dyne
and ONLY GENUINE.
most Valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of
ASMA. The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
UMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
antes each Bottle.
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
Ltd.,
London, S.E.
& CO., LTD., TORONTO

DOWN
HWAY ACT

cipal Council Passes trong Resolution Against It

rvatives as Well as erals Vote Against Act

irst Municipal Coun- to Deal With It— hers Will Follow

ERICTON, N. B., Jan. 10.—
is again on Mr. Hazen and
ay act. Instead of bringing
re into force, as intended, the
eclared a few days ago that
be referred to the municipal
throughout the province for
and amendment. The first
county to take up the refer-
that of Sunbury, Mr. Hazen's
tituency, and at its annual
his week a resolution con-
he act was passed with only
nting voices among the four
bers of the council, Conserva-
s well as Liberals voting
he resolution, which was
Councillor Albry Grass of
The majority of the coun-
Conservatives.

ME CHILDREN CANNOT LEARN

coterie of French doctors is
studying school children
t the moment under its es-
ervation that infantile phen-
own as the dunce. The exis-
e dunce is frequently to be
they declare, to faulty hy-
ironment, unsuitable food or
eatment. Incidentally they
a disposition for mathema-
s is no criterion whatever of
for original or vigorous
nd that the ability to deal
bers is often observable in
eak of mind, says the New
d.
e, they say, is often any-
a dunce. The poor child may
weakness of sight, or inat-
ness and his teachers fail to
fact. Morbid shyness and
usness, often characteristic
, are as frequently as not
ation of the so-called dul-
ility to learn. All children
gress with the same alert-
phenomenon of grown-ups
n years behind their age, in
mentality, has been noted by
ans. Corvisart, Napoleon's
laring that these minds of-
the finest when they reach
rity, and that the fact of
wardness is invariably a
ripe old age wil lbe reach-

RIDERS POUR EY INTO HOUSES

ORO, Ga., Jan. 9.—An out-
section on Flint River was
night by so called "Night
he dwellings of several
ng literally shot to pieces.
nights lately lawlessness
d to a large extent in that
Clayton county. The sup-
ght Riders," masked and
ed, approached a dwelling
t, it is reported, and with-
finite aim, poured a volley
filding, then quickly disap-
far as is known no one has
d. Solicitor General How-
Stone Mountain circuit has
d of the latest outbreak
e steps to stop the lawless

WORKS
EQUALLY WELL
IN
EITHER HOT
OR
COLD WATER
ST. JOHN N.B

WILL PRESERVE SCENIC BEAUTIES OF THE FALLS

Canada and United States Reach Agreement With Respect to Niagara

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The government of Canada and the United States have come to an agreement in regard to the restriction of power development enterprises at Niagara, with a view of preserving the scenic beauty of the falls. The question of saving the falls has engaged the attention of the authorities of the two countries for several years past. In view of the general alarm that was felt over the proposals of great industrial companies for power development works and the prospect that all the water of the Niagra River might be diverted from the falls to the turbines of electrical companies, thus destroying the present grandeur of the falls, Canada and the United States appointed an international commission in 1905 to deal with the whole question. That commission made a thorough study of the problem and in 1906 reported that no more than 36,000 cubic feet of water per second on the Canadian side and 18,500 feet on the American side in addition to the 10,000 cubic feet taken by the Chicago drainage canal could be diverted for power purposes without marring the present beauty of the falls.

These were the quantities of water which would be taken when the works of the various companies then under construction were completed and the full quantity of water allowed by their charters used. Since that time there has been a slight increase of the power taken on the American side but not on the Canadian side.

Agreement Reached

As the result of negotiations between the two governments during the past year an agreement to limit the use of Niagara water for power purposes has now been reached. Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of Public Works for Canada, visited Washington last week and he with British Ambassador Bryce and United States Secretary of State Root, embodied this agreement in a treaty which has been signed on behalf of the Canadian and the American authorities. It is understood that by the treaty on the American side in addition to the ten thousand feet of water taken by the Chicago Drainage Canal Power Companies will be permitted to take 20,000 cubic feet of water per second, which will allow the development of 236,000 horse power. On the Canadian side the diversion of water for power purposes is limited to 36,000 cubic feet of water per second, allowing a development of 425,000 horse power. The total diversion of water at Niagara Falls is therefore restricted to 56,000 cubic ft. per second and the power which can be developed from it is 661,000 horse power. The treaty will run for a limited term of years. The period is understood to be long enough to allow of a demonstration on the effectiveness of the proposed limitation. It is subject to the approval of the American Senate and the Canadian parliament, before which it will be laid at the opening of the session this month. If approved by the senate and by parliament the two countries will name a joint commission to see that the terms of the treaty are adhered to by the power companies of both countries.

OPERATIC SENSATION PROMISED IN DRESDEN

Celebration of Strauss Week Will be Opened on January 25

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Strauss week at Dresden, at the end of January, promises to be the operatic sensation of the year in Germany. The week will be opened with the premiere of Elektra on January 26, and will be continued with performances of Salome, Feuersnot and other Strauss operas.

Berlin's musical world will send a large representation to Dresden, including a numerous American contingent, who will have a special train and will return to Berlin immediately after each opera. The Dresden Opera House has already been sold out for both performances of Elektra.

This opera will be sung in Berlin on February 8, so that King Edward, whose visit is expected to fall about the same date, will probably have an opportunity of hearing it.

On Lincoln's centenary anniversary, February 12 Felix Adler will deliver a commemoration address at the Berlin University. He will present the university with a bronze bust of Lincoln, which is a replica of that in the National Museum at Washington.

TURKEY TO REPLY TO AUSTRIA TODAY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The reply of the Turkish government to the Austro-Hungarian offer of $10,800,000 as indemnity for the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina will probably be delivered tomorrow to Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador. Although the amount is generally thought by members of the Turkish government to be too small, it is believed that the negotiations will lead ultimately to an agreement.

BOARD STRIKES STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

Cancel New Express Rates

New Classification Made Under Misconception, Says Mabee

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The railway commission took prompt and effective measures this afternoon to protect the public against the increases in express rates all over Canada involved in the new classification which went into effect on the first day of the year. Chief Commissioner Mabee, after hearing today further evidence from the companies and from shippers, handed out judgment summarily cancelling the new classification and restoring the old rates in force prior to January 1st.

He explained that the board's order approving the new classification had been issued under a misconception as to the real effect of the changes applied for by the companies. It had been understood by the commissioners, he said, that the new classification would on the whole mean a slight reduction in rates to the general shipping public and they had relied on the companies keeping the agreement entered into with the late chief commissioner, Judge Killam, that no radical changes would be made in the rates pending the result of the general inquiry into rates now pending. But now it was made evident that the new classification involved serious changes and general increases. The board's plain duty was to recall the order of approval issued under a misconception. The companies are ordered to notify their agents at once to restore the old rates. The question of claims for rebates on overcharges under the new rates from the first of the year until now will be settled according to individual cases.

Counsel for the Canadian Northern Express Company gave notice of appeal to the Governor General in Council from the ruling of the board.

A CURIOUS SPANISH CUSTOM.

Ellen Maury Slayden in the Century in an account of her own and her husband's lavish entertainment in a Spanish household says:

"No custom of the house was so unaccountable as that of having people come to see you eat. Enjoying a square meal while our guests inhaled cigarette smoke seemed so inhospitable that I sometimes playfully insisted upon their having something with us. It was always laughingly declined, except once when a particularly lively youth took a piece of ham and ate it with all sorts of self conscious little antics, as if he were acting a pantomime."

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills.

Mrs. John Scott, 487 Grand Trunk St., Montreal, writes Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was very much run down in health from a female trouble, was thin, nervous, and very weak, and suffered from bearing down pains. Indeed I did not care whether I lived or died. I felt so badly sometimes.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me of all my troubles. I gained in flesh, and am free from backache, female trouble, sick headaches, and nervousness.

"I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all women's ailments, knowing what it has done for me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

First of September Street, Messina

TWELVE MILLION ACRES IN CROP

What the West May Have if the Spring is Favorable.

Seven Million in Wheat—The Quality of the Year's Crop Has Been Gratifying.

The statistics covering the production and distribution of grain in the three prairie Provinces during 1908 show that the season was the most successful in the history of the west. The aggregate quantity was the largest ever secured there, while the quantity was above the average. The rapidity and ease with which the bulk of the export surplus was moved out established a record in transportation which is not likely to be surpassed for many years to come, and which is little less than remarkable when the facilities for grain movement are analyzed. The farmer, as a general rule, secured a big yield, found a ready market at high prices, and received his returns at an earlier period in the season than he had ever done before. An early and favorable seeding time, fairly good growing weather, and excellent conditions for marketing furnished a set of circumstances which gave every advantage to the producer, and he had the best reasons for feeling gratified at the results of his year's operations.

ESTIMATES OF YIELD.

There is the usual variation in the estimates of total yields, but it is conceded that the aggregate of all grains was the greatest ever known. The principal attention is still paid to the cultivation of wheat, although oats is becoming a more and more important factor in the total output. Barley is not yet a conspicuous item, except in Manitoba, but it is a good third. Flax ranks next in order, and the other grains are minor considerations.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FIGURES.

The estimates of the various Provincial Governments furnish one basis of calculation when an effort is made to ascertain the volume of grain produced. The final figures for the year issued by the Government of Manitoba a few days ago show that the total production of wheat was 49,252,540 bushels, of oats 44,686,044 bushels, of barley 18,135,757 bushels, and of other grains 983,848 bushels, making a total of 113,058,189 bushels, as compared with 99,010,285 bushels in 1907. The final figures for Saskatchewan have not yet been issued, but the harvest estimate of the Provincial Department of Agriculture issued at the end of September gives the production of wheat as 43,539,608 bushels, of oats 41,668,065 bushels, of barley 2,695,113 bushels, and of flax 1,570,000 bushels, making a total of 39,467,795 bushels, as compared with 53,767,251 bushels in 1907. Final estimates for Alberta are still to come as well, but an estimate issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture late in November gives the production of wheat as 5,242,176 bushels, of oats 12,058,597 bushels, of barley 1,442,065 bushels, and of flax 62,983 bushels, making a total of 18,805,821 bushels. Using these figures as a basis, the total western production may be placed at 98,034,324 bushels of wheat, 98,412,706 of oats, 22,272,934 of barley and 2,616,840 of other grains. This gives a grand total of 221,335 bushels of all grains.

RECORDS WERE BROKEN.

It is admitted that the figures as prepared by the various Provincial Governments are conservative in their calculation of both production and acreage, although the acreage yield per acre for each grain works out at about the same figure. The crop figures issued by the Dominion government, covering the three prairie Provinces, show a variation in the estimates on all the grains, as compared with those of the Provincial departments and a large production is indicated by their calculations. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, in its final estimate, places the total yield of wheat at 107,000,000 bushels and the Canadian Pacific Railway calculates it as 106,853,252 bushels. Other estimates made by men who are in close touch with the grain trade in the west, range from 95,000,000 to 110,000,000. A fair average would indicate a crop of 106,000,000 to 107,000,000 bushels. This means that previous records have been broken, the crop of 1906, amounting to 101,000,000 bushels, having heretofore held first place. The estimate of 98,412,706 busheds of oats is also believed to be under the mark, and the total is likely to run about 100,000,000 when the final returns are available. The figures of the Provincial Governments for barley and other coarse grains may be accepted, especially as these do not loom up prominently in the total. Other estimates would probably indicate better results, but the difference is not great enough to be material.

