

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1907

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 Hamper Lined Ohio Sable Collars and Revers \$65.00
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E. O. PARSONS,

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FULLER REPORT OF SPEECH OF SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

He Would Have Our Pulpwood Forests Protected, and Strongly Advocates Government Action in the Interests of Canadian Industry.

Sir William Van Horne has taken a very strong stand in respect to the preservation of Canadian pulp reserves from the invasion of the American paper manufacturers, and, despite the flourishing condition of business at present, Sir William sounds a warning note to the federal and provincial governments to guard the pulp industry of the Dominion by compelling the United States paper manufacturers to move their plants to Canada if they desire in future to acquire their raw material from the Canadian forests.

Sir William estimates that at the present time Americans hold not less than 10,000 square miles of the best Canadian pulp lands. Under present conditions, these Americans are allowed to take the Canadian pulpwood to their factories across the line without any duty or excise, and in return flood the Canadian market with the finished product.

"The great bulk of the paper consumed in the world," said Sir William, "is made from spruce wood. In the United States, the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine at one time had what was regarded as an inexhaustible supply of this timber, but in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan has been almost entirely exhausted, and the Wisconsin paper mills are now compelled to draw even upon the province of Quebec for their supply, which they export to the United States by rail, and which costs them at their mills about \$15 a cord.

"In the Adirondack region of New York considerable spruce timber remains, although the available supply for the pulp and paper mills has become exceedingly small because of the large amount of timber lands held by wealthy individuals as shooting preserves, the large park reserves which have been acquired by the state and because of the extensive areas which have been destroyed by fires. Therefore, the available spruce supply of the United States is practically limited to southern Maine, to New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Adirondack region of New York, and failing supply of pulpwood from Canada, these districts would not afford sufficient spruce wood to keep the American mills going more than a few years at the outside, and probably not more than three."

LIMITED SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

"The world has only two other sources of supply, the Scandinavian and the Canadian. There is some spruce in Finland, and farther east in Russia, including Siberia, but very little of this can be considered as available. Norway and Sweden have no "floatable" rivers, and the wood has to be brought down by railway. All spruce wood that is produced in these countries for a long time back, and great inroads have been made upon the forests. It is hardly necessary to point out that Canada's spruce, which equal to that of the northern United States for making a much more valuable product, affords what might be termed a more plentiful pulp, which makes a sheet more tender for the very fast running American machines.

"The paper manufacturers of the United States have for a long time been making a much more valuable product for their future, and they have already acquired very extensive areas of timber lands in Canada, to which they are wisely preserving the timber on these lands as well as their lands at home by buying in Canada through jobbers and brokers all the spruce wood they can get from other lands. The International Paper Company already owns in Canada, directly or indirectly, something like 3,000 square miles of spruce lands—mostly in the province of Quebec. The Union Bag and Paper Company now owns in Canada, and mostly in the province of Quebec, something more than 2,000 square miles, and about a year ago the last named company stated to its shareholders as the reason of a reduction in its dividends from 7 to 4 per cent, the necessity of acquiring large bodies of timber lands in Canada on account of the rapid increase in the market price of pulpwood, and in view of the rapid disappearance of the spruce forests of that continent. These are precisely the same reasons which have actuated the International Paper Company in securing all the timber lands it could get in and buying all the Canadian pulpwood within its reach.

MUST GET RAW MATERIAL HERE.

"Many other paper concerns in the United States, besides these I have mentioned, are buying Canadian pulpwood, ground pulp and sulphite fibre to use as pulp. Without the Canadian supply of pulps and pulpwood made by the American mills would have to shut down very soon. If they cannot get our pulps or pulpwood they must eventually come to Canada to make paper, and every paper mill established in Canada means a town of from 5,000 to 15,000 people, and a great addition to the wealth of the country. Canada would get more than six times as much out of her resources in spruce wood by converting it into paper at home, instead of letting it go to foreign paper mills. But Canada is letting her spruce wood go abroad without hindrance, and day by day one of her most valuable assets is being depleted, leaving little more than tree stumps to show for it.

"The paper production of Canada largely exceeds the home consumption. The Laurentide Paper Company alone produces nearly twice as much paper as is consumed in the entire Dominion, and there are many other extensive Canadian mills more or less dependent upon foreign markets.

"The only markets open to Canadian papermakers are those of Great Britain, Australia and South Africa. These, likewise, open to the mills of the United States, which, although finding an enormous and usually sufficient market at home, have occasion to ship a large surplus into our only available markets.

"The United States can get pulpwood in Canada as cheaply as we can. Their only disadvantage is in the difference in the freight they have to pay on this pulpwood from Canada to their mills, but they have advantages that more than offset this. They have a large advantage in the cost of coal, in the supply of skilled labor, in a usually adequate home market for their products, in lower ocean rates and lower marine insurance on their exports, and in many other things.

