

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard, Limited, 53 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY,
 Managing Editor.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS:
 By Carrier \$5.00
 By Mail 3.00
 Semi-Weekly by Mail 1.00
 Invariably in advance.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING:
 Line Rate, over 5,00065
 Line Rate, under 5,00050
 Classified, One Cent Per Word.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

ST. JOHN AND THE MAILS.

The delegation which left for Ottawa last evening is well able to make out a strong case for St. John in the matter of the trans-Atlantic mail service for next winter, and it goes without saying that in their negotiations in the capital they will have the earnest co-operation of Hon. J. D. Hazen.

It is regrettable that while citizens of St. John are desirous of treating this matter on the broadest possible basis, and without regard to politics, that section of the city press represented by the Telegraph and Times continue to regard it as a duty to use the situation for the purpose of abusing Mr. Hazen. Yesterday morning the Telegraph, in particularly childish vein, attempted to show that Mr. Hazen was responsible for the Gutelius-Bosworth agreement under which freight has been carried over the I. C. R. to the C. P. R. steamers at Halifax. The Standard, on Saturday, quoted Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member for Pictou, who said that Mr. Hazen alone prevented the Canadian Pacific from securing running powers over the I. C. R. from St. John to Halifax, and that because of his action in that event he was an enemy to Halifax. The Gutelius agreement Mr. Macdonald called a compromise.

From the statement of the member for Pictou the Telegraph argued that as Mr. Hazen was responsible for preventing the C. P. R. from securing running powers over the I. C. R., he must also have been responsible for the compromise. The matter of giving the C. P. R., or any other railway, running rights over the Intercolonial Railway was one for the attention of the Government of Canada. An arrangement whereby the I. C. R. would haul freight for the C. P. R. at a certain schedule of prices, was merely a matter of agreement between the officials of both railways and was concluded without the knowledge of the Minister of Marine, and the Telegraph well knows this.

Despite all the efforts of the Telegraph and Times to throw discredit on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the other members of the Borden Government, the fact will not dawn that until the present Government agreed that the choice of mail ports should be left to the companies performing the mail service St. John was never considered as a mail port. The contracts under which the Laurier government granted subsidies to trans-Atlantic steamers for the carriage of mails stated that mails should be taken on and landed at Halifax. It was the Borden Government that first gave to this port a chance to compete for the business.

This also illustrates the emptiness of the Times' contention that what St. John wants is a return to the conditions that prevailed before the Gutelius agreement was made. Prior to that St. John was not a mail port except for some of the oriental mail. If that is all that is wanted there was hardly any need of a delegation to Ottawa. If the Times is content to return to conditions which prevailed before, say during the regime of the Laurier government, then that newspaper must approve the action of the Laurier government which specified Halifax as the mail port.

In the arrangement of next winter's mail contract it is not at all likely that the Government will be stampeded by the hysterics of the Telegraph and Times any more than by the chatter of the Halifax Chronicle and Echo. The mails will be landed at the port which is deemed to be in the best interests of all of Canada, and in determining that port Mr. Hazen may be depended upon to see that we receive full justice.

A COMMENDABLE UNDERTAKING.

An important work which should redound to the pleasure and profit, not only of New Brunswickers of today, but to those of future generations, is being successfully prosecuted by the Marine and Fisheries Department, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Hazen. When it was announced, some months ago, that the department would take steps looking to the replenishing of the streams and rivers of the province with trout and salmon, there was an encouraging manifestation of interest in the proposal, and it now is gratifying that the officials in charge of that particular undertaking are able to report most encouraging progress.

It is expected that the first distribution of trout fry from the Little River hatchery will be made during the present month, and that toward the end of the month, or early in June, the salmon eggs will be ready for distribution. A new departure which will be undertaken is the rearing of trout to the fingerling stage when they will be placed in suitable waters in the St. John district. It is also the intention to liberally stock the Kennebecasis River with salmon. As surveys have shown that a considerable

area of that water is suitable for spawning beds. Other rivers in the province will also be replenished. New Brunswick has already attracted much attention as a first class fishing and hunting country. Under the wise policy of the Provincial Government our big game resources are being so carefully conserved that, despite the large number of sportsmen who visit us each season and the fact that in most cases their mission is successful, there has been an increase in big game. Now that the Marine and Fisheries Department has taken in hand the matter of replenishing the fishing streams of the province it is also likely that there will be considerable development of another important natural resource.

