—Ard, stmrs Pretorian, from Liverpool; Salacia, from St John; Orinoco, from West Indies via St John; Senlac, from St John, and sld to return; schrs McClure, from New York; Onyx, from New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Hong Kong, Jan. 13—Ard, stmr Empress of India, from Vancouver.

Brow Head, Jan 14—Passed, stmr Lake Manitoba, from St John for Liverpool.

Bristol, Jan 13—Ard ,stmr Montcalm, from St John.

Liverpool, Jan 14—Sld, stmr Mongolian, from Glasgow for St John's (Nfld), Halifax and Philadelphia.

Liverpool, Jan 14—Ard ,stmr Parisian, from St John and Halifax.

Glasgow, Jan 12—Sld, stmr Kastalia, for St John.

Dublin, Jan 13—Ard, stmr Inishowen Head, Pickford, from St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sagua la Grande, Jan. 14—Ard, schr Helen E Kenney, Miller, from Gulfport.

Havana, Jan. 6—Ard, schrs Zeta, Hantsport, N S; St Olaf, Port Williams; Wm E Bowen, Jr, Stockton Springs; 7th, Harteby W Canning, N S; John L Treat, Weymouth N S.

Sailed 4th, schr Frances C Tunnell, Brunswick.

Calais, Jan 13—Ard, schr C W Dexter, Wellfleet.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13—Ltd, stmr Adventurer, for Sydney, C B and St Johns, Nfld.

Boston, Jan 14—Ard, stmr Dominion, from Louisburg (C B).

Moss Point, Jan 12—Ard, schr Mineola, Forsythe, from Martinique and Fort de France.

Rio Grande do Norte, Jan 13—Sld, stmr Piatea, Parker, for St Vincent and United Kingdom.

Philadelphia, Jan 14—Sld, stmr Arcola, Wry, for Havana and Sagua la Grande.

Portland, Me, Jan 14—Ard, stmrs Cape Breton, Reid, from Cape Breton; Hird, Jensen, from Cape Breton; Governor Cobb, Pike, from Boston for St John; schrs George R. Alston, Herman, from Nova Scotia for Bath (lost part of deckload); Georgia, from Kennebec for New York (lost part of deckload lath).

Cld—Stmrs Cape Breton, for Cape Breton; Hird, for Cape Breton.

Sld—Stmr Governor Cobb, from Boston for St John.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8—Ard, ship Arcada, from Ingramport (N S).

Portsmouth, N H, Jan 14—Ard, schrs Temperance Bell, from St John for Boston; Alice Maud, from St John for Boston; John J Perry, from Rockport (Me) for Boston.

Salem, Mass, Jan 14—Ard, schr Clayola, from Edgewater for St John.

New York, Jan 14—Cld, stmr Silvia, for Halifax and St John's.

Bahia Blanca, Jan 12—Ard, brk Landscrena, from River Du Loup via Sydney (C B).

City Island, Jan 14—Bound south, stmrs Ragnarok, from Bridgewater (N S); Gwent, from Port Hastings (C B); schrs Moama, from St John; Gypsum Queen, from Port Greville (N S); Ethyl B Sumner, from Kingsport (N S) via Port Jefferson; Anna, from Musquash (N B) via Providence.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 11—Eight miles southwest of Diamond Shoal, sch James Pierce, Philadelphia for Galveston.

Jan. 9—Off Jupiter Inlet light, schr Frances C Tunnell, Havana for Brunswick.

BY WIRELESS.

Cape Race, Jan. 13—Steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen for New York, was 1050 miles east Sandy Hook noon; will dock 3 p. m. Tuesday.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Watch Hill, R. I., Jan. 12—Wreckers were compelled today to abandon work on stranded barges Delawares, Honesdale and Marvin, ashore at Napatree Point, on account of gale.

Vineyard Haven, Jan. 13—Schr J V Wellington, South Amboy for Eastport, coal, which passed Thursday, met a severe northerly gale off Naausett Friday night, sprang a leak, and returned today leaking 20 strokes an hour. Survey recommended she tow to Salem and ship two extra men to pump.

