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Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements take the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1910.

THE FARMERS

Next week the farmers' delegation will be in Ottawa, and it bids fair to be the largest and most influential body of men ever encountered as a delegation by the Dominion government.

New Brunswick is sending a delegation to act with the farmers of the West, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are also to be represented. The Maritime Province delegations are by no means committed in advance to the Western programme, but they are believed to have well defined views regarding reciprocity and the tariff generally which they deem it well to present to the government on this occasion when the agricultural West is making itself heard.

No doubt the farmers from the Maritime Provinces will join with those of the West in asking for lower duties, or even the abolition of all duties, on agricultural machinery and implements, if in return the United States will give better terms on the farm products of this country entering the American market.

Agriculture is by all odds the biggest interest in the Maritime Provinces. In New Brunswick it outweighs lumbering, mining and fishing combined. What the farmer here gets out of the duties on agricultural implements, on flour, on coal and on many other articles, is not clear to anybody. When one begins to enumerate articles on which the tariff might be lowered it becomes clear that, as a tariff must be made for the whole country and not for any one part of it, there will be a certain amount of swapping between interests in the several provinces. No one province can have its own way; but New Brunswick surely is in a position to ask for better treatment in tariff matters, seeing that for years it has been paying high duties, the benefit from which has gone largely to the people of other parts of the country. Whether the benefits have been real or imaginary, there is no doubt that the extra tax has been paid by the people of New Brunswick, the farmers included.

Next week's meeting in Ottawa promises to be one in which all classes in the Dominion will be keenly interested. The tendency in this country now is strongly in favor of lower duties, and strongly against any extension of special privilege on the old protectionist plan that it is well to lift oneself by one's own bootstraps.

IN SHORT METRE

The withdrawal of the British fleet from Canadian waters is to be followed by the organization of a Canadian navy, just as the withdrawal of the British regulars from Canada forty years ago was followed by the reorganization of the Canadian militia. Having thus stated the case the Toronto Star makes this pointed comment:

"To say that that navy is useless and ridiculous because it cannot fight Dreadnoughts is as absurd as to say that our Canadian militia is useless because it cannot fight the German army."

The government policy—the policy of the entire House of Commons in 1909—is on the line of the development of Canada. It safeguards autonomy. It provides for local defence. It strengthens the defence of the Empire in the only practical way, by creating a new nucleus of strength. The further the Opposition wanders from the sound position it took in 1909, the more will it involve itself in error.

RAILROADS AND FREIGHT RATES

The great difficulty of the Interstate Commerce Commission in getting the facts upon which the railroads claim the right to advance rates is the impossibility of reaching any correct statement regarding profits. This is true of all industries, because the figures depend so largely upon what is included under profits. In the case of the railroads it is difficult to speak

because of the differences of bookkeeping. Many railroads declare small, and often no dividends. The inference would seem to be that they are making low net profits, or none at all. This by no means necessarily follows. It may be true of some roads, but of most roads it is a matter of bookkeeping. Watered stock accounts for the most of it. Railroads with watered stock try to pay dividends on capital never paid in. The earnings are capitalized, and, in dull years, depression of business which reduces traffic, failure of crops, and other unforeseen legislative action, and other influences, make it difficult to declare profits.

The method favored by Roosevelt for preventing over-capitalization, and also for controlling rates so that dividends can be paid only on invested capital, is a physical valuation based on an inventory of tangible property. The value of each form of railway property is estimated according to its cost and length of life, an inventory made of the railway investment in real estate, stations, rolling-stock and the like. This policy excludes all factors in creating earnings except capital. It excludes from railway property the gains from the growth of the country. It is the theory of Henry George applied to railways, only, although not applied to other owners of property. A physical valuation overlooks many sources of earnings that properly belong to a transportation company. It overlooks the fact that managerial ability is often the chief item in bringing out earnings from railways. But no other method has been suggested that gives any hope of preventing over-capitalization, and its popularity is due to the existence of sharks in railway management and operation. All railways are to a certain extent monopolies, and the difficulty is in devising any method by which they can be prevented from becoming oppressive to the people they serve.