One of the attractions of any city is to have good fishing grounds within easy distance, and while such fishing grounds should prove a strong magnet for tourists, a not less important feature of the stocking of waters near St. John is that it will afford opportunity for our young men to indulge in one of the most pleasurable of sports. The Marine and Fisheries Department is to be highly commended for the efforts already made, and in prospect, for the improvement and development of the inland fishing waters of this province.

A DANGEROUS DEMAGOGUE.

The people of Nova Scotia, and Canada generally, will view with disgust the latest outburst on the part of Frank R. Carvell who trailed the honor of one of the great Maritime Provinces in the dust, and branded its inhabitants before the country as crooks and perjurers. How, otherwise, can the words of the member for Carleton be regarded when, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night last, in the course of the debate on the Penian Rail bonuses, referring to the payment to men of Nova Scotia he said:

"The Minister of Militia knows that this is one of the most contemptible scandals in Canadian history. Twelve thousand or fifteen thousand men have received one hundred dollars each in Nova Scotia who were never called out in the proper sense any more than I was called out and I was only born a year or two before that. I believe thousands of men in Nova Scotia have been paid who were barely born at the time of the Penian Rail and my hon. friend knows it. It is simply a scandal."

The Times appears to object to the Standard's application to Mr. Carvell of the name of "the grit man" rather than "the man of straw," yet it knows full well that no other member of the party can run him even an interesting race for that title. It is also well known that of all the men behind Sir Wilfrid it is to Mr. Carvell that the duties of chief abuse purveyor naturally fall. When Sir Wilfrid himself, disdains to soil his lips in recounting the alleged scandals of opponents, or by directing a tirade of invective against the men who added to the real scandals in his own government, he calls upon Mr. Carvell, the butcher of the party. And the member for Carleton has not hesitated to demonstrate that his title is well merited. On Wednesday night, however, he eclipsed all previous records, for hitherto he had refrained from wholesale defamation of the people of an entire province. His words as taken from Hansard read as follows: "The Minister of Militia knows a great fraud is being perpetrated upon his department by the people of Nova Scotia."

Surely it is about time that the member for Carleton was taught the elements of common decency in public speech. It is about time he recognized that the Parliament of Canada is not a place in which to give vent to his uncontrolled outbursts of partisan hate. It is about time he was made to realize that his brutal methods not only do not convince but actually repel. The words quoted from his diatribe will rankle in the hearts and minds of the people of Nova Scotia and constitute a cowardly attack upon old men who took up arms in the defence of their country at a critical time.

But Mr. Carvell, it is remarkable and pleasing to note, got his answer from the ranks of his own party, as man after man of the followers of Sir Wilfrid rose for the purpose of disclaiming any sympathy with the member for Carleton. Here is what Mr. Sinclair, Liberal member for Guysborough, said: "I think Mr. Carvell is altogether mistaken and does not understand the facts as regards Nova Scotia at that time. Very great preparations were made in that province and there was a very large force of militia prepared to take a hand against this invasion." Mr. Sinclair then proceeded to give facts and figures which completely crushed the truculent Carvell.

It is also interesting to note that, according to Hansard, Mr. Law, Liberal member for Yarmouth, used the

following words in commenting upon the New Brunswickers' attack: "I cannot let the remarks of the hon. member for Carleton go without expressing my disapproval of them. He is usually sane and clothed in his right mind, but tonight I think he has gone to the other extreme." It remained for Mr. George W. Fowler, M. P. for Kings-Albert to interpret the sentiment of the people of New Brunswick when he said: "The people of Nova Scotia are not perjurers. I know they are honest men."

This is the judgment of the people of this country, and the remarks of the member for Carleton have already had the effect of a boomerang upon him. He has once again demonstrated that he is but a dangerous demagogue appealing to base prejudices and that his defeat in the next election in the county of Carleton would be a national benefit. He hinders rather than advances the cause of his party.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

The battle of Batoche, by which the second Riel rebellion was effectually crushed, was fought twenty-nine years ago today, May 12, 1885. From the beginning of the conflict Batoche had been the headquarters of Louis Riel, and from there he had directed his campaign of sedition and massacre. As the Riel at Batoche was a considerable military ability, who had held Gen. Middleton's army at bay in the battle of Fish Creek to await reinforcements under Van Straubenzle, while Dumont joined his chief at Batoche and took charge of the military defenses. At Fish Creek Dumont had protected his men in deep rifle pits, and at Batoche he prepared for a desperate resistance by building and strengthening the pits and intrenchments. On May 9th Middleton's army began shelling Batoche, and the enemy returned the fire. On the following day their ebels slightly advanced their lines, and for the time the prospects of the attacking army appeared dubious. On the 12th a forward movement was ordered by Middleton, and it quickly developed into a charge, the gallant Canadian troops storming the pits and sweeping triumphantly to the village. Five Canadians, four of them officers, were killed in the charge, and twenty-five wounded, while the rebels suffered a loss of killed and 163 wounded. The final onslaught was led by Lieut-Col. Williams turned against him, who survived the battle but died two months later of a fever. Riel surrendered three days after the battle, and was sent to Regina to await the trial which was to result in his conviction and his execution by hanging.

THE PASSING DAY

A MEXICAN PRESIDENT

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana is a name highly esteemed by Mexicans as that of one of their greatest generals and presidents, but it still leaves a bitter taste in the mouths of Texans, who cannot forgive or forget the tragedy of the Alamo. He was eighty-one years ago today, May 12, 1833, that Santa Ana became president of the Mexican republic. He had taken a prominent part in the expulsion of the Spaniards from Mexico, but Austin Hurlburt, the leader of the rebels, had no sooner established his empire and set up his throne than Santa Ana turned against him. It was his policy to suppress the rebellion in Texas, and he was successful in 1835. A majority of the troops flocked to his standard, and Augustin I. was forced to flee the country. He went to Italy, but returned the following year, and was executed. Gen. Guadalupe Victoria became president of the Republic of Mexico, and all 1830 survivors of the Mexican revolution, including the man himself, died in the defeat of a Spanish army which had been sent over in 1829, in answer to the decree of expulsion directed against the Spaniards in the country. The invaders were completely routed and Spain was forced to recognize the independence of its former dependency.

From the beginning of the republic the ambitious Santa Ana had been biding his time for the supreme moment arrived for achieving supreme power. It came in 1833 and Santa Ana became the executive head of a nation which stretched from Louisiana and Colorado westward to the Pacific. Many Americans had settled in Texas, and shortly after Santa Ana's election they held a convention, determined to separate Texas from Coahuila, prepared a constitution, and asked Santa Ana to make Texas a separate state of the Mexican republic. Col. Stephen F. Austin was sent to Mexico City to present the demands of the 30,000 Americans of Texas. The crafty Santa Ana detained him on one pretext and another until 1835, and while keeping the Texans quiet by promising to accede to their demands he raised an army and sent it against the Texans with the intention of driving them from the country. The Texans organized, selected Sam Houston as commander, and prepared to resist. Early in 1836 Santa Ana set out at the head of 6,000 Mexicans to drive out the revolutionists and all persons of foreign birth. In March the army reached San Antonio, where the old mission church, the Alamo, had been converted into a fort and was occupied by 150 of the revolutionists, including the celebrated David Crockett and Col. James Bowie, inventor of the bowie-knife. After a desperate resistance for eleven days, the Alamo was carried by the Mexicans. All of the survivors in the fort were butchered in cold blood, with the exception of one man, who managed to escape. The next encounter, "Remember the Alamo," became the battle-cry of the Texans. A little later another body of Americans fell into the bloody hands of Santa Ana, and 350 were shot. Other atrocities aroused the Texans to wild fury, and on April 21, 1836, at the battle of San Jacinto, the Mexicans were routed. There were 750 Texans opposed to 1,800 Mexicans under Santa Ana, but Houston's men were not to be denied their vengeance.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

I was late for supper about 4 times this week, and last nite pop sed, See heer, young fello, the next time yure late without a very good excuse, you set no suppr, do you undirstand.

Yes si, I sed, And oday wen I calt hoam the dining room door was closed and I cood heer the dishes and things moving around, meaning I was late aeen, And I opened the door and went in and startid to set down without saying anything, and pop sed, Well, young man, wat have you to say for yurself.

Sir, I sed, You no wat I told you yestidday, dont you, sed pop.

Yes sir, I sed, Well, sed pop, wat excuse have you to awfir for beeing late aeen.