Gloucester, Mass, Jan 11—Fishing schr Richard Wainwright has been wrecked at Bay of St George (Nfld); one man lost. She was bound here with 900 bbls frozen herring; vessel valued at $11,000.

Thomaston, Me, Jan 11—A telegram from San Diego announces the death of Capt D A Collins trial, the case of Mackay v. the City of St. John was postponed until February 26th, the court having again adjourned until that date, when it will meet in the chambers in the Pugsley building.

RECENT CHARTERS.

British steamer Eretria, 2,235 tons, South Atlantic port to continent, general cargo, p. t. British bark Snowdon, 1,065 tons, Boston to Buenos Ayres, lumber, at or about $9. British schooner Earl of Aberdeen, 419 tons, Gulf to N. S. Cuba, lumber, $.28. British schooner Lillian Emuvuell, 196 tons, same, $6.50, then Fernandina to St Croix, lumber, p. t. British schooner Addie and Beatrice, 97 tons, New York to San Domingo, general cargo and back, sugar, p. t. Norwegian steamer Nordpol, 2,428 tons, Savannah to St. John, N B, part cargo lumber, $6.75; prompt. British steamer Adventurer, 1,100 tons, Philadelphia to Sydney, C. B., coal, p. t. British bark Ethel Clark, 397 tons, Apalachicola to St. John, N B, lumber, $7. American schooner Annie Bliss, 275 tons, Elizabethport to Wiscasset, $1.10. British steamer Pydna, 1,835 tons, Colastine to New York, quebracho wood, 18 shillings.

Schooners John L. Treat from Weymouth, N. S.; Zeta, from Hantsport, N. S.; St Olaf from Port Williams, N S, and Harteny W, from Canning, N S, all arrived at Havana, Cuba, on January 6 and 7.

**Coughs and Colds**

yield more readily to the curing powers of

**White's Honey Balm**

than to any other remedy known to the medical profession. The reason is plain. It is put up in a form that is very pleasant to taste; is carefully and scientifically prepared; does not contain a particle of anything injurious, and has a record for curing more coughs than any other remedy in the same space of time.

# ALL THE MORAL REFORM STARTS IN THE SCHOOL

## Reformers Meeting in Toronto Discuss Remedies for Political and Business Dishonesty---Advocates Teaching of Christian Ethics in the School Room.

Toronto Globe, Friday)

Resolved, that the exposures of political corruption made in our courts from time to time reveal a state of public morality greatly to be deplored. The Canadian people have learned with shame and humiliation, of the bribery practised in connection with elections, and of ballot switching and other immoral and unlawful means used to render void the purpose of the electors.

We protest in the strongest manner against those attempts to corrupt the electorate and to frustrate the will of the people, and respectfully urge our fellow-citizens to use every possible means to insure the free exercise of the franchise and the honest discharge of public duties.

Whereas recent investigations of industrial, commercial and financial affairs in this country have revealed a deplorable condition, and have made it clear that there have been combinations to defraud the public, unjust attempts to raise the price of goods and improper administration of public trusts, and

Whereas the worst feature of such a revelation is its indication that the moral sense of the community is not sufficiently acute, the public conscience stupefied and the distinction of right and wrong not held with sufficient clearness, and

Whereas we are firmly convinced that the only sure and permanent foundations of business and financial prosperity are the elementary and sturdy virtues of honor, honesty and integrity, manifested not only in private and personal affairs, but also in public and corporate affairs,

Therefore, be it resolved:

(1) That we express our regret and humiliation on account of these revelations, and utter a strong protest against the dishonest methods and immoral principles which have taken such a hold of the conduct of private business and the administration of public trusts.

(2) That we express the conviction that the causes of this regrettable and humiliating state of affairs are to be found (1) in the apathy and indifference of the general public; (2) in the lack of plain, direct teaching regarding personal integrity in relation to commercial morality, and (3) in the absence of a sense of personal responsibility for corporate transactions.

