THE NEW STEAMSHIP MINNEDOSA ARRIVES WITH MANY PASSENGERS

Docked at West St. John Saturday Morning With Total List of 1,386 Soldiers and Civilians—Two Hundred and Fifty-one Officers, 647 Men of Other Ranks — Those Listed for This District.

The new C. P. R. liner Minnedosa, arrived in port Saturday morning with a heavy mail, a large number of passengers and quite a cargo. The majority of the passengers were for western points and were forwarded to their homes by special trains. The passengers report a fairly rough trip across and were glad to pull into the wharf and set foot on Canadian soil once more. Included in the list were a number of English brides who are making their first visit to Canada. The C. P. R. arranged for the married men among the troops to go forward on the special civilian trains so they would not have to be seperated from their wives and good time was made in the starting of the men on the last lap of their journey from England to their several destinations.

The passenger list totalled 1,386, of whom 251 were officers, 647 military men of other ranks, and 488 civilians, wives of soldiers and other passengers coming from England to Canada.

The discharging staff under command of Major Smith made record time in getting the men ready for train trains. They were handled in two divisions, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia men being brought to the discharge depot on King street, where their papers were made out and the other men were looked after on the ship. The staff on the ship got to work at ten o'clock on the interviewing and at half past four every man had been attended to and the necessary military papers had been given to him. At the discharge depot the men from Nova Scotia were taken first and they were sent out on the two o'clock train for their homes. The New Brunswick men were sent forward on the 6.10 train.

The first train for the west was sent forward at 5.20 on Saturday afternoon, the second at 8 o'clock, the third at 9.20 and the fourth shortly after midnight.

The first three trains carried all the civilians, officers and married men of all ranks, and the fourth carried the single men among the troops.

The first train consisted of first class sleepers and carried passengers for all points in Canada. The second consisted of sleepers and coaches and carried the passengers for Toronto and Ontario points via Toronto. The third consisted of first and second class coaches and tourist cars and carried passengers for Montreal and the west. The fourth train carried the balance of the military men in number 405.

All the men were given two weeks furlough and allowed to visit their homes before reporting at the discharge depot for their district, and the railway officials issued to each transportation to his home and from there to the district depot. This entailed a lot of work, as each man had to be given two distinct tickets, and while it may have delayed their departure a little, the delay will be more than made up on the other end as he is through with bothering about transportation.

The conducting staff were:

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Schreiber, in charge.

Capt. W. M. Trail, adjutant.

Capt. H. C. paymaster.

Capt. D. L. Derrick, medical officer

Capt. A. P. Gerrie, Y. M. C. A.

Major G. S. Craggs, Alberta regiment.

Major A. G. Pontier (M.C.) Quebec.

Lieut. S. H. Grant, C. E.

Lieut. W. Hoey (M.C., D.C.M.), Ontario.

The following is a list of officers for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:

Lieut. Wm. G. Blair, Barney's River, Pictou, N.S.

Lieut. D. Blakeney, Petitcodiac, N.B.

Lieut. Richard T. Christie, Windsor Mills, N.S.

Lieut. Chas. W. McArthur, Cornwall, P.E.I.

Lieut. Bryce R. Phillips, Barrington, N.S.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Kendall, Halifax, N.S.

Lieut. Reg. H. Dean, St. John.

Capt. John D. Black, Fredericton.

Major Morris L. Scovil, Gagetown.

Capt. Frank A. Nicholson, St. Stephen.

Capt. Jack L. Mc. Fairweather, St. John.

Lieut. Walter D. Anderson, Burnt Church, N.B.

Lieut. John H. Flemming, Woodstock.

Lieut. Gordon G. Holder, St. John.

Lieut. Wm. O. Murray, St. Stephen

Lieut. A. H. Tweedie, Fredericton.

Lieut. Fred Wm. Vanwart, Fredericton.

