

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Some American Elections.

On Tuesday of last week, the 4th inst, elections were held in several of the States of the American Republic, and in many of the cities throughout the country. The State elections were for Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and other State officials, as well as for members of the Legislatures.

The most important and exciting of these elections were in Massachusetts and New York. In Massachusetts the interest centred round the gubernatorial election. There were no fewer than seven candidates running for Governor of the State; but three of these attracted very little attention, as they were of a professional nature and were not at any time considered seriously. The interest in the contest, therefore, was particularly confined to the four principal candidates. These were: David L. Walsh, Democrat, now holding the office of Lieutenant Governor to which he was elected a year ago; A. P. Gardner, Republican; C. S. Bird, Progressive, and Eugene N. Foss, Independent. Foss was originally a Republican; but turned Democrat and was elected Governor three times in succession. He is now serving his third term. He was not nominated by the Democrats for the fourth term; so he turned Progressive and ran for Governor on that ticket. The result of the polling was the election of Walsh, Democrat, by 50,000 plurality, while Foss polled the smallest vote of the four principal candidates. The Legislature remains Republican.

The most exciting of the elections of the day was the contest in New York. In this State the Tammany political organization was fighting for its existence; and was completely whipped. The Mayorality contest in New York City was a fierce struggle, from which Tammany emerged shorn of its plumes. The Tammany candidate for Mayor was Edward E. McCall, while the Fusionist candidate was John P. Mitchell. Mitchell was elected by a plurality of about 90,000. Several judges and most of the other State officials were elected by the Fusionists; while the general assembly went Republican.

A most remarkable outcome of the New York State elections was the triumph of William Sulzer, the recently impeached Governor, who was elected to the Legislature in the 6th district, on the Progressive ticket. It was a Tammany Legislature that brought about Sulzer's impeachment, and he regards his election to the Assembly as his vindication by the people against the machinations of that organization.

Tammany is a political organization that has dominated the Democratic party in New York State for a great many years. It was reputed to be the most powerful, arbitrary and successful of political organizations. This year, however, its power seems to have been completely neutralized and its influence to have been practically wiped out. Shall it pull itself together again and once more become a dominant factor in the politics of the Empire State? We shall see.

The man who lights a cigarette in a garage deserves rank along with his kinsman who rocks the boat and his brother kinsman who pulls the trigger of the unloaded gun.—Greenwill News.

The Boston Globe says editorially: According to Alfred Noyes there is a very close connection between the peace movement and poetry, but war has inspired a good deal of poetry, too—Koenner's "Battle Prayer" and Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade," for instance.

The despatches tell us that the suffragettes have organized an army, and that it will be under the command of Sir Frederick Vane. Mrs. Paunkhurst will certainly be remiss in her duties if she fails to rise up and explain why one mere man should be placed in authority over an army of amazons.—St. John Standard.

Nobody can manufacture veracity, and the paste that looks like it requires expert fabricators. But the lack lay not in will, but in capacity. This desire to be crooked without the ability to successfully carry out a job must be one of the most acute forms of torture.—Winnipeg Telegram.

New Zealand has done something. She has not only talked but she has made good. Every man, woman and child in the country has assumed an obligation of something over ten dollars a head toward imperial naval defence. No doubt political leaders in Canada will interpret her latest action in any light which will suit the needs of the moment. But the fact remains that Canada, with seven times the population, and with resources vastly more great, has done—nothing! Until we have done something, have we much right to talk?—Montreal Herald.

The Winnipeg Free Press, which has heretofore, along with certain other western journals, shown itself antagonistic to the claims of Prince Edward Island for an "irreducible minimum" of federal representation, has completely changed its attitude regarding this matter, as the following editorial declaration of that journal shows: "The refusal of the interprovincial conference, of Premiers, to deal with the claims of the Maritime Provinces for an irreducible minimum of federal representation is not taken to mean that the question is dead at least in so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned. The majority in the conference were of the opinion, although declining to express it on a resolution, that the demand of Prince Edward Island was worthy of and should receive separate attention because the Island made greater sacrifices than the provinces at the time of confederation. The matter has been strongly represented to Premier Borden who, it is understood, feels sympathetic towards the position of the Island province and it is altogether likely that before a redistribution measure is brought down some special consideration will be given its claims." Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers that formerly considered there was a common fighting chance for the three Maritime Provinces, now argue that, while their own case is practically hopeless, there is no good reason why our cause should not be pressed to a successful issue. All this is most encouraging for Prince Edward Island.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Failures Of Banks.

Calcutta, Nov. 6.—The continued failure of the banks in India is causing much alarm, and the government is contemplating legislation restricting the use of the term "bank" in this country. The government has no intention of imposing irksome restrictions on solid banking institutions conducted by either foreign or domestic concerns.

Some of the clauses of the new measure approved by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, bear striking resemblance to many of the provisions of the currency Bill now before Congress in Washington, and it is believed that the India government has availed itself of information furnished as the result of the senatorial hearing on banking and currency.

India also has banking problems peculiar to herself. The India public is slowly substituting for the time honoured custom of burying its gold, the more lucrative practice of making bank deposits, bearing interest. The government considers that this practice should not only continue unchecked, but should be encouraged by legislation which will make the deposits as safe as possible.

For years the world's supply of silver has been appreciably lowered by the Indian habit of burying savings, but the abundance of the metal has rendered this practice comparatively harmless as far as the rest of the world is concerned. Lately however with increased prosperity the east Indians have begun to bury gold with alarming results on the world's gold supply. Hence the anxiety of the government to give India an irrefragable banking system.

Survey Ship Acadia.

Halifax, Nov. 5.—The sturdy little government survey ship Acadia arrived in port today from Hudson Bay with tales of shipwreck, fierce struggles with ice in the far north, and a new island formed of sand off Sable Island itself. The Acadia has on board the shipwrecked crew of the freighter Alette twenty-eight all told who were with great difficulty taken off the vessel by the lifeboats of the Acadia, when the freighter was stranded three miles from the shore on the edge of the channel to Port Nelson.

The crew of the Alette safely on board the Acadia sailed October 19 for Halifax. A very rough and dangerous voyage was the lot of the vessel and of her crew. Captain F. Anderson reports that during the trip home the western entrance to Hudson's Strait was found closed up by closely packed Fox Channel ice, and the vessel narrowly escaped being held there for the winter. Had the thermometer fallen to below zero it would have been all up with the crew.

Including those of the Alette, there were 78 all told on board the Acadia, and there were only provisions sufficient for a month. Large pans of ice 30 to 30 feet thick were encountered at the western entrance to the straits. The ship was hemmed in all round by the ice, and those on board began to grow anxious.

Captain Anderson decided to take the risk of damaging his vessel by bucking the ice to remain where he was and allowing the ship to be frozen in for the winter. Butting into the thick ice at full speed backing and cutting again tracks were gradually made and the ship escaped. After passing Charles Island, little ice was met, with only an occasional berg being seen. The present ice conditions at Hudson's Strait are most unusual, being one month ahead of last year.

Fierce Storm.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9.—Crippling transportation facilities and prostrating wire communication over a wide area, an extraordinary snow, sleet and wind storm visited this section of the country today and tonight. During the day ten inches of snow fell, four inches more than ever fell during any November since 1886. The barometer registered 29.06 or about one inch below normal, and the incident of the storm is viewed as remarkable by the local officials of the United States weather bureau. Throughout the day the wind from the northwest blew forty miles an hour, while the temperature dropped from 48 to 22 degrees in less than fifteen hours.

Preceded by heavy rain Friday and Saturday, snow began falling at three o'clock this morning. Within a few hours the wire poles

and trees were sagging under the heavy weight of wet snow.

Before noon railroads, trolley lines and vehicular traffic were battling with the elements in an effort to continue operations. Toward evening the thermometer tumbled rapidly and the water and snow froze. This condition practically demoralized telephone lines.

Shortly after noon the Western Union Telegraph Company reported all wires down to New York, Columbus and Cleveland. The Postal Telegraph Company was tied up by the storm to all points from here. Telephone wires to the outside useless. Tonight the Western Union succeeded in making up a wire circuit to the principal cities east of Pittsburg and west of Chicago and Louisville.

But one wire however, was working to Cleveland. Later in the night this failed cutting the Ohio city off from all outside communication.

The Postal Company was unable to reach New York, Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland from here tonight, and but one wire was working between Pittsburg and Columbus.

Man Meets Death.

Halifax, Nov. 9.—George Tracy, aged fifty-two years, a member of the firm of Cunard & Co., coal dealers, Halifax, was struck by the incoming train at Rockingham on Saturday night and instantly killed. Accompanied by a lady friend, Miss Jean McCurdy, they were returning from Bedford. They were walking on the railway track when the suburban came along. They intended to board the train at Rockingham, and as they were about 100 yards from the station and fearing that the train would not wait, Mr. Tracy ran ahead to hold the train until his lady friend would arrive. It was supposed that he got ahead of the train and in attempting to cross the track, stumbled and was struck by the train, his body being terribly mangled.

Miss McCurdy boarded the train and she supposed that Mr. Tracy had also got aboard. She inquired for him but he was not on board. The train crew then made a search and fifty yards from the station his body was found.

He was a prominent business man and years ago was a well known athlete. In 1886, he won the amateur half mile running championship of America, at New York, and in 1887 he again annexed the championship, half mile at Detroit. He took part in several Canadian championships and he was a good amateur oarsman, and football player. He was unmarried and leaves one sister residing in Chicago.

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As the end of the year 1913 is almost upon us, we desire to remind our friends that remittances for subscription to THE HERALD are now quite in order. We have fairly kept our part of the annual contract and have sent out the paper every week since the beginning of the year, and have not troubled our subscribers to any great extent, about money. But this is the time of year when these matters are usually attended to and we shall be pleased if those, who have not already paid, will be so kind as to remit as soon as convenient.

PATON'S BIG STORE

Beautiful And Bright Now Thoroughly Renovated

It is completely stocked with fresh new goods, secured as soon after the fire as money and the telegraph wires could secure them.

Handsomely Renovated

The whole store, department after department, has been thoroughly renovated, painted, and tinted in a most artistic manner.

Bargains Still Giving

As the firm's buyers could not visit the different markets directly after the fire they immediately got in touch with the manufacturers who rushed forward to them samples in their different lines so that Paton's bought even more liberally than had they visited the market, with the advantage of being permitted to retain the samples, in many cases at a big discount. Customers will profit by this.

Winter Fur Fashions

All kinds and styles of fur goods are to be seen in Paton's great fur room. Here the most fastidious lady can be suited with anything she wants in the fur line.

Ladies Department

Not only in furs; but in all other lines can customers be suited at Paton's. Ladies suits; ladies skirts; ladies undershirts; Christmas linens; teddy bear coats, blankets and comforts are on hand in abundance.

Men's Department

Men's ready to wear clothes in abundance and of the very best quality are on exhibition in Paton's large clothing department. Manish college coats; mens hats and caps and everything else in the clothing line that a man wants. Boys clothing too, in endless variety and styles.

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Everything New

New millinery—new corsets; new kimonas; new motor caps; new angora sweaters; new ladies blouses; new stockings and gloves. Everything of the newest and at greatest bargain prices ever recorded. Call and see for yourself what is in store for you at

PATON'S

Nov. 5th, 1913—14.

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 6 Shorthorn bulls and bull calves.  
 11 Pure Bred Boars.  
 13 Shropshire Rams and Ewes.  
 6 Southdown Rams and Ewes.  
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 October 29th, 1913—14.

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