

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM \$2,000,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

Gentleman in Vancouver Owes His Recovery TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 18, 1910. I am well acquainted with a man known to thousands in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster who cringes from rheumatism. He was so troubled with the disease that he found it difficult to even turn over in bed. His heart appeared so weak that he could hardly get up stairs. Last June he received a sample of "Fruit-a-tives." He used them and dates his recovery from that time. Today there is no other man in Vancouver enjoying better health. He was building a house this fall and driving a good part of the roof in a driving rain storm without suffering any bad effects.

President Taft Presided at Annual Meeting of American Society--1,000,000 Christmas Seals to Aid.



This is a reproduction of the new Red Cross seal, which this year places the stamps formerly sold in aid of the anti-tuberculosis movement.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Taft, in his capacity as president of the American Red Cross, presided for a time, at the annual meeting of that organization in this city today. Announcement was made that New York society had raised the \$500,000 allotted as its share in the proposed Red Cross endowment fund, of \$2,000,000. President Taft predicted that the full amount of the fund soon would be in hand and praised Miss Mabel Boardman, who is the active head of the association.

The Red Cross is preparing to bring suits in various federal courts to protect the insignia of the organization being used as trade marks and for various advertising purposes. Charles D. Norton, secretary to the president, made his first report as treasurer of the Red Cross. The receipts for the past year were \$267,202, and the expenditure \$257,573. The society now has on hand \$124,023. The membership is nearly 15,000. Six million Christmas seals have been disposed of to dealers, the proceeds to go as usual to the fight against tuberculosis. In his brief address, Taft said: "I am going to break into the order laid down for this meeting by venturing to express to you my hearty and sincere congratulations on the progress that the Red Cross has made. The contribution secured now of half a million dollars from New York is an earnest that we shall raise the whole \$2,000,000. I say we shall raise it—I mean that Miss Mabel Boardman will raise it."

The real usefulness that will be added to this association by having a fund of \$2,000,000 well invested by which we can count on receiving, at least \$80,000 a year, every one who has anything to do with the organization of this association can understand. The opportunity to give quickly and to be first on the ground is what makes this association more useful than any other not only in the United States but everywhere on this round globe.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI PRAISES BRITISH FLAG

Greater Religious Liberty Enjoyed in Canada Than By Any Other People—Inspired By Expelled Jesuits.

Montreal, Dec. 6.—Following a lecture given by Father Diaz, an expelled Jesuit priest from Portugal, in the Jesuit's church tonight, Archbishop Bruchesi, in the course of a short address said: "Let us pray for the persecuted people of other lands, for we are certainly a privileged people here in Canada. We possess greater liberty than those enjoyed by any other people. Although we have our troubles and our combats we are absolutely free, and let us pray to Almighty God that we may long be allowed to live beneath the glorious folds of the British flag."

TORONTO DELEGATES HAVE THEIR WAY PAID

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The members of the big delegation which is going from Toronto to Ottawa to interview the government on Dec. 13 on the question of waterways will have a free ride on this city.

YOUTHFUL FAGAN DOES BUSINESS IN TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 6.—A youthful "Fagin" came to light this afternoon with the arrest of 17 year old Michael Oliver, on a charge of theft from the T. Eaton Company, Ltd. The police will try to prove that Oliver had three little boys working for him whom he taught to steal most efficiently. These he kept under him by threats of exposure if they did not turn over all their spoils at the end of each escapade and in return for the risk the boys were to receive the salary of \$1 per week each.

THE MESSAGE GOVERNMENT

Members of Delegation Here to Wait on Attorney General Give Views on Prospects for the Winter.

"The people of Campbellton have shown the true sporting spirit in the way they are facing the winter with courage and serenity. As an evidence of the mettle of our people, I may mention that they have opened a rink and intend to carry on all the usual winter sports." So said Mayor Murray, of Campbellton, who with Judge H. F. McLachly, D. Stewart and F. F. Matheson arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of holding a conference with the attorney general in regard to legislation in the interests of the town.

"Everybody is housed more or less comfortably at the present time," continued his worship, "and we face the winter without any great anxiety. No doubt there will be some who will be discomforted and some suffering, but we do not anticipate any acute or extensive distress. We have reserved about \$25,000 for the purpose of buying food, fuel and clothing for those who were rendered destitute by the fire and who when the cold weather sets in in earnest will be out of employment and unable to support themselves and families."

Bravery of People. "Our people have exhibited great fortitude. They are ambitious and determined to stand by the old town and make bigger and better than it was. About 400 permanent buildings have been erected this summer and of these about 30 are constructed of brick masonry. Some of the buildings put up by the business firms are large and imposing structures. From the civic point of view the most notable thing on the hand of the people accepted the new building by-laws. At first some of them kicked rather strongly against restrictions imposed, but now they are expressing their approval of the action of the council."

