The Rews.

ST. JOHN, N.B., NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

AN OLD STORY

There seems to be some uncertainty in the minds of some of our Canadian politicians concerning the origin of the idea of a preferential tariff, but Joseph Chamberlain is usually regarded as the father of modern tariff reform in Great Britain. Of late, however, there has been a revival of interest in a book printed over one hundred and seventy years 1go, in which one Joshua Gee sets forth with considerable detail the Chamberlain

The title page of the book sets forth in the quaint style of the day the idea. and the argument. "The trade and natigation of Great Britain considered:—showing that the surest Way for a Nation to increase in Riches, is to prevent the Imposition of such Foreign Commodities as may be raised at Home. That this Kingdom is capable of raising within itself and its Colonies, Materials for employing all our Poor in those Manufacturies which we now import from such of our Neighbors who refuse the Admission of ours. Some Account of the Commodities each Country we trade with takes from us, and what we take from them: with Observations on the Balance."

All this is, of course, provided by Joshua Gee and not by Joseph Chamberlain nor any modern discoverer of the benefits of tariff reform. Joshua is alarmed at the same startling condition of unemployment as

now vexes the British politician. "I must confess," he says, "the sensibly, and I have spent a great deal moting to publick a Blessing as turning the Employment we give the Poor of foreigns Nations to our own." Moreover, his ideal is identical with

King Edward III, says Joshua, was assembled, at Westminster, in 1338, the exportation of wool was prohibited. and foreign cloth-workers were encouraged to settle in England, so that Englishmen might wear English-made woollens, and no longer spend their money abroad. It was enacted that no subject should wear any foreign

In the twenty-eighth year of Edward III.'s reign our import and export account was in a very satisfactory position, thanks to his care for our trade; while the value of our exports amounted to nearly £300,000, our imaving a balance of more than a quar-

Nothing of note was done for trade for many years after this until the great Elizabeth's day, save for a law prohibiting the importation of silk manufacturers. The great Elizabeth came-to found our commerce. she made laws to employ the poor, she caused skilled foreign manufacturers prehensive of the ill-consequences of wearing outlandish silks, and of the low her example and support home in-

story of what trade Great Britain was doing with other countries, how much of her gold went into their pockets, how much she took from them, and in case after case he was able to show that then, as now, England trad-£2,000,000 a year for their linen, cambrics, lace and threads; and he stop to the import of foreign manufactured goods, there need not be one idle person at home.

"Great Britain, with its Dependencles, is doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any Nation in Europe. We have an industrious, enterprising people, fit for all the Arts of War or Peace. We have provisions with the four departments of training in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise sufficient chanical engineers and technical chem We have the very best materials for a special department, as they all will clothing, and want nothing either for have, for electro-technology. In the Use, or even for Luxery, but what we other high schools this subject has have at home, or might have from our been combined with mechanical engi-Colonies; so that we might create neering. As technical departments, ourselves, and between us and them, as would maintain a vast navigation, struction, Brunswick for pharmacy, even though we traded to no other Karishuhe for forestry, Munich for

are in stations which render them and those of general education have capable of perforing so beneficial a service to their country, will apply their thoughts, their care and their interest, to produce the speedy execution of some at least of those valuable improvements which have been humbly offered to their consideration."

That is the doctrine of Tariff Reform today, sentiment for sentiment, word

KICK MY DOG, KICK ME Lord Northcliffe has journeyed through the province over the Intercolonial Railway. His impressions of the railway have not been favorable, but it is well to note that he has not alled to discover the very great posthat the East offers a better field for a large class of British emigration han does the West. It would, perhaps, be better for the province to advertise that fact with favorable comment rather than to cordially and conspicuously condemn this very able Englishman because he found fault with the inefficiency and lack of progressiveness of the government rail-

The emphasis of condemnation is significant. There is a tendency believe first, last, and always in the I. C. R., to resent any criticism of its management and policy, to insist upon the costly continuation of the original Confederation compact, and to accept as a necessity the bounty of all Canada to the poverty of the East. That belief may be inevitable, and if so, then of necessity we must admit that it is quite impossible to believe in the industrial possibilities of the East Lord Northcliffe criticizes the I. C. R. and is forthwith dubbed a fool by the than in the progress of the province. But Lord Northcliffe discovers in the East the place for the best class of English immigrants, and there is a significant silence.

