POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MAY TAX IMPORTS IN FOREIGN SHIPS

American Discriminating Duty of Ten Per Cent. is Held to Be Operative

MAY MEAN TARIFF WAR

Expected to Interfere With Ship Subsidy Bill and Causes Talk in Capital --$27,000,000 Could Be Raised—Section of Dingley Law Held a Dead Letter for Years.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has had laid before him an opinion prepared by John S. Wise, of New York, that section 22, of the tariff act of 1897, the Dingley law, which imposes a discriminating duty of ten per cent on all imports coming into the country in foreign ships, is operative, and the secretary has been asked to decide whether he will order the additional duties collected or allow the law to remain a dead letter, as has been the case ever since it was enacted.

This is an unexpected move and the effect will probably be either to interfere with the passage of the ship subsidy legislation or make the advocates of that legislation do considerable explaining.

The secretary said tonight that the decision of Mr. Wise was in his possession. He refused to furnish a copy for publication or to say what action he would take. Section 22 of the Dingley act reads:

"That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, ware or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

Would Mean Large Tax.

At the time it was incorporated into the tariff law this section caused considerable comment and created uneasiness on the part of Transatlantic lines sailing under foreign flags. It is estimated that at least ninety per cent of imports into the United States are carried in foreign bottoms. The total customs receipts in 1906 were about $300,000,000, and goods paying $270,000,000 of this came in foreign ships. To impose an additional duty of ten per cent would be to tax foreign shipping at the rate of about $27,000,000 a year. It would also have the effect of stimulating the building of American ships. That was the theory on which the section was adopted. Thus, it is argued, not exactly a ship subsidy bill, but a bill to protect American shipping lies to the hands of the men who are seeking to stimulate the carrying of the American flag over American cargoes.

Whether section 22 should be enforced was referred by the secretary of the treasury in the early days of the first McKinley administration to Attorney-General McKenna, and he decided on September 20, 1897, against the enforcement of the law, and it has been a dead letter ever since so far as customs administration was concerned.

There are two views as to whether this section is susceptible of enforcement. One is that of Mr. Wise, who holds that it is a living statute, and that orders should be issued to the appraisers to assess the discriminating duty against goods borne in foreign ships and that the matter should at least be carried to the highest courts.

The other view is that the enforcement of the section would be in violation of commercial treaties. One statement is that the French treaty is the only one with which the section would be in conflict. Another statement is that it would also come into conflict with the treaties with Great Britain and Germany.

Nations Might Complain.

Application of this moribund law might destroy the force of the policy of the United States in treating all nations alike. Germany now pleads that it should have a reciprocal concession for admitting American goods under its lower tariff. The United States responds that it treats Germany as well as any other power.

Should section 22 be applied to German ships and not applied to those of some other nation because that nation's treaty relations with the United States forbade Germany, it is said, would have a just cause of complaint.

An official familiar with the commercial treaty relations of the United States said tonight that the presentment of Mr. Wise's opinion necessitated a study of all treaties. He pointed out that the imposition of a countervailing duty against Russia several years ago led to all sorts of difficulties before matters were finally adjusted. Indeed, this official made it clear that a new phase of an old matter had been brought up which required very careful steering.

The raising of this question at this time, it was said tonight, is likely to add to the interest with which questions of foreign commercial relations will be discussed during the next few months in this country. Coming just at the time when the friends of the subsidy bill in the house were doing their best to reconcile their differences, it is likely to complicate matters there. Then again, some sort of new commercial arrangement has just been drawn by the joint tariff commission which has been considering commercial relations between the United States and Germany at Berlin.

New York's Vital Statistics.

New York, Jan. 1—Health Commissioner Darlington today made public the birth, marriage and death statistics of Greater New York city for 1906 with the comment that the figures indicated a prosperous twelve months. During 1906 there were reported 111,772 births, the greatest on record, and an increase over 1905 of 8,000; 48,355 marriages, an increase of 5,700; 76,206 deaths, an increase of 2,492.

