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The News

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THE OPPOSITION AND THE BY-ELECTIONS

It takes good men to be good losers; to take courage and new determination from defeat; to learn from failure how to succeed. And unmistakably Hon. Clifford Robinson and his Liberal followers in the provincial opposition are the best of good losers. In March last they met grievous disaster, and that not through any fault of their own, but because of their own deserts. They were here to a government twenty-five years old, all the errors of which were brought to a focus in the public mind by the wretched condition of the country roads, a coalition in small part due to legislation which they had helped to frame. But they took their whipping without a whimper and without a discomfited look. In the last legislature they showed no sign of bitterness, no desire for reprisal—only an earnest desire to serve the public, to advance any measure they considered in the public interests, and to oppose any they considered detrimental. Their criticism was based on broad lines. Where the government was right they supported it; where it was wrong they attempted no obstruction, simply stating their objection and placing themselves on record accordingly. And all the while they were working quietly to re-create their party organization.

How they succeeded, the recent federal elections, in which provincial issues and the record of the Hazen government played a predominant part, give ample evidence. In less than half a year they have more than gained their lost ground; have placed the new government desperately on the defensive; have created conditions which make it absolutely certain that they would win were the provincial general elections held now, and which give them strong grounds in any by-elections held in the meantime for appeal to the people to strengthen their hands against a government which in a brief term of office has made so many mistakes notably in connection with its much-vaunted road law—and earned so much popularity—particularly from its malicious partisanship as in the matter of public appointments and in its vindictive persecution of its Liberal opponents—as Mr. Hazen's administration.

That there is to be a fight in Carleton County with a bright prospect of victory, is certain, and recent developments seem to make it evident that there should be similar action in Northumberland. The announcement that Mr. Ernest Hutchinson, himself a Liberal, had offered himself as an independent candidate in the constituency seemed at first slight to present opportunity for both parties to unite in the public interests, and some prominent Liberals in the matter of political favor to his election by acclamation. But there has since arisen reason for doubt that his election under existing conditions would be to the public interests. There has been too much of a close race in that constituency—too many deals between governments and large interests which place their private business before either public or political considerations. The announcement of the government's willingness to accept Mr. Hutchinson as a candidate comes in suspicious proximity to the announcement of the government's withdrawal of its plan to increase the stampage rates.

The matter will bear close investigation and before the wheels within the wheels that we see are determined, the Liberals of Northumberland will do well and wisely to withhold their decision and particularly to hold themselves free from any pledges of their support.

Among the Conservatives themselves in Northumberland a quarrel is raging. Mr. Hutchinson is recognized as Mr. Morrisey's candidate and that is enough reason for the friends of Donald Morrisey, whose money ruthlessly knifed in the federal fight, to take the field against him. At Mr. Morrisey's instigation a Conservative convention is to be held in New Brunswick on Tuesday, the developments of which will be awaited with interest. It is worthy of careful note that this is strictly a Conservative convention and that the Liberals, including Mr. Morrisey, who supported Mr. Hazen, are not invited to attend. Altogether it would seem to be intended that the Liberals of Northumberland to keep their eyes open and their hands free.

A DISGUISE FOR FAILURE

If the St. John Globe had ever laid itself open to the suspicion that it possessed a sense of humor, its exhortation to the leader of the provincial opposition not to allow Mr. Hazen's tender-hearted tendency to prevent the irregularities of the last administration might be passed over as a mere jest which has won a reputation for political vindictiveness. But coming from 'The Globe,' this appeal would seem to be intended rather to gloss over the government's dishonesty to discover, as a result of all this much-making, anything discreditable and to attempt to throw the blame of the responsibility for this failure upon the present opposition.

In some quarters, says The Globe, "there is apprehension that the Premier is disposed to be lenient as regards some of the financial transactions of his predecessor in the last government. The opposition ought not to allow his kind-heartedness to overcome duty. And, if the present executive is disposed to accept the past, without fully informing the people of what has happened, it ought not to be allowed."