Puds Slinking and me was wawking along and a band startid to go by playing, and Puds Slinking and me startid to march with it, I sed.

Well, go awn, perssed, sed pop.

And we kepp awn marching, I sed, and aftr a wile I sed, Its getting late, I haff to go hoam for suppr, and Puds sed, Dont go yet, it awlways gets late erly this time of year.

Well, sed pop.

And we kepp awn marching, I sed, and aftr a wile I sed to Puds, I haff to go now, Im alposed to be hoam erly for suppr, its getting dark, and Puds sed, Lets march a little ferthir, it aint as dark as it looks.

Continew, sed pop.

And we kepp awn marching, I sed, for hevvin sakes, sed ma, are you going to keep that up awl nite.

And aftr a wile I sed to Puds, I got to go hoam now, Puds, I got to go hoam, I sed, and Puds sed—

Awl rite, sed pop, spare us Pudes 3rd brilliynt remark, the point is, yure heer at last, and tho the valldity of yure excuse is open to kweshthin, it at leest shows that yure consents was working, and wure the consents werks awl is not lost, now set yure suppr.

Wich I did.

The Mexicans fled at the first fire, and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Walter Emanuel, the famous Punch humorist, is telling a story of a French gentleman who wrote a book on his experiences during a visit to England, and who devoted a whole chapter to the subject of the shameful way in which we Britons sell our children!

Cross-examined as to his authority for this remarkable statement, he said that several times he had seen notices hung outside buildings: "Children half-price," and he presumed that the bargain sales were on!

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Mr. Archibald assumed his duties as lieutenant-governor. Manitoba was carved out of what had previously been known as Rupert's Land, or the Red River Settlement, which had been a part of the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company until its purchase by Canada in 1869. At the time of its admission to the Dominion the Prairie Province had a population of only 18,000, largely Indians and half-breeds. Many of the troops from eastern Canada, sent to suppress the Riel rebellion, settled in the new Province, and within ten years the population increased to 82,000. The second Riel war and a disastrous boom stopped Manitoba's progress for a little while, but it soon recovered. Emigrants from the United States, the eastern Provinces and

ed States, the eastern Provinces and Europe brought the population to 254,000 in 1901 and to 456,814 in 1911, while Winnipeg, from a frontier village, was transformed into a metropolis of 126,035 progressive people.

Westminster Chime Clocks.

Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chaste designs never before shown. Also some "GLOW WORM" watches, and Watch Bracelets. The latest useful novelty. You can tell the time by them in the DARK as easily as in the daylight.

Very useful for Travellers or for Nurses. Also "Glow Worm" Alarm Watches, in folding leather cases—and "Glow Worm" Alarm Clocks. Come and see them.

FERGUSON & PAGE
 41 KING STREET

Diamond Importers and Jewellers.

SMOKEY CITY CLEANER

Have you thought of papering your parlor or some other room this spring; also of the dirt, inconvenience and trouble it will cause you? You can save all this dirt, inconvenience and trouble, as well as money by cleaning your present paper with the famous "SMOKEY CITY WALL-PAPER CLEANER." It will make the paper look like new. It's easy to use. No mixing required. Costs little—saves much. Works equally as well on Kalsomine, Fresco, Window Shades, etc.

1 LB. CANS 25c.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.



O-Cedar MOPS

We have seldom sold anything that gives more satisfaction. O-Cedar Mops save hard work, time and money.



PHILIP GRANNAN 568 Main St.

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH CAR WESTERN BEEF

GUNNS LIMITED, 674 Main Street

M 1670

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Balata Belting

Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description

Complete Stock at

64 Prince Wm. St. Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

Lest Ye Forget

The Standard has the reputation of doing the best Job Printing in this city. Why not try us?

The Standard Job Printing Co.,
 82 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Underwood Typewriter

The Aristocrat of the Typewriter World

THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY

Write for Catalogue

Maple Leaf Carbon and Ribbons for all machines

N. B. United Typewriter Co., - 56 Prince William Street

As You Drink

Four Crown Scotch

and wonder over its elegant flavour of genuine fineness, remember this—You bought 100% Quality. Sold everywhere.

FOSTER & CO., - St. John
 Agents for New Brunswick

Waterbury
 The Ward bu change, shoes. white on are going. Now your sele shapes a nials and canvas. \$1.00
 Water