"Some of the streets have been straightened and widened, but owing to lack of funds were not able to do so much in that direction as we would have liked to. On Water street all the buildings are fire proof structures and in other sections of the town the same is being put on. Fire proof sheet metal roofs on their structures. Many of our people are making plans to build next summer, and when the spring opens Campbellton will be the busiest town in the province."

Enough for Winter. Judge McLachly, treasurer of the Relief Committee, said he thought they had enough money on hand to tide them over the winter. "Up to the present," he said, "funds have been devoted mainly to building purposes, though we have been maintaining sickle and others having to do with support them right along. The great majority of the people have had work continually and have been able to support themselves. Some of the poorer workmen will have employment right through the winter, as there will be plenty of work finishing up the interior of the buildings put up during the summer. Unskilled workers will, however, be laid off shortly, and we will have to assist many of these during the winter. Many of the shacks we have built here are better than some of the poorer people were used to, and we have furnished all with stoves and will find them with fuel if necessary. Quite a few more will have the fire were accustomed to the comforts of life are now living in shacks, and they will feel the discomforts of life under the new conditions rather keenly."

4,000 People There. "How many people are living in the town now? Well, I should say that there were between 3,500 and 4,000 people here before the fire, but there were many away for the winter who intend to come back and start in business in the spring. We expect that next summer the town will have as large a population as ever it did."

"The town has the electric lights in operation which relieves the gloom as well as making it convenient for people going about their business. We have also about completed arrangements for supplying water to the houses, even to the temporary shacks. "St. John's mission is carrying on in a splendid manner. There was some thought at first it was not going to live up to its reputation for generosity, but it has done so in a very handsome fashion."

BROTHERHOOD PAYS \$100,000 FOR BUILDING

Cleveland, Ohio, December 6.—The deal was closed tonight by which the building committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineers purchased for \$100,000 the Memorial Hall building at West Sixth St. and Superior Avenue, as the site for the Order's national headquarters building.

LATE BUT GOOD.

Fredericton, Dec. 6.—A large crowd filled the Opera House here this evening and waited until nine o'clock for the appearance of Theodore Bird and his fellow Theatians from St. John. Howler, their patient was rewarded for when the company did arrive it put on a play that greatly delighted the audience. The people here were much pleased with the excellent company of amateurs. At the close of the performance they gave a reception and dance in Windsor Hall, in honor of Mr. Bird and his friends.

Extended Reference Made to Treaties with Great Britain -- Reciprocity Negotiations Resumed With Canada.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The President's annual message was delivered to Congress today. It is a very lengthy document. The foreign relations of the United States, he said, have continued upon a basis of friendship and good understanding. The year has been notable as witnessing the pacific settlement of two important international controversies before the permanent court of the Hague. The arbitration of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which has been the source of nearly continuous diplomatic correspondence since the fisheries convention of 1818, has given an award which is satisfactory to both parties. This arbitration is particularly noteworthy, not only because of the eminently just results secured, but also because it is the first arbitration between two friendly and cordial relations with each other.

British Treaties. Several important treaties have been negotiated with Great Britain in the past twelve months. A preliminary diplomatic agreement has been reached regarding the arbitration of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to the middle of Grand Manan channel. The convention concluded Jan. 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions has been ratified by both governments and proclaimed.

The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further effort for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries, so that they may be supplied with the most natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line.

The reciprocity of the part of the Dominion government of the sentiment which was expressed by this government was followed in October by the suggestion that it would be glad to have the negotiations, which had been temporarily suspended during the summer, resumed in accordance with this suggestion. The department of state dispatched two representatives of the department of state as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion government. They were authorized to take such steps for formulating a reciprocal trade agreement as might be necessary and to receive the consent of the Dominion government to submit. Pursuant to these instructions, conferences were held by these commissioners with officials of the Dominion government at Ottawa in the early part of November.

The negotiations were conducted on both sides in a spirit of mutual accommodation and in the interest of common commercial interests of the two countries had for its object a satisfactory basis for a trade agreement which offers the prospect of a freer interchange of goods and services between the United States and Canada. The conferences were adjourned to be resumed in Washington in January, when it is expected that the representatives of both governments for a mutually advantageous measure of reciprocity will be realized.

POLLING RESULTS

Chelsea—S. J. G. Hoare, Unionist, majority 1719. No change. Fulham—W. Hayes Fisher (Unionist), majority 1726. No change. Hackney (South)—Horatio Bottomley (Liberal), majority over Unionist 1245; over Labor 3122. No change. Clapham—G. D. Faeher (Unionist), majority 1921. No change. Southwark (Bermondsey)—J. H. Glanville (Liberal), majority 1216. No change. Woolwich—Will Crooks (Labor), majority 236. Labor gain. This was a Unionist gain last election. Majority 23.

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Failed to Please Quebec With Naval Policy After Offending All Other Parties—Now in Desperate Straits.

(Ottawa Citizen, Monday.) To the man in the street the naval debate which closed last week in parliament may have seemed inconclusive and unsatisfactory. But it was in reality exceedingly important in tending to show how the bungling policy of the government has brought it in a steadily deep water. From now on it would appear likely that as a result of dragging its anchor in Quebec, the government has performed a drifting policy, which may eventually land it on the rocks.

As matters stand the government is committed to the naval policy which for two reasons has been a most satisfactory to the English speaking provinces as a whole. As the Citizen pointed out last year, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was to please Quebec, succeeded in at least falling to satisfy almost all other elements in the country by the form in which the navy was drawn. The English speaking provinces were dissatisfied that Sir Wilfrid did not follow the advice of the Admiralty, after asking that advice, and provide a fleet unit, with a Dreadnought as the core. If he had done so it would have been a complete answer to all its critics, with the exception of those who may be supposed to any Canadian navy.

Cost Little More. The acceptance of the suggestion of the Admiralty would have cost comparatively little more than the so-called pot fleet which was eventually decided upon, and it would have satisfied the English speaking provinces that Canada should do something for the Empire in a naval way.

But there was Quebec to be considered. To comply with the suggestion of the Admiralty, and especially to undertake the supplying of a Dreadnought fleet unit, would have indicated a desire to co-operate with Great Britain on the high seas, in the event of the aggression of a foreign power. On the other hand, to construct a few cruisers and torpedo destroyers for coast defence purposes would practically nullify any such idea.

In order to still further please Quebec, the extraordinary clause was inserted that even this purely local navy should not go to war if the Canadian government saw fit to permit it. Probably the only reason that this latter piece of political blague was accepted, even by the English speaking provinces, was that it was recognized as a political subterfuge, practically worthless the paper it was written on, for the reason that the Canadian navy was not a naval war Canada's navy would either have to take part or the country secede from the Empire, and the conviction prevailed here at once that the Canadians should assure that nothing of the sort take place. But all the same the clause was eminently distasteful, though tolerated for its supposed effect in "jollifying Quebec" into an acceptance of the situation.

An Imperialistic View. There was still another farseeing element of the population believing that if Britain's supremacy was likely to be threatened in the near future, it would be better to make a present out of hand to the Imperial navy of a couple of Dreadnoughts as a temporary solution, to be followed by a more deliberate and well thought out scheme of naval co-operation, which should be submitted to the people and be launched with the certainty of popular approval. This element was also disappointed in the emasculated government programme, which was so obviously aimed above all things at placating Quebec. So it came about that the navy policy adopted in the program of the government was a compromise, which was not only to the government but to the rest of the province, that the emasculated of Canada's navy policy has been in view of the result in Quebec, to the government itself.

NAVIGATION OPEN WITH P. E. ISLAND

Moncton, Dec. 6.—Some ice has formed in the harbor at Point du Chene and Summerside since the cold snap set in but nothing as yet is interfering with navigation. On Shediac Bay the ice is quite firm and men are fishing through it.

STILL CHAMPION.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—Gus Schoenlein (Americus) tonight successfully defended his claim to light heavyweight wrestling championship against Chas. Olsen of Indianapolis, whom he defeated in two straight falls, the first in 15 minutes, nine seconds, and the second in 53 minutes, 33 seconds. They wrestled catch as catch can.

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A great showing of New York Style Belts, the tinsel effects from 25c to \$1.50 each. We have on sale as long as they last a large lot of Elastic Gilt Belts with neat gilt buckles, that we will sell at 25c each. They are the regular 50c quality.

Another very striking value is one priced 29c which is a Persian finish, good quality, silk woven web. A very large range of Belts at 50c and 55c including Persian, Elastic, S.K. Leather, Combination Leather, Patent Leather, Plain Elastic and Fancy Silk Weaves.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 59 Charlotte Street.

POSTAL DEFICIT IN MARITIME PROVINCES

Newcastle Board of Trade Informed There is No Hope of Improved British Mail Service—Other News. Newcastle, Dec. 6.—The board of trade met last night. The members were informed that there was no hope of soon getting more mail cars and clerks to handle British mails for Maritime Provinces, as, while the total surplus for Canada was \$809,237, the lower province postal revenue showed a deficit of \$293,160. As was reported the public works department were considering the installation of a clock in the post office here. Progress was reported regarding a better mail service between here and down river.