"Cancer, ITS CAUSE AND CURE"

Send 6 cents (stamps) for this little book that tells of the wonderful cures made by our painless home treatment.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

GOVERNMENT TO MEET JANUARY 8

Fredericton Sewerage Argument Will Take Place at This Session

QUIET HOLIDAY

Rain Interfered With Sports, But the Curlers Pulled Off Their Annual Match—The Funeral of the Late Thomas Rutter Was Largely Attended.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 1—Dull wet weather interfered with the celebration of New Year's day in this city and it passed off very quietly. The rain storm which set in late last night converted the streets and sidewalks into a glare of ice and pedestrians had to exercise great caution to keep on their feet. There was general suspension of business and everybody made the most of the holiday. A large number of rigs were out on Government Lane this afternoon and although the footing was bad there were several quite exciting brushes between the fast ones. The ice at the curling rink was in fair condition and the annual match between presidents and vice-presidents for the Coleman cup was played.

The funeral of the late Thomas Rutter, late of The Telegraph mechanical staff, took place this afternoon and had a large attendance. Rev. Willard McDonald conducted an impressive service at the Auld Kirk and the body was interred in the rural cemetery. The pall-bearers were Frank Lister, Herbert Coulthard, F. W. Emms and Fraser Hazlett, employes of the Gleaner office. The deceased had many warm friends here and his death has occasioned much regret.

The York circuit court opens here tomorrow morning, Judge Gregory presiding.

The local government will meet here on Tuesday of next week, when it is expected that argument of counsel in the Fredericton sewerage case will be heard.

The annual match between rinks chosen by president and vice-president took place at the curling rink today. Only six rinks on each side competed, the evening game being called off on account of bad ice. The vice-president secured an easy victory, having twenty-one points to the good when play stopped. The feature of the match was the personal victory of Vice-President Atherton over President Bridges.

Skips and score were as follows:

Presidents.		Vice-Presidents.	
Dibblee, skip	6	Wetmore, skip	11
Randolph, skip	7	Hawthorne, skip	16
Rutter, skip	8	Liggie, skip	11
Campbell, skip	12	MacNutt, skip	16
Bridges, D. V., skip	9	S. D. Simmons, skip	8
Bridges, H. V., skip	7	Dr. Atherton, skip	10
Total	49	Total	72

COATSWORTH WINS IN TORONTO BY 4,000

Had Two Competitors in Mayoralty Contest—By-Law Carried to Make Contract for Electric Power.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—The municipal election in Toronto today resulted in the return of Mayor Coatsworth by a majority of about 4,000 over his competitors, Lindala and Nobles. Mayor Coatsworth's poll was about 13,000, Lindall following with about 8,000.

The by-law to authorize the city to enter into a contract with the Hydro-electric Power Commission to supply power to the city was carried by a vote of 9,530 to 2,443, though the returns are not yet complete. This is a very large vote on a money by-law in Toronto. Three other by-laws submitted to authorize the issue of bonds for a bridge across the railroad tracks on Yonge street, were all defeated.

Controllers elected were: H. C. Hocken, W. P. Hubbard, Dr. Harrison, J. J. Ward. Ward and Hubbard were members of last year's board of control.

ROOSEVELT SHOOK 8,500 HANDS AT NEW YEAR RECEPTION

Washington, Jan. 1—President and Mrs. Roosevelt's New Year's reception at the White House was a brilliant function and was attended by about 8,500 persons. The members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy and representatives of the national and district governments and prominent citizens attended. President Roosevelt gave each of his callers a cordial handshake.

WHOLE TEN THOUSAND BRITISH EMIGRANTS BOUND TO ONTARIO

First Contingent of the Lot Arrives and Proves to Be Very Desirable.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The first contingent of 10,000 British immigrants which will be sent out to Ontario this year by Central Board of Immigration, London, arrived in Toronto today and were distributed among farmers by local immigration officials.

There were fourteen in the party and they were all of the most desirable class.

It is noteworthy that practically all the emigrants to be sent out from Great Britain under the auspices of the board this year are to be sent to Ontario. This province was selected as affording the best opportunities to immigrants. The board is under control of the British government and only those physically and morally fit to make good citizens will be allowed to emigrate.

"Billy" Merritt Got Second Money.

Boston, Jan. 1—Clarence Hamilton, of this city, won a six days' roller skating race which was finished at the Park Square rink tonight. William Merritt, of St. John (N. B.), was a close second. Both men went a distance of 201 miles 2 laps.

MORAN DEMANDS O'MEARA'S HEAD

Wants Governor Guild to Dismiss Police Commissioner

ROW OVER SUNDAY LAW

District Attorney Nettled Over Annoyance of People Innocent of Breaking the Sabbath—About 200 Summoned to Court for Violating "Blue" Laws.