The St. John men in the party are: Sergt. K. Robertson, original 26th; te. F. J. Comeau, 67th battalion; te. J. Wills, 26th; Pte. C. S. Warick, 4th; Sappers Roy Branscombe, Harold J. Fougere, Aaron W. Jones, Herbert Shane, Thomas V. Williams, Walton H. Williams, Charles Wilson, C. R. T.; Pte. Andrew Bourgeois, Drv. Walter R. Cameron, Gnr. Gordon R. Clark, Pte. Charles J. Dermier, Pte. Fred A. Doherty, Pte. James Field, Dvr. Walter P. Foley, Pte. Harold H. Hickman, Gnr. William Priddle, Gnrs. Arnold W. Dykeman, Alonzo Russell, Frederick Smith, Moses Stockley, Frederick L. Green, Henry M. Wheaton and William Williams.

Men for other places in this district are: Lance Corporal P. L. Guest, Andover; Pte. R. E. Maxwell, Sackville; Sappers Albert A. Adams, Woodstock; Charles E. Chapman, Emerscon; Dasle S. Daicle, Lower Chatham; Oscar L. DeMerchant, Perth; Shepherd C. Petch, Bathurst; Gnr. Ivan C. Alward, Woodstock; Gnr. Fred Bateman, St. Stephen; Pte. Eldon Bates, Fredericton; Gnr. David B. Boles, St. Stephen; Pte. Edward S. Bridgeo, Sussex; Driver Arthur R. Delong, Woodstock; Pte. Isadore Hachey, Bathurst; Emerson B. Haley, Moncton; Pte. Lawrence A. Hanson, St. Stephen; Gnr. Gurney S. Horsman, Moncton; Pte. George J. Morris, Woodstock; Pte. Francis J. McLenan, St. Andrews; Pte. John Rodgers, Bathurst; Sergt. Charles Pheeny, Woodstock; Gnr. James C. Walker, Fredericton; Gnr. Hector M. Smith, Campbellton; Pte. Harper M. Sproul, Fredericton; Pte. James D. White, Chatham.

CHATHAM EN FETE FOR HIS EXCELLENCY

Governor-General Shown All Over the Town, Met Everybody, and Made Speeches.

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, Dec. 15—His Excellency the Governor-General arrived here early Saturday morning and at one o'clock was taken for a drive about town in Mayor Snowball's landau accompanied by a number of the leading citizens in sleighs. The vice regal party was first taken to the County Home where His Excellency made a thorough inspection of the building. From there the Grammar School was visited and the town hall where His Excellency met the firemen, thence to the Maritime Foundry and Shell Works, and the Opera House where the Mayor's address was presented and a reception held.

St. Michael's band played as His Excellency approached. The Opera House was filled to overflowing.

The children of the public schools, St. Michael's Academy and St. Thomas' College with the Academy orchestra rendered a very pleasing programme of music and song.

In reply to the Mayor's address His Excellency said he knew the time was not suitable for visit to this section, but felt that he could not delay in taking part in the joy of the people in the successful termination of the war, and to express his appreciation of the loyalty of the people of Canada to the Mother country. While other monarchs are crumbling to dust the attachment of the British Empire to the Crown now was stronger than ever. He referred to the great work of the women in the war in terms of praise, and said it stood out as one of the most effective aids the empire had received in carrying on the war. Canada had played a remarkable part in the successful prosecution of the war, though with its termination the worry was not all accomplished.

The presentation of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor's medals to Miss Hilda Sewell and Miss Anna Loggie, and Honor Flags to Chatham, Loggieville and Glenelg brought reception to a close. His Excellency was heartily applauded and cheered. After the reception a visit was made to the Light Station and the Hotel Dieu Hospital. Leaving the hospital the party stopped in front of St. Thomas' College where students and professors were lined up. Here His Excellency alighted and placed a wreath on the monument erected by the College to the memory of its ten fallen students.

Good For Trade.

"That headache cure I bought here yesterday gave me satisfaction."

"Ah! Now let me sell you some dyspepsia tablets."

FIRST PICTURES OF GERMAN SURRENDER

Imperial Will Today Show Kaiser's Fleet Handed Over to British—Historic Event.

Simultaneously with New York and Montreal the Imperial Theatre in this city will today and tomorrow show exclusively the first motion pictures of the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet to the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir David Beatty. This is an historic picture of the first magnitude and was caught by one of the Pathe Freres' expert camera correspondents aboard a British dreadnaught.

