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The beautiful bracelet watch is solid gold filled, has accurate and reliable movement, and patent bracelet that fits snugly over any wrist. Jewellery stores sell similar watches at $10.00 to $15.00 each.

Girls, to get all these grand presents, write to-day and get only 20 bottles of the lovely new Princess Royal Perfume to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Six delicious odours: French Rose, Carnation, Wood Violet, etc. Everyone wants two or three bottles. They go fast like hot cakes. Return our $2.40 when the perfumes are sold and you will promptly receive, all charges paid, the beautiful ring and ring just as represented, and the handsome watch, too, you can get without selling any more goods by simply showing your grand presents to your friends and getting four of them to sell our goods as you did.

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HOW TORIES MADE THE MONEY FLY

Ottawa, Feb. 1—The public accounts for the last fiscal year, tabled in the commons today, give some interesting figures as to the details of the growing expenditures of the present administration, apart altogether from the war and at a time when revenues were rapidly declining. During the twelve months, including eight months of war, the government spent $248,098,000, of which $60,750,000 is charged up to the war account.

The total domestic expenditure for the ordinary expenses of administration was $135,523,000, while on capital account for public works there was spent $41,447,000; for railway subsidies, $5,191,000, and for lead, binder twine and petroleum bounties, $124,000.

The government spent nearly $2,500,000 more on the ordinary expenses of administration than the total revenue amounted to. And in addition it spent about $47,000,000 on capital account.

While revenue decreased by about $30,000,000, consolidated fund expenditure increased by over $8,000,000, and expenditure on public works by over $4,000,000, at a time when a policy of economy and retrenchment was being preached and practiced throughout the country.

It is interesting to note that in the total of $60,000,000 charged up to war account the department of militia and defence spent only some $53,000,000.

The naval service spent a little over $3,000,000 on war account, and the trade and commerce department spent another $3,000,000.

Censors Cost Over $100,000.

In the details of expenditures for militia the main item is $25,106,000 for pay, allowances and subsistence. It may be noted that for boots and repairs to boots a total of $1,070,000 was expended, while the censors' service cost over $100,000.

Apart altogether from the war the militia department spent in the year $10,060,000, which was only a little over $1,000,000 less than for the fiscal year 1913-14.

Included in capital expenditure for the year are the following items: National Transcontinental Railway, $9,882,000; Hudson Bay Railway, $4,774,000; Welland canal, $4,074,000; St. John harbor improvements, $2,000,000; Quebec bridge, $2,816,000; Port Arthur and Fort William harbors, $1,500,000.

The total amount of annual salaries for the 13,526 permanent employes of the civil service is given as $14,813,291. This makes an average annual salary of $1,080.

RUNNING NOSE COLDS CURED SNEEZING STOPPED INSTANTLY

The worst of a cold is how suddenly it comes. No time to hurry to the drug store, croup develops, the lungs are affected with pneumonia or tuberculosis and it's too late. Keep Catarrhozone on hand,—it kills colds instantly. Something magical about the way it cures catarrh and bronchitis. Catarrhozone is the best remedy because it cures in nature's way; it heals, soothes and restores permanently. Carry a Catarrhozone inhaler in your pocket, use it occasionally and you'll never catch cold—that's worth remembering.

Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for *genuine Catarrhozone*, which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months treatment costs $1.00, small size 50c.; sample size, 25c.

PREDICTS DOMINION-WIDE PROHIBITION

Bishop Richardson, in His Charge to the Anglican Synod, Tells of His Change of Attitude on the Liquor Question—His Lordship Also Alludes to Other Important Matters—Everyone's Duty to Support Patriotic Funds—Large Attendance of Clergy and Laymen.

Fredericton, Feb. 1—This afternoon's session of the Anglican synod at the Opera House auditorium, city hall, was taken up largely with the reading of the charge of Bishop Richardson. Much interest centred in what was contained in the charge relative to prohibition and his lordship's pronouncements were received with marked approval.

Dean Neales submitted the report of standing committee which was adopted unanimously.

Rev. W. W. Craig, rector of St. Martins church at Montreal, was invited to a seat on the platform. His lordship took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to Rev. Mr. Craig who was associated with Bishop Richardson at Trinity church, St. John, seventeen years ago. Rev. Mr. Craig in taking his seat on the platform thanked his lordship and synod for their expression of appreciation. He was glad to have the opportunity to again be present at synod and meet old friends.