ple in providing the East with railway the politicans and the journals begin of overcoming the evil of such intemto howl about the expense, and to in-sult the poverty of the East by a re-doubt that it is an evil. of my Time from the Service of my more than we believe in ourselves.

and every part necessary to support operated by the government, nor that the whole, and all to get more by such money has been spent in its up-keep, a circulation of trade than they could but that there has been attempt to co

has some confidence. When it is not the first Prince from the Conquest who possessed of the humility of the pauper. took any notice of trade. In Parliament | There may be the impertment glance at the mouth of the gift-horse. At any ernment to respond.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

The English fear of a German invasion has not been without good results, and not the least of these has been the popular discovery of the close relation between German industrial efficiency ports amounted to less than £10,000, and German technical education. For an enormous sum, considering the a race in the construction of costly ships. It is after all a race in which lends significance to an oft-quoted re- tion. mark of Sir John Gorst, "I am in terror of Germany, not because of her technical schools."

and the United States. "Much has been said about German technical education, to which has been danger of her nobility and gentry attributed the success of German squandering their wealth on foreign manufacturing in competition with goods, that she began the reform ner- Great Britain and the United States. sel, and ordered all her court to fol- In both these countries the German system has been studied and in similar schools have been established.In now rector, and in which a number of nificent schools as the Charlottenburg ness it is to keep abreast with every discovery, invention and improvement in the specialization of industries.

showed this drain of gold and silver Every country, even the province of might be saved by raising the raw Quelec, has been startled into renewed material in the over sea dominions, enterprise in education. The German and manufacturing them at home—so idea is to train industrial workers as employing the poor. For in those days thoroughly as soldiers in the army are among good citizens to get together in was reckoned that there were a trained for military service. The apmillion people in the three kingdoms out of work. Joshua Gee roundly under checks from trades-unionism, and owing to the machine-like special-trade of the Colonies, and put a trained for minitary service. The apprehence of the trade never before suffered such the trade never before suffered such severe social condemnation. The reasonable methods of reform never received such general support. And there never die person at home.

Here the fine peroration of Joshua

Oge boys and young men to follow the particular calling for which each is particular calling for which each is a least the elimination of the particular calling for which each is particular calling for which each

The comprehensive nature of the

for architects, civil engineers, medouble the number of inhabitants. ists. Darmstadt and Karlsruhe have intercourse of trade among Berlin has a special division for shipbuilding and for marine engine conagriculture. In all the high schools "Tis to be hoped that all such who the mathematical-physical subjects been combined into a "general department, but in Stuttgart these form two Canadians have not failed to appre-

clate the need for such educational "We have here in Montreal and at

tage is in the schools which lead up these institutions. In that country the whole previous training is dove-tailed into the technical course. It is, however, not in the high schools, though our academies are far enough behind, but in the elementary schools that we are wofully-let us not say lopelessly-lacking in the machinery for producing a productive population. Sir William Macdonald has, through the able agency of Dr. Robertson, done what one man could to remedy this defect, and our present government is tionary hands. From this point off view everything should be done to prevent the anti-educational crusade to his "Lives" how the Greeks used to prevent the anti-educational crusade elect their representatives by the voice

In New Brunswick we are admitted-In New Brunswick we are admittedly in a very backward condition in
this respect. It is true that our
young people avail themselves of the
opportunities offered in other places. opportunities offered in other places. but we have made no very serious attempt to become independent in any department of industrial and technical training. We must, however, understand that our educational system will not have approached perfection until men and the journals that mng more there is provision for the vocational prospect of profit in the I. C. R. training of every child in every com----

THE EVIL OF INTEMPERANCE Men seem to In days not long gone by it was part wonder if he really means it, if, after of the duty of every temperance oraall, he is not chucking us under the chin, or, in facetious fashion, searching for the fifth rib of laughter. tor to attempt to convince his hearers that intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks was a great social evil. It For years we have been taught to is an indication of the growth of pubregard with proper gratitude the great lic sentiment that men no longer reand good charity of the Canadian peo- quire argument and evidence on that point. There is a very wide difference facilities. Up West every few years of opinion respecting the best method