THE EVIL POWER OF ONE MAN

A bigger man than the President of the United States, and a worse—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich—is the subject of a really amazing article by Ida M. Tarbell, in the current American Magazine. In other days, because of indictments less severe and less convincing, gentlemen like this handsome old American dictator have been taken out and hanged by their over-enthusiastic fellow-citizens. The instrument by which Mr. Aldrich bleeds a whole people, for his own profit and that of his masters and allies, is the tariff. He makes it, and Congress and Mr. Taft adopt it. Overmuch success in this enterprise led to the insurgent movement, which is the most stirring event of recent years in American politics. Today there is no American question so interesting and so full of possibilities as the popular revolt against the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Miss Tarbell in a previous article showed that Mr. Aldrich was the cause of the criminal duty on woolens that punishes the poorer classes in the United States. This month she takes up the cotton and cheap jewelry schedules and traces the iniquities of both to Senator Aldrich and his group. It is a revolting story. For fears the American people know about these things in a hazy sort of way, but today they are getting angry over them.

Miss Tarbell wondered why some avowed protectionists rebelled against the Aldrich bill. She asked Senator Bristow, of Kansas, what caused him, a strong protectionist, to become an insurgent. "Red point," he replied. "I was interested in that. We paint our barns with it in Kansas. I saw them putting up duties which I believed would affect its cost. I wanted to know why. I could find no reason—no proof that it was necessary. I insisted, and I soon made up my mind that they had no intention of considering the difference in the cost of production (in the United States as compared with foreign countries.) That they sneered at the idea, that they were simply intent on giving their political supporters what they wanted. Moreover, they intended to force us to be a party to the business. It was the most dishonest and corrupt work I have ever seen, and I revolted."

This was the case in regard to cotton also, "and when Senator Aldrich saw a few of his colleagues were bent on exposing the real nature of his tariff-making, he turned on them with energy and innuendo. His answers to the criticisms made on the cotton duties were that they were 'importers' briefs' on 'Democratic talk,' answers which prove that Mr. Aldrich had no defence but buncombe or appeals to prejudice."

After Mr. Aldrich had framed up the new cotton schedules, and while the bill was still in committee, the wholesale dry goods men of the larger cities tried to get a hearing. They sent registered letters on the subject to every member of Congress. Finally they asked Mr. Taft for a hearing: "They believed that if they could prove to him the effect of the duties on common goods, he would not permit the wrong. They made an engagement. It was postponed. The time was short and they wired Secretary Carpenter. 'We stand ready to demonstrate the claims that we have made and respectfully ask for this opportunity.' The answer came back:

"Telegram received; written memoranda which your committee left with me have been submitted to the President and he does not think a personal interview would be of any service."

"Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary." "That is, Mr. Taft, knowing that it was futile to oppose the cotton duties, spared himself the ordeal of having to say to gentlemen who had a just grievance, 'I can do nothing for you.' It was what he did in the case of the carded woolen men. And if Mr. Taft had offered any explanation of his inactivity as he did in the case of the wool schedule, he would probably have said:

"The interests of the cotton manufacturers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, reflected through their representatives in Congress, were sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the cotton tariff, and had it been attempted it would have beaten the bill reported from either committee."

Mr. Aldrich, as Miss Tarbell says, is brutally frank in admitting that he traffics in legislation. "An advocate of free hides, who had an interview with Mr. Aldrich during that campaign, once told

me of Mr. Aldrich's reply to his arguments. 'I can't do anything for you,' Mr. Aldrich said. 'Rhode Island has no shoes and leather. I am not interested in them. Of course the merits of the case are with you, but merits have nothing to do with the duties I recommend. My business is to pass a tariff bill. The Western states ask for the hide duty. The wool people stand with them. You cannot overcome that combination. I am sorry to see you go into the hands of the best trust, but I must report a bill we can pass. I shall recommend a duty on hides.' And he did." Senator Lodge—our old friend of Alaska boundary fame—put his tariff faith more concisely. "We don't want information," he said; "what we want is votes."