In this picture, which gives a sweeping view of the whole situation, will be seen the battleship and battle cruisers of the German High Seas Fleet led by the Seydlelitz, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the Mark Graf and other enemy first-line craft. The fleet of reptile submarines being conducted into Harwich harbor in hated England, and close views of their sullen crews will also be shown.

On the whole the official photographs will be intensely interesting, and possibly the most momentous film offering since the war started, because it depicts the ultimate triumph of Britannia, the Britannia whom Britishers have been for generations admonishing in song to "Rule the Waves."

These surrender movies will be shown in both programmes in the afternoon and at night. They will be in addition to the usual show which includes a Vitagraph feature, "The Wooing of Princess Pat," a Drew comedy, "Mutt and Jeff," etc. The children's Santa Claus matinees start at 2 o'clock also the prize contest for $75 worth of imported toys—elect train, machine gun, pianos, sewing machine, manicure sett, hockey sticks, dolls, etc., etc.

Will Take Off All Excess Fat

Do you know that there is a simple harmless effective remedy for overfatness that may be used safely and secretly by any man or woman who is losing the slimness of youth?

There is; and it is none other than the tablet form of the now famous Marmola Prescription, known as Marmola Prescription Tablets. You can well expect a reduction of from two to four pounds a week, without dieting or exercising. Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists at 75c. for a large case, or if you prefer you can order direct from the Marmola Co., 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ATTENDANT TELLS HOW KAISER FLED

Just Dodged Allied Bombs Before He Left the Country—Feasts Seemed to Worry Writer.

The Hague, Dec. 12.—"The flight of William the last." This is the title Vorwaerts gives to the following description written by the Kaiser's own attendant:

"On Tuesday, October 29, at 2.20 p.m., I received from the castle an order to come immediately. I started, and, suspecting something approaching a departure, took the necessary papers for a journey. When I arrived at the castle, I received a commission to prepare for the personnel appointed to start at eleven o'clock that night for Spa in a court train. I arranged provisions for ten days from the castle's war store, where enormous treasures of food of every description had been stocked, and had them packed into the court train.

"On October 30, at 4 p.m., we entered Spa. The Kaiser, with his suite of sixteen gentlemen and 45 servants, continued to reside in the train.

"On November 3, the Kaiser undertook a journey to the front at Aloostnord, Belgium. We left this station after some delay. Had we remained ten minutes more, we should have been no more, for ten minutes after the court train's departure (the Kaiser and some of his suite had left in motor cars) the station was bombed by French airmen and completely ruined, also a munition transport and a hospital train full of sick and wounded were destroyed.

Germans Were Lucky.

"On the return journey we saw six enemy airmen still above our train, but we lucky, as they had thrown all their bombs at the station.

"When we returned to Spa at noon of Nov. 4, we were informed that we should leave that evening for Berlin. Our joy was great, but things turned out differently. The Kaiser had not complied with the request of the general staff to retire from Spa as quickly as possible, as his presence occasioned fears of the worst, but he took up his quarters at Villafroneuse, where he previously had lived.

"I had to contend with all sorts of things because the couriers who should have brought new fresh provisions, meat, game, vegetables, etc., from Berlin, had not arrived. What was I to do? I told a court official he must see that the necessary provisions were obtained. This was done to a limited extent.

"On Saturday, November 9, at six p. m., we received news that the train of the Kaiser was coming down, and that he, with all his suite, would remain in the train. What did that mean, we asked ourselves. After some reflection, we arrived at the right conclusion—flight. About ten o'clock, when the Kaiser had left the restaurant car, I was instructed to have a travelling breakfast ready at 8 o'clock the following morning, the tenth, for the Kaiser and six gentlemen of his suite, and about eight members of his travelling service. I was told that a first breakfast must be ready at half-past four. At five o'clock the motors for the further journey (the flight into Holland) would be ready.

The Kaiser's Flight.

"Thus it happened. The Kaiser left the train at five o'clock in the morning, and fled in a motor across the Dutch front. We followed in the train, reaching Eysden at ten o'clock. Scarcely had the train stopped when we heard people in the factory situated opposite the train, asking the mocking question whether we wanted to go to Paris, and if so, we must take the opposite direction.