Boston, Jan. 1—The special incident today in the long controversy between District Attorney Moran and Police Commissioner O'Meara over the enforcement of the laws, especially those relating to the observance of Sunday, was the letter which Mr. Moran sent to Governor Guild suggesting that Commissioner O'Meara's resignation be requested.

In this letter Mr. Moran declares that the police commissioner is ignorant of the law and that ignorance has been emphasized by his orders to the police and the subsequent annoyance of many persons innocent of violations of the Sunday observance laws.

It was admitted at the executive department at the state house this evening that a letter had been received from the district attorney, but the nature of it was withheld until tomorrow.

The municipal court today approved 25 more applications for summonses for alleged violations of the Sunday laws, bringing the total to 130, and involving nearly 200 defendants. The majority of the summonses granted today were against bakers, but the number also included members of one of the hotel orchestras, the court selecting one orchestra out of a number whose names were taken, in order to have a test case.

The special committee of the last legislature which has been investigating the Sunday law and which was about to report to the incoming legislature, decided today to withold its report until some of the local cases are tried, so that the result in this city may be included in the findings.

PENNILESS COUPLE ABANDONED DEAD INFANT IN STREET

Arrested, They Tell a Harrowing Story of Walking the Streets Three Days Homeless.

New York, Jan. 1—Confessing that they were the couple who abandoned their dead infant in a baby carriage on 96th street on the night of Dec. 1, Charles A. Gassert and his wife were arraigned in a Harlem court today and later remanded to the coroner.

When the child's body was examined, black and blue marks were found on its neck and foul play was suspected. The autopsy showed, however, that death was due to pneumonia.

In the carriage was a silver handled cane inscribed with the name C. A. Gassert. With this as a clue detectives traced Gassert and his wife, who have been living for the past three weeks in Englewood (N J.), and arrested them when they came to this city where Mrs. Gassert is employed as a waitress.

"We didn't have a cent in the house," Gassert said. "I had lost my work as stationary engineer and did not knew how I could bury the baby.

"My wife and I wheeled the carriage to the corner, where it was found, and then boarded a street car.

"For three days we walked the streets, our hearts filled with grief. We had no place to go. Then my wife got a position as waitress and I went to my relatives."

Mrs. Gassert said that she had tried to borrow money to defray burial expenses, but could not. After the abandonment of the baby she went, she said, to Boston and secured employment there. Later she returned to this city.

CATHOLIC PRELATES ABSENT FROM FRENCH PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Paris, Jan. 1—In spite of the steady downpour of rain, the new year reception held by President Fallieres, brought out an attendance almost as large as usual. The ceremony lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark. Replying to an address by Count Tornielli, the ambassador from Italy, dean of the diplomatic corps, President Fallieres said:

"The spirit of concord, respect for the rights of others, regard for public opinion and sentiment of human solidarity become daily of greater importance to the universal conscience. I trust that the year 1907 will be propitious for the development of the work of concord and peace which is the ideal of France and the countries you represent."

The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, and the titular heads of various other religious bodies, who always in the past have been among the president's guests at luncheon, were not invited today.

57,000 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS WANT MORE PAY AND LESS HOURS

Chicago, Jan. 2—Demands on all the railroads operating west of Chicago for an increase in wages and an eight hour day were made today by 57,000 locomotive engineers.

The railroad managers will reply tomorrow.

The increase in pay is asked by the switching engineers, forty cents an hour being demanded instead of the present maximum of thirty-five cents an hour.

The shorter work day is asked by freight engineers, who now work ten hours a day.

Boston Clam Diggers Out of Business.

Boston, Jan. 1—The order of the fish and game commission prohibiting the taking of shell fish from the great part of Boston harbor went into effect today, and for the first time in centuries, the digging of clams on the flats in the supper harbor will cease.

The new order does not apply to lobsters.