Miss Tarbell finds that Mr. Aldrich is a big man in the rubber trust. He raised the tariff on rubber. The senators who represented cotton, and wool, and cheap jewelry, and lumber, and the best trust, helped him in that because he helped them in their particular iniquities. One good turn deserves another. In most instances the duties these men increased or maintained are on articles bought by the poorer classes. These people are not organized. They do not elect any United States Senators. Mr. Aldrich makes them pay.

So much for the system. But, says someone, Mr. Aldrich is going to retire, going out of politics. Miss Tarbell explains that glibly joke too: "The fact that Mr. Aldrich has said he will retire from the Senate with the expiration of his present term does not let us out and for two reasons. The bill which is credited so largely to him has proved unsatisfactory to everybody. It is a foregone conclusion that we must have a new one unless war or pestilence drags attention from it. To understand what is wrong with it, we must understand the ideas and methods on tariffs and tariff-making which Mr. Aldrich employed. Moreover, we must know more of Mr. Aldrich for another reason. He retires from the Senate, but it is believed he gives up a position which has in it a chance for more of real or woe to the people than any other which we must fill—that is, the head of the Monetary Commission, the body which is to work out a new system of handling and safeguarding the nation's money. Broadly speaking, it remains with that commission whether our mediums of exchange shall be centralized in such a way that they can be controlled and manipulated by the few groups into whose hands our wealth is so rapidly flowing, or whether they shall be protected from undue individual and corporate influence. If Mr. Aldrich becomes the permanent head of the Monetary Commission what can we expect from him—service for that rather shadowy, though by no means unreal or inactive power, which we call Special Interests, or service for the nation? Will he think it his business to make it easier for the corporations to get money or for the people? Which will he consider first?"

Everybody knows the answer. And they call this government of the people, for the people, by the people!

REPRESENTATION

The Maritime Provinces have failed to secure the co-operation of the West in asking Parliament to seek an amendment of the British North America Act such as would guarantee to every province at least as large a representation in the House of Commons as it had upon entering the Confederation. The Dominion Parliament will not act unless the provinces are unanimous in their request. Fortunately for New Brunswick it is very strongly represented in the House of Commons at present, and it cannot complain that it has not been justly treated. Our population is bound to increase rapidly during the next twenty-five years, and in the course of time there will be no complaint that our representation is small in comparison with the size of our territory. We should like to have our representation kept up to the point where it stood at Confederation, but if that cannot be done, it is useless to mourn about it.

The provincial premiers, if they desire to blame anyone for the virtual failure of their conference, must place the responsibility upon the West. It will be remembered that the Minister of Public Works did everything in his power some years ago to prevent any possible reduction in our representation.

MONEY IN ORCHARDS?

A few days ago a practical farmer and orchardist who has made a success of apple growing in the St. John Valley was talking to St. John business men about the development of the New Brunswick fruit growing industry. He told them that while considerable eastern capital was being sent to British Columbia to buy fruit land at from \$100 to \$500 an acre, land sure to produce equally good returns could be had in New Brunswick, in tested localities, for \$50 an acre.

The New Brunswick apple grower, it is pointed out, can have his fruit in cold storage in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from the time it leaves his farm, or, if it be his desire to send it to the British market, it can be placed on shipboard here at the same short notice. Thus he is in a position to take advantage of the best market available, whereas a British Columbia grower is handicapped by high transportation charges and a limited market. It is contended, and apparently on good grounds, that if New Brunswick fruit is properly marketed, the net profit per box is considerably larger than is claimed for the Pacific Coast product.

The Telegraph's informant says that in only a few instances can farmers make fruit growing a success here on a large scale unless they acquire detailed knowledge of a scientific character as to the care of trees from the time they are planted until their maturity. It is his idea that large areas of land should be taken up by joint stock companies and developed under the care of experts trained to the business. A combination of business and science, he argues, would give New Brunswick a tremendous fruit crop, which would be much more profitable than any branch of farming now followed in this province. Trees do not come to maturity here quite so quickly as they do on the Pacific Coast, but he points out that as the initial expenditure is so much less here than there, the argument is strongly in favor of the New Brunswick investment as compared with the other. New Brunswick orchardists and farmers have proven conclusively that a large variety of the best paying apples can be grown in many parts of this province, and there seems to be no doubt that if land were taken up and developed systematically for apple culture, in the way suggested, the enterprise would be highly successful. It is noteworthy that when St. John grower talked of his plan to several St. John business men, most of them agreed with him as to the soundness of the enterprise, but told him that they required all of their present capital in increasing their own lines of business. They are making money and have faith in the growth of the city and the expansion of their own business. This is an excellent indication, but, as considerable money is being sent out of New Brunswick for investment elsewhere, it seems that it should not be impossible to find adequate capital for the enlargement of the fruit growing industry along the lines proposed. This is not intended in any sense to discourage the farmer from undertaking horticulture, for a great many farmers have made a success at it and one can well understand that it should be the reasonable ambition of every farmer to have a profitable orchard among his assets. Once he has brought

the trees to healthful maturity his yearly crop will go on increasing and his orchard will be likely to prove the most profitable of his possessions.

THE PEOPLE AND THE STREET CAR TRAFFIC

The Toronto street car riots seem to have been due largely to the company's action in introducing arbitrarily the pay-as-you-enter system before bringing their cars up to the requirements of such a system. With cars built so that they might be filled and emptied quickly and without confusion and struggle, the system might work very well. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced from overcrowding. The Toronto World says:

"The fact is the people would not tolerate a law against standing, such as is enforced in the Old Country. How would any Toronto man like it if he rose to give a lady a seat while no one else was standing on the car and the conductor told him he must get off or go outside on the top? Toronto people prefer to have their decency outraged rather than submit to such a law."

If the law in Toronto were like it is in the Old Country the difficulty feared by the world would not arise, because if the car were already full no additional passenger would be allowed to board it. In providing cars enough to handle the traffic without carrying standing passengers the British plan has given rapid and comfortable transportation. In a city as large as Toronto where the street railway franchise is immensely valuable the company might reasonably be expected to provide a modern service. It is probable that the Toronto street railway will be bought out by the city in the near future. The franchise expires in a few years and it is highly unlikely that it will be renewed. That city seems determined to make a trial of public ownership.

THE FASHION IN FUNERALS

One Felix Carr, a miser, died in Toronto the other day, and his executors made objection to paying some of the bills in connection with the funeral. It was found that a casket figured in the bill at \$250. A lawyer asked the undertaker what the thing really cost. The undertaker said he thought that was largely his business, presumably because the occupant of the casket was dead and had no further interest in the proceedings. But the judge sternly commanded the indignant undertaker to tell what he knew about the cost, and the man finally confessed that it was \$41. The

judge was unable to see any good reason for charging \$250, and ruled accordingly.

The case has been given considerable attention in the Ontario newspapers, and it has led to discussion of funerals generally. There is general agreement that the country needs funeral reform; that a great deal of the expense in connection with funerals is useless or worse; that the relatives are frequently imposed upon in the matter of expense; and that it would be better if funerals were to be standardized as they are in France, Switzerland, and some other countries. Poor people of those countries, or those in moderate circumstances, are enabled to choose from a dozen styles of funerals, the exact cost of each being known, together with the exact services to be expected, the material to be furnished, and so on. The Ottawa Journal says that "some such arrangement in this country would not only save chances of overcharge, but it would relieve sorrowing and pre-occupied relations of much work now necessary when death intrudes. It would often save much money for people who can ill afford a lavish expenditure, and yet who from lack of experience get carried into greater extravagance than is desirable."

Funeral reform might well go much farther than that. In this Christian country the end of a human being is commonly regarded as if it were an unexpected catastrophe, unnatural, a sort of punishment for all concerned. There have grown up certain fashions in funerals, and these are so generally followed that the average person can depart from them only by a considerable display of courage and originality. Very great changes for the better might be made without detracting at all from the solemnity and dignity of the occasion, and without lessening any true exhibition of grief or any real desire to do honor to the memory of the departed. Yet so iron is custom that it is highly unlikely this generation will depart in any noticeable degree from the existing fashion in these matters.

Cremation by the state which, no doubt, will be established ultimately, would be much better in every way.

NOTE AND COMMENT

A writer in the editorial columns of the Fredericton Gleaner, on Saturday, connected the name of a member of the staff of The Telegraph with a publication called "Free Speech." The entire article in the Gleaner was wholly false and slanderous, absolutely without excuse in the eyes of decent men. In such cases plain words are necessary, and justifiable. The man who wrote, or inspired, the Gleaner article is both a liar and a cur. One cannot fight a dog with a dog's weapons, but it is at least possible to give such things the name that fits.

There is trouble in the local Conservative ranks over an appointment to the Liquor License Commission—and the row will be worse before it is better.

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With the Lords' veto out of the way the Liberal administration would be able to put through many important reforms without unreasonable delay.

Speaking of the British elections up to date the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The unloading of the tariff reform issue does not appear to have availed the Unionists much, unless the increased proportions of their vote may be due to the return to their ranks of men who placed the stability of the free trade system above any considerations of Conservative success. What other lesson may be drawn from the voting of December, it is not too much to assume that tariff reform has gone the way of the other efforts of the last thirty years to restore protection in England."

The Fredericton Mail gives an account of the proceedings against the manager of the Gleaner newspaper for libel. Recorder Baxter, of St. John, appeared for Mr. Crockett, the defendant. In the Mail's account of the trial the following occurs:

"Witness was asked by Mr. Gregory to point out the editorials in the files of the paper that he had written within the last three months."

"Mr. Baxter objected that by such a procedure the names of those who wrote the editorials for the Gleaner would become public and the newspaper be thus injured."

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Mr. Bull—And so you gentlemen have gone back on the naval defence policy you voted for last year, and henceforth will do nothing to help me?

Borden—Yes, but please observe, Mr. Bull, we sing just as heartily as ever!

The picture is called "The Truly Loyal" and the Conservative leaders are represented as singing "The Old Flag" and other patriotic numbers. The harmony, in Mr. Bull's view, is purely for political purposes. Mr. Borden formerly declared for a navy; today he is an obstructionist in navy matters.

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HAT Too Ha Says More Exp Glove Hus Revolver ing So Not th Salesm to Con Cambridge, murder trial, By legal meth fendant Hatt Glover, the wman. The de the widow in drawing out cation sought of the little G defence has fr rest tomorrow given a yearly a know the Glo ultimately oc day. The tr Glover was pe women, that many occasion more than o kill him, and epithets to hi Thomas J. sporting goods that was used woman bough Blane was lea sive was not th The districts excluder cont Seymour M. G which was air Some of the admitted to the their testimon given at the d one reason for Mrs. Alma M. Mrs. Glover d she would like Hattie Elia That Hattie stand in her Mr. J. J. G. G. Hattie as give of her arrest, jecting her t again, or to district-attor My sister t that she was of Mrs. Glos said Mrs. Ired the numerous, at the opening Langley's stur on questions b on cross-exa questioning by the defence, I visited the G following the Hattie was the name of her hand cover said, she wen where her sist day, and whi nose. She d Glover was w afternoon (M her back on t A mail carri that Mrs. Glos 500 letters in of the name of Cambridge, time since H trial twelve d Clarence F. G was seen at the immediate Waltham wh have occurd, witness testu hurrying out of her's handry of Isaac Walker, woman's face v nervous. Made curio Walker said, I left it and jo and a little let peared behind. The man seer house which th of the home of "It was the Walker, when fendant was asked if it was "it could not b Who Was the Charles E. I in Waltham, ed to have see from the land it was not H Hattie Leu immediately in the laundry the murder ar placed in evide day no witness the vicinity of "When the district at who said that y blocked by night of the however, that variety and down and see holders. Before the M. Glover, the target of the stand again va had threaten bought a ree name further summed on Mon The defence, fat will proba first bill of sur-rebuttal is expected that Brien girl w July by Wed

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY. FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE MEANS OF ACQUIRING DISTINCTION By Sydney Smith IT is natural in every man to wish for distinction; and the praise of those who can confer honor by their praise is, in spite of all false philosophy, sweet to every human heart; but, as eminence we owe not more to our own happiness than to the quiet of the world at large. If you are young and ambitious, give a loose to that spirit which throbs within you; measure yourself with your equals, and learn, from frequent competition, the place which Nature has allotted to you; make of it no mean battle, but strive hard; strengthen your soul to the search of Truth, and follow that specter of Excellence which beckons you on, beyond the walls of the world, to something better than man has yet done. It may be you shall burst out into light and glory at the last; but, if frequent failure convince you of that mediocrity of nature, which is incompatible with great actions, submit wisely and cheerfully to your lot; let no mean spirit of revenge tempt you to throw off your loyalty to your country, and to prefer a vicious celebrity to obscurity crowned with piety and virtue. If you can throw new light upon moral truth, or, by exertions, multiply the comforts or confirm the happiness of mankind, this fame guides you to the true ends of your nature; but, in the name of heaven, as you tremble at retributive justice; and in the name of mankind, if mankind be dear to you, seek not that easy and accursed fame which is gathered in the work of revolutions; and deem it better to be forever unknown than to found a momentary name upon the basis of anarchy and irreligion.

NOTHING HIGHER. It was an aviator who... THAT ACHING BACK Will Promptly Get Well If You Help It a Little. Father Morrissy's medical researches led him to evolve, out of Nature's laboratory, a Liniment of remarkable curative power. It had the merits of other prescriptions of the kind, without their disadvantages, and contained other ingredients with unique value in bodily ills. The good priest-physician prescribed it for many kinds of aches and pains with most gratifying results, and after his death it continues to relieve and cure suffering. In cases of backache due to kidney trouble it is efficacious as a supplement to the Liniment of Morrissy's No. 7. It is indispensable in rheumatism, strains, bruises and many similar affections. Taken with the Lung Tonic, it quickly cures cold on the chest. The Liniment is clean, has an agreeable smell, and when rubbed in, goes to the seat of the trouble and promptly gives relief. Nothing more widely useful has ever been compounded. Keep it in the house. Ask your druggist to-day for a 25c bottle of Father Morrissy's Liniment, or get it from Father Morrissy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. Gets Twenty-Years Sentence. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dec. 11.—(Special)—Chief Justice Sullivan yesterday passed sentence on Clifford Cunningham, convicted of killing Wm. J. Skerry, of Alberton, in June last, who was found drowned after an absence of almost two weeks. He was convicted of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy, and was sentenced to twenty years in Dorchester penitentiary.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher Where is the stately Mr. Grimes, the noblest man of modern times, whose apple soothes and pleases? He surely is a crackerjack; I'd like to pat him on the back, and hold him on my knees. I'd like to fold him to my breast, and say, "Grimes' Golden's." Your apple is the best that ever grew and ripened; I think so much of you that I would share with you my pumpkin pie, my taxes or my spend." O let the good old name of Grimes be sounded by the evening chimes, and blazoned on the hoarding; his apple drives dull cares away, and makes each heart seem light and gay, down here where I am boarding. O let the noble name of Grimes be handed down to future times, embalmed in song and story; his apple cheers, inspires and thrills, incites to splendid deeds, and fills our boardinghouse with glory. 'T would be the foulest of all crimes if nevermore the name of Grimes should be on earth paraded; for he has brought a new delight—an apple that the gods would bite—and has held Burbank fated. O Grimes, I lack the poet's speech, or I would tell you what a peach you are, you dear old humbug. You've poured some balm upon our smart; you've surely reached the people's hearts, and reached them through their stomachs! Copyright, 1910 by George Mathieu Adams. WALT MASON.