GRAIN GRADES WELL.

The quality of the various crops has been a gratifying, if not a surprising feature of the year's agricultural activity. During the four months which elapsed since September 1, the beginning of the crop year, the inspections of wheat amounted to more than 50,000 cars, or about 54,000,000 bushels. Of this vast quantity 48 per cent. graded No. 2 or better and about 24 per cent. graded No. 3. For the whole of the crop of 1907 the proportion of wheat which graded No. 2 or better was only 32 per cent. More than 6,000 cars, or 10,000,000 bushels, of oats were inspected during the four months, and of these about 55 per centl graded No. 2 or better. Out of 2,240 cars of barley inspected about 62 per cent. graded No. 3 or better. In the case of these coarse grains the quality showed a decided improvement over last year, and the gain in this respect was even more marked than in the wheat grading.

PRICES ON HIGH LEVEL.

The quality of the grains exercised an important influence on the returns to the producer, and the high grading was responsible for the maintenance of good prices throughout the shipping season. The average price for all grades of wheat has been estimated in one computation at 85c, and with the price of No. 1 Northern hovering around the dollar mark, as it has done for about four months, this may seem to be a fair basis. At such a figure the portion of the season's yield already inspected may be said to be worth $45,900,000 to the farmers. The price of oats has held fairly steady between 35c. and 40c, and if allowances be made for low firades and freight rates the average return to the farmer may be placed at not less than 27c. On this basis the value of the oats inspected up to the end of the year is about $3,000,000. Barley has held up in price throughout the season and has been valued on the basis of 40c per bushel. The inspections for the four months have a total value, at this rate, of about $1,600,000. In the shipping season so far, therefore, the return to the farmers as represented by the irspections of wheat, oats and barley, the leading grains is over $50,000,000.

MUCH GRAIN STILL TO COME.

The disposition of the balance of the crop is a matter of greater concern this season than ever before. The increase in the area under cultivation from year to year makes necessary the reservation of a larger quantity, although not necessarily a larger proportion of the crop for seeding purposes. The growth of population also requires that a greater amount be set aside for domestic consumption during the twelve months. The increase in the number of live stock means that larger amounts of grain, especially oats and barley, must be retained for feeding purposes. With respect to wheat, the allowance for food, feed and seed is 20,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the interior elevators in the three provinces contain about 15,000,00 bushels of the same cereal, and that about 1,000,000 bushels are in transit. This leaves about 16,000,000 still in farmers' hands to be marketed, and it is expected that most of this will be delivered at the elevators within the next three months. This will mean that practically the whole of the exportable surplus of the wheat crop, amounting to 86,000,000 bushels which have been marketed in seven months, from the beginning of the crop year. Very little activity is expected in oats or barley during the winter months.

OUTLOOK FOR COMING SEASON.

The favorable features of the past season are not all likely to continue in the future, but at least the improvement in transportation facilities, which was a characteristic of 1908, will be maintained. More railways and more efficient operation will go a long way towards relieving blockades and enabling the farmers to realize quickly on their produce. The weather cannot be prognosticated in any degree, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that the atmospheric blessings of the past twelve months will be repeated during the next twelve. A favorable seed-time will help to ensure an early crop and, inferentially, a satisfactory harvest, but if the sowing should be delayed the consequences might be as serious as they were in 1907. It is an index of the trend of agricultural development, however, to learn that the increased acreage of wheat for the coming season is already estimated at 20 per cent. This guess is based on the amount of land which has been prepared for crop. The figures of the Manitoba Government show that 2,273,802 acres have been made ready for the coming season, as compared with 1,843,016 a year ago. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the increase is believed to be larger, as the fine autumn weather greatly facilitated breaking and other work on the land. The Provincial figures place the aggregate area under grain cultivation in 1908 at 9,325,913 acres. With a decent spring, it would not be out of the way to look for a total acreage of 12,000,000 in 1909, and of this at least 7,000,000 acres would be in wheat.