The intimation that Mr. Hazen is disposed to be lenient in any matter affecting his political opponents or

is affected by any sentiment of "kind-heartedness" toward Dr. Pugsley, for instance, is either broadly jocular or very foolishly false, and, if the latter, can only have one object. Mr. Hazen's one aim since he won his premiership under the false pretense of non-partisanship, has been to injure the reputation of the man in this province who politically opposed to him—paragonically Dr. Pugsley. To this end he has spent thousands of dollars of the public money for "papers," "independent" commissions; has devoted far more attention than he has given to the public business; has even attempted to make himself the mouthpiece for admittedly false affidavits and the medium of anonymous slanders. What the success of the efforts has been may be judged from the fact that not one "public disclosure" has yet been made touching the integrity of the late administration or any member of it, and partly from the verdict which the people of New Brunswick returned to the man of indefinite "scandal" upon which he and his colleagues based their appeal against the Minister of Public Works in the recent election.

If these efforts are to cease, if after all this costly search and nasty clamor no "public disclosures" are to be made, no man doubts that this "kind-heartedness" or to any other reason save the fact that the scoundrels have failed to find evidence to substantiate their charges.

It would be quite characteristic of this government, which fears to submit its differences with Dr. Pugsley to impartial arbitration, having failed to find proof of its suspicions, to endeavor to wriggle out of the hole in the guise of charity. But even with 'The Globe's' assistance we gravely doubt that the opposition will take the explanation seriously.

A PAIR OF KINGS

Emperor William, the speech-maker, has apparently spoken once too often. Heretofore his imperial utterances have for the most part augmented his popularity at home while they have given offense abroad. A people conscious of their military strength have been very well satisfied with the careless and defiant tone of the Kaiser's speech. In the main, however, he kept Europe guessing he served his people well. His impetuosity made him a first-class bomb-thrower. It had not been displeasing to a people people to see Europe perplexed over their Emperor's fiery speeches.

But Emperor William, the peace-maker, is not long as his reckless taunts. Recklessness, conceit, an utter lack of reserve are qualities that make a successful bluffer, but they do not serve in the matter of making a peaceful diplomat. The German people could very naturally overlook the invidious nature of utterances that destroyed the peace of Europe with the fear of German aggression. But the German people do not fail to resent the foolishness of the recent interview that has been the subject of the laugh of Emperor William, the peace-maker, and the German Emperor is all the more amused to the people of the British Empire because it stands in such striking contrast to the Emperor's own conduct. He is a recognized peace-maker and the present strength of Great Britain with France and Russia in the popular imagination is due to his personal efforts. But if King Edward has never embarrassed the British government by his fiery denunciations, he has never embarrassed British people by his foolish friendships. Observing absolutely the strict constitutional limits of his office, he has with consummate tact and rare intelligence served the interests of the British nation.

The seriousness of the situation created by the trouble published in the London Telegraph is difficult to estimate. It is but natural that criticism should find utterance, and as usual the case the unflinching loyalty will in all probability exceed the expressed disloyalty. But such serious news in the past caused self-respecting people to limit the authority of a ruler; and it is but natural to expect that this embarrassment of the German people will make it possible for the more rational and democratic element to gain that popular support which will enable them to bring their institutions of government more into harmony with the spirit of the times.

When, however, it is made to control by constitutional limitations a sovereign capable of foolish speech it appears that the task is an impossible one. In the main speech of the present Imperial Chancellor it would be impossible for any government to be responsible for the emperor if he refused to exercise caution in the discussion of foreign affairs. A foolish emperor invariably suggests the radical remedy of no emperor at all. Meanwhile John Bull can afford to chuckle at the discomfort of the German. King Edward VII. inspires confidence; Emperor William inspires curiosity. All the world waits for the humor of his next speech.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND

The Northumberland plot thickens. At this distance it is difficult to discern whether Mr. Ernest Hutchinson is a party to a deal between Messrs. Hazen and Morrisey and a few big lumber operators or whether he is being used as a cat's paw by the lumbermen on the one side and the Hazen politicians on the other to further their combined interests at the public expense. Whatever the details of the deal may be it is a very curious one that public opinion, both Liberal and Conservative, is aroused and irritated by the obvious attempt to ignore the wishes of the rank and file of the parties and force upon the constituency a candidate who represents nothing more than a secret agreement between the government and men from whose control a government must be free if it is honestly and faithfully to serve the interests of the province at large.

Even so strong a supporter of Mr. Hazen as the Chatham World is unable to stomach these political methods. What does Mr. Hutchinson represent, it asks, and who nominated

him? He is hailed as an independent candidate, but Hon. Mr. Morrisey, the government leader in the county, has made no sign of disapproval. He has not called a convention of government supporters, consulted his colleagues in the county, nor given the slightest hint to his newspaper supporters here of his position in the matter.

"Has he brought Mr. Hutchinson out as a pidgeon," and allowed him to pose as an independent? "Has Mr. Hutchinson come out of his own control, and does Mr. Morrisey think it safer to accept him than to oppose him?"

The World itself professes to know absolutely nothing of the mystery. Its editor, astounding to relate, has not been consulted. "Editors," it remarks, "like other common people, are not worth bothering with except when they are needed in an election contest."

The World is emphatic in its opinion, with which all believers in democratic institutions will agree, "that a convention of the friends of Hutchinson, who understands his position and is asked to nominate or endorse a candidate. The hole-and-corner style of choosing representatives for all the people, by a little coterie of the people, is, in the words of the 'unpopular and disreputable.'"

And Mr. T. M. Butler, the secretary of the Conservative Association in Northumberland, is equally outspoken in his denunciation of the hole-and-corner convention of his party. "To consider what action we should take against this apparent attempt to take away the people's right of choice," Mr. Hutchinson's nomination, he declares, "looks like the same old story of Northumberland deal."

In the circumstances the Liberals of Northumberland will well keep their hands free from any entangling alliances until they learn what the proposed alliance actually means. Mr. Hutchinson, who has distinguished himself an estimable man, and under proper auspices might make a good representative. But present reports of the company he is keeping are sadly against him.

THE PATRONAGE LIST

The whole Laurier system, says The Toronto News, rests upon the patronage list, which is the basis of the creation of the Liberal party, "as a means of conferring patronage to its supporters and of creating an army of mercenaries upon which to draw for party purposes."

If the first assertion is correct, the "Laurier system" is on the eve of collapse. It has been the policy of the patronage list in the department where it flourished most. But how true that assertion may be judged from the diagram of the country that this feature of party politics was of Liberal origin. The patronage list is by no means a modern invention. It was brought to its highest state of development under the fostering care of Sir John Macdonald, whose rule was that when he wanted the country, only those who supported him should be allowed to participate in any function of government, near or remote.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the contracts were for his friends, the business of supply was for his friends. That is where the patronage list came from. It was the policy of the Laurier system, and his supporters who had been barred out of the civil service, naturally assumed that their turn had come, and the patronage lists were continued in the name of the Laurier system. The adoption of such a system, and its continuation, in no way absolved the men in office, who were responsible for its securing full value for the country's money, and the only possible defense of a system which excluded half of the country from the opportunity of participating in the subsidiary functions of government was that good service should be given by partisan appointees, and as usual the case the unflinching loyalty will in all probability exceed the expressed disloyalty. But such serious news in the past caused self-respecting people to limit the authority of a ruler; and it is but natural to expect that this embarrassment of the German people will make it possible for the more rational and democratic element to gain that popular support which will enable them to bring their institutions of government more into harmony with the spirit of the times.

IMMIGRANTS FOR N.S., NONE FOR N.B. WHY?

There is in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia a department of industries and immigration, which is doing work that New Brunswick sorely needs. Telling of the department's efforts during the last year to the Halifax Board of Trade the other day, Mr. S. Barnstead, its superintendent, pointed out that in the past Nova Scotia had not been getting its fair share of Canadian immigration and one of the objects of the work had been to induce some of the newcomers to stay East, and at the same time to stem the tide of emigration. The backbone of the scheme is advertising—the dissemination of information regarding opportunities and manufacturers—by means of descriptive booklets, photographs, treatises on fruit and root growing, sheep raising, etc., and also by means of regular advertising space in the British and American papers and periodicals.

Another avenue for the dissemination of information has been the visiting of the steamships calling at Halifax and the distribution of literature to their attention to draw the attention of Nova Scotia. Many have thus been secured. Mr. Barnstead, in a visit to the case of a Sussex, Brantford, had brought a place there which everybody thought it was no good, and had taken it up to a value of \$30,000. He also told of a party of 38-400, he originally intending to go to remain, who had been prevailed on to stay in Nova Scotia. They are good farmers, intelligent and industrious, who are doing well. And there are only

a few of many who have settled in Nova Scotia as a direct result of the department's efforts.

The government of New Brunswick has not only neglected utterly to provide any means for the encouragement of immigration and new industries, but one of its first official acts was to destroy the foundations, which the late government had laid for a department similar to that which is doing such excellent work in Nova Scotia. Shortly after his accession to the premiership, Hon. Clifford Robinson inaugurated a bureau of immigration and industry and made arrangements for its co-operation with the Dominion government. The plan was that the provincial bureau should look up opportunities for settlers and capitalists, make them known through the federal agents abroad and arrange for their settlement in the Dominion.

But it will doubtless stand the test of evidence. When it is a matter of honor enforced by the sentiment of a community to give value for value, then graft will cease. The work of the reformer begins usually very near at home.

WATCH NORTHUMBERLAND

The Conservatives of Northumberland, openly in revolt against Premier Hazen, have repudiated his machine made candidate and have placed a man of their own in the field, at a convention marked by acrid discussion and themselves and bitter censure of the Premier's Chas-like attempt to ignore the wishes of the rank and file in deference to a few wealthy men with whom he has apparently made a compact, the secrecy of which is strong evidence of its violation of the public interests. At the same time the Conservatives of Northumberland have themselves deliberately ignored and insulted the Liberals of that constituency, who have joined with them in the March to elect the Hazen party.

The result of these and associated events—namely Mr. Hutchinson's repudiation of the Premier's candidate, and the fact that the Premier's candidate in such an unpleasant and undignified position—will inevitably be to straighten the party lines again on the ground of success for the candidate who will be nominated by the Liberal convention to be held in Chatham tomorrow.

It was impossible that the conditions which the last provincial election witnessed in Northumberland should be permanently settled. Even had Mr. Hazen been sincere in his pledges to run his government on non-partisan lines, to treat Liberals and Conservatives alike, party conditions and sentiments would have proved too strong for him in the long run. But he was not sincere, and that the fact has been demonstrated by the fact that he has not sooner had a crepe disengaged to power than he threw off the mask. Without delay he proceeded to make the provincial government a machine for the advancement of Conservative interests. All over the province Liberal officials were dismissed for the profit of Conservative hangers-on. The public money was poured out lavishly in expensive efforts to discredit Liberal leaders. The one constructive law he framed—the Highways Act—was apparently designed chiefly to furnish jobs for Conservative friends. In the federal election he and his colleagues neglected the public business in order to join the Conservative campaign. They made the Public Works Department—against Mr. Morrisey's protest, it is said—an unproductive instrument of the government to prosecute criminal cases while the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General went on the stump.

Is it any wonder that his fellow-partisans in Northumberland have refused to keep up the sham any longer; that the Liberals who supported him in honest belief in his pledges, have been forced to abandon him or to forswear their party?

And the man could not even play fairly with his own people, as his secret deal which resulted in Mr. Hutchinson's machine nomination has shown. He has not only lost the support of his own party, but has alienated his Conservative friends. Seldom if ever in this province's history has a political leader been placed under such humiliating conditions as was Mr. Hazen yesterday—his candidate repudiated and himself denounced as a would-be partner of a secret partner of the big game in lumbermen in antipathy to the rank and file of his party.

And never has a political party been given a better opportunity than the provincial Liberal hold today. Northumberland the situation is theirs. They have only to nominate a good man in order to win easily. So in Carleton County, in Albert, and in other parts of the province, Mr. Hazen wants to suffer a shameful defeat. And with these three constituencies regarded, the growing troubles within the government's ranks will soon force a crisis with serious possibilities. It is within the realm of political probability that, in spite of the fact that the Premier will be forced to surrender the reins of government long before his term is out.

CHINA—THE UNKNOWN

China is never more evidently a mystery than when an unexpected event of rare importance betrays even the critics who profess to have solved the puzzle, into an expression of their uncertainty as to the probable course of events. The death of the Emperor is commonly regarded as insignificant because that unfortunate man, though possessed of excellent intentions, had not the power to resist the dominating influence of the Dowager Empress. But the death of the Dowager Empress removes a personality that has exerted a powerful influence in a definite direction. So long as this remarkable woman lived China meant something that the world could reckon upon as constant.