"The stoppage of the export of pulpwood in Canada would at least result in the American mills having to buy ground and sulphite pulp from Canada, and at much higher prices than they are now paying for it, and would very soon com-

pel the American owners of Canadian timber limits to come over here with their pulp mills, if not with their entire paper plants. We have an excellent illustration of the effect of such restriction in the wise policy of the late Hon. Mr. Hardy in Ontario, which very quickly compelled the Michigan owners of Ontario timber limits to abandon their Michigan sawmills and build new ones on the Canadian side, and the mills so brought over are now in operation in Amherstburg, Sandwich and Sarnia, and all of the mills in Michigan which had depended upon Canadian logs have fallen into disuse.

"I do not think," said Sir William, when questioned as to the probable effect of the prohibition in some form, directly or indirectly, of the export of pulpwood upon the individuals who are selling pulpwood from their own lands, "that it would have any ill effect, because Canadian mills, probably, would buy this pulpwood and pay for it at least as much as the individuals are now getting from the jobbers, and the inevitable and immediate increase in the demand for Canadian pulps would result in the working of every Canadian mill to its fullest capacity and the enlargement of every one of them having the necessary water power, and all of the pulpwood available would be wanted at as good prices as now prevail or better; indeed, I believe that the individuals inside of two years would realize a great deal more from their pulpwood than at any time in the past. The Laurentide Company, although holding more than sixteen hundred square miles of timber limits, buys all the pulpwood it can get at present prices in order to save its own standing timber, and it attaches such importance to its own timber preserves that it would be glad to discontinue cutting on its own limits and buy its entire supply from individuals if such were available. I have already stated that the American owners of Canadian timber limits are doing this very thing to the greatest extent possible.

VALUE CANNOT BE ESTIMATED.

"I would not dare estimate the value of Canada's spruce timber ten years hence if some policy were adopted by the Dominion or provincial governments, which would, directly or indirectly, prevent the export of raw wood. The American owners of Canadian limits estimate the possibilities as high as I do. I hold that this tremendously valuable asset should be preserved in every possible way; that the provinces having timber should regard it as a permanent crop and apply well-considered regulations to the cutting from crown lands, and that the growth of the young timber and to the prevention of forest fires, and that the areas to be reserved for the growth of timber should be carefully marked out and withdrawn from settlement. This would leave an abundance of land available for settlement for a long time to come in all the timbered districts, for there are everywhere areas which have been either burnt over or cut so clean as to have no hope of a new growth.

"I do not think there would be any danger of retaliation on the part of the United States in event of some such policy as I have outlined being carried out. I can see no possible ground for retaliation on the part of the United States in view of the precedents which they have themselves already established, and I can think of no form of retaliation that would not be much more damaging to themselves than to us, and they are not given to foolishness of that kind. Moreover, Canada is becoming too big a customer to be lightly treated. For the ten years ending June 30 last the exports from the United States to Canada increased from about sixty million dollars to more than a hundred and sixty million dollars, and Canada is, therefore, a more important customer for the products and manufactures of the United States than Mexico, the West Indies, and all Central and South America together."

MME. HARRISON'S CONCERT

Much Interest in the Canadian Prima Donna's St. John Appearance.

The success and eminence that Mme. Yulisse Harrison has attained abroad in the musical world may not be generally known. So for the benefit of our readers we give a few facts of this Canadian prima donna's career. It is eight years since Madame Harrison appeared in concert in this city; since then she has been constantly busy in her profession, and has won many honors. In England she has appeared before the King and suite at Queen's Hall, and one notable concert she appeared before the Queen and suite at the Albert Hall. She has sung at receptions and high social functions. At one for the Princess Christian (sister of King Edward), where were represented



MME. YULISSE HARRISON

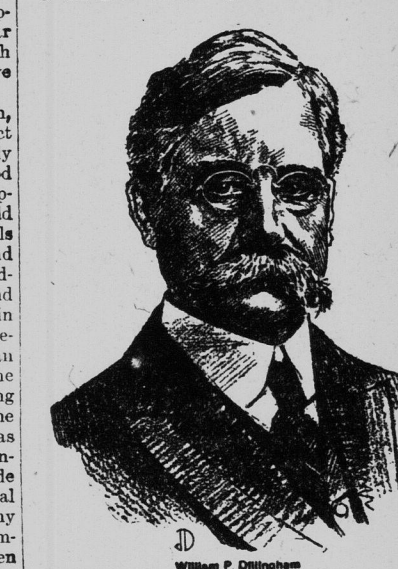
the leading nobility of England. Among her personal letters are found letters from Princess Dalmeida, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Jephson, Lord Strathcona, etc.

Madame Harrison has spent fifteen years of unceasing and conscientious study

and today in her coloratura singing and trills has been placed by English and continental critics equal to Patti, Milla and Sembrich, and in her high notes has been pronounced unequalled by any singer living.