ROYAL FORESTERS.

The at home given by St. John Encompassment, Royal Foresters, in Foresters' Hall, Charlotte street, last evening was attended by a large and appreciative audience of Foresters and their friends. An excellent programme of instrumental and vocal music and readings had been prepared. Illustrations Commander J. A. Brooks presided and introduced the following numbers: Piano duet, Mrs. E. J. Todd and Miss Etta Bauer; solo, Miss Smith; comic sketches, Mr. McKinley; vocal duet, Miss Nina Chase and Miss Rhea Bisset; solo, Mrs. George McKimley; solo, Miss Maud Cochrane; reading, Miss Pike. Many of the numbers received encores.

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WM. L. WILLIAMS, 21. A. Finn, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, 312 Prince William St. 1870. Write for Family

Underwritten Potts 310 Bags 224 lbs. Granulated. By Public Auction, on Monday morning, Dec. 7th at 10 I am instructed to sell at Line Warehouse, Water THREE HUNDRED AND of Granulated Sugar, do fire and water. F. L.

Still In Business. In spite of the fire we are usual. All orders filled under arrangement with our dries. VAIL BRO.

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ST. JOHN NAMES IN HOUSE DEBATE

Continued from page 1. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the public accounts committee was unable to scrutinize the expenditures of one year, and his remedy was to give it the expenditures of two years. He admitted that the public accounts committee was unsatisfactory, and that in particular its numbers should be reduced, but he held that the time to reduce its numbers was after a general election. The present arrangements had obtained since confederation. He suggested that the House might authorize the investigation of specific transactions through a period of years.

After this exigent defence Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment, that when ever the public accounts committee reports that an entire transaction should be examined, the House would receive the recommendation favorably.

W. R. Smith, of Algoma, described how close to the chairman of the committee sat a minister such as Mr. Pugsley, ready to give the wink to some one of the eminent lawyers when to raise some technical objection. The Premier and his ministers, as the responsible parties, were guilty of making poor fellows who came to raise the committee's perils, themselves; some men were bamboozled by the cross examination until they were afraid to open their mouths, some were civil servants whose bread and butter depended on the answers they gave. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to have the proceedings a Donnybrook fair, opposition would have to fight its matter out. But they would rather do their work without unseemly wrangles.

Mr. Hagar said that in former years were conducted in a fair and butted depended on the answers they gave. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to have the proceedings a Donnybrook fair, opposition would have to fight its matter out. But they would rather do their work without unseemly wrangles.

Mr. Pugsley enters. Mr. Blain gave a new turn to the debate by dwelling on the government's fondness for dealing with middlemen as instanced by its dealings with Morgan and Morin, by its subterfuge gun and many other cases. This, after some further discussion, brought Mr. Pugsley into the debate. The Minister of Public Works employed that no middlemen were employed in his department.

What about the Sawdust wharf? Mr. Pugsley declared that the \$5,000 paid for that wharf was fair and reasonable, and that the man who sold it had owned it. There had been no take-off, he said.

Mr. Clowen brought up the Lyburner purchase of helms. Mr. Pugsley tried to defend this and Mr. Rhodes put on record the evidence (briefly) Some belting was bought under a plan that it was a rank order. A middleman was paid \$82; a competent authority swore that the government or any other purchaser could have got it for \$293, that the rake-off was \$528.

To Buy Telegraph. Dr. Reid added the dredging contracts in New Brunswick. For example John E. Moore, president of the St. John Telegraph Company, was given a dredging contract at 90 cents a cubic yard before the tenders were called for and the difference between 30 cents a yard and 90 cents, went to buy the Telegraph. Geo. McAvity, of St. John, a recognized middleman, was getting contracts at his own prices from Mr. Pugsley.

Mr. Borden made a telling speech after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the Lyburner case was impressive. After Mr. Logie had defended Mr. Moore's sale of dredging rate, the vote was called and resulted as already stated.

In the evening Mr. Pugsley put through his resolution providing \$75,000 a year for the expenses of the international joint waterways commission. Major J. A. Currie introduced his pure foods bill of last session. This proposes the fixing of standards or drafting of regulations to a commission of 15 members, of whom are to be university professors. The bill places cold storage warehouses under this commission and obliges them to give monthly sworn statements of the articles they hold in storage and the length of time these articles have been in storage.

In discussing the waterways treaty Mr. Pugsley in reply to Dr. Daniels declared that it did not affect the diversion of the Allegash river. It leaves the situation caused by the diversion of that river exactly where it was before.

Shiloh's Cure