(3) That we, therefore, urge upon those who are moulding character and shaping public opinion, namely, the home, the school, the pulpit and the press, the imperative duty of using their opportunities to develop such healthy moral convictions as shall greatly reduce these evils, if not make them impossible.

Resolved, that, inasmuch as recent disclosures have revealed the fact that not only do evil practices prevail, but also the moral standards of many in the community are altogether inadequate to secure political and commercial rectitude this meeting is of the opinion that it is desirable, as one means of raising the standards, that there should be given in all schools, both primary and secondary, systematic instruction in Christian ethics, and their application to the duties of Christian citizenship.

These three resolutions — protesting against the prevalence of corruption in the political and business life of the country as disclosed by the recent investigations, calling upon the pulpit, the school and the press to make greater use of their opportunities in developing a healthier moral sense in the community, and advocating specific instruction in Christian ethics in the schools as the most important step towards remedying the evils complained of—were passed at a public meeting at Victoria College last night, attended by some seventy citizens of various religious denominations interested in moral reform.

FACTS NEEDED TO ELABORATION.

Chancellor Burwash in taking the chair regretted the absence of Stapleton Caldecott who was expected to preside, but who was absent through serious illness.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown stated that letters of regret at inability to be present had been received from Principal Gordon of Queen's University, Goldwin Smith, Rev. T. Albert Moore, J. W. Flavelle, Controller Hocken, Canon Welch, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. George Jackson and others. They all expressed sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Rev. Father Minehan, who was asked to present the first of the series of resolutions, thought that the facts on which the resolution was based were so patent to the general mind as to need no elaboration from him. In regard to political corruption it seemed to be a case of "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." The political grafting of hundreds of thousands of acres of land or of hundreds of square miles of timber limits did not come home to the individual citizen as a robbery of part of his national inheritance.

CAUSES OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Among the causes of political corruption in Canada Father Minehan included a blind partizanship, campaign funds, a political civil service and a servile political press. He strongly urged the adoption of a system of compulsory voting and a non-political civil service.

"If the people of influence in this country will but do their duty," he concluded, "I will not be compelled in the future when sending copies of our daily newspapers to my friends in other lands to tear out the pages giving such disgraceful revelations of our electoral frauds. I have had to do that in the past."

James McEwing, president of the Farmers' Association of Canada, in seconding the resolution, declared that unless the present alarming prevalence of electoral and political corruption in Canada was checked a great menace faced the future welfare of this country. He regretted that there was too general a tendency to gloss over questionable electoral tactics if only the party candidate was elected. Success covered a multitude of sins. And this glossing over of frauds in every constituency was assisted by the mutual agreements as to saw-offs made by "a few shyster lawyers" representing each party who met in Toronto after the election.

CORRUPTION IN BUSINESS.

In moving the second resolution, relative to corruption in industrial, commercial and financial affairs, Alexander Mills specified as recent instances the plumbers' combine, the Grocers' Guild, the Ontario Bank revelations, and the testimony given before the Insurance Commission relative to misleading reports to the government, etc. There were, he said, some financiers in this country who would virtually steal every dollar they could get their hands on.

Rev. J. W. Pedley seconded the resolution, declaring that he found some of the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and fair dealing were showing signs of decay. The public seemed to be considered not as a body to be served but to be robbed.

Before the resolution was carried some objection was taken by Rev. J. B. Silcox against allowing the impression to go abroad that they considered the moral sense of the people as a whole to be less keen now than in other days. The frauds and peculations of a few did not mean that the whole body of business men were dishonest.