Very Rev. Dean Neales moved that the various reports now before synod be received. The motion was seconded by Rev. G. F. Scovil and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scovil, Rev. G. Hiltz was invited to a seat on the floor of the synod. Archdeacon Newnham submitted the statistical reports of parishes.

J. Simeon Armstrong gave notice of motion asking the synod to place its stamp of approval on the organization of a laymen's society.

Canon Smithers presented the report of the executive committee.

The report of the board of missions was submitted by Archdeacon Newnham.

Deanery apportionments were then received and adopted. Rev. G. F. Scovil presented a statement for mission funds for the year 1916.

With many delegates still arriving by this evening's train, the attendance at the annual synod service this evening at Christ Church Cathedral was larger than usual. Rev. Dr. W. W. Craig, of Montreal, was preacher and the service most impressive throughout, there being a particularly large number of clergy present in their robes.

The Bishop's Charge.

The charge of His Lordship, Bishop Richardson, delivered this afternoon, was a lengthy one, and covered all branches of church activity during the year. The duty of Canadians with regard to the war was touched upon particularly. His Lordship advised support of the various patriotic and relief funds.

That portion of the charge which was received with the greatest interest dealt with prohibition. He declared strongly for prohibition. He mentioned that six years ago he had said that he was not favorable to prohibitory legislation. The change in his attitude was due to the fact that in his opinion public sentiment in New Brunswick had become strongly in favor of prohibition. He said that a prohibitory law would go a great distance toward aiding those too weak by nature to resist the temptation of strong drink.

Tributes were paid to clergymen who died during the year, including Rev. Canon Hanington. Reference was also made to the removal of Dean Schofield to British Columbia and the appointment of Canon Neales as his successor.

In referring to the clergy of the diocese who had obtained appointments for overseas, the bishop mentioned Rev. G. A. Kuhring and E. B. Hooper of St. John, Rev. A. L. Skerry of Stanley, and Rev. C. G. Laurence of Kingston. "Our earnest prayers," said he, "will always follow our chaplains and we shall hope, in the goodness of God, to welcome them all home again at the conclusion of the war.

Temperance.

On the subject of temperance, His Lordship said in part: "I desire to take this formal opportunity of speaking to the church people of the province upon the subject of temperance. It is not the first time that I have done so, nor, if I am spared, is it likely to be the last. It seems to me that the time has come for a more definite and distinct pronouncement upon a subject of such supreme importance to the moral and economic well being of the world. As you are all aware, it has been officially announced that the provincial government will bring in, at the approaching session of the legislature, a bill for entire suppression of the liquor traffic in New Brunswick. It is assumed that the people of the province will be given an opportunity of expressing their judgment in the matter through the medium of a referendum. It seems likely, therefore, that the responsibility will be laid upon us of saying whether or not the traffic in intoxicating liquor shall continue in the province.

"It is with this in mind that I speak to you this afternoon. I do not think that I need try to prove to you the economic and moral evil wrought by intoxicating liquor. It is everywhere apparent in the world. More and more men are coming to see that no single thing is fraught with consequence of such tremendous import in that respect.

"The last twenty years have been years of progress in regard to the use of intoxicating liquor. One remembers in this connection the extraordinary revulsion of feeling that has swept across Europe and, one might almost add, the world, since the outbreak of the war. It has been absolutely startling in its suddenness. France, England, each alike has seen in the use of intoxicating liquor a menace to strength and safety of the state more deadly than any Teuton terror, and each in its own way has taken the most unprecedented measures to meet the danger.

"War was needed to prove that the effects of the liquor habit are morally disastrous, and I need hardly take time to speak of that to the members of this synod. Whatever room there may be for difference of opinion as to method by which this evil must be met, there is no room for difference of opinion as to the fact that it is an evil. It is enough to think of what we have all seen and know within our own experience, the tragedies that are everywhere and always associated with the habit of intemperance, the ruined and broken lives, wrecked and shattered homes, the forlorn and weeping women, the desolate and forsaken children. Is there anywhere a parish in which these things are not seen? Is there anywhere a city or a town or a village that does not know them?

