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The News.

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SCHOOL BOOKS

While The Sun is not disposed to dis tention that the school book system of New Bruns- that the outspoken, even truculent, opwick might be improved, both as to position expressed by Sir Thomas quality and price, nobody in fairness Shaughnessy will make more difficult can agree with the specious grounds the work of the All-Red Line promot upon which he bases disingenuous crit-icism of the government in this of a fast inter-imperial service, opepanquet, for instance, he asserted that cial purposes, is so strong in this coun the people of this province were paying try and also in Great Britain, that the "more than two prices for the books project will, we are confident, take ma-

that the Ontario government has con-demned the antiquated series of readers now in use. This year is the last they will be seen in the schools. As a natural consequence the publisher, who had a large stock of the old books on threw them on the market at bargain prices-prices in some cases less than the cost of the paper and par only. Next year a new series will be issued, and the price will be raised

The Ontario fourth reader, which Mr. Hazen quotes as "a fair specimen," is one of the books to be replaced. It is about the size of our third reader and formerly sold at the same price. Today lling for fifteen cents. The fifth Ontario reader which has not been condemned, a book of about the same nber of pages as our fourth reader, is still selling at the regular price, fifty cents; but this we suppose is not a

It is fortunate for his point that Mr. Hazen confined his comparison to ese bargain sale Ontario prices. Had he referred to Quebec, or Manitoba, or British Columbia, he would have been compelled to admit that the New Brunswick readers are sold more cheaply, for the series, than any of the The price of the seven readers in this province is \$2.15; in Quebec the series costs \$2.28; in Manitoba, \$2.35, and in British Columbia, \$2.50.

BOOMING THE PROVINCES

The following letter from the Premier of New Brunswick appears in the last weekly issue of The Monetary Times,

conditions which are not without their drunkenness.

The letter draws from the editor of The Monetary Times a paragraph warmly commendatory of the cam-paign of publicity and immigration great extent open drunkenness, noise Maritime Provinces. It fully agrees has done where it has been fairly tried, tractions of that part of the country fits have been counteracted by the in need only full publicity to ensure a evitable results of illicit sale—subter New Brunswick will profit by its ad- can get it, except in those communi-

ng campaign.
foundation upon which New Brunswick may base its most confident of progress is the fact that its government whose leader not only re- in present day temperance legislation capable of devising and energetically applying efficient remedies. The action the Premier in writing this letter, and thus attracting the interested at-The Monetary Times, is in itself elocountry's behalf.

PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS

The petition soon to be sent to the New Brunswick Board of Education praying for the incorporation of the kindergarten into the public school deserves favorable considera tion. The value of the kindergarten in education needs no argument, it has been incontrovertibly proven in practice. That the New Brunswick school system would be benefitted by its adoption, at least in the larger centres of population can not be doubted. The authorities will no doubt, admit this readily; but the tion they will have to solve is the relation of its expense, as well a value, to the provincial revenue.

GOOD NEWS

leased the Lepreaux iron deposits, that its expert had given a highly favorable as to the value of the property him into silence. and that extensive development corporations would be undertaken at once how much, it is impossible to estimate from the cabinet is a genuine loss indirectly the whole province, will bene- was the only genuine public man. fit considerably. If, as seems probable, and valuable to warrant the establish- Hon, H. R. Emmerson's companions in ment of works in this vicinity, the the limelight,

beneficial effect will, naturally, be many times greater. St. John, by rea-son of its nearness to the market, of its central position from a transportation view-point, and of its immense and easily worked deposits of lime, an essential factor in the preparation of iron, has attractions which should not be overlooked when the location of a elter is considered and undoubtedly Board of Trade will take definite action at the right time to advance th city's interests in this regard.