Prof. Reynar pointed out that what was really meant was that the moral sense of the people was not sufficiently keen. Offences against morality were no new thing. The methods only were new, and demanded eternal vigilance if they were to be kept in check.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. Crummy, who moved the third resolution, thought that it was a good sign when the evils of the present day seemed greater than those of other days. The moral conscience was growing keener. Periods of prosperity naturally begot an increased passion for wealth, with its consequent moral decadence. He believed one secret of the evils now deplored lay in the lack of a proper ethical training of the youth. In the schools success from the material standpoint rather than the cultivation of character was the basis of the training. He urged the necessity of teaching in the schools the ideals of character as exemplified in the Scripture, and he suggested the appointment of a committee to prepare for use in the schools a book of Bible readings.

REV. DR. MILLIGAN'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Milligan, who seconded the resolution in a vigorous and cogent address, pleaded for a better realization of the basic principle that the home, the church and the state should not be considered merely as utilitarian, mechanical organizations, but rather as living organisms, making for the development of the highest spiritual life. A patriotic, honest, pure public spirit must begin in early life, and the school was the best place to teach the children to stand by the cardinal principles of Christian ethics. What the Hon. Geo. W. Ross had tried to introduce in the schools through a well-selected book of Scriptural readings was a capital thing. It was abominable that partyism had driven it out.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown in closing the discussion declared that any system which failed to incorporate into the education of the young the inculcation of principles of honesty, honor and virtue was not true to the best ideals of the country. Why was it, he asked, that there was a higher sense of honor among the boys of Eton and Harrow in England than among the boys of our own schools?

A committee consisting of Chancellor Burwash, Wm. Scott, Professor Delury, W. C. Good of Brantford, E. Fielding and Henry Moyle was appointed to bring the resolutions before the governmental and educational authorities.

# BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Several matters of interest were dealt with at the meeting of the school board last evening. A. I. Trueman was in the chair and there were present Supt. H. S. Bridges and Messrs. D. H. Nase, T. H. Bullock, J. V. Russell, W. C. R. Allan, M. Coll, John Keefe and R. W. Maxwell, trustees.

The chairman reported on the issue of bonds and his report was adopted.

An application from C. Osborne for the position of janitor of the Millidgeville school was referred to the buildings committee.

Wm. E. Watters, janitor of the Dufferin school, asked for an increase in his salary on account of increased work.

T. S. Hill applied for the position of janitor of the manual training school.

David Knapman applied for the position of janitor of the Victoria school.

These applications were referred to the buildings committee, and were the means of arousing a discussion which finally resulted in a resolution, moved by T. H. Bullock and seconded by J. V. Russell, to the effect that all janitors occupying school buildings be notified to vacate them before the first of next month. There was talk of the necessity of making provision to compensate for loss of free living apartments.

The case of diphtheria, which was in the family of the janitor evidently brought about Mr. Bullock's resolution and which was passed unanimously.

W. C. R. Allan, in commenting on the case, stated that the child sick with diphtheria should have been sent to the hospital, and another trustee remarked that it would have died on the way.

Judge Trueman said that he had been told by a parent, Mr. Cochran, that diphtheria existed in Victoria school before it was closed and that he could tell the name of the teacher from whose classes the children stayed away. Dr. Bridges stated that no children had remained away and produced the teacher's register to prove it.

Mr. Maxwell said that it had been shown that there had been some negligence and an investigation should be held. He said that he would like one of the teachers to be asked if she had not said that eight of her children were away sick with diphtheria. Mr. Maxwell said that he knew of a case where a child was examined by a teacher and as spots were seen in his throat he was sent home. That night the house was placarded for diphtheria, yet the child's connection with the school was never reported to the board of health.

A communication from the St. John Teachers' Association asking for an increase of $50 in the salary of every female teacher and subsequently $25 a year, was received and referred to the teachers' committee.

The chairman said that the association was under a misapprehension in presenting the application to the board. The city council was the body to petition. The board had always been willing to encourage any movement towards higher salaries.

He referred to the letter, signed Teacher published in the press a few days ago, saying it was not broad enough. All female labor was poorly paid. He had made inquiries about town and found that ladies employed in offices were paid from $5 to $7 a week, and worked 52 weeks in the year. Teachers get from $300 to $400 a year for 40 weeks work.