"On Monday, the eleventh, at nine o'clock in the morning, we left Eysden for Maarn, via Maastricht. Our experiences on this journey were simply indescribable. Every single station we passed swarmed like an ant heap with people endeavoring to surpass each other in howling, hissing, holding up their hands, showing their tongues and spitting. We reached the Maarin station at three in the afternoon, the Kaiser being received by Count Bentinck, of Amerongen, as whose guest he now was interned.

"The Kaiser seems to feel comfortable there, for he rides and tours in his motor car, and is entirely at home, indeed the gamekeeper told us the only thing that is lacking in the count's castle is dancing.

"Our train was now shunted on a siding, but some gentlemen of the suite remained until four o'clock. We were informed that these gentlemen would reside in the count's castle, and as all now alighted, we thought we were tolerably safe.

The Interrupted Feast.

"I said to my companions in suffering that we would consume what had been prepared for the suite's dinner that evening. We made ready to prepare a supper to be eaten in all tranquility, when suddenly Dutch officers appeared on the scene and said we must pack up all our things within half an hour and leave the train unless we wished to be taken to an internment camp. Willynilly we had to do what we were told. What we previously had read about in newspapers we must now experience in our own persons. And why?

"We conveyed our effects to the castle 25 minutes distant from the railway, where a transport motor stood, which received the luggage. Two other motor cars were at our disposal, in one of which the maids were soon accommodated. The other had only room for the more highly-placed gentlemen, so I, fifty-four years old, who had been twenty-five years in the royal service, was only able to find a place in the door of the motor car.

"We arrived at our place of banishment at Amerongen at nine o'clock, and found a good reception in the Orangestein, a small hotel and boarding house, where we had supper. We went to our rooms, all of which were without stoves and cold, but we said to ourselves it was better than an internment camp. We remained in these quarters comfortably and looked after by the lady of the house until the 12th when Herr Plank entered the room early and asked me whether I had heard four shots that night. I answered in the negative, and he replied: 'Yes, yes, we are here and we sit like a mouse in a trap.'

"Thereupon I said every mouse that is caught endeavors to escape from the trap, and I also should try. He thought nothing prevented this, but I should leave at my own risk. This I did.

"Through the German Legation at The Hague, where I myself received a pass, by which I was able to steer for home, an undertaking in which I brilliantly succeeded. I am now again in our Berlin, which certainly has assumed another aspect since our departure on October 29. Let us all hope everything will be for the best if everyone behaves sensibly and with ripe deliberation."

NEVER FORESAW SUCH A RESULT

German Historian Candidly Reveals Country's Blunders.

London, Dec. 15.—Germany's blunders in the conduct of the war are candidly revealed by Prof. Hans Delbruck, the eminent historian, in an article of remarkable interest in the Pousiche Jahrbacher, which has just been issued.

"What mistakes we made," he says. "But bad as things were a few months ago I could not abandon hope that our front would hold and would wring from our enemies an armistice that would cover our frontiers. Our hope has deceived us, our pride is broken. I greatly underestimated the internal dissolution of our strength and the shattering of our once firm political structure. In truth, I never foresaw such a result even in the dark hours of gloomy apprehension which I experienced."

Relations With Censor.

Prof. Delbruck had some unhappy relations with the German censorship. He was permitted in his writings to mention the British and American statistics of new ship construction, only by writing that they could not possibly be true. When we wished to report the facts concerning the transport of American troops to France last June he was positively forbidden to cite figures on the ground that in the opinion of the German high command, "Secretary Baker's report was nothing but American bluff, intended to deceive the Germans."

Sad Forebodings.

He regards the future with sad foreboding. All Germans must hope against hope, he says, that this is for Germany the plowing time and the harvest will yet come, and he adds in conclusion, "Why should we not admit that our faith is overshadowed? What if the age of high intellectual culture has reached its end? What if we are in a closing epoch which will end in the migration of our people, as occurred in the disasters of ancient races? What if our striving for a new order shall end in anarchy and anarchy lead to barbarism?"

LT. GORDON HOLDER ARRIVED SATURDAY

Winner of Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal Served Fifteen Months at the Front.