CURIOUSLY GOVERNED CITY IS HONOLULU

World's "Furthest West" Town Has No Mayor or Chief of Police

BRUTAL CRIMINALS UNKNOWN

Japanese Growing in Numbers and They May in Time Control Local Politics.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—Among the great variety of cities that are scattered far over the American possessions Honolulu has the oddest form of government, and it is probable that it is the most peculiarly governed city in all the world. Although it has a population of nearly fifty thousand, and is one of the most important seaports on the Pacific Ocean, it has no mayor or collection of other officials distinctly its own, and it has no city corporation. Its affairs are directed by county and territorial officials only, and it is only distinguished legally from the remainder of Oahu county, which embraces the entire island of the same name, by being a separate judicial district and having its own deputy sheriff and district magistrate, who serves as police judge.

Honolulu is distinguished in other ways from all other cities of the world. One of these, observes a writer in the San Francisco Call, is its having served successfully as the seat of government of a monarchy, a republic and an American territory. Its present odd form of government is due to its novel history, but it is quite certain that it will not be many years more before it will have both laws and officials of its own, and in this way be like other cities of modern times.

Geographically considered, Honolulu is the most westerly situated city on the globe. Far beyond it, on the ocean, the old day dies and a new day is born to make a trip of twenty-four hours around the world before ending its existence also. Figuratively speaking, the city might be considered the commercial gateway between the Occident and the Orient.

Associated with thoughts of Honolulu invariably come those of a land of eternal summer, of endless sunny seas, of a beautiful island clothed in tropic verdure, of a harbor crowded with tall masted ships and smoking steamers, and of an inviting peaceful city with shaded streets and beautiful homes surrounded by numerous trees on well kept lawns. Every visitor goes away to tell of the attractiveness of the city and the island, but there are indeed few who know anything about the peculiarities of the city government.

There is nothing in the appearance of Honolulu to indicate that it differs in form of government from other cities, and this is probably why the average visitor does not come in contact with its peculiarity. Every modern convenience is noticeable. The streets are paved in the most modern way. The people own their own water system and a part of their own lighting system. There is a modern street car system in the city and its suburbs but, owing to the lack of an instinctive city government, the public improvements in Honolulu are paid for by the property owners in all parts of the island as well as by those of the city proper.

There is an efficient police department in Honolulu and there are ordinances to govern the people, but the police are directed by the sheriff and have jurisdiction over all parts of the island, while the ordinances are made by the board of supervisors and are effective in all parts of the country. There is no chief of police and there are no city councilmen or aldermen.

In the present police system there is an objectionable feature, and that will probably be remedied at the next session of the legislature. The deputy sheriff is elected by the people and his duties conflict with those of the sheriff, who has no way of enforcing obedience from the man under him. This has necessitated the appointment by the sheriff, Arthur M. Brown, of an assistant sheriff, who at the present time is Henry Vida. This appointment was not due to friction between the sheriff and deputy, but to a desire on the part of the sheriff to have a man to assist him over whom he can exercise legal authority. The present deputy sheriff in Honolulu is J. S. Kalakiela, a popular Hawaiian native who accepts certain specified duties, and thus does not bother with the sheriff and his assistant.

If the tourist should visit the police court while in Honolulu he would find it one of the most interesting features of the city. Really brutal criminals are not much in evidence there, for the people are generally of that peaceable nature for which the Hawaiian natives are famous. Occasionally, of course, there are serious crimes committed, but the average trial in the police court is of some simple minded person whose ignorance, rather than criminal desire, has caused him to violate the law.

An example of this kind was a Japanese who was arrested for stealing another man's trousers. The Japanese who had lost the garment met a fellow countryman in the street wearing what he believed to be his property. He demanded possession of the goods on the spot and when they were not delivered immediately a fight ensued, and later the whole thing was explained in the police court.

Arrests for stealing clothes from family clothes lines are quite common. I knew of one native woman who had her neighbor arrested for hitting one of her chickens with a stick. The police judge in such cases generally manages to straighten matters out and then advises the contestants in a fatherly way to avoid future difficulty by leaving each other entirely alone.

My curiosity was aroused one morning on entering the office of the deputy sheriff to see him examining two small sewing machines of the kind that are made to be fastened to an ordinary table. Two native women were standing near, anxiously watching him. When I asked him what he was doing he explained to me that the women lived in the same house and had somehow got their machines mixed. They had decided to let him determine to whom they respectively belonged.

By what mental process the women expected the deputy sheriff to identify each machine would be hard to determine, but as they have a great respect for the ability of officials it is probable they would have found no fault with any decision rendered.

Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants of Honolulu there is a general mixture of tongues, and for this reason the police department must have a great variety of detectives and interpreters. The languages spoken are English, Japanese, Corean, Chinese, Hawaiian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Throughout the islands the predominating race is Japanese. The estimated population of the territory is 150,000, including all classes and races. Of these 65,000 are Japanese, who perform the greatest amount of work on the plantations. The Japanese born on the island are American citizens, and it is feared that in time they will be able to control the politics of the territory.

At the present time the natives control the vote of the country, but this is not detrimental to the interests of the white people, as the leading Hawaiians cherish no racial prejudice and are ever ready to join hands with the Caucasians in promoting the general improvement of local conditions. The territorial representative in congress is a native and he seems to give satisfaction to all classes.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH WEDDING AT ANDOVER

Dr. J. H. King, of Cranbrook, Married to Miss Nellie May Sadler Yesterday.

Andover, N. B., Jan. 2—At 11 o'clock this morning the new Union Baptist church of this place was the scene of a very pretty and fashionable wedding. The contracting parties were Miss Nellie May Sadler, daughter of the late Capt. Dexter Sadler, and Dr. Jas. Horace King, M. P. P., son of Senator King, and now of Cranbrook (B. C.)

Potted plants and cut flowers were added to the Christmas decorations of the church by the friends of the bride, and the ceremony was performed under a floral bell and arch, by the Rev. R. W. Demmings in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering.

As Fred Hoyt, who presided at the organ played the wedding march from Lohengrin, the bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Frank Sadler. She looked exceedingly pretty with the traditional veil, fastened with orange blossoms, falling over an imported princess gown, with empire entrain, of white liberty satin trimmed with Venetian pointe lace and hand embroidery. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses, lilies of the valley and maiden hair fern, and was attended by her niece, Miss Lena Baird, who wore a most becoming costume of blue chiffon and blue cloth with trimmings of heavy cream lace and hand embroidery and with a picture hat of blue chiffon and feathers. Her bouquet was of pale pink carnations.

Little Miss Millicent Carter acted as flower girl and was very sweet in a dress of white pointe d'esprit over white silk, with ribbon trimmings and carrying a basket bouquet of pink carnations.

The groom was supported by Geo. Sadler, brother of the bride. The ushers were Roy Murphy, Herbert Baird, Fred Baird and Frank Rideout.

During the ceremony the soft strains of a reverie were heard and while the wedding party were in the vestry Miss Mary Stewart sang The Song of Triumph and as the happy couple left the church Mendelssohn's wedding march was rendered by the organist.

After the ceremony a luncheon and reception was held at the residence of Senator Baird, brother-in-law of the bride. In the dining room the decorations were in red and white and in the drawing room they were white and green. For the entertainment of the guests Miss Mary Stewart sang a solo in her usual sweet manner and Fred Hoyt gave several piano selections.

The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for their western home, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. King, she and Senator King were unable to be present. Those from a distance who came to attend the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. King and Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, of Chipman, Queens county; Mrs. Mayes Case, of St. John; Mrs. Ralph Horton, of Calais (Me.); Miss Roberta Murchie, St. Stephen, and Miss Peppett, of North Sydney.

The bride received many beautiful presents from her friends here as well as from those in Washington, New York and other places. There were many pieces of silver and cut glass and several substantial checks. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond brooch and pendant; to the bridesmaid a pearl pendant, and to the little flower girl a gold ring set with pearls.

Mrs. Sadler, mother of the bride, wore black silk with heliotrope and white trimmings and heliotrope bonnet.

Mrs. Baird, a handsome imported gown of black sequins.

Mrs. Frank Sadler, white silk voile over white silk, with trimmings of pearl applique, and grey chiffon hat.

Mrs. William Sadler, pale blue crepe de chine.

Mrs. G. H. King, Alice blue eolienne with lace and velvet trimmings, blue hat to match.

Mrs. Crandall, green crepe de chine, white applique trimmings, hat to match.

Mrs. Case, blue taffeta silk with lace trimmings and white hat.

Mrs. Horton, flowered silk organdy over silk.

Miss Murchie, white lace over taffeta.

Miss Peppett, pale blue louisene over silk, black velvet picture hat.