DAYS OF REVOLUTION RECALLED IN FRANCE

A Bloodthirsty Crowd Surround the Guillotine at Execution

BETHUNE, Pas De Calais, France, Jan. 11—The first infliction of capital punishment in France for a number of years past were witnessed in this town today when four murderers were decapitated by the guillotine. The executions were public and took place in the presence of a large crowd.

The record of crime against the four men was a long one. Working together they formed a band which had terrorized Northern France and Southern Belgium for several years, robbing, assassinating and murdering at will.

As the condemned men were led out of prison, cries of vengeance arose from the assembled crowd and as the knife fell four times in rapid succession the people present did not hesitate to evidence their satisfaction.

The French Parliament recently passed a resolution in favor of the retention of the death penalty in France and the Cabinet a fortnight ago decided to carry out Parliament's ruling. The law permitting the infliction of capital punishment had been practically a dead letter, for it had been the custom of the President of the Republic to commute all death sentences to life imprisonment. There remain today eighteen persons in France under sentence of death and the guillotine will be used for these executions. The executions were carried out rather quickly, yet the multitude from the town and the surrounding country which gathered early last night was most impatient and upon the appearance of the condemned began yelling for instant death. The effect upon the crowd was the most horrible feature of the executions. As one of the condemned men marched defiantly toward the steps of the platform cries of rage broke from the crowd which endeavored to break through the lines of soldiers closely formed around the guillotine. The man brutally repulsed a priest who sought to console him. Shouts of joy burst from the crowd as the knife dropped. The troops immediately after the executions dispersed the crowd and ended what was regarded by foreign observers as a degrading spectacle and as suggesting terrible scenes of the mob's thirst for blood during the revolution.

ALEX. McDONALD DEAD AT DAWSON

King of the Klondike Stricken With Heart Failure Last Week

VANCOUVER, Jan. 11.—A private telegram from Dawson announces the sudden death of "Big Aleck," McDonald, known as the King of the Klondike. McDonald was stricken with heart failure on Wednesday morning last at Clear Creek while splitting wood. Born in Nova Scotia, McDonald reached the scene of the big finds of '96, when Dawson was in the height of its prosperity. McDonald owned half the town site and was worth five millions. He met later with misfortunes but rose superior to them and at the time of his death was rated the richest man in the Yukon. He was extensively interested in Alberta coal lands, was 52 years old and leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Colin Chisholm, ex-chief of police of Vancouver.

DESPERATELY IN NEED OF FUNDS

Federation of Labor Bankrupt

GOMPERS TALKS

Declares Unless Money is Raised Appeal Will Have to be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is in favor either of making an appeal to labor and its friends for necessary funds to be used in prosecuting an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Wright in the contempt case, or of abandoning it altogether.

"In view of the industrial depression and the large number of men unemployed, it is most improper for us to levy assessments," said Mr. Gompers today. "We should either make an appeal to all labor and our friends for such voluntary financial contributions as they can make to the enormous expenses of the legal defense of our case or we should authorize the abandonment of any attempt at defense and appeal. Whichever course you may determine is the wisest or more practical or inevitable, is entirely agreeable to me, and I shall willingly abide by it."

This decision was made known by Mr. Gompers in the comprehensive report which he read at the meeting here of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, practically the entire day being given over to a consideration of that subject. In making the appeal, President Gompers declared the federation has practically exhausted all of its available funds; that the money in the defense fund is unavailable, and that only one of two courses was open to them.

President Gompers said that counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Company in an address before the Citizen's Alliance, one of Van Cleave's organizations, some months ago boasted of his achievement that the legal expense of the federation in these suits had already amounted to $19,000 and yet more to come.

TO GET HER DIVORCE AFTER 21-YEAR WAIT

Husband Who Disappeared in 1888 is Said to Have Remarried

SUIT GRANTED

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—After waiting twenty-one years, Mrs. Lida L. Sapher, of Uniontown, is to have a divorce. Recommendation that the decree be granted was filed at Uniontown today. The action was instituted in 1888, when Sapher, a blacksmith, disappeared.

The suit was delayed for one reason and another, and it is said that Sapher remarried in Texas. He went to see his wife two years ago and offered her $2000 if she would not sue him for bigamy.

Recently Mrs. Sapher pushed the divorce suit, with the result that it will now be given her.

Big Magic Lantern FREE

Here is one of the finest Magic Lanterns you have ever seen. You can get it all complete, including one dozen slides of colored views, good lamp and magnifying lenses, GIVEN for selling only $2.70 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada. They just go like hot cakes; no trouble to sell them. Send us your name and address and we'll mail you the postcards to sell at 6 cards for only 10 cents. Write at once—a postcard will do.

THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.
Dept. D WATERLOO, ONT.
(Reference, Molsons Bank.)

SHOULD NURSE LIE TO SAVE A LIFE, SHE ASKS

Woman Trying to Live as Jesus Would, Wants to Know

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—"Shall I say yes to an excited, nervous patient's proposal of marriage, then later explain that I did not mean it except to soothe him at the time, or shall I refuse the proposal and perhaps have a death on my soul?"

This is the query put to the leaders of the movement by which 11,000 young people of Clevland are attempting for two weeks to live as Jesus would. A trained nurse, Miss Bessie Charlee, asks the question.

Miss Charles' letter reads: "A trained nurse has an excitable, nervous patient who must be kept quiet at all cost. This patient falls in love with his nurse and wishes to marry her—after he is well.

"Shall she say yes to quiet him and tell a lie by so doing, or shall she say no and let the patient become excited and unstrung, which might possibly result in his death?

"Which is worse—a lie or the death of a patient on your soul?

"If she says yes it would quiet him, and after he is well and stronger she could reason with him and convince him of the fact that she was only trying to soothe his shattered nerves.

"The nurse is trying to live as Jesus would. Now, what would you do? What do you think Jesus would do?

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MARRIES MAN SHE LOVED IN MARBLE

Pittsburg Heiress Admired Statues at St. Louis and Weds Man Who Posed for It

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—When Miss Katherine Vilsack saw the heroic statues of "Power" and "Strength" at the World's Fair at St. Louis, she was thrilled by their expression of manly beauty. Later she met John J. F. Mulchey, the living, breathing model of the statues, and a romance had its beginning. Yesterday in St. Paul's Cathedral Miss Vilsack became Mrs. John J. F. Mulchey.

Miss Melva Beatrice Wilson, a sculptor of this city is credited with Cupid's role in the romance. It was she who molded the statues for which Mr. Mulchey posed for spandrels of the Mechanical Building at St. Louis. Later when Miss Vilsack admired the man in marble it was she who introduced her to "Power" and "Strength" in real life.

The wedding was the most important social event for months past in Pittsburg. Miss Vilsack is the daughter of the late Leopold Vilsack, a wealthy brewer, banker and real estate owner. It is estimated that Miss Vilsack's portion of her father's estate will appromate $6,000,000. She has not appeared much in society lately, owing to the recent death of her father. The wedding ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, of the Pittsburg diocese, officiating, assisted by Bishop Kennedy, of the Catholic University at Washington.

DIED IN PARTNER'S ARMS DURING WALTZ

New Yorker Expires Suddenly from Heart Failure While Waltzing at Ball

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—While waltzing with Miss Annie Geelin at Majestic Hall, No. 125 East 125th street, early yesterday morning, James Dineen, of No. 891 Sixth avenue, collapsed in the arms of his dancing partner and died of heart failure.

Dineen was a member of the Treasurer Social Club which gave a ball at the Majestic. He attended the ball with his mother and Miss Geelin, his aunt. He took part in many dances on the programme and had complained several times of feeling fatigued.