"Is there anything that we can do today? I know there is. The question of the entire suppression of the liquor traffic is likely to come before us within the next few months and it is about that I want to speak today, church people of the province. Rather more than six years ago I discussed the question briefly in my charge. Let me remind you of what I said at that time. It was in part as follows:

" 'We shall not agree, perhaps, as to the precise policy that ought to be pursued. For myself I do not hesitate to say that I do not think t hat the time is ripe for prohibition, though I believe that to be an ideal towards which we ought to work, and an ideal that will one day be realized. If, therefore, such a measure should be proposed. I should feel compelled to raise my voice again. But the moment I can see behind such a measure of weight of public sentiment sufficient to enforce it I shall be ready to give it my heartiest support?.'

"That was six years ago. Today I stand here to tell you that after watching the growth of public opinion all through the province for more than six years, I am of opinion that the time has come when a prohibition bill may safely be enacted. I have no illusions about a prohibitiory law. I have no expectations that such a law will entirely eliminate the sale of liquor, but I haven't the slightest doubt that its enactment under proper safeguards will enormously reduce that sale and I believe, further, that there is a sufficiently strong sentiment in favor of prohibition to make its passing a sane and salutary thing.

"Those who are detetmined to get strong drink will, no doubt, still be able to do so. But the number of those who drink will, in aggregate, be enormously reduced and multitudes of men will grow up to whom the taste of liquor will be altogether unknown. Make as much as you like of the weaknesses that belongs to the prohibitory system and there will at least be indisputable gains.

Sees Sure Gain.

"I admit, then, the inevitable weaknesses of prohibition, but against them I see the certain gain—a gain that in other directions will more than make up for the loss in this. Less money will be wasted in unproductive labor, more men will be working up to their full capacity; there will be more health and happiness. I do not think that these gains will be disputed. And that is not all. Against the weaknesses of prohibition also,—and it is this that concerns us chiefly as a church,—there stands an indisputable moral gain. It removes a terrible stumbling block from the path of many who are weak.

"Some of you will hesitate to accept all that I have said on this subject. I am seeking, you will say, to upset principles that have been long rooted in your life, and to tear down practices that have the sanction of long-continued custom in the world. You will tell me, further, that it is impossible to make a people sober by act of parliament. That is no doubt true in the strictest sense, but it does not thereby follow that an act of parliament has no moral value. As a matter of fact it is probably true to say that an act of parliament never makes men moral, but it is none the less an excellent index to the extent to which men are becoming moral, and, like many another index, it has a very distinct monetary value.

"Let me add one more word. You are members of the Church of England, and you have inherited from your fathers a love of liberty that leads you to look with suspicion and dislike on any extension of the prohibitory principle to private life. Yet, suffer one word of earnest warning. Beware lest your love of liberty, your instinctive dislike of the prohibitory principle should lead you to forget your duty—your plain and imperative duty—to make at least some clear contribution to the forces that are fighting this great evil in the world. No man has a right to all his rights. No man can claim all his privileges and continue to call himself a Christian. No man can live to himself alone. The measure of a Christian's freedom is the measure of his brother's need.

"But I need say no more. Prohibition is coming; if not now—and I think it will be now—at least some time in the not-far-off future. It is coming not in one province only, but throughout the whole dominion. The day is close at hand when, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there will be one prohibitory law. I hope with all my heart that when that consummation shall have come to pass it will not be possible to say that the Church of England had no part in its enactment. I commend to your consideration and support the principles to which both political parties of this province have given their adherence."

The War.

Turning to the war, the bishop said in part:

"It is a holy war which we are waging. It is a war to which God is calling us. If ever a nation was called to take up the sword, this nation has been so called. We have a right to believe that true. We have a right to be sure that God is on our side. If I may quote from one of England's greatest bishops, "We know that God hates hatred and insolence and cruelty and fraud and the idolatry of force, and so far as these are, or seem to be, embodied in the enemy that is against us, we are certain of the judgment upon him in God's time. These things are their own undoing." Mark what the issue realy is. It is not simply a question of punishing an outlaw nation, of exacting a just reparation for an unpardonable crime. Our warrant for fighting goes deeper far than that. I believe that in this war,—and the conviction that it is so is deepening in me every day,—I believe that in this war we are fighting 'not against flesh and blood, but against principalities against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

"The spirit against which we fight is the spirit of Antichrist. It was said in the early stages of the war that the responsibility for Germany's campaign of frightfulness and horror belonged only to the military caste, and most of us, I suppose, instinctively believed it true. It seems to me impossible to believe that now. If it were indeed so, one would expect to find at least the leaders of religion uttering their indignant protest against deeds of violence that have shocked and horrified the world. But, on the contrary, it is the leaders of religion, who are most vehement in their defence. Pulpit and platform alike not only defend these things, but even glory in their shame. Witness the following passage from a published sermon recently delivered in Berlin: 'Just as the Almighty caused His Son to be crucified for redemption, so Germany is destined to crucify humanity for the renewed salvation of mankind. Humanity must be redeemed by blood, by fire and by the sword. German warriors do not willingly shed the blood of other nations, but they do it as a sacred duty, which they dare not neglect without committing sin.

. . . . Germany has never willingly used her strength to menace the independence of any other nation. Just for this reason, on account of our clean record, we have been chosen as the Almighty's instrument to punish the envious, to chastise the evildoers, to bring the sword to the sinful peoples of the world. Germany's divine mission is to crucify humanity. It is therefore the duty of German soldiers to strike blows of merciless violence; they must kill, they must burn, they must work wholesale destruction. Half measures would be impious; there must be thorough war without compassion. The wicked, the friends of Satan, must be wiped out of existence: Satan himself, who has come to the world in the shape of a great power (England) must be crushed, and to Germany has been entrusted the intensely holy duty of accomplishing the destruction of the embodiment of evil. When that work is done, fire and sword will not have come in vain; humanity will be redeemed; the reign of righteousness will be established on earth with Germany as its creator and its armed protector." (Rev. Fritz Philippe.) Or witness this from the leading Lutheran pastor in Leipzig: 'Germany stands for Christianity; her enemies are the enemies of true religion. It is this knowledge that enables us to rejoice and be glad, with hearts full of thankfulness, when our engines of war in the air strike down the sons of Satan, and when our wonderful submarine instruments of divine vengeance send thousands of the unelect to the bottom of the sea.' Or this from a professor of theology preaching in Berlin cathedral: 'When we kill, when we inflict untold suffering on them, when we burn their homes, and overrun their territories, we are performing a labor of love.' Or this from Dr. Schols, another theologian: 'After Germany's final triumph, the way will be made clear for a truly German Christianity. German Protestants must realise their importance to the world's future; they will be the apostles of the new Christianity, in which the spirit that has animated the German people during this war will predominate.' (Quoted by the Bishop of Montreal from the Swiss correspondent of a London paper.)

"These are not the irresponsible utterances of eccentric individuals, but the deliberate and well-weighed statements of eminent preachers and theologians. They represent, therefore, and interpret the attitude of religious and intellectual Germany towards the war. They are indicative of the extent to which Germany has departed from the gospel of Jesus Christ, and substituted therefor a gospel of blood and iron. Truly, if Germany should triumph in this war, humanity would indeed be crucified, although not as the Berlin preacher put it, 'for the renewed salvation of mankind,' but for the destruction of all that is best and most beautiful in the Christian faith."

Important Questions.

Continuing, his lordship said:

"But have we been driven to our knees? Has the nation turned itself to penitence and prayer? We have not been slow to see the signs of Germany's moral downfall. Has there come to ourselves a spiritual awakening? Have our own eyes been opened? There have come to us changes with the war, changes of the most tremendous import. No one can question that. We have been startled a little out of our spiritual complacency. We are living in a more serious and sober atmosphere. There is less frivolity and fun, more earnestness and effort, more willingness to work in a philanthropic way, a greater readiness to give both time and money to the needs of others. The Red Cross Association, the Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund—such things as these abundantly testify that there has come a change to us. All this is a clear gain, but is there needed nothing more? This new seriousness, this deeper earnestness, this richer generosity—how deep does it all go? How far is it all related to God? Is it really religious? Might not precisely the same sort of change come, under similar circumstances, to a nation of unbelievers, who had caught something of the spirit of Christianity by living in a Christian world?