SUDDEN DEATH OF NORTH SHORE STEVEDORE

Wm. Wood of Douglastown Dropped Dead Yesterday of Heart Affection.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 2—William Wood, aged about fifty, of Douglastown, stevedore in the employ of F. E. Neal, dropped dead today at his home. He had been about as usual this morning and had just returned from Joseph McKnight's store, where he was stricken. Neuralgia of the heart is ascribed as the cause. He leaves a wife and seven children. He had many friends on the Miramichi.

Lion Tamer Badly Torn.

Toledo, O., Jan. 1—While performing an act called "the lion hunt" here this afternoon, Trainer Harry Ray, of the Bostock animal circus, was attacked by one of the animals and while he lay upon the floor had both his sides, shoulder and breast lacerated.

BARS CRUCIFIX FROM HOSPITALS

Archbishop Ryan Denounces French Officials in Relating the Story

"WORSE THAN PAGANS"

Philadelphia Prelate Declares Clemenceau Government Are Infidels and Their Object is to Destroy the Catholic Religion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—Today's new year's reception to Archbishop Ryan was made notable by a scathing arraignment by the archbishop of the French government's treatment of the Catholic church. Denouncing the officials of the present government as infidels whom he considered worse than pagans, the archbishop expressed the hope that a religious awakening in France would soon overthrow the oppressors of the Christian religion.

As an example of the tyranny which he said had been visited upon Catholic institutions there he cited an experience of a prominent American, who while inspecting a hospital in Paris, found a dying patient begging a sister of charity to place a crucifix at the foot of his cot that he might have more fortitude in enduring his sufferings.

"The American, who, by the way, was a Protestant, asked the sister why she did not grant the suffering man's request," continued the archbishop. "The noble woman, who nursed the dying man for days, burst into tears and replied as follows:

"'Sir, there is a law in France prohibiting a crucifix in hospitals'

"The American left the hospital with a new idea of the tolerance of this infidel government to those who find their greatest solace in religion.

"They have already torn the image of the crucified Son of God from the schools and hospitals, and other institutions of France, but that is merely a beginning. Their purpose is to drag the love of God from the hearts of men and especially to keep religious instruction away from the children of France. But they cannot keep the religion of God from Catholic hearts.

"These infidels are worse than pagans. The pagan believed in God and in a hereafter, where the good are rewarded, but the infidel does not. Pagans have some virtues mixed with their vices, but the modern infidel has all the vices without any of the redeeming virtues of a pagan."

CANADA'S OLDEST STATESMAN DEAD

Sir William P. Howland Died Yesterday in His 96th Year—Held Many Important Positions.

Toronto, Jan. 1—Sir William P. Howland died at his residence in Toronto at 5 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, C. B., K. C. M. G., was born at Pawlings, Duchess county (N. Y.), on May 29, 1811, but removed to Canada in 1830. He at once engaged in business at Toronto and in time became one of the largest mill proprietors in the dominion. He was returned for West York in 1857 and sat in the legislature of Canada until 1868, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

In 1862 he became a member of the executive council of Canada; from 1862 to 1863 he served as minister of finance; 1863-4 as receiver-general; and 1864-6 as postmaster-general. In 1866 he succeeded the Hon. A. T. Galt as finance minister, and on the formation of the first dominion government in the following year accepted the portfolio of minister of inland revenue, and was sworn a member of the privy council. That position he resigned in 1868 on accepting the lieutenant-governorship, held by him till 1873. He was created a C. B. in 1867 and a K. C. M. G. in 1879.

STANDARD OIL HAS NARROW SHAVE FROM HEAVY PENALTY

Twenty-two Chinamen Escaped from Steamer, But Are Captured Again—Meant a $1,000 Fine for Each.

New York, Jan. 1—Twenty-two thousand dollars in penalties was saved the Standard Oil Company tonight through the activity of the police at Bayonne (N. J.) At one of the piers of the company, at Constable Hook lies the steamship Dosonze loading with oil for China ports. The crew consists largely of Chinese coolies and for some reason these have been restless for several days.

Just before dusk tonight 22 of these coolies gathered up their clothing and deserted the steamship. Their going was discovered almost at once and Captain William Wisnon notified the police who found the long file of Chinamen hurrying toward Bayonne along a back path used by oil workmen as a short cut. The Chinamen were arrested and will be returned to the ship by the British consul tomorrow.

The federal statutes provide a penalty of $1,000 against a marine company which permits a Chinaman in its employ to effect a permanent landing in this country.

Good Words for St. John.