Applications from D. R. Collins, A. E. Hartt, George A. Shaw and S. H. Thorne were placed on file.

A committee was appointed to select for recommendation three of the applicants for the position of truant officer. An appointment will be made at the next meeting.

The salary due Mrs. Maude Richards, formerly Miss Waldron, was ordered paid.

Miss Edith A. Comben applied for the position of instructor of music. Miss Mary E. Mahoney applied to be placed on the school staff.

It was decided to close the Sandy Point school at the end of the year and transfer the pupils to another school.

Tenders for fittings for the manual training school were opened and referred to the committee with power to act.

The monthly report of the secretary showed enrollment of pupils during the month 7,401, the highest yet attained, the percentage of attendance was 86.3.

The appointment of W. R. Shanklin to the school staff was made. A large number of bills were recommended to be paid, and the board adjourned.

## MARINE NOTES

Donaldson line steamer Kastalia left Glasgow last Saturday for this port direct.

C. P. R. steamer Montcalm arrived at Bristol from this port last Sunday.

Allan line steamer Parisian arrived at Liverpool yesterday from this port via Halifax.

Royal mail steamship Pretorian arrived yesterday at Halifax. She comes to this port.

C P R steamship Lake Manitoba passed Brow Head yesterday from this port for Liverpool.

Donaldson line steamship Parthenia, Captain Stitt, shifted over to No. 4 berth, west side, this morning.

The St. John schooner Mineola, Captain Forsythe, arrived at Moss Point last Saturday from Martinique and Fort-de-France.

The Furness liner Almeriana sailed from Halifax for London Saturday with 17,000 barrels of apples.

The C. P. R. steamship Empress of India arrived at Hong Kong January 13 from Vancouver, B. C.

The Head line steamer Inishowen Head, Captain Pickford, arrived at Dublin last Sunday from this port. She took away from here 86,000 bushels of wheat.

The St. John schooner Helen E. Kinney, Captain Miller, arrived at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, yesterday, from Gulfport, with a cargo of hard pine.

# N. Y. STOCK MARKET

TTuesday, January 15

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

| | Yesterday Opening | Today's Closing | Noon |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amalg Copper | 119 | 119 | 119¼ |
| Anaconda | 284½ | 283½ | 284¼ |
| Am Sugar Rfrs | 134 | 133¾ | 135 |
| Am Smelt and Rfg | 151½ | 151½ | 151⅝ |
| Am Car Foundry | 44½ | 44⅝ | 44½ |
| Atchison | 106¾ | 106⅞ | 106⅝ |
| Am Locomotive | 74 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| Brooklyn Rpd Trst | 81 | 81 | 81⅛ |
| Balt and Ohio | 119½ | 119½ | 119⅛ |
| Chesa and Ohio | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| Canadian Pacific | 189⅞ | 190¾ | 190½ |
| Chi and G West | 17¼ | 17 | 17 |
| Colo F and Iron | 56½ | 56½ | 55⅝ |
| Erie | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41⅞ |
| Kansas & Texas | 40½ | 40¾ | 40⅞ |
| Louis and Nashville | 143 | 142¾ | 143 |
| Missouri Pacific | 88⅝ | 88¾ | 89 |
| Nor and Western | 90⅛ | 90 | 89⅝ |
| N Y Central | 130⅞ | 131¼ | 131½ |
| North West | 197 | 197 | 197 |
| Ont and Western | 46½ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Reading ex div 2 p c | 135⅞ | 133⅞ | 135⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 135¾ | 135⅝ | 136 |
| Rock Island | 28⅞ | 28¾ | 28⅝ |
| St. Paul | 154⅛ | 154⅛ | 155¼ |
| Southern Ry | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31¾ |
| Southern Pacific | 94⅞ | 95 | 95¾ |
| Northern Pacific | 158¼ | 158 | 159 |
| Natl Lead | | 73 | 73 |
| Texas Pacific | | 35½ | 35½ |
| Union Pacific, ptd | 179¾ | 179⅝ | 180¾ |
| U S Steel | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49⅝ |
| U S Steele ptd | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106⅞ |