The London Times says:—"This combination of the contralto and soprano ranges in a compass of thirty notes, all of great sweetness and power, is without a parallel in the history of music." Standard, London, England, says:—"Madame Yulisse proved a host in herself. The range and compass of her voice was simply wonderful. The extremely high notes characterized the piece were reached with the utmost ease by a succession of lovely little trills which aroused the utmost enthusiasm among the audience. Madame Yulisse is the only singer living who sings the high notes as originally written; she also sings some five notes still higher than the original."

PEOPLE OF NOTE



Hon. William Paul Dillingham who has been twice sent to the United States senate from Vermont was born in Waterbury of that state on December 12th, 1843. He was educated at the town academy and afterwards studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1867. Senator Dillingham married Miss Ellen Shipman on December 24th, 1874. He early entered the political arena and was a member of the state legislature in 1876 and 1884 and served one term in the state senate from 1878 until 1880. He was first elected to the United States senate in 1880. His home is at Montpelier, Vt.

HAMPTON SCHOOL MEETING

Trustees Report They Had Expended \$23,000, While \$11,000 Was Thought to Be Enough When Scheme Was Mooted.

HAMPTON, KINGS CO., Oct. 21.—The ratemakers of the district No. 2 in the parishes of Hampton and Norton (the Consolidated school district) assembled in the hall of the new school building on Saturday, the gathering being announced as "the annual school meeting" but it was really the meeting to organize the new district by receiving the report of the temporary board of trustees, who have had charge of building operations and the informal opening of the school, to elect two trustees supplementing the appointment of those trustees, by the government, and to settle upon the amount to be assessed upon the district for the year, as well as to take up any other business which the occasion demanded.

Percy B. Stevens presided and J. W. Scovill acted as secretary. The government trustees—S. H. Flewelling, G. O. Dickson, Otty and J. M. Scovill—and in addition the other member of the temporary board, also took a leading part in the deliberations.

Mr. Scovill read copies of minutes of meetings of the board of education, organizing the district, authorizing the present meeting and appointing its trustees. He then proceeded to submit a very carefully prepared report of the work done by the temporary board—the purchase of site, the preparation of plans and specifications for a school building, the issue and acceptance of tenders, and the erection of the edifice, together with the appointment of teachers, and payments made for all purposes up to the present time. These amounted to \$23,000.25 to meet which they had under the authority given them, issued school bonds to the extent of \$25,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. Of these, twenty-eight debentures of \$500 each had been sold at par, which with accrued interest, realized \$14,120.09. The difference, \$9,880.16, had been obtained from the Bank of New Brunswick at 6 per cent interest and for this advance the bank holds \$11,000 worth of the school bonds.

F. M. Sprout criticised the report on the grounds that the estimated cost of the building, etc., was fixed at \$11,000. A vote of censure against the trustees was carried by 28 to 13.

Mr. Sprout then moved that in the opinion of this meeting the school district should have the right to elect a majority of the members of the board of trustees. This was seconded by James W. Smith and Wm. J. Brown.

After some further talk, the motion passed unanimously, as did another calling upon the secretary to forward a copy of the meeting's decision to the chief superintendent.

Allan W. Hicks and John E. Coleman were elected trustees.

An assessment on the ratemakers for \$4,500 was ordered to provide for the expenses of the current year.

On motion the trustees were authorized to dispose of all school property of the former separate districts, to the best advantage.

A motion to put in force within the school district of the provision of the act relating to compulsory attendance was voted down.

R. A. March was elected auditor of the trustees' books and accounts for the current year.

By this time the number in attendance was greatly reduced, and there was no difficulty in passing a vote of thanks to the temporary board of trustees and their secretary for their efficient service, to which the chairman and secretary responded.

After reading the minutes, which were approved, the meeting adjourned.

A Problem for the Editor

He has been asked whether stepping on a man's corn gives provocation for wearing. Answer: Keep the toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Corn Extractor.

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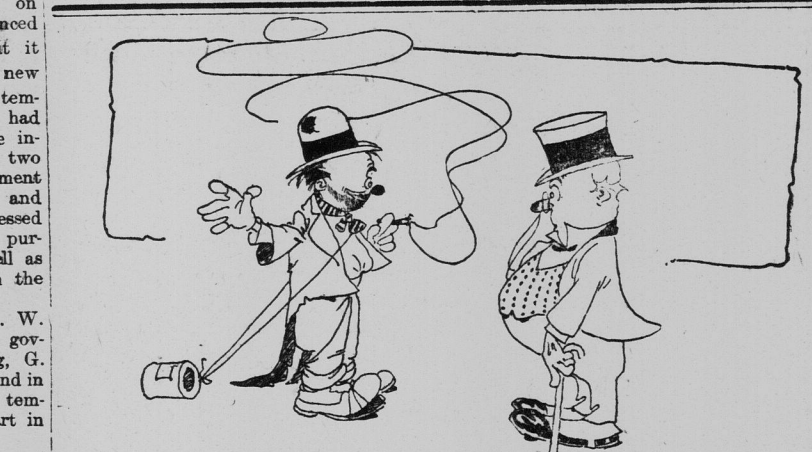
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