"Does it seem hypocritical to argue thus? I hope that it does not seem so. I am simply trying to make you see that the great, pressing need of the nation at this time is not only the need of more men, and more money, and more munitions, but the need of a new relationship to God—the need of a new religious life. If we are to win this war—and we can only lose it, I believe, by defeating God's will for us, and for the world—we must not be content with mobilizing merely our material resources. We must mobilize also, and first of all, our spiritual resources. But are we really doing that? Have we been driven to our knees? Has the heart of the nation turned to God? Is the church really interpreting and ministering to the nation's need. Has there been a revival of religion? Does it seem to some as though these things do not matter? Then listen to what a great sailor has said of them in their relationship to England. Let Admiral Sir David Beatty speak to us as he has spoken to the church at home: 'England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue. When she can look on the future with humbler eyes, and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days toward the end.'

A Stirring Appeal.

"I do not think that I ever read anything that stirred me more than that simple statement of a sailor's faith. If that is the attitude of those who guard old England's shores, and keep open to our commerce the pathways of the deep, then happy indeed the empire in its sailors. But does its application belong to England only? Does it not find its answer also in our own Canadian life? Is it with humble eyes, and a prayer upon our lips that we Canadians are looking to the future? Have we been taken out of our stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency? Is there one of us who will dare to say so? Look out upon the church. Do you see spirituality of life? Do you see the practice of persistent prayer? Do you see a love for the worship of the sanctuary? Do you see a living faith in the power of the blessed sacrament? Is there evidenced a willingness to let God have the overlordship of the life that is His own? Is there eagerness of heart and effort in the interests of truth and goodness? Is there self-sacrifice as the accepted principle of life? Is there everywhere a readiness to serve? Is there anything to indicate that there has been in our midst a real revival of religion? I dare not say that there is. I fear that by our lethargy we are doing what I have said, defeating God's will for us and for the world.

"Let me say to you once more what I said a year ago. Our supreme duty as members of the church in this time of testing is to deepen our own spiritual life, so that more effectually we may minister to the nation's need. It is to buy up the opportunity before its day is done. It is to pass through the door of grace while it is still open. It is to give to the empire an example of faith and courage. It is to make much of prayer and intercession—prayer for ourselves that we may be found worthy of victory, and intercession for the soldiers and sailors who are in the midst of so many and great dangers. It is to cultivate habits of self-sacrifice and faithfulness to duty. In a single word, it is to see to it that the deep of the nation's need is answered only by the deep of the nation's heart. To that task may we all set our hands!

Enlistment of Clergy.

"Before I leave the subject of the war, there are some practical points about which I want to speak. A number of the clergy—and especially amongst those who are of military age—have been sorely troubled to know what ought to be their attitude towards the insistent call for men. The needs of the empire are so great, and the principles for which she fights are so distinctly those of truth and honor, that no self-respecting man can be content to do less than everything in his power. It is very right and natural, therefore, that the clergy should be asking how far, and in what way, they can give themselves in answer to the call, and not a few have found themselves confronted with what seem to be conflicting claims. On the one hand, there is the claim of the empire upon the manhood, which they share with every other man of British birth, and, on the other hand there is the claim of the church upon them in their ministerial relationship. They do not want to shirk their duty to the empire, but they cannot forget their ordination vows. It seems right, therefore, that I should make my position in the matter clear.

"So far as enlisting for ordinary service in the field is concerned, we have not been left without the highest guidance, for both the English Archbishops have spoken with no uncertain sound. At the outset of the war, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York issued a joint pastoral upon the subject in which they ruled against the propriety of those in Holy Orders engaging in combatant service. Recently, however, the question was forced to the front again during the course of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign, the principle of which was a personal appeal to every man of military age. In order to set the minds of the clergy at rest upon the matter, the Primate wrote to Lord Derby as follows: 'For the guidance of the clergy, I desire, with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of York with whom I have taken counsel, to say that we see no reason to depart from the advice and direction which we made public in September, 1914, and in August, 1915, to the effect that solemn ordination to the ministry of word and sacraments is not consonant with combatant service in the field. We consider that this principle holds good certainly so long as liberty of choice is left in the hands of the clergy. The clergy are, moreover, we consider, rendering the best service which they can offer to the nation in their parishes, which no one else can discharge, and this at a time when such ministry is called for and valued in a peculiar degree. We have already pointed out the many and varied ways in which the clergy can render special service to the country at this time, and in our deliberate judgment those of them who are not called upon to exercise their ministry as chaplains in the navy, or in the army, or in the great field of hospital work, are acting rightly if they remain at present at the posts of duty with which they have been solemnly entrusted.'

"It is interesting to know that Lord Derby, in his reply, while basing his conclusion upon somewhat different grounds from those taken by the archbishop, expressed himself as being in substantial agreement with his position, and disclaimed any desire to include the clergy among those eligible for active service.

"It is, however, with the archbishop's statement that I am chiefly concerned. I do not pretend, of course, that such a pronouncement is in any real sense binding upon us all. It comes to us, however, with the weight of great authority, and cannot be lightly disregarded. Its contentions, moreover, have been generally accepted by the bishops, of the Anglican church. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that the judgment of the primate in this matter commends itself to me as entirely reasonable. I trust, therefore, that the clergy of the diocese, no matter how much they may desire to respond to the call for men, will feel that they are not free to do so. The question is not one of expediency, but of principle. I do not say that there are no circumstances under which the disability might not be rightly disregarded. I do not think, however, that there are any circumstances that would warrant its removal now.

"There is a wider application of the question to which I ought to turn. It is obvious, of course, that there is nothing inconsistent with a priest's ordination vows in serving in the Army Medical Corps, and the like, and some of the clergy have raised that point with me. I need hardly say that I have the greatest sympathy with the desire of an able-bodied man to do something in the war. It is a positively disgraceful thing when a young man has not that desire. To shirk responsibility for service at such a time as this is to confess oneself utterly selfish and unworthy. From that standpoint, one can be only glad that so many of the younger clergy would give almost anything to answer the call of king and country."

The bishop dealt with the condition of the diocese, the finances, missionary offerings and the Bishop Medley memorial fund, to which he recommended the addition of at least $10,000 if it were at all possible to do so during the coming year.

Religious Education in Schools.

After reference had been made to the widows' and orphans' fund, the bishop spoke of religious education in the public schools, saying:

"I had hoped to be in a position to report to you fully upon the work of the committee appointed to consider this important question, but it is impossible for me to do so yet. As you are aware, a conference between the leading non-Roman Catholic communions was held, of which I had the honor to be appointed chairman, and, after prolonged consideration, certain conclusions were unanimously reached. These conclusions were placed before the board of education at the beginning of November in the form of a memorial. No answer, however, has yet been received, and I am unable, therefore, to give you a detailed report upon the subject.

"I have left myself no time to speak of many other subjects that are of great importance to the church. I must not close, however, without saying, as I have often said before, how much we owe to the faithful and loyal assistance of the Woman's Auxiliary in the diocese. More and more it is making itself felt in the missionary work of the diocese. I trust that, before long, there will be a branch in every corner of the diocese. I thank the officers and members with all my heart for the splendid work that they are doing.

"And now, my dear brethren, I commend you, and the work to which you have been called, to the grace and guidance of the Holy Spirit. May He enable us all to do our duty!"

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 2—The lay and clerical delegates to the Anglican Synod were entertained tonight by Bishop and Mrs. Richardson at a reception at Bishop's Court.

At this afternoon's session of the synod several reports were presented and adopted. These included reports of the governors of Kings College; board of education; committee on the preservation of church records, and committee on the bishop's charge to the synod.

In the last named report, the section stating that the committee concurred fully with his lordship's recommendation "to promote such legislation as will tend to adequately suppress or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor," provoked a prolonged discussion. The section was finally adopted by a large majority. A number of delegates, both lay and clerical, spoke strongly against the resolution, pointing to the state of Maine as a country in which prohibition is not effective and to the non-enforcement of the Canada Temperance act in parts of New Brunswick, as an example of what conditions would be under prohibition.

J. Roy Campbell, of St. John, one of the lay delegates, said that in the city of St. John public opinon was not favorable to prohibitory legislation, and that any attempt of other parts of the province to force prohibition in that city would bring about a state of affairs similar to that existing when the Canada Temperance act was tried there—perjury, hypocrisy and continual court prosecutions. Mr. Campbell said that there were people who considered it a crime for a person to take a drink or to smoke. To their minds the first commandment should be "Thou shalt not drink." The second, "Thou shalt not smoke," and some of the ten commandments those persons were willing to throw to the winds.

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CAMPBELLTON BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS

Campbellton, N. B., Feb. 1—(Special)—The annual meeting of Campbellton board of trade was held last evening. A good attendance of members was present. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. E. Blackhall; vice-president, John Harquall; secretary-treasurer, Harry R. Smith; members of council, A. A. Andrew, H. B. Anslow, C. A. Alexander, E. A. Legallais, W. H. Miller, W. F. Napier, Dr. L. G. Pinault and D. E. Richards. The board of arbitration was elected to be composed of the officers with the addition of D. A. Stewart, M. P. P.

The local branch of the temperance federation met last evening in St. Andrew's church hall to receive reports of committees and to arrange their work for the approaching local option election which takes place in the spring, at the same time as the town council elections. At the present time only one ward in town is under license, and it is predicted that the town will go dry once more at the next election.

ST. STEPHEN MAN HELD FOR SMUGGLING.

Wednesday, Feb. 2

Information received last night by The Telegraph from St. Stephen tells of the arrest of a well known St. Stephen man on a charge of smuggling. The authorities contend that considerable smuggling, most of it in a small way, has been carried on between the two border towns of Calais and St. Stephen and action in the matter was taken by Boston officials who had gotten wind of recent developments.

In consequence of their investigations the arrest was made yesterday in Calais of Edmund Miles, who drives the bus for the St. Croix Hotel, and the charge of smuggling was preferred against him. He was given a preliminary examination before the Calais magistrate yesterday and was then removed to Bangor for a further hearing.

The Boston officials, who worked up the case, claim to have sufficient evidence to convict. They also aver that smuggling has been too general of late in that locality and that other persons may yet face a similar charge.

The defendant is well known on the border as he attends all the trains for the St. Croix Hotel and, in pursuance of his duties, is obliged to cross the international bridge several times each day so as to meet the trains on both sides of the line.

"By the way, Mrs. Popkins," remarked the vicar after the service, "I was extremely sorry to see your husband leave the church in the middle of my sermon. I trust nothing was seriously the matter with him?"

"O, no, sir," replied Mrs. Popkins. "It was nothing very serious; but you see, sir, the poor man do have a terrible 'abit o' walkin' in his sleep."

"Granny" Chamberlain

Why Best for Babies?

"I am often asked why Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is best for babies. Well, there are several reasons:

First: It is perfectly harmless and can be given with every confidence to the youngest or most delicate child.

Secondly: It contains no alcohol, opium, chloroform, morphine or any other narcotic.

Thirdly: Children like it, and no persuasion is needed to get them to take it.

For the above reasons alone it is impossible to get a better medicine for babies than

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

But aside from its safety it relieves coughs and colds, is the best remedy known for croup, and when given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will even prevent the attack."

Yours for Health.—Granny Chamberlain

SOME MARITIME MEN ON BOARD THE METAGAMA

Five maritime province boys and two lieutenants were included in the military party on the Metegama, which debarked Tuesday. The officers are Lieutenant F. T. Turner and Lieutenant Gavin Stairs, both of Halifax. The former, who was a member of the 25th Battalion, sustained three wounds in the legs from fragments of shells during the battle of Loos, and the latter's health became impaired and he is returning for a rest. Both officers will return to England in the course of six weeks or two months to join their respective battalions.

Lance Corp. J. H. McDonald of Springhill, N.S., who was a member of the 25th Battalion, was invalided home on account of poor health.

Private Theo. Mansley of Halifax, who was also a member of the 25th Battalion, had to return home to rebuild his constitution after a strenuous campaign at the front. He said he was sent back to England from the trenches two months ago as his health became so impaired that he could not stand the rigors of the campaign. He said his father is with the 40th Battalion somewhere in England or France, a younger brother is with one of the battalions now forming in the provinces.

Private James Meikle of Halifax was also invalided home on account of poor health.

Corporal Pineo of the 25th Battalion, who is a native of Waterville, Kings county, told an interesting story of a fight in which he was placed hors de combat. A company of his battalion was ordered to drive the Germans from a trench a short distance in front of them. In order that this might be effected with as little loss of life as possible, the artillery shelled the position at a given time. When the smoke of the shells still hung over the trench they received their orders and, climbing over their parapet, made for the enemy's position.

While he was running along towards the position a bullet struck him in his right arm, shattering the bone and knocking him unconscious. He said he was kept in France for three days and then sent over to England. For two months he was unable to move his arm, but as time went by the feeling returned to it and now he can move it without any pain, although it is still a little stiff. He said the engagement in which he was injured occurred on October 17.

Private Kenneth McNair of Springfield, N.S., who was a member of the 6th Mounted Rifles, took sick while in England and had to be sent back home. He was greatly disappointed as he did not have an opportunity of getting to the front.

The train containing the soldiers for Upper Canada left for Quebec about 9.30 o'clock. Prior to its departure the soldiers received fruit, candy, cigarettes and magazines from members of the returned soldiers committee.

Private Daniel of Montreal, one of the returned soldiers, took a hemorrhage on the train this morning and was conveyed to the hospital. His condition is not considered serious.

HERE'S INSTANCE OF PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

The commissioners of the General Public hospital in session Wednesday afternoon granted leave of absence to Dr. D. C. Malcom, superintendent and resident physician for the duration of the war and arrangement was made to have Dr. A. E. Macaulay supply in the interim.

One of the commissioners in conversation with The Telegraph said that a very satisfactory arrangement had been made. Dr. Macaulay has agreed to supply in the position at half the salary received by Dr. Malcolm, allowing the residue to go to Dr. Malcolm's family.

This was the chief business before the commission. All other business was routine. Dr. A. E. Macaulay acted as secretary.

A Good Exercise

"This is the bill from your oculist," said the collector to Mr. Grimley.

"Just take it back to him and tell him that I can't read it with those glasses he sold me."

FLEMMING AFTER VACANT OFFICE IN CARLETON?

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 34—(Special)—Ex-Premier Flemming is said to be an applicant for the office of registrar of Carleton county, made vacant by the death of John S. Leighton. He has the support of B. F. Smith, M. P. P.; J. L. White, M. P. P.; E. R. Teed and other leading lights of the Tory party.

It is known that the federal patronage has been taken from Flemming and considerable uneasiness exists over the situation, and it is felt that his appointment would clear the atmosphere a little for the future.

It has been the general opinion that Donald Munro, M. P. P., would get the position. He has waited many years and if he is turned down it will be a sore disappointment to him and his friends. Some members of the government also favor Flemming, as they are not anxious to create a vacancy in the legislature, as they would have no hope of winning in a by-election in this county in the present state of public opinion.

"I Don't Believe It."

(Buffalo News.)

That's what Count von Bernstorff said when told of Captain von Papen having been caught with the goods on him.

And you can hardly expect he would. And we think it will hardly be expected of us to believe that von Papen was other than what he is shown to be by the evidence furnished us through the efforts of those "impudent Britishers who recently held up sundry of U. S. mail" and incidentally laid bare the workings of a nefarious system of espionage and malefaction.

The seizing of a bushel of letters, telltale check book and other papers by the British authorities and their forwarding of them to Washington has perhaps added little to what was already known to government officials. But it does make mighty interesting reading. When we read of the opinions held of U. S. by German officials when we see that according to one letter of von Papen's "the day of reckoning will come" when we place together the significant bits of information, the damning check stubs with dates of payment to men who were convicted of offences—not mere coincidences but substantial proof that payment was made for "services rendered"—we simply cannot accept Count von Bernstorff's viewpoint nor his verdict.

We must believe it.

What England Has Done.

(Le Journal de Paris.)

The freedom of the seas for the Allies, the defence and protection of our coasts, and the continued development of a naval strength which, after seventeen months of war, is considerably greater than it was at the beginning of the conflict—that is what our great Ally has accomplished. A land army has grown from 180,000 to 3,000,000 men, while a further increase of 1,000,000 has been voted and compulsory service ensures the mobilization of every recruit capable of bearing arms. That is what England has succeeded in adding to its normal and traditional forces. No other people in the world would have been capable of such an effort, and England could, if circumstances demanded it, still further increase her forces and render her effort still more complete and decisive. Can you be astonished now at the execration of the Germans?

Appetite Keen and Bowels Regular

You can relish your meals without fear of upsetting your liver or stomach if you will put your faith in Carter's Little Liver Pills. Foul accumulations that poison the blood are expelled from the bowels and headache, dizziness and sallow skin go.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good