Total sales in New York yesterday 811,400 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May corn | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| May wheat | 76½ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| May oats | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36⅞ |
| May pork | 16.70 | 16.75 | 16.62 |
| July corn | 43¼ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| July wheat | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion Coal | 64b | 64b | 64b |
| Dom Iron and Steel | 24b | 25¼b | 23⅞b |
| C P R | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| Rich and Ont Naviga | 82½ | 82b | 82b |
| Detroit United | 81b | 81 | 81 |
| Mackay Co | 74 | 274¾ | 73¾ |
| Toronto Street Ry | 114½ | 114 | 114 |

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March cotton | 9.32 | 9.36 | 9.42 |
| May cotton | 9.48 | 9.51 | 9.57 |
| July cotton | 9.57 | 9 . 95 | 9.65 |

Bertie MacPherson, of Fairville, leaves this evening by steamer Governor Cobb, for Boston, after a three weeks' vacation.

**GILMOUR'S**

**Semi-Annual Clean-Up Sale OF Ready-to-Wear CLOTHING**

This is a general clean-up sale of Men's Overcoats, Suits and Trousers, and among the various lots are some of the most remarkable values we have ever offered. It is a noteworthy fact that this is not "bargain" clothing, such as seen in many sales, seemingly made for the purpose. The clothing in this sale is our regular stock reduced. This means that every garment offered is a safe garment to buy, and fully guaranteed by us as good value at the original price. It also means that sizes are broken; but, as there are many different patterns, almost every customer should be able to find a garment that fits—all are stylish—and that without much difficulty.

**Overcoats and Suits, $10 to $25, less 20 per cent.**
**Raincoats, $8.50 to $20, less 20 per cent.**
**Trousers, $2.50 to $6.50, less 20 per cent.**

**Special Lines of Overcoats:**

**$22 Overcoats for $15; $16.50 and $15 Overcoats for $10; $10 Overcoats for $7.50.**

**A. GILMOUR, 68 King St.**

MEN'S CLOTHING: To-Order and Ready-to-Wear.

## CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too late for classification.)

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, small family. Apply MRS. PAUL R. HANSON, 18 Garden St. 1-15—6t.

**Remington Typewriter Sales**

**last year were great, but our business for the *first three-quarters* of 1906 exceeds that of the entire year 1905**

Typewriters come and typewriters go
But the Remington runs on forever

Remington Typewriter Company
W. J. HIGGINSON, Agent,
66 Prince Wm. Street
St. John, N. B.

## Deals For Sale By Tender.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the cargo of deals ex. Bark "Garfield," now landed at Dominion Wharf, Port Hawkesbury, said cargo consisting of (more or less):

270,714 sup'l feet spruce deals,
30,849 sup'l feet spruce scantling,
7,752 sup'l feet deal ends,
221,213 sup'l feet birch plank,
4,439 sup'l feet birch plank ends.

The cargo will be sold en bloc. The purchaser whose tender is accepted must take charge of cargo and pay amount of his tender in cash within one week after receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted. The cargo can remain where it is free of wharfage and storage up to May 1st, 1907.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Port Hawkesbury, Jan. 2nd., 1907.

1-3—10t. P. PAINT & SONS.

## CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Common Clerk up to noon of Thursday, 24th day of January, 1907, for Wharf and Pile Trestle.

To be erected on the South Side of Rodney Slip in this city.

Plans and Specifications will be on exhibition at Office of the Consulting Engineer on and after Monday, the 14th inst., and the work must be completed strictly in accordance therewith.

City is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

R. H. CUSHING,
Director Public Works Department.
Saint John, N. B., January 10th, 1907.

**Ontario Apples.**

NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED.

Northern Spies, Golden Russetts, Scotch Greys and Seeks. Also in store choice Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Apples.

PRICES LOW.

**Gandy & Allison,**
Tel. 364. 16 North Wharf.