But the conflicting reports, which have arisen since her death, indicate a fear of uncertainty. The West is no longer in dread of Japan. Her war with Russia revealed her strength, but it also revealed her weakness. She earned a right to a place in international councils. Her requests will not be disregarded lightly. But Japan is not now an unknown and undeveloped country. The nations of the world know what Japan can do and her nature inspires respect but not vague dread.

But China is the great unknown. The scrupulous honesty with which she seems to regard herself from the days of centuries, Japan is awake; but Japan is a pigmy in comparison. And the power of the Chinese people, there are indications that they possess latent abilities quite equal to their aggressive neighbor. Just what this giant will be and do when thoroughly awake, no man knows.

Moreover, there is nothing more potent with disaster than a nation of men.

coming to a consciousness of power. The growth from a servile obedience to an absolute central authority to self-government is fraught with the danger of meaningless anarchy and disastrous revolution. The awakening attitude of the new regime to that awakening is the element of uncertainty. Will foolish conservatism provoke revolution? Will weakness invite aspiring ignorance to the excess of anarchy? Or will the central authority be strong enough and wise enough to control and direct the advance of an advancing people? Such questions no man can answer for no man knows China.

THE P. E. I. ELECTIONS

Premier Hazard and his Liberal colleagues in the government of Prince Edward Island are appealing to the voters today on their excellent administrative record plus a number of well defined pledges for future performance, most of which have to do with the payment of the tunnel, the Dominion Railway, and the restoration of the island's original representation in parliament, and for other minor claims such as the establishment of a model farm and the better management and proper protection of the fisheries.

The Conservative opposition are even more explicit and emphatic in their determination to improve island conditions at the Dominion's expense. In addition to the demands for the tunnel, for fair transportation rates, for larger representation, and for the fishery award, they will, if elected, present to parliament the island's claims for such things as:

The cost of the Prince Edward Island Railway, amounting to \$3,144,000 with interest since 1873. Damages for non-fulfillment of the terms of union respecting representation, and will start the continuous communication between the island and the mainland. Compensation in respect of the public lands of Canada which the government has assumed to be transferred to the larger provinces without any consideration for the interest of that province therein.

An equivalent for the increased subsidies granted the larger provinces to meet the increased cost of education, public works and agriculture. The payment of the Dominion Railway, amounting to \$3,144,000 with interest since 1873. Damages for non-fulfillment of the terms of union respecting representation, and will start the continuous communication between the island and the mainland. Compensation in respect of the public lands of Canada which the government has assumed to be transferred to the larger provinces without any consideration for the interest of that province therein.

It is a pretty heavy order for one election. If the island takes its position seriously, the government should be in danger. But speaking for the taxpayers outside the island we would plead for the government.

THE UNNAMED LAKE

(Frederick George Scott.) It steeps among the thousand hills, Where no man ever trod. And only nature's music fills The silences of God.

Great mountains tower above its shore, Green rushes fringe its brink, And o'er its breast for evermore The wanton breezes skim.

Dark clouds that intercept the sun Go there in spring to weep, And there when autumn days are done White mists lie down to sleep.

Sunset and sunrise crown with gold The peaks of ageless stone, Where winds have thundered from of old And storms have set their throne.

No echoes of the world afar Disturb it night or day, But sun and shadow, moon and star Pass and re-pass for aye.

'Twas in the gray of early dawn When first the lake was apled, And fragments of a cloud were drawn Half down the mountain side.

Along the shore a heron flew, And from a peak on high That hovered in the deepening blue, We heard the fishhawk's cry.

Among the cloud-capped solitudes, No sound the silence broke, Save when in whispers down the woods The guardian mountains spoke.

Through tangled brush and dewy brake Returning whence we came, We passed in silence and the lake We left without a name.

Eczema Salt Rheum.

Eczema, or Salt Rheum, as it is often called, is one of the most agonizing of skin diseases. It manifests itself in little red blisters, which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed.

The intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night or when the part is exposed to any strong heat, are almost unbearable.

The prominent success which Burdock Blood Bitters has met with in permanently curing a disease of such severity is due to its wonderful blood cleansing and purifying properties.