Among the officers who arrived on the Minnedosa on Saturday was Lt. Gordon G. K. Holder, M.M., D.C.M., who served fifteen months at the front with the 26th Battalion. Lieut. Holder crossed overseas with the 115th, and has had a most distinguished career. For his gallantry at Amiens he won the decoration of D.C.M.; previously in the battle of Passchendaele he had earned the Military Medal. The lieutenant arrived unexpectedly, and his wife, official visitor for the Patriotic Association here, was busy along with other ladies in assisting women passengers with their luggage as they left the steamer, when she learned of her husband's return.

HAVE LITTLE RESPECT FOR SOLDIERS' COUNCIL

Regiments Returning to Berlin Snub Stay-at-home Politicians Who Are Trying to Run Things.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—Soldiers of the fifth infantry regiment of the guards division, who entered Berlin today administered a direct snub to Herr Molkenbuhr, who is chairman of the soldiers' section of the workmen's and soldiers' executive council. It is difficult to find any other interpretation than that the troops from the front have little respect for the Berlin soldiers' council.

The assembled soldiers were addressed by General Liques, former governor of Metz, who closed with a cheer for the Fatherland, in which the troops joined vociferously. Molkenbuhr then mounted the tribune and began reading a speech, whereupon the regiment stationed directly in front of the stand, shouldered arms and started toward the Brandenburg gate with its band playing.

Other regiments followed, passing within twenty feet of where Molkenbuhr still was making a valiant effort to finish his speech. When he brought his address to an end the square was half emptied and his voice was drowned by the sound of marching feet and martial music, with an occasional hoot.

This is not the first incident indicating that soldiers from the front do not think highly of the council which includes few men direct from the firing line.

Honesty the Best Policy.
(Hamilton Spectator.)

As a cable correspondent points out, Germany's wail concerning starvation does not accord with a recent increase in the bread ration there, or their boast that the 1918 harvest was 15 per cent. better than that of the year previous. Mendacity has manifold disadvantages.

INFLUENZA STARTS AGAIN SO FREDERICTON GOES UNDER

All Schools Closed on the Twentieth — Sunday Schools Closed Yesterday—Theatres and All Places of Amusement on Wednesday Next, While Private Gatherings of All Kinds Are Prohibited—Many Cases of Pneumonia.

Special to the Standard.

Fredericton, Dec. 14.—The Fredericton Board of Health at a meeting held Friday night discussed the influenza situation, and decided to re-impose the ban upon public gatherings with the exception of church services. It also was decided to establish a temporary hospital which will be open and ready for use on Wednesday next.

On unanimous vote of the Board it was decided that the Provincial Normal School, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton Business College and the public schools of the city would be closed after Friday, the 20th inst., Sunday schools after Sunday the 15th inst., moving picture theatres and other places of amusement after Wednesday, the 18th inst. Also that private dancing parties, card parties and receptions be prohibited except by special permission of the Board of Health. These regulations will be in effect until further notice is given.

Secretary Dibblee states that the action was taken on account of the reports received from physicians which indicate that there has been a recurrence of the disease, particularly of pneumonia cases. For some time there has been an agitation on the part of some that the ban should be restored, but on the other hand there is strong public feeling against the imposition of the ban on the ground that it is unnecessary and has resulted from an agitation by a comparatively small section of the population of the city.

NEW ZEALAND HAS CURIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION AHEAD

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 8.—The general election in New Zealand, which would have taken place under ordinary circumstances at the end of 1917, was postponed by the National Government, with the consent of Parliament, for a further 12 months. The matter is now being further discussed in the New Zealand parliament at the present time, and there is much speculation in political circles as to what the government will recommend.

It may be regarded as certain that a majority of members of parliament will follow the lead of the National government, and if they are again asked to postpone the elections, will do so. But whether such a move would be popular in the country or not is quite another matter.

It has to be admitted that the present Massey-Ward government is unpopular. It is blamed by very many people, who do not take the trouble to analyse the situation at all thoroughly, for rising prices, increased taxation, shortage of shipping, sickness in the military camps, and a dozen other things that probably could not have been avoided or mended by any government at all. Some of the charges made against ministers have a foundation of truth, and when this is the case, the real source of the trouble may be discovered very often to be the composition of the National government. The ministers can do nothing unless the two sections of the National cabinet are agreed, and the problems connected with the cost of living, for example, constitute a veritable convincing ground in which the two parties find it exceedingly difficult to move at all without violating the "no party" past.