THE C.P.R. AND THE ALL-RED. While it was not to be expected tha the C. P. R. would view with friendly ice on the Atlantic and the Pacific to compete with its boats, it is obvious In his speech at last week's rated for imperial more than commer "more than two prices for the books used in the common schools," and quoted as "one illustration which is a fair specimen of the whole," the fact that the Ontario fouth reader which formerly sold for forty cents has been reduced, under the Whitney government to fifteen cents. ment, to fifteen cents.

This talk is "fake," pure and simple.

Mr. Hazen must be aware of the fact the scheme with the C. P. R. as a

While the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the operation and effect of the prohibitory laws in this province and Prince Edward Is- old bottles. Nearly three years ago, land makes no direct comparison between the two and offers no formal ing. These prices will rule for this suggestion to the government, its bald summary of the evidence the Commissioners have heard 's eloquent proof of The Sun's persistent contention that prohibitory legislation of any kind, if not endorsed by an actively belligerent prohibition sentiment in the community to which it applies, is not only ineffective, but works more harm than good. The chief difference between the Canda Temperance Act, or Scott Act, and the essential principle of the former is local option, while the latter is a blanket provision applying to a whole provision applying to a whole provision applying to a whole be used to smeat to the old reservoir at Little River was able to stand the high pressure of the Loch Lomond water, and has recommended that this main be used to smeat the little reservoir at Little River was able to stand the high pressure of the old reservoir at Little River was able to stand the high pressure of the local control of the local option. the Prince Edward Island law is that province. The municipality is the seat of enforcement of the one and the city and that the low level service be provincial government of the other. The report of the commission establishes the fact that the actual effect of both is practically the same. In both provinces the sale of liquor is prohibited only where public opinion is results which have followed the disrestrongly and actively in favor of its prohibition. In the county districts of P. E. Island the sale of liquor has been practically attacks of the product of the process of been practically stopped. In Char-lottetown there has been a considerable pressure, frequent breaks have occurred has been so slight that the Commissioners do not venture an opinion. In lately been both connected with the New Brunswick under the Scott Act, conditions are about the same. The burst. Apparently the low pressure of New Brunswick appears in the last weekly issue of The Monetary Times, of Toronto:

Editor, Monetary Times:
Sir—I beg to express appreciation of the fact that such a prominent financial paper as the Monetary Times is showing considerable interest in the welfare of the Maritime Provinces. It seems to me that our advantages are to a certain extent lost sight of in the effort to divert emigration to the west conditions are about the same. The country districts are dry, in a few towns such as Marysville, Sussex, Woodstock, Sackville and St. George, the Act is effectively enforced, while in the larger places, such as Moncton, Fredericton, Newcastle, Chatham and St. Stephen, open saloons are the rule and the Act is only applied for the occasional extortion of revenue, amounting practically to license system, without the cloak of legality. In both provinces the Comfort to divert emigration to the west legality. In both provinces the Com- as far as is humanly posare induced to leave these provinces in perjury, as a result of prohibitory and go farther west, while the same enforcement—a crime which even the they cannot afford to ignore the opinenergy and activity at home would most ardent temperance man must ad-

attractions. We are hoping for a share of the development of Canada and will of the report, which is published elsewhere in full, as unanimously submit-C. W. ROBINSON, ted to the government by the Commis-(Premier of New Brunswick.) sioners. It effectively dismisses the claim that provincial prohibition is a cure of the drink evil. True, it ha "abolished the open saloon and barroom treating and has curtailed to a ney inaugurated recently by the and rowdylsm," just as the Scott Act with Hon. Mr. Robinson that "the at- but, as under the Scott Act, these beneof immigration, capital and fuge, perjury, poisonous liquor. There, as terprises," and is confident that ties where a major and militant publi

opinion says, No! The lesson of the report seems to us to be that the principle of municipal option cannot be safely departed from ses the province's needs, but is unless the change be towards the establishment of even a smaller optional unit; and its most valuable su gestion is the statement that neither of these acts is strictly prohibitory on of so influential a journal as the importation or consumption of it "There is nothing in either to prevent quent evidence of his activity in his of the individual to drink, so long as And across his brawny shoulder toxicating liquors." With the liberty he is publicly inoffensive, the state has no right to interfere. But if a munity desires to stop the sale intoxicants we believe it should be given the power to prevent also the ortation for sale. With this addiion to the Scott Act, or any sim ecal option law, any municipality posessing a sturdy prohibition senting could have real prohibition. And, lack-ing that sentiment, no law would be effectual.