luctant counsent to tolerate the loss | That unity of sentiment is encour-Poverty and Necessity in which I have seen the Poor in several Parts has been allowed and accepted until discover the best possible method. And it has become chronic. We believe in no one can doubt that men are getting our need of the I. C. R. a good deal at the task. A few years ago, indeed a few months ago, men engaged in the Lord Northcliffe may perchance have trade were prone to point to Sir James stated a truth. At any rate his state— Whitney as a sensible man who gave ment is worthy of attention. He be-lieves in the East, but he does not believe in the I.C.R. The government rail- and usefulness of the traffic. But Sir that of Mr. Chamberlain: To unite all way has not been compelled to earn its James has conspicuously and emphatihis Majesty's Dominions into one in- living in the country through which it cally counted himself out of that class. terest, by settling such a circulation passed. It has been the "remittance He confesses that he desires to do of commerce, among them, that one man" of the East. The difficulty is not something that will be of lasting benepart shall be dependent on the other, that the railway has been owned and fit to the world and he has a great desire "to join in every reasonable movement having for its object the minimizing and ultimate doing away by any contrivance of their own, even operate with the real pushiess interest with the evils of the province in fostering industry through the whole business by them-

rate there is a disposition to say even much may be accomplished by means so partial to bureaucracy, which has to the I. C. R. "we expect to go of legislation. The sentiment of a always been considered the antithesis ahead—and we expect the I. C. R. to community expressed in a law and en- of the old Liberalism." And Rosebery de its share." And fortunately there forced by legal agencies is one of the will not plough a lone furrow. The is a tendency on the part of the gov- most powerful forces of civilization. A Liberal party have left the old prinfarce and not only fails to accomplish Lloyd-George into disrespect and destroys it as an agency for good. The popular recognition of that fact is doing much to really aiming at effecting a vast social unify the scattered forces of temperand economic revolution. His land ance workers. There is today less eftaxes smooth the way for the nationno one can fail to recognize that the fort to influence the reluctant legisla- alization of land and he defends their ter of a million pounds in our favor race for naval supremacy has become tor, because there is more sympathy by arguments that would justify ninewith his reluctance and an appreciation of that fact that his reluctance Budget is popular because it embodies the people most able and most willing will usually become alacrity when a vast programme of social betterment

lessen the evils of the drink habit.

There is no short legislative cut to any made them eager for the fray. social reform. Governments work with popular because it strikes a blow for "Dreadnoughts" but because of her no magic power The sentiment of equality of opportunity which is of the the community is a matter of indi-The Montreal Witness has an inter- vidual growth. It is fostered by indito settle in England; she sent ships abroad, and says Gee, she was so opthe enormity of the evils and the value | will arouse against themselves the of the proposed method of relief

And in that work it is posible to take | Budget and precipitate a revolution in for granted that everybody knows all which wholly different questions than about the evils of intemperance. The the Budget will be uppermost. fact of the matter is that most respectable citizens are in blissful ignorance respecting the woes of drunkenness. So much for the beginning of the reform. Joshua Gee goes on to tell the

Kensington, of which Dr. Bovey, late

They see the wreck of a man staggering down street, faling into the gutter
and finally, disappearing with some Dean of Applied Science at McGill, is friend or policeman. But that is not the evil of drunkenness. To see that, old McGill men are professors, Great it is absolutely necessary to enter the Britain has sought to outdo such mag-drunkard's home, look upon its horri-Polytechnic, with its eighty-six profes-utter lack of respectability. Individual ed at a disadvantage. Foreign nations, every scientific industry, whose busi- of life is altogether possible in any community, and its possession would people. It might be a unity of indig-nation; but it would be unity.

been replaced in Germany by educa-was a greater readiness to study new tion which aims to develop youthful talent along the lines that will encourt the suppression of the evils of a traffic the suppression of the supp best fitted by inclination and capac- evils of intemperance is now a matter of method.

THE NEW LIBERALISM

The passing of the Budget by a united Liberal party indicates a new parting of the ways in English political development. The whole country is almost exhausted by political passions stroy faith in the special conditions that tem of torture and abuse such as and the long debate. But it is also pertain to the temple and its ministers fully instructed as to the proposals of and direct attention to the truth and the Government and pretty decided as its discoverers. to the alternative scheme that must be proposed in the event of the party being defeated on the appeal to the painful study of its vague and percountry. It must be either a tax on the food of the poor or the land of the men must conclude that bewilderment rich. The Budget, which proposes the latter alternative, passes the House of For it would really be interesting to Commons backed by a solid majority representing the whole strength of the Liberal and Labor members. The Nationalist party have observed a benevolent neutrality, but they and those which have been otheir consideration." enterprise. The Witness states the detest it. If it is rejected or amended any priestly class, nor any superby the Lords they will fight for it in the naturally imparted mystery. It lives country, but not because they hate the best in the clear light of common day. Budget less, but the Lords more. The For that reason it is well for the for word, letter for letter; and, though it be preached as a new doctrine and received as a new hope by millions, yet centuries have passed it over.

We have here in Montreal and at Ste. Anness, through the munificence of Sir William Macdonald, almost received as a new hope by millions, shape of superior technical oppor- it did twenty years before. Therefore

tunity. Where we are at a disadvan- they say one to another and to the excellent an institution, but that public: Ireland is quiet; why bother about an Irish policy? But it is the deceifful quietness of coals slightly concealed under a thin covering of ashes. The Nationalist party depends for its living upon the discrete of the for its living upon the disorder of the

> its proposals. Those who do speak are of the people. The judges of election carnestness and intensity of the ap proving cries given each candidate. The judges declared him elected who had, according to their ears, given the best cheers. Just now the cheers seem to be on the side of the

Liberals. Six months ago the Government were in the trough of popular disfavor. Everything indicated a rapid decline. Today they are waxing like a sea. From the tone and temper of the public meetings all over the country, they seem to have made a miraculous recovery. The sweet voices of the common people are for them and although the shrill cries of the suffragrowth of the national demand for gettes against are given volume by the howl of the brewers, the lords and the American made goods has been due. in a very large measure, the expansion great banking and financial interests, they will hardly affect those whose votes determine the rise and fall of British governments. At present the Liberals seem to be stronger than at any time since the general elections.

The cause of their popularity is the Budget, and a Budget which is beyond all controversy the most radical that has ever been submitted to any selfgoverning people. Never in the memory of men now living did a proposal tax arouse the enthusiasm of country as this has; hardly ever did such a proposal arouse so much bitter invective. The Lords see it as a thief in the night coming with muffled foot-steps to overthrow the citadel of English liberty. "The King's inquisitors," said Lord Rosebery, "will be with the citizens at the cradle to make sure that he is a fifth child and so exempt from taxation. They will be with him all through his life to watch his incomings and outgoings, to see that no unearned increment may escape the inspector. They will be with him in the prime of life to see that he gives nothing away without their knowing it. They will be waiting at his deathclass. There are few men not sel-fishly interested, who would not join the in his throat so that they may cannot imagine why this government

An any movement that promised to measure and mulet his substance. I No reasonable person will deny that is so hostile to individual liberty and much may be accomplished by means | so partial to bureaucracy, which has forced by legal agencies is one of the most powerful forces of civilization. A Liberal party have left the old principles and embarked on a radical and ment of a community and that is not enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and enforced by proper means, is simply a great gulf fixed between Gladstone and great gulf fixed between Gladstone great gulf fixed between Gladstone great gulf fixed between Gladstone great gulf fixed great gulf fixed great gulf fixed g any good purpose, but brings all law. And they have the people at their

tenths of the Socialists' policy. to spend treasure must win. That fact public sentiment demands the legisla- and it fills the people with a moral fervor that has revived the party and essence of democracy; and because it whole enthusiasm engendered by the

> THE LIGHT OF COMMON DAY The recent disturbance in Christian Science circles due to the charges preferred against one Mrs. Stetson of New to the faithful and believing, but cannot fail to work for the ultimate good French and British criminal law of all concerned. It is but matural that the institutional success of the most inment should seem to those most interested of first importance. Big buildcution, while in France the man or
> woman indicted must prove his or her sequent big returns have a value that even mortal mind cannot fail to appreclate. Consequently any disturbance Under British law no defendant is rewhich created doubt or uncertainty in

ious methods to cash his discovery practices that demand the superinten-

come from the secluded cloister of cused, nor can the attorney for the Christian Science are after all good for defence do very much to protect his the world. They tend to distribute the blessings of the faith. They detach teachers of the cult. They tend to de-

For if the truth of Christian Service is solely to be discovered through a what they accomplish when robbed of all mystery, all special advantage, all institutional surrounding.

body politic. It deeply distrusts any policy that threatens to turn the spear into a pruning hook or the sword into a ploughshare.

Old prophets are given pause when they are asked to forecast the attitude in the United States held the impression that whatever was imported from sion that whatever was imported from of the country to the Government and Europe must be better than they could defect, and our present government is so greatly impressed by the need that there is matter for serious dread in the pessibility that the interests of the province should again fall into reacthat they spent their money on products of their own country. Grad.u.l. ly, through education, the sentingent was created that the United States was the greatest country on earth, and that nothing could be made anywhere to equal what was produced at It took some time to oring about this change of sentiment, ter from year to year there was noticeable a growing feeling that the motto, "Made in France," was losing its hold. The attention of the people was directed to home manufactures and by the development of keener national pairi-otism there was created a demand for United States products, which in a comparitively short time made the home-market of far greater importance to producers. By reason of this local demand, United States industries were encouraged to such an extent that before very long they found themselves able to compete successfully in foreign markets, and to the

> of the foreign trade of the United States. In Canada we are today in very much the same position as the Unrad States was half a century ago. A considerable proportion of our people. chiefly those of the wealthier class, are looking to other nations for Loods which they should purchase from Conadian manufacturers. The foreign label is still a strong attraction and there has not yet been a sufficient development in Canadian patriotism to demand home-made goods to the exclusion of foreign products. In many lines of manufacture Canada excels, in many other lines her products compare favorably with those of other countries, but even if this were not the case, it would be in the interest of the nation as a whole, for the people to submit temporarily to a slightly inferior quality in articles of commerce and by generally patronizing the home tries. A glance at the monthly reports large importations of articles and supplies which can be equally well 100. duced in Canada, which are, in fact. being produced at lower prices. The considered fashionable to do so. spend a lot of time talking about the is a tendency to increase the efficiency devise ways and means of impressing upon our own citizens the importance of buying the goods which are made at home.

JUSTICE IN FRANCE AND ELSE-WHERE

almost world-wide attention. This has eral control? The policy of the pressensational evidence will be introduced involving a number of eminent men, announced his intention of providing But among the legal profession the chief phase of interest is the method of procedure in the French courts and it is noted that jurists in America and the Upper Chamber turns it down they in certain European countries are gen- wick already possess these instituerally criticising that system under which the prisoner is compelled to undergo searching examination on the part of the judge, who in the modern acceptation of justice should be strictly impartial. Mme. Steinheil has been on the witness stand for three or four days, questioned and cross-questioned by the presiding judge, and the trial has taken on very nuch the appearance of a third degree examination conducted by energetic policemen. The fundamental difference between

that in Britain a prisoner is consider-

entertains the presumption of guilt. quired to furnish evidence either for the institution is injurious to its success and deeply to be deplored.

But in this age there is a growing importance with the cornering of the goods of life. If a physician discovers goods of life. If a physician discovers a cure for a prevalent disease he may he is not expected to say anything, reserve all rights and proceed by Judi but that whatever he may say will be used against him. His refusal to talk clous methods to cash his discovery into the current coin of the realm. But is not regarded as an evidence of his pull, nor can he be compelled to answer a single question at any stage of the proceedings. In France the proceedings, In France the prosecution depends to a very large public. We grow suspicious of these states of the evidence which the principles of the proceedings of the proceedings. In France the proceedings of the proceedings. In France the proceedings of the proceedi soner is forced to give. In all crimindence of an aristocracy of exclusive ex- al cases the presiding judge takes the place of our prosecuting attorney and MURDERED MAN MAY These wars and rumors of wars that conducts the examination of the acclient. The French system is practicfrom a judicial investigation, a sysyears ago brought about the adoption

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE, Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children A Sustenant to the Worker. A Boon to the Thrifty Mousewife.

COCOA BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed. Children thrive on "Epps's."

of the plan now prevailing under British law. Yet is is common to practically all other than Anglo-Saxon countries, though the publicity given to such cases as that now before the French courts will no doubt have some effect in bringing about reform. The Napoleonic code, on which modern ad-ministration of justice in France is founded, is seriously defective in tha by the presumption of guilt it permitshe persecution of the person on tria to a degree that would never be tolerated in a British court. It is a relic of tyranny in which laws of evidence, as we understand them, are unknown and where absolutely no restraint is pladed on the prosecution.

Yet while condemning the injustice of the French system it cannot be argued that our own is perfect. British law has as its foundation the liberty of the subject, and in protecting this liberty the tendency is to go to the extreme. The accepted doctrine is that it is better for ninety-nine guilty men to go free than that one who is innocent should be punished, and this idea so dominates judges and juries that convictions are becoming more and more difficult. The British system enables the accused to take advantage of more technical points than is at all times really in the interests of justice, and it is to be feared that in those younger countries where this method prevails a very large propor-tion of indicted criminals are enabled to escape. The conservatism of Britain protects its administration of justice to some extent. Between the two extremes now so freely compared there should be some more reasonable method by which society may be protected against malefactors; while at the same time persons accused of crime may be afforded full opportunity to prove their innocence.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

In his address last evening Chancelor Jones, who by the way, believes New Brunswick does not properly realize its own wealth-earnestly advocated the introduction of systematic training in the important branch of agriculture. His suggestion was that department devoted to this subject be established in connection with the provincial university, and certainly born in 1841 and entered the British his arguments in favor of such step were more than sufficiently strong for such a modest plan as he has proposed. In connection with the N. B. there already exists a course in forestry, and, while the lumber industry market help to develop our own in ins- is of immense value to this province, still it is to agriculture that we must and Commerce shows that in this country the people are using very large importations of articles. tention, it is not too much to ask that agriculture be not wholly neglected. As Dr. Jones observes, the existing principal reason why these goods are readily made to serve in the working years in the United States, that it is pense of this proposed new departof a course in agriculture and the exment kept down to a minimum. There part of the administration is that of agriculture. Dr. Jones might have gone further

and discussed the advisability of es-tablishing an experimental farm. In connection with the U. N. B. there is | Was the considerable tract of land which might be utilized for this purpose with good results. It is worth considering and in this connection, why does not The Steinheil murder trial in Paris, New Brunswick make an effort to se now in its second week, has attracted cure an experimental farm under fed been largely due to the belief, that ent minister of agriculture is a progressive one. Hon. Mr. Fisher has such farms wherever they are required and where the people display desire to have them. All the provtions and all are profiting by them. Hon, Mr. Fisher is ready to do for this province what has been done elsewhere. New Brunswick may be asked to furnish the land but the federal department will bear all other expenses, both of equipment and operation. All that is now needed is a display of interest on the part of the New Brunswick government and

that in Britain a prisoner is considered innocent until proven guilty. The burden of proof rests upon the prose-

LONDON, Nov. 9.-William E. Bedfort, the self-confessed murderer of Ethel Kinrade at Hamilton, was again remanded today until Thursday. The prison doctor says Bedfort was insane,

BE NEW BRUNSWICKER

FREDERICTON, Nov. 9 .- A des-

patch in the Associated Press Monday to the effect that Walter Hyde, of to the effect that Walter Hyde, of PILES CURED at HOME Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed near PILES CURED at HOME Macon, Ga., and his decapitated body placed on a railway track, has aroused considerable anxiety to George Hyde, of Gibson, and faimly, Mr. Hyde's son, Walter, has been statloned at Brooklyn, N. Y., for the past year or Piles, send me your address, and so in the infantry branch of the Unit- I will tell you how to cure youred States army. He enlisted in the self at home by the absorption cavalry in Bangor about four or five treatment; and will also send years ago and after being in the Philippines joined the infantry and some of this home treatment has been stationed at Brooklyn. He free for trial, with references was about thirty years old and the from your own locality if redespatch said the murdered man was quested. Immediate relief and taken to be about 28 and an attache permanent cure assured. Send of the Barnum and Bailey circus. It no money, but tell others of is possible Mr. Hyde and family of Gibson think that their relative may have left the army and joined the Barnum and Balley show. Enquiries Ont; are being made.

QUIETLY OBSERVED

Many Messages of Good Wishes

FISHER HONORED

Elevated to the Peerage-Admiral Since

1895

LONDON, Nov. 9.—King Edward to-day celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday at Sandringham Palace surrounded by most of the members of family and a few intimate friends Telegrams, of congratulation were received by His Majesty from all parts of the world. His health is consid ably improved.

From early morning the tenantry of Sandringham were feasted by the King and Queen Alexandra, who made a point of personally looking after the wants of their guests. Simultaneously with the King's birthday celebration Sir John Knill, the new lord mayor of London, was

naugurated for a term of office. The time honored circus parade was discarded, its place being taken by a procession of London's citizens, the oldiers, naval volunteers, fire brigades and boy scouts through the beflagged streets. The only survivors of the early the-

atrical show was the gilded chariot of the lord mayor, which Londoners are not yet prepared to see banished. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, lord commission of the admiralty and first and prinipal naval aide-de-camp to the King, was today elevated to the peerage in onnection with King Edward's birthday.

Sir John Fisher has been admiral of the British fleet since 1895. He was naval service when thirteen years old, working his way up through all the grades. When the Channel fleet was reorganized in 1907 Admiral Fisher had a serious difference with Lord Charles Beresford over its composition. It is reported that as a result of the trouble Lord Charles Beresford was forced out of the Channel fleet in March last through the activity of the Fisher faction.

McDOUGALL WILL FACE LIBEL CHARGE

His Committment Came as a Sensation

Result of Evidence of Pete Patterson. Another Labor Organizer.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9-Dan McDougall, of the U. M. W., was today comnitted to stand his trial in the court of King's Bench on a charge of libel against the Dominion Coal Company. The committment came as rather a sensation, at the end of the evidence of Peter Patterson. The latter was warned that anything he said might be used against him as he is to appear on a similar charge on November He said that his nome was at Fernie, B. C., but that he went to Glace Bay to look into the condition of the mine workers where he assisted at the formation of the district No. 26, which organization called the strike. Neither nor any other person would have the right to sign McDougall's name to an advertisement or any other paper. He could not remember paying out any money for the advertisement in La Patrie. He might have given the money to Lestage but he did not re-Q .- "Did you control the work of Mc-

A .- "No, he controlled us. He was in supreme command after the strike was The Judge-"That settles it. Mc-

OUNG ENGLISHMAN

Three Years for Subornation of Perjury-Prominent Hamilton Man Fined for Keeping Gambling Housa

PETERBORO, Nov. 9.-William Ellis aged 24 years, committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of Paris green. Elils came out from England wo years ago and was employed on a farm in Dummer towns No reason is known for his act. He made a will before taking the poison.

by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding this offer. Write to-day to Mrs.

HOUSE ABOUT TO DISSOLOVE

End is Not Without Warning

PEERS TO APPEAL

Climax Wil! Cause No Sensation-The Last Election

LONDON, Nov. 8.-The dissolution which is no walmost universally re garded as imminent, and which the chief Conservative whip says will be upon us in a few weeks, will not arrive so suddenly, or with so little warning, as some of its predecessors. The probability that the peers will make an appeal to the public inevitable has been foreseen for some time, and the climax will cause no sensa-

Although the manner of its coming was unexpected, the last election had been anticipated long enough t make people weary of the preparations for it. At the beginning of the last parliament the Unionists had a majority of 134, but in the by-elections which occurred during its life they lost 21 seats and gained none with articles, evidently inspired, de-Liberal side, with the result that the ministerial majority was reduced almost to one-half.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

But there was still ample working power, and the final events were distinctly sensational. On November 14, 1905, the National Union of Conservative Associations resolved to support Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the same night Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Newcastle, appealed for party unity on a policy of retaliation. A week later Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Bristol, ignoring Mr. Balfour's appeal, and urged the Liberal Unionist Association to press on to Tariff Reform: and leading Unionist papers followed with articles, evihently inspireh, declaring that this speech rendered the position of the government impossible, and that Mr. Balfour should re-On the 24th there was a cabinet

meeting, followed by another on the 1st of December, and the annuncenent immediately afterwards that the resignation would take place at once was the first public intimation that the nation had been plunged into a political crisis. Mr. Balfour resigned on the 4th; next day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman accepted office as Prime Minister, and the tremendous swing of the pendulum which occurred during the election of the following month is well remembered. More than once in the past a disso-

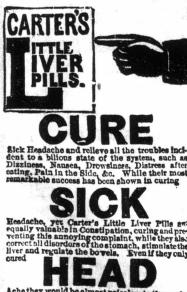
shock like the bursting of a bombshell, and even the leader of the opposition has found himself unprepared NORWEGIAN BARK'S

TEMPESTUOUS TRIP

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.-After passage of eighteen days, during which she was repeatedly blown off shore, the Norwegian bark Amsterdam arrived light today from Sydney. C. B. Five days after sailing she ran into a northwest hurricane off the Nova Scotia coast and was blown off shore to the Gulf Stream, the lower topsail being blown away. Last Thursday night, when off the Cape Elizabeth lightship she was blown back to Matinicus Island. The following day she was blown to Boone Island by a shift of the wind and since then the crew has been working her into Casco Bay.

PITY IS AKIN TO LOVE He was poor, but otherwise honest, and he had just proposed to the "Are you sure," she queried, after

the manner of her kind, "that you do not want to marry me for my money?" "Of course I don't," he replied. "I am anxious to marry you because I haven't the heart to let you become an old maid merely because you happen have a paltry half-million.



ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
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