The mayor has received a number of answers to the circulars he sent out a short time ago, in regard to the forming of a union of provincial municipalities.

Mayor W. Snodgrass, of St. Andrews, approves of the idea and thinks it an excellent move.

J. Vroom, town clerk of St. Stephen, writes that Mayor Teed, of that place, has been chosen as delegate from that place.

Fred St. John Bliss, secretary-treasurer of York county, acknowledges the receipt of the circular and thinks the formation of such a union would be of great benefit. He closes his letter by saying:- "Wishing St. John officially and sincerely every prosperity, York may add that we have the same abiding faith as you, in the future of St. John as the Real Atlantic Port of the Dominion."

CANADA'S TRADE KEEPS BOOMING

Increase in Aggregate for Five Months is More Than $44,000,000

IMPORTS ENORMOUS

Increase Amounts to $32,000,000, While Exports Only Gain $3,500,000--Big Decrease in Fisheries and Agricultural Products.

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—Canada's aggregate trade for the five months ended with November was $278,513,482, an increase of about $44,000,000 compared with the same time last year.

The imports show an increase of about $32,000,000 and the exports an increase of over $3,500,000.

The balance of the increased aggregate trade was due to foreign goods.

The details of the imports were:

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Dutiable goods	$ 69,863,976	$86,835,697
Freed goods	42,633,145	55,737,922
Coin and bullion	4,038,427	6,018,508
Total	$116,535,548	$148,592,127
Duty collected	$18,928,144	$ 22,625,942

The exports of domestic products were $115,212,079, compared with $111,791,082 for the five months in 1905.

There was an increase of about $400,000 in the products of the mine, $5,750,000 in forest wealth; over $600,000 in manufactures, and $1,250,000 on animals and their products.

On the other hand, there was a decrease of $2,250,000 in fisheries and $2,500,000 in agricultural produce.

In the month of November there was an increase of over $3,000,000 in the imports and a decrease of over $2,500,000 in the exports. For the past two months the exports in agricultural products have been declining.

Lord Grey had the usual number of New Year's day callers at his office in the Eastern Block.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier left tonight for St. Lin, Quebec, to attend the funeral tomorrow of his brother, Charlemagne Laurier.

MESSAGE IN BOTTLE FROM LOST HURONIAN WASHED ASHORE

Allan Steamship Supposed to Have Foundered in March, 1902, and No Trace of Her Has Been Found.

London, Jan. 1—There has been washed up on the beach at Castle Rock, in the north of Ireland, a bottle containing a message from several members of the crew of the steamship Huronian, which disappeared in the spring of 1902, to the effect that she was sinking fast. The message, however, gives no location. This is the second time the Huronian has been heard from since she sailed from Glasgow on February 11, 1902, for St. John's (Nfld.)

The Huronian belonged to the Allan line. She was first reported overdue early in March, 1902, and when nothing had been heard from her by the first of April, all hope for her was given up. In spite of this, however, the British admiralty, at the request of the owners, ordered the cruiser Thames to search for the missing steamer and in the latter part of April the cruiser Bellona was ordered to the North Atlantic to help the Thames in this work. The search was kept up by these two cruisers until well into May, but no trace of the Huronian was ever found.

A report from Montreal dated June 17 said that on June 2 a bottle was picked up forty-five miles east of Halifax containing the following note written on a scrap of paper:

"Steamer Huronian turned over Sunday night in Atlantic. In small boat, fourteen of us."

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BAPTISTS DISCUSS UNION WITH DISCIPLES

Toronto, Jan. 2—The committee appointed by the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec to deal with church union with other bodies, met today in the Baptist mission rooms. Attention was given first to negotiations that have been going on between the Disciples of Christ and Baptists in regard to union. It was decided to ask for a meeting with the committee appointed by the Disciples' convention in the near future, when the question of a doctrinal basis and name will be discussed and perhaps the advisability of a working union which might be brought into operation before proposed general union.

The project of a larger union with the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists was discussed, but no definite conclusions were reached.

"You know I was in the coal business up to a short time ago."

"Yes."

"Well, I've changed. I'm in the steel business now."

"From coal to steel! How is that a change?"

"I don't believe Billy Weston ever told a lie in his life."

"How hard it must be to keep up a conversation with him."

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a sure and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how slight or bad the case or want the money back. Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,

57 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario