POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., DECEMBER 1, 1906

SECOND THE MOTION

Alderman Bullock would win both praise and public support if he would repeat at next Monday's Council meeting the motion he put forward at Monday night's meeting of the safety board, that the director of public safety and the chief of the fire department be asked for their resignations. The Telegraph has not always felt like seconding the motions made by the chairman of the treasury board, but it heartily seconds this particular motion and records its belief that its speedy acceptance by the Council would make for the distinct improvement of the public service.

Ald. Bullock's motion was unexpected, and for that and other reasons it did not command the support to which accumulating evidence clearly entitled it. Aldermen who are prolific of valiant speech outside the Council chamber, where words involve no responsibility, backed away from the Bullock suggestion as if it were loaded. There undoubtedly were aldermen present who believed the motion fully justified, but who voted for the belated and shuffling amendment because they lacked the courage to respond to the promptings of inward conviction and public spirit.

It would be well to repeat the motion on Monday and give these gentlemen an opportunity to face the question once more, man fashion, after some days of deliberation, during which days they will scarcely have been able to avoid, even if they prefer to ignore, the currents of public opinion set in motion by Alderman Bullock's stand for progessive and responsible methods in every branch of the civic business.

No matter what the immediate outcome may be, it will be an admittedly healthful exercise to have each of the civic representatives stand up in his place, with the eyes of the voters and taxpayers upon him, and vote "Aye" or "Nay" on the simple proposition "Moved that the director of public safety and the chief of the fire department be asked to resign forthwith." These positions, as a matter of fact, are now supposed to be vacated automatically year by year, and reappointment should come only upon proof of satisfactory service during the preceding twelve months. There is abundant evidence that St. John will not get the sort of service intelligent and highly taxed citizens demand until it shall have adopted this salutary practice.

Moved, and seconded, that the director of public safety and the chief of the fire department be asked to resign.

THE TRIAL OF KING ALCOHOL

In temperance campaigning, as in many matters, not to go forward is to go backward. If it be true, as the saying runs, that the judge is condemned when a guilty man goes free, those who view from the legal standpoint "The Trial of King Alcohol" as presented at the close of the temperance campaign last evening, may be disposed to ponder long the significance of the divided jury. At the beginning of the performance there was a curious announcement by the presiding officer, to the effect that a unanimous verdict would not be deemed necessary, that a majority vote would be accepted. At this it became clear that blind Justice had fled, leaving the scales in the feebler fingers of her sister Faith.

Since this diverting exhibition could serve no permanent good purpose unless it was absolutely convincing—it is the most effective preaching that reaches the unconverted—and since to be absolutely convincing fair methods must be employed, it was a strange proceeding first to call jurymen from a prejudiced panel, and then to set aside the accepted practice which demands conviction only in consequence of a unanimous verdict. Strictly speaking the legal effect of the trial, if it were to be interpreted exactly, and if it were to be credited with any influence one way or the other, would be to give alcohol a new standing. For legally, the prisoner, who was condemned by everybody before the trial, is now entitled to another chance before another jury.

Let us put it another way. With the strongest case in the world at their fingers ends, what did the prosecuting authorities do? Obviously, they denied the wretch at the bar a fair trial. His very counsel betrayed him. It was the lawyer's business to move for a change of venue. He would, had he followed the legal highway, have asserted that it was manifestly improper to try a prisoner for any serious crime, let alone a capital offence, after every means had been used to render an impartial trial by unprejudiced men impossible.

So much for the sheer nonsense of the event. Let us come now to more serious things. The other night after the lecturer had fired his audience by an eloquent denunciation of the drink traffic, he appealed dramatically and earnestly for funds to be used in forwarding the work to be carried on by the Temperance Federation, under whose auspices he came to this community and to this province. Using the old device of pouring a little water down the pump he offered ten dollars to the cause, and asked who would give twenty—fifteen—ten—five to assist in checking the evil against which for a week he had been arraying the damning evidence that is a drug on the market. The city knows what the response was. Last night, the only night on which an admission fee was charged, the box office receipts amounted to $300 or $400, which amount goes to the lecturer. He is fairly entitled to it, and we would that the sum were greater. But whence came that money? From men determined henceforward to fight, to sacrifice time, and money, and personal comfort to the end that suffering and degradation and shame may be removed from among us? Or from persons who wished to see a performance and were willing to pay for it?

If the prisoner at the bar last evening is as formidable as Tennyson Smith represents him to be—and we believe unprejudiced men will say the picture is not a whit overdrawn, whatever they may think of the lecturer's methods—what shall reasoning men say of the forces pitted against the evil? Can they win in twenty-five, in fifty, in a hundred years unless they speedily throw away outworn methods, revolutionize themselves and begin anew?

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

From a report of Wednesday's meeting of the water and sewerage board we quote the following:

Ald. Christie—"The concrete pipe through the dry lake is, I believe, laid in direct violation of the contract. It is built on deals and not on a stone bottom, and that is the reason it leaks. I don't understand how any practical engineer could have permitted it, especially when he could have gone through good ground, as Mr. Murdoch recommended, though of course he wasn't listened to. It's a miserable job from start to finish, and instead of costing half a million, it will be more like $700,000 or $800,000."

Whether or not this part of the work has been done in direct or indirect violation of the contract is a matter which can be readily ascertained. If Ald. Christie will repeat his "belief" and the grounds therefor in the presence of Messrs. Barbour and Hunter, the value of that particular portion of his indictment will be quickly made apparent. As for the contention that the pipe should have been carried around the dry lake—or through good ground, as Ald. Christie expresses it—it is evident that he does not know the engineering reasons for the course adopted. If he knew them he would speak less positively. Nor will citizens generally accept his statement that Mr. Murdoch hasn't been "listened to." As the alderman well knows the fields, the woods, the streets have been vocal these many months because through, and up and down, and about them there crashed and resounded the views of Mr. Murdoch. To say that he was not "listened to" would imply that everybody had gone out of the county. That Mr. Murdoch's advice was not accepted is quite another matter. It is sufficient that there was no good reason for accepting it and that from the inception of the work both plans and construction were committed to others.

Coming to Ald. Christie's sounding estimate that the job "instead of costing half a million will be more like $700,000 or $800,000"—there is no warrant for it unless the alderman is prepared to assert that he and the others at City Hall are going to give the contractors even more than they have asked for. As a member of the water and sewerage board Ald. Christie, presumably, is familiar with the figures, relating to that department, furnished by the chamberlain. Throwing in the price of the Mispec mill—$115,000—as is the custom although there is a return from that investment, the alderman will discover that he is away wide of the mark even if he proposes to give the contractors the amounts for which they have asked as "extras" and the like. His estimate will comfort none except the contractors. It will convince no one who knows the facts. There have been miserable features about the Loch Lomond extension, but any competent engineer who has seen the work will tell Ald. Christie that a great portion of it has been well done. Care and wisdom on the part of the aldermen are necessary in order that the city may not be made to pay through the nose for such portions as were not well done, and that no weak portion may be permitted to imperil the value of a great work which, though tardily begun, when completed will be of immense value to the people who are paying for it. Ald. Christie probably knows that there is nothing to prevent him from insisting that every claim presented shall be held up until its justice has been proved, and that he will be supported in any effort he may make to prevent acceptance by the city of any part of the work which is not up to standard. This knowledge should go far towards contenting him.

If the Council is resolute and if its members examine the facts obtainable there is no reason why the city should pay any more than the Loch Lomond extension will be actually worth. Some persons there are whose natural annoyance over the repeated delays has led them to attack the plans of the engineer. Some have done so for less honorable reasons. Some contend that the pipes should not be tested lest more breaks occur—that the city should forego all the benefits it sought through this project rather than pay some plumbers' bills and perfect the work that will give the city adequate protection from fire and ensure a plentiful supply of pure water at all times in every section of the city. Recent fire experiences should have convinced these people of the folly of their attitude; but they are of the class which believes one can make an omelette without breaking any eggs.

THE PARENT PROBLEM

Speaking of "the boy problem," the man who wrote the now famous "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" is writing a new series. An extract from these later letters, which overflow with advice, criticism and philosophy, may suggest to some with renewed force the fact that there is a parent problem as well as a boy problem. Sometimes the fond father is not so concerned about the boy as he is over business matters. But let Mr. Lorimer of the Saturday Evening Post make his own point in his own inimitable way. First, by way of introduction:

"Jonas writes to Brother William that in spite of the fact that Jack has been given everything that money can buy he has made a mess of his life."

Here follow some extracts from Brother Bill's letter in reply:

"Jack is your problem and you're welcome to it. You could solve it, but you won't, because Jack isn't wheat, or steel, or stocks, but just flesh and blood."

"If he were a million-dollar deal gone wrong, no subordinate could touch him. But when your son starts for hell in a canter, you send a hired man after him to beat him back with a club."

"Have you looked up the men who have taught Jack as carefully as those that you have hired to run your plants?"

"You expected him to associate with idlers and not be idle; to make friends among the foolish and not be a fool. That is a pretty big contract for one boy to fill, even with a father working overtime to help him."

"You and your special breed of business men are all alike. You begin in your corner groceries sanding the sugar for pennies; and you finish in Wall Street sanding the sugar for millions."

There is one aspect of the rich parent problem, bluntly presented. In somewhat modified form we may apply the description to many who are not rich. They are too selfish, too busy, too careless, or whatever you will, to study and to guide the children whose follies they lament. If you asked the question they would answer indignantly that these children are their most precious possessions. But do their acts support their protestations?

ENCOURAGING DISORDER

Talk of a settlement of the Hamilton street car strike comes none too soon. Hesitation and cowardice by the city authorities have encouraged and protected those guilty of grave offences. Nothing exposes the weakness of unfit officials like a serious strike. If tomorrow the troops should find it necessary to employ ball cartridge in dispersing the mob, responsibility for the bloodshed would rest upon those who failed in the early days of the dispute to make it clear to every sane man within the city limits that persons throwing stones, destroying property, molesting peaceful citizens or inciting others to such acts would be arrested and punished to the limit of the law.

Blood is hot in all climates, this one included, as we have had reason recently to know. In a Quebec village some weeks ago the men whose duty it was to restrain the violent and to prevent violence, permitted strikers and strike breakers to fight a pitched battle. Not only were lives sacrificed, but a blow was struck at law and order and the good name of the country was deeply stained. No party to any labor dispute—employer or employe—has any rights which excuse offences against public order and individual liberty. With the Quebec lesson fresh in their minds the Hamilton authorities, in the early stages of the strike, adopted and maintained a policy of weakness. That the cars did not run would have been a small matter had the lawless been given to understand from the outset that property and liberty were not less sacred because a corporation and its men had fallen out. The merits of the case could have no bearing whatever upon the acts of hoodlums, who select such occasions to exercise their depraved propensities. As is usually the case the strikers were blamed for many acts committed by men who had no stake whatever in the dispute and no connection with the company or the strikers. Instead of dealing summarily with each and every man who broke the law, irrespective of his cause or his station in the community, the authorities walked softly and talked softly and allowed it to be seen that mob violence would go unpunished.

There was a tardy call for troops—whose presence never would have been necessary had there been decisive action by the Mayor and the police from the first hour of trouble. Now half the population is abusing the soldiers and the men who summoned them, partly because there is a bill to be paid and partly because they fear a serious encounter between the troops and the rioters is feared. The fact is that if rioting now continues that sort of encounter cannot come too soon. The Toronto Globe clearly points out the duty of law-abiding citizens in situations like that which Hamilton now faces:

"The setting of the law in motion on such occasions involves a grave responsibility, but the onus of what may happen must rest on the disturbers. The duty of quiet and peaceable citizens to keep away from such assemblages need not be pointed out. The law-breakers are encouraged in their course by the presence of citizens who would not think of or even connive at breaking the law, but who in their character as spectators do really encourage disorder. The man who is looking on at a riot is obstructing the restoration of order, and if he suffers from the efforts made by the authorities to preserve the peace he has only himself to blame.

"The troops called out have shown forbearance in an admirable degree, and that is what we expect of them; but let it be understood that mob rule will not be tolerated in this country, and if nothing but extreme measures are adequate to establish that fact, then extreme measures must be resorted to. The freedom of all to exercise their undoubted legal rights, the right of the citizen to be protected by the unit- of the community, both in his [illegible] and property, against violence—t[illegible] are the elementary hypotheses of civilized society. To neglect to enforce them would be to open the door to Judge Lynch and all the other discouraging growths that spring up in the wake of a feeble enforcement of the laws.

"Hamilton's hoodlums had better take heed before they are made acquainted with the means by which society protects itself from such as they."

In this country at least it should still be possible, in such cases, to compel respect for the law from the first, to preserve public order and to punish those who resort to violence. These things are far more important than any disputes between employers and employes. Moreover, when the law is obeyed by all, strikes have a way of settling themselves, speedily.

THE TARIFF

Although the tariff changes are not sweeping in the sense that any dislocation of business conditions will follow the announcement of the new schedules, the new instrument is by no means devoid of unusual possibilities. Some of the departures are far-reaching. Of some it must be seen that the effect will not be evident until the country has made an extended trial of the new arrangement. The details, to which we devote much news space this morning, if considered together with Hon. Mr. Fielding's introductory remarks and explanations, will suffice to show that the new tariff is a much livelier and more powerful trade agency than had been anticipated by many. An exhaustive study of it will be necessary before its whole significance will be fully grasped. It gives less protection in some quarters and distinctly more in others. It provides ammunition for both retaliation and for reciprocity. It leaves the door open to Great Britain, while specifically refraining from seeking to impose Canada's tariff views upon the people of the Mother Country.

The old British preference is gone, and in its place is a more elastic arrangement, calculated to give the British, on the whole, as great or greater advantages in this market than they have enjoyed since 1897, but making each article on the list stand by itself and so making it possible to use the tariff with greater effect than before in promoting Anglo-Canadian trade.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier two years ago foreshadowed a tariff under which Canada would give favor for favor, and implied that she would in some measure meet discrimination with discrimination. To a considerable degree the tariff promulgated yesterday is a fulfilment of his prediction. It was not difficult to judge during the tour of the Tariff Commission that the ministers were quick to recognize the claims of the farmers and general consumers, who opposed the general demands made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The new tariff will be a disappointment to the protectionist manufacturers; but few expected the government would go to any such length as these manufacturers would have deemed satisfactory, especially since the commission almost everywhere found industries in a flourishing condition.

Some nations who trade with Canada and who have sought to hold every advantage, were slow to believe that this country would adopt the three-column tariff which Mr. Fielding outlined some months ago. But here it is, and somewhat amplified. The general tariff will apply to those countries which impose heavy imposts upon our goods. These countries, if they dislike this general tariff and find that it is injurious to their trade, may escape it by making the concessions necessary to give them the advantage of our intermediate tariff. This latter is held up before the world as a decided trade advantage which they may purchase at any time by adopting a reasonable tariff attitude toward the Dominion. From present indications neither the United States nor Germany will be disposed to depart from its present aggressive tactics, and if they are not the effect of the three column tariff will be to give their more reasonable competitors a larger share of this market.

In many respects the changes are clearly due not only to the evidence heard throughout Canada by the Tariff Commission, but also to experience which developed defects in the tariff of 1897, defects not so much in principle as in the machinery for applying the principle. In many respects the Finance Minister's work is a distinct advance over any he has previously done. It may be guessed that he has not pleased the Free Traders on the one hand or the high protectionists on the other. This was expected. The effect of much of his announcement has been discounted. As a whole, no doubt, the speech and the schedules together, promise more action and indicate a more agressive policy than most Canadians had anticipated.

THE HERETIC

Assuming, as we may, that Dr. Crapsey had no place in the Protestant Episcopal priesthood after he renounced some of the essentials of that denomination, and that it was necessary to expel him, we need not suppose that his expulsion in itself proves anything with respect either to his sincerity or his logic. For years there has been no more interesting heretic. One is disposed to believe his rebellion and expulsion will not do the church any harm but that they may do the world much good. We quote here some rather remarkable observations upon the whole matter from an article by that incisive layman the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, Dr. St. Clair McKelway:

"The question is not one of truth or of sincerity. It is one of Episcopacy. Every man who is criticized or condemned has the liberty of reasseveration in emergence. The Church did not ask Dr. Crapsey to hold his peace. It simply declined to let him remain in its priesthood, unless he silenced or recanted his doubts. He will not. He says he cannot. He says so eloquently—though with never a realization of the shock he long gave to the Church which has just given a shock to him by its consistent contention that he must agree with it or give up his parchments.

"We could show that Dr. Crapsey wholly fails to bear in mind the violence he does to its traditions and susceptibilities, but most of the subjects of enforced discipline fail to do that, and their considerate judges make allowance for their feelings. We could also show—though it is unnecessary—that in eliminating all miracle whatever from the Gospels, Dr. Crapsey reduces religion to ethics only, and makes the Scriptures of none effect, except as they square with his ethical view of them. That, however, is obvious. That, too, is almost invariably the case with those who are forced out of relations with any set order. It is their solemn conviction that they are right, have been unjustly treated, and will be vindicated in the future. This is always the pillow of amelioration which providence or egotism inserts under the form of floored defendants, to soften their fall. On it they rest content, till they rise to fight again. * * *"

Continuing, the writer pursues a line of thought useful beyond the Crapsey case:

"Mr. Crapsey will fight again 'from the outside.' He will add to the sum total of agitation in the world. Agitation is the vital air of liberty. Liberty is the condition to the discovery of truth. The Church, however, is the depositary of faith, and is not free to abdicate its office. It can adapt itself to new interpretations, but it must do so slowly and formally, in order to conserve and preserve its trust as the depositary of 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' but progressively construed by them, not singly or sporadically, but officially and organically, with solemn hesitation. The orthodoxy of the long past is the obsolete dust of the present. Often the heresy of a day becomes the orthodoxy of a near future. 'Walkerism' may become the comedy of the next century and 'Crapseyism' its conservatism. Who can tell? None. But men will continue to move and to think, whether in bodies or by pioneer openers of navigation for thought.

"The blessed compensation is that civilization has made the churches keep the peace. None can be riven or burned or jailed or exiled for dissent. No man can make an organization accept him against its will. No organization can make a man stop his thinking or hold his tongue. There is ample room and verge enough for all. Whether one works in groups or alone largely depends on what is better understood than defined, when it is called 'temperament.' This collision of temperaments occasions half the heresy trials of the time within Protestantism. He who lets out his thinking escapes them. He whose honest thought agrees with that of others escapes them. He whose honest thought is eccentric thought must face such trials. His condemnation relieves his former brethren from him and emancipates him to the comradeship of an augmenting number of dissidents who instinctively unite freed lances into an informal force.

"Orthodoxy slowly gains elasticity. Heterodoxy slowly hardens from fluidity to fellowship and then subtly into a Liberal denominationalism. The great world will spin forever down the ringing grooves of change—until the perfect vision shall see the perfect truth of the perfect day when He who sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh at the folly of those who would divide or monopolize His benign intents for the race."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Minot St. Clair Francis is once more in Thomaston jail. Maine, and even some portions of New Brunswick, were disturbed by stories of the desperado, if not by his actual appearance. One report described the convict as galloping through Moncton, bound for Salisbury.

* * *

An event which New Brunswick has cause to recall with sorrow is referred to by the Boston Transcript of Nov. 27 in these words:

It does not seem possible that last night, with all its mildness, was an anniversary of that terrible night when the Portland was lost. One of the worst storms ever known brought the November of that year to a close, and it does really seem that the Novembers we have had since have tried to make up to us for that month's bad behavior.

* * *

Ottawa will probably never again petition Washington as she has vainly done in the past for a more just tariff. Pride forbids. But justice is just as desirable to Canada as ever, and would be just as welcome if finally tendered. It is a mothcaten stand-pat device to say that "Canada doesn't want reciprocity."—Boston Herald.

But it is true to say that Canada doesn't want the sort of reciprocity that most American advocates of "better" trade relations are prepared to offer. Once we were willing to give odds. Now we want to trade even or not at all.

* * *

When one considers the following, from the New York Sun, he is led to believe that there are more strenuous days ahead in New York politics:

"Is the man of repute and accomplishment, the man of civic pride and patriotic spirit, the gentleman and the scholar, to be debarred forever from serving this people in the Senate of the United States? Has it finally come to pass that the seats of Clinton and Marcy shall be filled by mountebanks and bawds?"

The meaning of which is that United States Senators Platt and Depew have not yet resigned.

* * *

Discussing fair gas prices the Montreal Witness says pointedly:

Our correspondent, Mr. D. C. Barker, believes that all citizens in his ward would vote for seventy-five cent gas, and cooking gas cheaper, with no charge for meters. We can hardly think so. We quite agree that our paying for meters is an imposition that cannot be too soon ended, and that, if the Gas Company were run on business lines, seventy-five cent gas would be the utmost they would attempt to charge. That is now the Toronto price. But we do not believe that the citizens of our most intelligent ward or those of any ward would approve of paying two prices for exactly the same article. And we do not believe that they want any bargain made that will bind us for an additional term to a water-logged company with an effete plant. If the gas expropriating recommendation of the great trade bodies of the city were carried out or if the city were to install a new plant, we should soon be getting our gas at sixty cents or less.

Stores open till 11 o'clock tonight. St. John, N. B., Dec 1st., 1906.

Reliability Is Stamped
ON EVERY GARMENT WE SELL

Those who buy their clothing at our stores take no chances, every piece of cloth is thoroughly tested before it is ordered. Then they are made up by expert tailors under the most sanitary and up-to-date conditions; every garment is carefully examined before it is placed on sale, this is why our clothing has an individuality not found elsewhere in Ready-to-Wear Clothing. The linings are the best, the fits perfect and the prices from $2.00 to $3.50 less on Suits and Overcoats because we get cash.

Men's Overcoats at - - - $5, $6, $7.50, $8, $10 to $24.00
Men's D. B. Reefers at - - - - $3.50, $4.50, $5, to $8.00
Boys' Overcoats - - - - - - - $3.85 to $13.50
Boys' D. B. Reefers - - - - - - $1.85 to $5.50

See our Gloves, Ties, Mufflers, Shirts and Underwear.

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 to 207 Union Street

LANTERNS

Our stock is now complete and comprises

Climax, Cold Blast, Plain,
Mascot, Search Lights, Street Lamps,
Driving Lamps, Dark Lanterns,
Lantern Burners, Wicks, etc.

P. S.—COLD BLAST Lanterns do not blow out.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Business in the local markets keeps remarkably quiet for this season of the year. The following were the wholesale quotations Thursday:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.03	"	0.08½
Beef, butchers	0.07	"	0.08
Beef, country	0.03	"	0.06
Mutton, per lb	0.06	"	0.07
Veal, per lb	0.05	"	0.08
Pork, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09
Cabbage, per doz	0.40	"	0.50
Beets, per barrel	1.00	"	1.25
Celery	0.50	"	1.00
Squash, per 100 lbs	2.00	"	2.50
Eggs (hennery) per doz	0.26	"	0.30
Eggs (case) per doz	0.23	"	0.24
Tub butter	0.22	"	0.24
Roll butter	0.23	"	0.26
Calfskins, per lb	0.09	"	0.14
Hides, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09½
Chickens, per pair	0.40	"	0.75
Fowls, per pair	0.40	"	0.60
Turkeys, per lb	0.15	"	0.18
Cranberries, per bbl	8.00	"	9.00
Cranberries, per bush	2.50	"	3.00
Moose, hinds	0.07	"	0.09
Venison, carcass	0.06	"	0.07
Partridge, pair	0.65	"	0.70
Black ducks, pair	0.80	"	0.90
Woodcock, pair	0.80	"	1.00
Rabbits, per pair	0.10	"	0.00

FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts	0.11	"	0.13
Grenoble Walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.13	"	0.00
Almonds	0.13	"	0.14
California prunes	0.03	"	0.08½
Filberts	0.10	"	0.11
Brazils	0.15	"	0.16
Pecans	0.14	"	0.16
Dates, per lb	0.05	"	0.00
Peanuts, roasted	0.05½	"	0.10
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Lemons, Messina, per box	4.00	"	4.50
New figs, per lb	0.09	"	0.12
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	0.00	"	4.00
Bananas	1.00	"	2.25
Valencia onions	0.00	"	2.50
New apples, bbl	1.50	"	3.50
Can. onions, bags 80 lb	1.30	"	1.40
Jam. Oranges, bbl	5.00	"	0.00
Jam. Oranges box	3.00	"	0.00
Malaga Grapes, keg	4.50	"	5.50

GROCERIES.

Three crown loose muscatels	0.10	"	0.10¼
Four crown do	0.10½	"	0.10¾
Choice seeded, lb	0.11½	"	0.12
Fancy do	0.12	"	0.12¼
Malaga clusters	3.00	"	4.25
Malaga black, baskets	2.85	"	3.00
Valencia Layers	0.09	"	0.09¼
Currants, cleaned, lb	0.06¾	"	0.09
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0.08½	"	0.08¾
Cheese, per lb	0.14¾	"	0.15
Rice, per lb	0.05½	"	0.06¾
Cream of tartar, pure, boxes	0.20	"	0.21
Sal. soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.20	"	2.25
Molasses—			
Porto Rico	0.34	"	0.37
Barbados	0.27	"	0.28
Fancy Barbados	0.31	"	0.32
Sa.—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.62	"	0.63
Beans, hand-picked	1.65	"	1.75
Beans, prime	1.60	"	1.65
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	2.70	"	2.75
Pot barley	4.40	"	4.50

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.00	"	5.10
Granulated cornmeal	3.85	"	4.00
Standard oatmeal	5.25	"	5.35
Manitoba high grade	5.35	"	5.45
Ontario high grade	4.45	"	4.55
Ontario medium patent	4.25	"	4.35

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.40	"	4.50
Austrian granulated	4.30	"	4.40
Bright yellow	4.20	"	4.30
No. 1 yellow	3.90	"	4.00
Paris lumps	5.25	"	5.50
Pulverized	0.05½	"	0.05¾

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case. Fish—Salmon, cohoes, $5.75 to $6; spring fish, $6.25 to $6.60. Other kinds of fish are finnan haddies, $4.00; kippered herrings, $3.75 to $4; lobsters, $3.25 to $3.30; clams, $3.75 to $4.00; oysters, 1s, $1.35 to $1.45; oysters, 2s, $2.30 to $2.50.

Meats—Canned beef, 1s, $1.40 to $1.50; corned beef, 2s, $2.50 to $2.60; pigs' feet, 2s, $2.60 to $4.00; roast beef, $2.00 to $2.50.

Fruits—Pears, 2s, $1.75; peaches, 2s, $1.95; peaches, 3s, $2.90; pineapples, sliced, $2.25; pineapples, grated, $2.50; Singapore pineapples, $1.75 to $1.85; Lombard plums, $1.25; green gages, $1.30; blueberries, 80c to 90c; raspberries, $1.77½; strawberries, $2.00 to $2.10. Vegetables—Corn, per doz., 95c; peas, 87½c to $1.25; tomatoes, $1.25; pumpkins, $1.00; squash, $1.25; string beans, 90c to 99c; baked beans, $1.00.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	23.00	"	23.50
Pork, American clear	20.50	"	23.50
Am Plate Beef	13.75	"	14.75
Lard, pure	0.13	"	0.13¼
Canadian Plate Beef	14.00	"	14.50

FISH.

Large dry cod	4.65	"	0.00
Medium dry cod	4.40	"	4.50
Small dry cod	3.00	"	3.50
Pollock	2.25	"	2.50
Canso herrings, hf-bbls	3.50	"	3.60
Canso herrings, bbls	6.00	"	6.50
Gd. Manan herrings, hf-bbl	2.35	"	2.50
Gd. Manan herrings, bbls	4.75	"	5.00
Fresh haddock	0.02½	"	0.03
Fresh cod	0.02½	"	0.03
Finnan haddies	0.05	"	0.05½
Bloaters, per box	0.00	"	0.60
Fresh cod	0.12½	"	0.03
Halibut	0.12	"	0.15
Mackerel	0.20	"	0.25

GRAIN, ETC.

Middlings, small lots, bagged	26.00	"	27.00
Middlings (car load)	25.00	"	25.50
Bran, car lots (bagged)	23.00	"	0.00
Pressed hay, car lots	12.50	"	13.00
Pressed hay, small lots	14.00	"	15.00
Ontario oats, car lots	0.45½	"	0.46½
Ontario oats, small lots	0.47	"	0.49½
Cornmeal, in bags	1.35	"	1.40

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.20½
White Rose and Chester A	0.00	"	0.19½
High grade Sarnia and Arclight	0.00	"	0.19
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.18½
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.60
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.63
Turpentine	0.95	"	0.95
Seal oil, steam refined	0.43	"	0.45
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	"	0.95
Castor oil, commercial, per lb	0.09¼	"	0.10¼
Extra lard oil	0.78	"	0.85
Extra No 1 lard	0.70	"	0.75

MOST REMARKABLE RUN EVER MADE SAYS SHAUGHNESSY

Sir Thomas Much Pleased at Record of Overseas Limited from St. John to Vancouver.

Montreal, Nov. 28—Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, now visiting Minneapolis, wires from that city his congratulations to the operating department of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the record of the last overseas mail train which he regarded as the most remarkable railway run ever made considering the long distance. The 3,385 miles between St. John (N. B.) and Vancouver were covered by the overseas mail in 86 hours and 56 minutes and in this great distance there were four ranges of mountains crossed and countless work trains met and passed in sections being double tracked, and still the ordinary traffic of the road was not in the slightest interfered with.

Sackville News.

Sackville, Nov. 29—Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hicks, Bridge street, celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary recently. A large number assembled to do honor to the occasion and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks received many suitable souvenirs.

Mrs. Jas. Sutherland, of Westmorland Point, is critically ill.

Miss Haliburton Ogden was called to Port Williams (N. S.) today on account of the death of her friend, Mrs. Harvey.

C. A. Miller received a telegram from New York last evening announcing the serious illness of his mother. Mr. Miller left at once for that city.

Mrs. L. J. Walker, of Truro, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snowdon.

The marriage of Miss Etta Estabrook, daughter of Herbert Estabrook, of Mt. View, and E. N. Brown, of Springhill (N. S.), was solemnized at Middle Sackville Baptist parsonage on Wednesday evening. Rev. E. L. Steeves officiated.

Mrs. Artemas Allen, of Cape Tormentine, has returned from a pleasant visit at Boston.

F. McDougall, manager of Royal Bank, Moncton, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on Finance and Commerce at Memorial Hall on Saturday evening.

Morley Turner, of Baie Verte, was in town yesterday en route from Lower Cape, Albert county, where he had been attending the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Bishop.

Mrs. John Humphrey and Miss Humphrey returned last evening from St. John.

J. M. Palmer, the retiring president of the curling club, entertained its members to an oyster supper at Sackville bakery last evening. Speeches were given by the newly-elected president, A. B. Copp, M. P. P., J. F. Faulkner, vice-president; W. J. Sweetser, secretary-treasurer, and F. McDougall, of Moncton, one of the charter members of Sackville club. Messrs. H. H. Woodworth and W. Turner spoke for the new members. The singing of Auld Lang Syne brought the pleasant meeting to a close.

The sum of $165 was realized by the supper given by the ladies of Main street Baptist church on Tuesday evening.

Hopewell Hill News.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 28—The Hopewell Baptist church, which has been without a settled pastor for several months, extended a unanimous call to Rev. Mr. Worden, of Jemseg. It is expected he will accept, and enter upon his new duties in a short time.

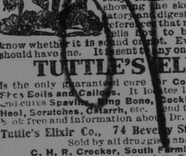
Fred Stuart, son of William Stuart, of Harvey, who has been dangerously ill with measles and pneumonia, is reported some better.

Fred G. Moore visited Moncton this week.

American Tug Forfeited to Crown.

Toronto, Nov. 27—(Special)—Chief Justice Mulock decided today that United States fishing tug William D., now lying in port at Dover harbor, was forfeit to the crown. She was seized for fishing in Canadian waters.

VETERINARY ADVICE FREE



Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems, with 'before and after' pictures that make them plain. This book is sent free to any one who is thinking of buying a horse or should have one. It is sent free to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, Recent Spavin, Soits and Callous. It lessens lameness, removes and cures Spavin, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Grease Heel, Scratches, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Sold by all druggists and by

C. H. R. Crocker, South Farmington, N. S.
Puddington & Merritt, 55 Charlotte St., St. John.