BLACKMAIL PUNISHED

The Ottawa blackmailer who threatened Hon. H. R. Emmerson with accusations similar to that made against him by his New Brunswick enemies and who was compelled to answer for his act under a law which presents less opportunity for evasion than the libel law, has made confession that the The Sun's announcement that the allegations were false and without Iron and Steel Company had foundation and has been sent to jall "You had better walk to Carleton for nine months for his criminal attempt to force the ex-Minister to bribe

The Conservative Toronto Telegram voices the sentiment of all fair minded That lit up my bedroom window was naturally received on Saturday folk in extending congratulations to with general interest. That this means Mr. Emmerson on his refusal to sura great deal for western St. John render to this attempt at blackmail County and for this city is certain; and in admitting that his withdrawal until the intentions of the company the country. Says The Telegram: "Of are fully made known. Even if only all the Cabinet Ministers, justly or mining operations are carried on and unjustly, thrust into the fierce light the ore taken to the company's works that beats upon the thrones of political

at Sydney for smelting, Lepreaux, and greatness at Ottawa, H. R. Emmerson "Canada's politics would be enriched the deposits are sufficiently extensive and purified by the final withdrawal of

lic right in his career as Minis Railways than all his prede Grit and Tory, put together. There was no general rejoicing over Mr. Emmerson's downfall. There will be general satisfaction over Mr. Emmerson's manly resistance to a blackmail ing plot."

THE WATER SUPPLY The unfortunate predicament in which the city has been placed by the temporary destruction of its water supply a predicament which has caused gre onvenience to every citizen and serious loss to many industries and whic has placed life and property in grave danger for a time, will arouse public attention, as nothing else could hav done, to an extent which will compe full investigation into the actual cor dition of affairs in the water and sewerage department. Why have these frequent breaks occurred in the mains? and, What can be done to prevent their repetition? are questions which the Common Council must be prepared to nswer satisfactorily and promptly. It is a fact which must be faced fairly that the whole process of construc tion of this extension of the water system to Loch Lomond has been grievous ly disappointing in every way. The length of time the work has taken, and its cost, have more than justified the tic; and these constant and increasingly serious breaks in the mains are precisely what were foretold as the inevitable result of forcing mains

built many years ago for a low pressure service to stand a greatly increased pressure-of putting new wine into when the work was supposed to be nearly completed, Engineer Murdoch pointed out this danger and suggested a remedy. In a report submitted in June, 1905, he declared that if the pressure of the Loch Lomond service were applied indiscriminately to the whole city, with its sharp hills and hollows, the pipes in the lower levels would be destroyed. Several times since he has repeated this warning, and has pointed out in addition that only one of the old 24-inch mains which run from the Marsh Road to the old reservoir at Lit- the skybe used to supply the high levels of the continued through the weaker pipe from the old reservoir. Each time his criticism has been styled spiteful and unfounded and his advice has been passed over. But it is apparent that the

lecrease; in Souris and Georgetown in the distribution pipes, and now the less, while in Summerside the effect two big mains which were laid for the

ners report an alarming increase currence of such a disaster. And in bring about as much prosperity to mit is greater and more injurious in its his actions in conection with this work them with more contentment and other ultimate effect upon society than have not been praiseworthy, has certainly given evidence of a better knowlpipes than anyone else. Before the city can reap the full benefits of the new service, it is apparent that a large additional expenditure must be made in the renewal of mains. But this work impossible just now. The problem days.' for this winter at least is to ensure a continuous supply of water to ever portion of the city, to remove all danger of such calamitous breaks as those

of Sunday. THE ALDERMAN'S DREAM The night was damp and foggy. So I early went to bed. And sank at once to slumber

Just to ease my troubled head About the hour of two o'clock. I heard an awful clatter I got up and raised my window And inquired, "What's the matter"

I saw an irate citizen With something in his hand, And on close examination

I perceived it was a can. He had something like a flail With three more cans suspended.