But while the New Zealand National government is widely unpopular, there is very little doubt that it could win an election—as a government. And there's the trouble. The Liberal leader, Sir Joseph Ward, is obviously unwilling to go to the country as Mr. Massey's partner, and the reason is plain to see. If an election was held under present circumstances, the important parties in the field would be the followers of the National government on the one hand, and the Labor party on the other hand.

Many of the people who regard the National government with discontent, would vote with it, since they would regard the Labor party as the worse of the two evils. But the radical section of the Liberal party would tend to vote with the Labor party. And there is this to be remembered—that in every by-election since the war began, with the exception of one, the National government candidate has been badly beaten. In the one which it did manage to win, it had the sad knowledge that 95 per cent. of its pre-war majority was wiped out, and the Labor party came within an ace of winning it altogether. Four by-elections have taken place—three have been won by the Labor party and the fourth, as above stated, just won by the National candidate and that's all.

Altogether the future of the present government in New Zealand is one which calls for a great deal of study.

MORE CAPITAL FOR CAN. GEAR WORKS

Flourishing Miramichi Industry Has Grown Beyond Its Original Capital.

Newcastle, Dec. 14.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Monday night, Vice-Pres. John Ferguson in the chair.

Joseph Ander, manager of the Canadian Gear Works, Ltd., whose name is being changed to Miramichi Manufacturing Co., asked that the members take more stock in the company, in order to keep it afloat. The business had expanded far beyond the point justified by the small capital invested, and some $12,000 to $15,000 additional capital was needed to instal sufficent machinery to economically attend to the growing business.

As originally chartered in 1913, when the company bought out H. H. Lamont, they were authorized to issue $24,000 preefrred and $24,000 of common stock. $20,000 of preferred was paid up, and 80 per cent. of the common had been handed back to the treasury, the remaining 20 per cent. of common being distributed among the sixteen preferred stockholders as bonuses.

The business had at first employed 5 or 10 men, now 67 drawing nearly $3,000 a month in wages, the yearly pay-roll being $33,000. The yearly turnover was $100,000.

The preferred stock had each year paid seven per cent. dividend, and to the end of 1917 had accumulated a reserve of $12,600. This reserve, on account of abnormal conditions due to the war and the lack of a new boiler, etc., had been slightly decreased during 1918.

The company's approximate standing to date was:

Assets.

Plant	$41,000
Stock on hand	34,000
Horses, wagons, etc.	6,000
Book debts,	8,000
	$89,000

Liabilities.

Owed to bank,	$30,000
Other debts,	31,000
	$61,000
Net assets	$28,000
Gain on original capital	8,000

Unless additional capital were soon secured the business might have to shut down.

The company now had authority to issue $64,000 preferred and $32,000 common stock.

David Ritchie of D. and J. Ritchie, Ltd., one of the Gear Works stockholders, corroborated Mr. Ander's statement and said his company would take more stock in the latter.

E. A. McCurdy, holder of $5,000 stock in the Gear Works, said that he and three other stockholders would increase their stock by $500 each.

T. W. Crocker, Ald. R. W. Crocker, James M. Troy, the chairman, and other spoke in favor of assisting the company, and a public meeting of the business men of the town is called for Monday evening next to take final action.

Mr. Ander further stated that the company which had sold 300,000 boxes this year and had more house building orders than they could fill, was going out of the waggon business to devote all its attention to boxes and building material.

DOMINION OFFERS TO BUY THE MINE

Another Proposition in the Cape Breton Coal Area Dispute.

Sydney, N.S., Dec. 14.—It is stated here that the Dominion Coal Company has made a formal offer to Fuel Controller Magrath to lease or purchase the Florence mine of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Under the offer it is understood the value of the property would be fixed by arbitrators to be appointed by the government. It is also announced that the Dominion Coal Company will develop and operate its extensive submarine areas in the Florence district.

BRITISH TROOPS AT COLOGNE

London, Dec. 14.—British troops rapidly are completing the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead and east of Cologne already have reached the town of Olpew, according to an official statement issued tonight.