No other remedy has done so much for so many who are almost driven to despair with the terrible tortures of our thousands of signed testimonies testify to.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"For years I suffered with Eczema. I tried a dozen different remedies, but most of them only made matters worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change in my condition. I use now and I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Trees Fetch as High as \$10. in the States. Many Carloads of Christmas Trees Being Shipped from Albert County.

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 18.—The Consolidated School at Riverdale is closed this week on account of scarlet fever. One of the teachers, Miss Crowther, is sick with the disease, and it is another case in the village. School is expected to reopen next week if no other cases develop. The disease is of a mild form.

The parties who have been buying Christmas trees for the American market are loading their cars this week at Riverdale, and will start the trees as soon as possible on the run to Pennsylvania, where, on Christmas eve they will be loaded with Santa's gifts to Uncle Sam's youngsters, or to those of them at least who are able to afford the luxury of a real Christmas tree. And the price is quite cheap. The trees, such as big and medium American towns for as high as \$10 a piece. A quite common tree is \$5, and few bring less than \$2. The price paid here is one cent a bunch, standing from one to five or more trees, making a bunch. Fir trees are selected and range from six to ten feet in height. It is expected to ship ten car loads here, each car carrying about 1,500 trees. The parties expected to send away about 90 car loads in all, but they think it doubtful if they can get so many.

Leonard Power, of Albert, says a fine moose not far from Prescott's mill a few days ago.

There was a terrific storm of wind and rain here yesterday. A barn in the marsh was wrecked by the gale and a section of sidewalk in the village was torn up.

Miss Ruth Smith of Coverdale is spending a few days in the village.

THOUSANDS USING SUCCESSFUL CURE FOR PALENESS AND ANAEMIA. The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested. And she is restless, she does not sleep, and doesn't sleep soundly.

Vital force must be increased, and general health restored before the will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton had invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so important as the blood. If the food they also fed for absorption. Additional nourishment is quickly supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Conservative

micro... High... Newcastle... terday... D. S... Protest... High-b... Lum... Convent... ter Pe... Cons

NEWCASTLE... differences... Premier Ha... candidate... government... made nomi... candidate... D. Swin... County, but... where and his... by his friend... The conven... Present. Ev... but Gladst... Secretary... Belyea exp... meeting... Hutchison... forced upon... government... J. L. Stew... had a right... into. He wa... most North... time that I... and not go... good govern... years," said... but Gladst... shall Mr. H... that the Lu... always rep... three or fo... forced by... any the pos... nominate... elected their... days of the... Mr. Hutchi... being a... All, but Mr... by the... ninety-nine... most valu... employ few... country. W... in, no use... government... would help... here today... W. A. Hill... very strong... Hutchison... was in the... Hutchison... would let... dilate. His... ment. This... out the Lu... date nomi... ing had been... the latter... of great ap... election. The... representative... are weak... dominated... most valu... not want to... "I don't... Edward G... tempt to cr... government... wider before... dark," he s... Ephraim... Mr. Hutchi... Robinson's... man."

J. D. Brett... lar. He is... though he... Conservativ... ing was ca... Fredrick Ha... smaller lum... wronged... Hutchison... Hazen need... to help... Thos. Bar... this country... tions in the... support larg... had anything... The candid... man, one w... He wanted... to help... and who w... eye to han... these conse...

Dr. Frank G. Dostwick, official dentist to the Sultan of Morocco, has been spending his vacation in Plainfield, N. J., and at a recent dinner he said, "I am surprised to find that the world is so ignorant of the dental profession. It is wise to punish children, but not corporally."

"I know a dentist in Gibraltar who got out a birch rod to punish his little son with one day."

"The boy, looking at the rod, said pitiously: 'Papa, would you mind giving me gas first?'"

Arthur H. Davis, the C. P. R. steamship passenger agent, arrived from Montreal on the Atlantic express yesterday. Mr. Davis has been in St. John during the past few winters and has many friends here who will welcome him back. The C. P. R. season is now open shortly, and the members of the staff are expected by the steamer at St. John today to meet the first steamer at Halifax.

DAVID H. ANDERSON, a member of St. John county from Musquash, died Sunday night at the Metropolitan Hotel at Charlottetown, at the age of 83 years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Nettie A. Anderson of Musquash, and three sons, Charles B. Anderson, George A. and J. W. Anderson of St. John. He was a member about a week with a general business up of the system.