Two buckets and a pail. Come down," he says, "I want you I am not drunk, but dry. have paid this year's assessment

And I want my water supply." And hurried down the stair

I am going to see the Mayor." Till we reached his Worship's door We knocked and we rattled

Come along," he says, "I want you

And we rang an hour or more. At last the window rises
And a voice says, "Who is there?" Who want to see the Mayor."

"Well his Worship isn't home tonight, Comes from the window sill If those pails you want to fill.

The fire alarm was here rung in I saw a ruddy gleam, And dispelled my pleasant dream RUBIRD TIPPLING. St. John, Dec. 9, 1907.

THE PROSPECTOR. played the Game with a steadfas

hand, With the rocks and the hills for dice While the flame of the sun in a northern land Burned the gathered morn on the ice played the Game with a clean, strong

With the law of man for guide;

mind.

"But Hon. H. R. Emmerson had more when the knaves of the world were SIDELIGHTS ON smitten blind" By the glare of the gain, and died.

played the Game with a sturdy heart,

Till the flesh bled raw, and the lights Funny Incidents While People went low, went low, And my hopes met the chill, hard

I played the Game with a losing hand, By the stakes I sought to claim; And the darkness has dropped on my But I know that I played the Game.

Magazine.

THE MONEY HOARDERS.

(New York World.) With a dollar or two, Or three or four, Stuck away, don't knock; Take that money out of your sock And put it in circulatio It's as safe as the nation, And, by heck! You daren't say that is going

Circulate it; let it get out And move about, And you'll mighty soon see Restored commercial activity. Say, hoarders, what's scaring you

You ought to know that what You're doing now to save yourselve Will send us all to pot; You're letting Panic chase away Your business confidence, And paralyze your energies. And dope your common sense Loosen up; loosen up; Put your money where It's bound to give the thing a start And make it go for fair. With every business end alive, With stock and crops to burn. If you will put your money in You're bound to call the turn.

You've seen a cloudy day When you knew the sun was rolled by.

Could it ? Of course not, And that's what Is the trouble with you. Let your money get through Get down the jar and take off the lie Push the clouds aside, Let your money shine; Lend a hand AND

Down the whole line. That's -business

"SPARE ME MY DREAMS."

Relentless Time, that gives both hars and kind. Brave let me be To take thy various gifts with equal mind.

And proud humility; But, even by day, while the full sur light streams Give me my dreams!

Whatever, Time, thou takest from my What from my life,

make me part-Plunge not too deep the knife As dies the day, and the long twilight

Spare me my dreams! Bichard Watson Gilder, in the Fir Divine (Century). so on?' the father was asked.

"How, i"en, could he have always "The fact is," explained the father, "he always had 'em during the holi-

SHARP RETORTS

In a London auction room two mer were disputing the possession of a picture by a celebrated English painter, which faithfully represented an ass. Each seemed determined to outbid the other. Finally, one of them said: "My dear sir, it is of no use; I shall not give in. The painting once belonged to my grandfather, and I intend

suavely, "I will give it up. I think you are fully entitled to it if it is one of your family portraits," at which at bedtime one night during the exthere was great laughter throughout

caught in the act of playing on Sunday morning, and being accosted by one," replied promptly, "Good morn-

Lord Cockburn, after a long stroll. sat down on a hillside beside a shepherd, and observed that the sheep selected the coldest situation for lying during the run on one of the uptown that Nelson had on the Victory, and and for the lines of communication

A man who was offering gratuitous information at a country fair was disparaging the show of cattle. "Call these here prize cattle," he cornfully said. "Why, they ain't nothin' to what our folks raised. You may not thing it, but my father raised the biggest calf of any man, round our

parts. "I can very well believe it," observed a bystander, surveying him from head "It is not every one who enjoys joke at his own expense. The judge who pointed with his cane and exclaim-

"There is a great rogue at the end of my cane," was intensely enraged when the man looked hard as him and said, "At which end, your honor?"

A friend of Curran's was bragging of his attachment to the jury system, "With trial by jury I have lived. and by the blessing of God, with trial by Jury I will die." "Oh!" said Curran, in much amaze-

ment, "then you've made up your mind

to be hanged, Dick?"-Tit-Bits.

FINANCIAL PANIC

Were Struggling to Get

One Man Stood in Line at Bank all Day When He Wanted Theatre Tickets.

A good many flumofous stories are told of people who lost their wits in the recent financial flurry, writes Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald. A certain gentleman of national reputation was attending a committee meeting when the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was announced. He turned very pale, arose from his chair, as if to leave the room, staggered and was caught as he collapsed on the floor. A dash of water in his face and draught of brandy soon brought him to, when he apologized for making a scene and explained that the savings of his lifetime were locked up in the Knickerbocker Trust Company. After he had recovered himself his friends began to ask questions and developed the fact that he had no account in the bank, but rented a box in the safe deposit department, where he had stocks and bonds amounting to nearly \$200,000. He couldn't explain why i was that the announcement of the failure of the bank should have been such a shock to him, because he ought to have known that it would not affect to draw it out. When he finally reachthe patrons of the safe deposit vaults. They tell of a man who stood in line his hand he suddenly changed his mind for several hours during a run on one of the uptown banks before he real-asked to have the check certified inized that all his money was in another stead of cashed. bank. He happened to be passing, saw the long line of depositors form ng on the sidewalk, inquired the reason, beand apprehension of the crowd, and, ler's window was closed before he Root, took place in Washington. forgetting everything else, took his reached the goal. He not only lost his place in the column and waited pa-\$2,000 but his \$50,000 is tied up indefintiently until he reached the window of itely. the paying teller to discover that he

BANK NOT THEATRE.

had no account there at all,

The Manhattan Theatre adjoins the used to be called Harlem-in the northern part of New York, and during the run upon the latter institution a young man about 19 years old took his place in line. Three or four hours later, when he reached the paying teller's window, he asked for two seats at the fine French touring cars offered for end of a row in the second balcony. Although he was an intelligent human being, and the people in line before him and after him were discussing the financial situation only, he assumed they were al! waiting to buy tickets for the play, and remained in his place nearly the whole day.

when finally she got to his window found that she had overdrawn her acent \$26 and owed the bank that

The wife of a citizen of great prominence, one of the most conspicuous men in New York, was still at their home in the country when she read preferred to do. Being somewhat

money locked up there,"

work.'

A little girl was saying her prayers With this sharp retort we are inclined to bless her father, mother, sisters,

AN EXPENSIVE DEAL

\$11.50.

owned by the same people. One of them is down town and the other is up town. Early in the flurry an elderly woman who had \$38,000 on delay when he joined he had started other methods of warfare. posit in the downtown bank drew, it out and made a very disagreeable de-torpedoes which had a range of three monstration. She abused the president, thousand yards and a speed of forty the vice president, and several of the knots; we had got wireless, we had got directors by name, calling them thieves and scoundrels and accussing them of all kinds of crimes and misthem of all kind demeanors, and would not be silent un- in warfare. Then we had mines which escaped; four bodies have been recovtil she had relieved her mind. Then she got into a cab with her money and all the ship could do if she hit one tnd a maid and drove to the uptown was to sink and the crew to play branch of the same institution, where "God Save the King." (Laughter). she deposited the cash. The cashier of COALING OPERATIONS. the uptown branch called up the downtown manager and inquired if he knew such a woman. The latter described their appearance very much was that the painful scene that had just taken of coaling, which was a very essential place, and the uptown manager re-plied: "From what she said up here of the fleet. The great thing was to I inferred that she gave you fellows a get the coal into the bunkers as quick-

It is probable that she has found out had also got the torpedo destroyer on by this time that the two banks belong which they could not lie, they could



ispect that such was the case at the CHANGED HIS MIND

A man who had \$50,000 on deposit it the Trust Company of America stood in line for six hours to get a chance

At one of the banks a man who had a few dollars on deposit offered to sell his place for \$10 to an excited individual with a cheque for \$10,000 in his hand. He was refused. An hour or so later, when the excited individual Manhattan Bank in the Bronx-which had almost reached the paying teller, the window slammed down. By the expenditure of a \$10 bill he could have secured his \$10,000.

A citizen of Washington who hap-pened to call at the custom house in New York a few days ago found two belonged to a broker who had paid cash for them a few weeks before in Paris, but had "gone broke" and now that afternoon he received the bill for hadn't money enough to meet the the same, \$9.35. What is the nationalfreight and the duty.

The wedding of the grandson of the late General U. S. Grant and the came affected with the excitement ments were suspended, and the cash- daughter of Secretary of State Elihu

> DIFFERENT HORSES FOR DIFFER-ERENT PEOPLE.

For an officeseeker-A mare. For a fireman-A plug. For a hard drinker-a skate. For an aggravating wife-a nag. For a bank messenger-a runner.

For a laundryman-A clotheshorse,

For a faddist-A hobbyhorse.

-Baltimore American An editor, the other day, met a farmer and told him he would like to have something from his pen. Next day when the editor went home to dinner he ity of this farmer?

The paying teller of the Knicker-bocker Trust Company tells of a woman who stood fourteen hours in line during the run on that bank, and OF THE BRITISH FLFET.

Discussion of the condition of the Still they had got officers and I British navy still goes on apace in tumbling over each other to get into in the newspapers that the Knicker- Great Britain. The "incident" which these boats, because they knew it bocker Trust Company had closed its took place between Lord Charles Beres- would be the most desperate work in doors. She called up her hasband on ford and Admiral Fisher during the war. the telephone and asked whether he Kalser's visit became of world-wide He wanted to say a word on sea thought she better come into town at celebrity. Lord Charles has just made manship. There was an idea prevalent once or whether she could postpone it a speech in London on the subject that seamanship had passed because until the next day, as she very much which is attracting much attention. We had got rid of masts and sails, but At the outset the Admiral gave his he would say it was nothing of the reminiscences of the service since he sort. Seamanship required more knowasked her why she needed to come to joined it, and said that although we ledge than in the old days, greater did the same things now as we did quickness of the eye, and a quicker "When I read about the failure of then, we had to do them in a very turn of the helm and instant decision the Knickerbocker Trust Company this different way. The life was far hard- of action. If a young lieutenant gave morning," she replied, "I got out my bank book and found out that my work was extraordinarily increased. lose three millions to the State, and, account there was overdrawn \$224, and Having joined the service in 1859, he what was more important, 1,800 men. thought I ought to come right in and had now had forty-eight years' exper- Seamanship required more nerve, and, pay them the money. It might help lence in the navy. The fleets were of course, there was greater tens pay them the money. It might help lence in the navy. The neets were some poor person who has all his then so large that they had to be disher on the navy. The neets were some poor person who has all his then so large that they had to be disher on the navy. The neets were some poor person who has all his then so large that they had to be disher on the navy. The neets were navy. vided into Red. White and Blue squadrons, and his chief of staff reminded time in practicing war, he must say banker, answered, "My dear, you are him only the other day that with the he was proud of his brother officers the best-hearted woman in the world, great fleet of a hundred vessels he had o have it."

the best-hearted woman in the world, great fleet of a hundred vessels he had and train themselves for what would be wise to occur in war. They were steaming at He remembered that when as a boy great speed with lights out looking for have red, white and blue fleets again. citement. After repeating "Now I lay me down to Sleep," and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and asking God "That poor little beggar ain't long for specific to bloom by Colors and the colors and this world." (Laughter).

He had been on every station to to rank the reply of the Irish girl, who caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of which ships were sent, and in every to the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of which ships were sent, and in every which ships were sent, and in every to the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the careful of the caught in the act of playing on Sun- added: "O Lord, be awful careful of the careful Yourself, because we have only You colony except British Guiana, Things they are going to do in war. the parish priest with the greeting. and the President to depend upon, and were much altered now; we did the must have a clear perception of what Good morning daughter of the evil papa doesn't like the way he is actmethods. Now instead of sails we look out all the ships they were going had steam and electricity.

The guns on the ship on which he when they got there. A colored man who stood in line first served were 32-pounders, the same out their ports, make plans for relief, lected the coldest situation for lying down.

"Mac," said he, "I think if I were a sheep I should certainly have preferred the other side of that hill."

The shepherd answered: "Aye, my lord; but if ye had been a sheep ye would have had mair sense," and Lord Cockburn was never tired of relating the story, and turning the laugh on the run on one of the uptown banks, was aproached by a very much excited gentleman and asked if he would sell his place for \$10. He refused and began to negotiate. Finally, when the bidder got up to a hundred dollars, he took the money and gave up his place in the line. When the bodger of the lines of communication. Success in war depended upon the action success in war depended upon the action pop-gun. Now we had 12-inch guns of pop-guns. Now we had 12-inch guns of pop-guns of pop-guns. Now we had 12-inch guns of pop-guns the story, and turning the laugh on he discovered that his balance was and more care than the guns of the get." Therefore we ought to have old days. The men were the same, everything ready and everything pre-There are two banks in New York they had the same ideas of chivalry pared before we go to war.

Another operation which spoiled roasting, but she seems to think we're ly as they could, and get outside again in case an enemy might he there. We to the same people, but evidently didn't not eat, they could not do anything.

Strategy, continued Lord Charles, to send, and where they had to FROM POP-GUN TO AVALANCHE. sent, and what they were going to do

With regard to strategy, with degard

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 10 .- A telephone message from Berwick, Pa., announces that the bridge being erected ered and seven men are unaccounted

OGDENSHURG, Dec. 11-The new steel ferry steamer Charles Lyon which will be used to transfer cars from this city to Prescott, Ont., was launched yesterday. The steamer will cost \$250,000 and will have a capacity of fourteen loaded freight cars on double tracks.

The Kind You Have Always Bought ars the

WILL BUILD LARGEST BREAKER IN

OTTAWA, Dec. 9 .- The debate on the speech was continued today and G. W. Fowler speke in condemnation of the

government. Leighton McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the Shipping Act by specifying that no vessel could be run by an engineer who did not hold a regular certificate, weight pleasure craft or single cylinder boats under 10 h. p. or double cylinder under 18 h. p. Mr. Kennedy of British Columbia in-

troduced a bill to make railway companies responsible for everything destroyed by fires started by locomotives, as the previous act limits responsibility to "crops, lands, buildings, fences and plantations" so destroyed. Mr. Hughes of Prince Edward Island was told by Hon. Mr. Brodeur that

the government would shortly call for tenders for an ice-breaking steamer

which would be larger than any now in existence. The builder would have to guarantee that the steamer would be at work in the Straits of Northumberland throughout the winter. Mr. Fisher told Mr. Lawlor that 72 inspectors had been appointed under the Meat Inspection Act, seven employes of the department had such inspection added to their other duties and nine fruit inspectors, four being at Montreal and one each at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown and Vancouver. Sir Frederick Borden told Col. Worthington that all arms and munitions bought by Canada were purchased through the Canadian High Commissioner's office, which obtained them through the war office. The arms and munitions had to be of war office standard to pass by the war office in-

spection, and were paid for at war office prices. Mr. Foster was told by Mr. Oliver that W. T. R. Preston had left immigration work on October 26, 1907, and had been appointed a special trade commissioner to China, Korea and Japan and was now in Yokohama studying trade conditions with a view to promoting Canada's foreign traffic. The debate on the address was continued by Mr. Armstrong. It was a speech which was begun last week and

overflowed into this. This afternoon he took an hour and a half of parliament's precious hours to champion free rural mail delivery and attack the Minister of Agriculture, who he said had never accomplished anything for the benefit of Canadian

He condemned the fruit inspection system because it would not allow farmers to send poor supplies to Great Britain, but compelled them to send such fruit to the canners and evaporators. He condemned the governmen because it used its surplus to build wharves, harbors, breakwaters and other trade facilities, instead of using it to establish rural free delivery.

Mr. Armstrong concluded by moving an amendment expressing "Regret that your excellency's speech contains no al-lusion to the importance of inaugurating a system of rural mail delivery un-der which our rural population may enjoy so far as Canadian resources will permit the great advantages in that respect which have been served to the ruities of other countries. Mr. Hughes said the Conservative or gan, The Gazette, of Montreal, contain

ed today a complete answer to Mr.

Armstrong. So he would not bother further with him. Mr. Hughes devoted ten minutes to "balance of trade" argument and would be surprised if he could convince even Dr. Sproul that an adverse trade balance was a good thing and indicated that a country was prosperous. Mr. Fisher had the other night quoted figures which showed that the only country in Europe which had a favorabl trade balance was Russia, which wa actually the poorest country in Europe. It stood to reason that a prosperous country was bound to have a volume of imports than exports. Mr. Hughes said that if he sold a hundred thousand bushels of whe Europe which he bought in Canad at a dollar a bushel, the export-entr would be for a hundred thousand do lars. Say he sold that wheat for dollar and a half a bushel and investe in European goods. The import-entry would show the import to have bee a hundred and fifty thousand dollar at an adverse trade balance on th transaction of fifty thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. Yet no ma

against it. Mr. Cockshutt's amer ent which the opposition had vote was crude and silly. 7. D. Staples, Conservative of Mac Donald, a little man with a voice jus pitched to sound a grievance, conden ed the government for the long list o western troubles. These included th frost which nipped the wheat in North ern Manitoba, for the refusal of th canks to loan money, for the absenof rural telephones, for Manitoba ele tion lists, for not having extende Manitoba's boundaries north by wes and for the campaign poetry which I said Hon. Thos. Greenway had writte for the last campaign. He read som samples and said he wished the rule house would allow him to sir

could say that the man who made th

transaction and the country which ha

made the transaction had made a gai

of fifty thousand dollars, or fifty pe

at a profit there was a balance of trad

it. Whenever a country sold goo

them. This almost broke up his speed for the chamber insisted that he shou Mr. George W. Fowler made his ses sional advent in the Commons tonigh A bunch of posies on his desk gapromise of what was to come and salvo of cheers from the Conservativ side greeted the smiling Opposition phrase-maker. This is the second flora display of the session. The other wa

a memorial wreath. Mr. Wight of Muskoka, Conservative attributed the financial depression t crop shortage, to the drain on Canada' resources to keep up the wheat king of Chicago, and to the funds which had been locked up in Cobalt and other

mining investments. Mr. Smith of North Oxford, Libera thought it strange that Mr. Borden i his western tour had not talked about the Robbins irrigration transactions.tl Doukhobor and Galician immigration and of many other subjects of which he was fond of speaking when in tl