The statement reads: "Yesterday our advanced troops, completing their occupation of the Cologne bridgehead, reached the general line of Obercassel Sedscheid, east of Hohekeppell, Olpew, Solingen and north of Hilden."

Old Time Waits.

It is not clearly known whether the term "waits" associated with Christmas, denoted originally musical instruments, a particular kind of music or the persons who played under special circumstances. At one time the name "waits" was given to minstrels attached to the King's court, whose duty it was to guard the streets at night and proclaim the hour. A regular company of waits was established at Exeter as early as the year 1400, and in relation to the duties and emoluments of such personages in the reign of Edward IV., Rymer says:—"A wayte that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shrove hoTredaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes, in the somere nyghtes tymes; and make the bon gayte at every chambere dore and offyce as well for feare of pekeres and pillers. He eath in the halle with mynstrielles and taketh lyverye at night a loffe, and for somere nyghtes ij candles piche, a bushel of coles, and for wintere nyghtes half a loafe of bread, a galone of ale, iiij candles piche and a bushel of coles."

This statement shows that the wait at court was a kind of page, paid partly in money and partly in board wage. When the waits became town musicians instead of court pages, they were sometimes civic servants, employed as watchmen to call the hour at night, sometimes serenaders or nocturnal minstrels who looked for a living from private liberality.

Christmas Gifts For Men

Why not do as many others are doing.

Buy them at this men's shop. Gifts of clothing are good form this Christmas.

Smart Overcoats
Stylish Suits
Evening Dress Suits
Dress Vests
Tuxedo Vests
Shirts
Neckties
Mufflers
Suspender Sets
Garter Sets

Up-to-the-minute and a good assortment.

50 cents to 50 dollars.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—Showers have occurred today in the Maritime Provinces, while in other parts of the Dominion the weather has been fine.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	40	48
Calgary	16	52
Medicine Hat	10	32
Edmonton	0	16
Saskatoon	8	16
Regina	10	17
Winnipeg	4	[illegible]
Toronto	34	[illegible]
Kingston	34	42
Ottawa	32	44
Montreal	36	38
Quebec	32	34

Forecasts—Maritime—Fresh northwest winds; generally fair and turning somewhat colder.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperature, moderate northwest to north winds.

DIED.

EMERY.—Suddenly at her residence, 66 Thorne Ave., on Dec. 14, Mrs. Sarah Emery, widow of the late Wm. Emery.
Funeral will be held Wednesday at 3.30 p.m., from her late residence, 66 Thorne Avenue.

MOONEY—In this city on the 15th inst., Patrick J Mooney, leaving his wife, one daughter, and four sons to mourn.
Funeral from his late residence, 77 Orange street, Wednesday morning at 8.45 o'clock to the Church of St. John Baptist for high mass of requiem. Friends invited.

In loving memory of our dear brother and son, Charles Marble Proctt, who departed this life December 16, 1917.

One year has passed and still we miss thee.
Friends may think the wound has healed,
But they little know the sorrow
That lies within our hearts concealed.

Parents, Brothers and Sisters.

KEPT IT IN SAFE.

Sub-Liquor Inspectors McAinsh and Garnett visited a garage in Carleton Street this morning at the early hour of 1:30, and calling in a locksmith who opened the safe, found therein seventeen bottles of whisky. The proprietor of the garage was arrested, lodged in Central Station, and will appear before the court today.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Patrick Ivory.

Fredericton, Dec. 15—Mrs. Margaret Ivory, wife of Conductor Patrick Ivory, of the C. G. R. died last evening at her home here after a short illness from heart trouble. She was 57 years old and a daughter of Patrick Flanagan, of Chatham. She is survived by one adopted daughter, Mary. The remains will be taken to Chatham for interment.

Herbert S. Gill.

Fredericton, Dec. 15—Herbert S. Gill, son of John S. Gill, Lower St. Mary's, is dead from pneumonia. He was 35 years old, and besides his father has a brother in Massachusetts; one half-brother and one half-sister also survive. The funeral will take place at 1.30 tomorrow with service by Rev. E. D. McLeod, and interment at Sunny Bank cemetery.

Mrs. A. Bailey.

Fredericton, Dec. 15—Mrs. Gertrude Bailey, wife of A. