

HON. W. T. WHITE PROVES MASTER OF HIS OFFICE

Continued from page one.

tors to guard against this, the nomination of auditors must be notified to all the shareholders in advance. Further the records showed no instance of collusion between the directors and auditors. The penalties were severe and the bill added to them. It included penalties for negligence. At present a director can be punished only if he intends to defraud, and it is proposed to cause negligence, even if unaccompanied by fraudulent intent, punishable with imprisonment up to three years. It was desirable to impress on bank directors that a high order of diligence was demanded.

Mr. Lancaster asked if the bill prohibited same man being president and general manager.

Hon. Mr. White said that no such clause was in the bill but a suggestion to insert it would be considered in committee.

D. D. McKenzie asked if any definition of negligence was furnished.

Negligence Defined.

Hon. Mr. White said no. The courts had never defined negligence, preferring to regard it as a matter of fact. Discussing the guarantee of deposits by banks, Hon. Mr. White observed that deposits are one billion dollars. It would be necessary to raise \$50,000,000 to provide such a fund. Moreover, it was not good law or fair to make all the banks responsible for the errors of some of them. The bank circulation was different, as the amount was limited, the notes were redeemable in gold and they circulated freely. If there was a mutual guarantee some banks would tend to be reckless and well managed banks would be responsible for badly managed banks. A guarantee of deposits has been tried in Oklahoma and was proving poor policy there.

Col. McLean asked if the government had considered the advisability of dropping shareholders double liability. Hon. Mr. White said that if the system were drawn up from the start it might be advisable to limit the liability, but the Canadian system of double liability was widely known and its reputation to some extent depended on that.

The Dominion Note.

Hon. Mr. White went on to discuss the Dominion note circulation, and noticed some criticisms in the press. He especially noted proposals that there should be a large issue of Dominion notes. If irredeemable these notes would be fiat money and the history of England and the United States alike showed this to mean disaster. As to a large issue of redeemable currency he was anxious to go on record as entirely against it. It was not sound for Canada to put out a note circulation unless it was secured absolutely by gold.

"Hear, hear," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hon. Mr. White explained the point further and declared that he would not consent to put out several hundred millions of notes against ten or twenty millions of gold.

Mr. Lemieux asked about mergers.

Hon. Mr. White said the bill provides that the government must be given more ample notice than at present.

Duncan Ross asked if the assets of the Ontario Bank had been sufficient to pay the note holders and depositors.

Hon. Mr. White said that the absorption of the bank by the Bank of Montreal had been of such a nature that this would be a difficult question to answer.

Sir Edmund Osler said that he was able to say that a considerable proportion of the double liability would be returned to the shareholders.

Criticism of The Bill.

A. K. MacLean spoke at some length. He failed to see what good could come from the clause in the bill relating to mergers.

Hon. Mr. White said that there was a gain in time.

Mr. MacLean was not inclined to think that bank amalgamation would lessen banking facilities, as competition between the banks was too active. It was desirable that a weak bank should be absorbed by a strong bank. He quoted an American work which declares that a weak bank should be put out of existence, and said that he thoroughly agreed, that it was desirable that the country should be rid of weak institutions. There was no room, however, for protest on the part of the public against the amalgamation of strong banks. He had no remedy to propose, if there was any danger of a money monopoly, parliament could be trusted to guard the interests of the public. He approved of the proposal to allow banks to lend money on grain, but thought that the clause would not widen their credit.

W. F. MacLean described the two preceding speeches as exceedingly conservative. He believed in a public inspection of banks.

Proposes New Bank.

W. F. MacLean proposed formation of a National Bank by amalgamation of the three largest banks, the institution to be called the Bank of Canada and to have a capital of \$250,000,000.

DEATHS.

MULLIN—In this city at 11:35 p. m. January 21st, Laura R. wife of Geo. W. Mullin, leaving a husband, two sons and three daughters to mourn. Personal services at late residence, 748 Main street, Thursday evening. Funeral to connect with the I. C. R. train at 7:10 a. m. Friday. Interment at Cambridge, Queens county.

000. It should issue notes on gold reserve of 25 per cent. and supply these to banks charging 2 or 3 per cent.

He also proposed that a monetary commission be appointed to overhaul the whole banking system and the present bank charters to be renewed for two years only pending its report.

Sir Edmund Osler said that the banks were not making more than 4 per cent. on their free money. The Dominion Bank was only making 3 1/2 per cent. on capital and reserve.

Questioned by W. F. MacLean, he said that it made 18 per cent. on its capital alone.

Sir Edmund Osler contended that the banks rendered good service.

Duncan Ross advocated government inspection and supported the idea of a monetary commission.

Sam Sharpe supported government inspection.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Demers and Mr. Carvell and house adjourned at 12:10, the debate being adjourned by E. W. Nesbitt.

U. S. DENOUNCED AS "VIOLATOR OF PLEDGES"

Continued from page one.

mail immediately upon its approval by the President, and that it should be in London within a week.

The British government, however, will not be obliged to wait that length of time to become acquainted with its contents, as the amenities of diplomacy require that simultaneousity with the mailing of a dispatch of this character, a copy be supplied to the resident Ambassador or minister of the power to whom it is addressed. Ambassador Bryce, it is pointed out, need not hesitate to make free use of the cable to supply the British foreign office with at least an outline of the American note. Ambassador Bryce, it is learned, previously had been well acquainted with the nature of the reply to be submitted. A week ago he was invited to the State Department and through the courtesy of Secretary Knox was permitted to listen to an explanation in detail of the American position by Chandler Anderson, counselor of the State Department.

Following precedents established in the publication of the grey note, it

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

has been arranged that Secretary Knox's reply shall be given for publication simultaneously in Washington and in London. It is believed here that after attempting to eliminate a number of proposals contained in the British note regarded as not germane to the real issue, Mr. Knox has devoted himself principally to the effort to show that the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not necessarily include the United States and that it is entirely competent for this government to treat its own shipping differently from that of other nations so far as the canal is concerned.

Important chapters in the history of the negotiations that led up to the confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were either overlooked or purposely omitted in the discussion of this important feature in the British note, are also believed to be included in the American presentation. It is generally regarded as certain that sufficient new matter has been injected into the negotiations to warrant their continuance for some time before the principals are brought to a decision on the subject.

Question of whether the issue shall be submitted to arbitration.

NOT FOR FORTY YEARS HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A WINTER

Continued from page one.

Last summer all and sundry received notice of a high jump in the price of coal and prepared to expend vast sums on this necessary commodity.

Jack Frost, Providence Co., however, took a hand in the game with the pleasing result to the public at large that the coal bins did not need replenishing as frequently as usual.

The ice man is also due to have a hard time, as the ice on the lakes from which the annual supply is usually cut is but a few inches thick. This undoubtedly will result in a shortage of ice next summer.

The lack of snow is also doing considerable damage to the winter trade in sleighs, and unless a foot or so of the beautiful arrives in quick order several of the dealers stand to lose money. They, however, have compensation, as the hard roads are unhealthy for rubber tires, and even hard wheeled carriages. The lively stable owners are also suffering and miss, to a large extent, the continual run of orders for big sleighs to accommodate parties of young people bent on a good time.

No good and sufficient reason for the long run of mild weather has yet been advanced, but the mystery might be solved if, instead of trying to find out where the money trust and Rockefeller are hiding, the United States House of Commons forced Admiral Peary to take the North Pole back and put it where he found it.

Interferes With River Traffic.

The mild weather has also made it very difficult for residents around Baywater and all along that side of the river to get in direct communication with the city. Not more than once have horses been able to cross the ice. Several times residents of the other side of the river have skated across, and some have resorted to hand sleds to carry over their supplies. But for the greater part the river has been open, and those who have not laid in supplies have been obliged either to do without or depend on the generosity of more provident neighbors.

Open to Belyea's Point.

The main river is now open as far up as Belyea's Point. The thaw of the last few days has caused a large quantity of ice to flow towards Beldown and running ice makes it difficult for the M. E. Ross to make connections with Milford. The conditions and means of transportation are the worst the residents have experienced in years.

Those who for the past ten years have resorted to fishing gaspneau on

the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers during the winter season have not carried on a very profitable business, for during a considerable part of the season the ice has been too weak to venture out.

Reports from Other Places.

That St. John is not alone in this unreasonable weather will be seen from the following reports from Standard correspondents in other cities and towns in the Maritime Provinces:

IN FREDERICTON.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 21.—The proverbial oldest inhabitant doesn't remember a winter season with weather such as the present one.

Changes running all the way to 48 1/2 points in 12 hours have taken place. There has been rain in the morning, sleet at noon, and freezing cold with the mercury standing several degrees below zero by night.

There has been one big snowstorm in which 14 inches of snow fell, but a few days afterwards most of even that big snowfall was washed away by a heavy rain. Since then as fast as the snow has come it has been washed away by a rapidly following rain. The unreasonable weather has not had a good effect upon business.

IN MONCTON.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 21.—Extraordinary weather conditions have prevailed here this winter especially during January. With the exception of a few days there has been no cold weather yet. On Saturday or Friday last and again today, the weather was decidedly like April. Today there was a heavy downpour of rain. Only one or two slight snowfalls have occurred, and wheels are still in general use.

The absence of frost and snow is bad for the lumbermen, and it is estimated there is a gain of 50 per cent. in coal and gas bills.

The mild weather and absence of snow also increases by many thousands of dollars the saving to the railways, while farm stock requires less feed and will be in better condition in the spring. All round it is good except for the lumbermen and the snow shovellers.

IN P. E. ISLAND.

Special to The Standard.

Charlottetown, Jan. 21.—The winter is unusually mild. Little snow or frost, excessive rain, and high temperatures were the conditions since Dec. 1st. Had the rain come in the form of snow there would have been eight inches on the level. Only twice did the thermometer drop to zero, and the lowest was one degree below, recorded only once. The temperature was frequently 50 above and the oldest inhabitant is astonished.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 21.—The mild weather this winter is unprecedented. The streets are as bare of snow as in early November and the cold is not much greater. None of the lakes in the neighborhood of Halifax have sufficient ice to make skating safe. In the rinks the ice is very soft.

Tonight a northerly breeze is blowing and it is chilly, freezing a little but the weather cannot be called cold. The absence of snow and frost in the country will soon hamper the operations of the lumbermen.

OPERA HOUSE

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES TODAY

"FRECKLES"

The Beautiful Scenic Production of the New Song Play

Gene Stratton Porter's Great Novel

Patrons Are Respectfully Requested to be in Their Seats by 8.15

Otherwise Wait Quietly in Lobby Till Second Act

WED. MAT.

Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

Curtain, 8.15; Car Call, 10.30.

Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00

Tomorrow

Also Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee

HAVE YOU PICKED YOUR SEAT YET?

IF NOT—Get Busy There'll Be Some Crowd!

YOU'LL HAVE THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE WITH

"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA"

Who is Coming Under the Auspices of the

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS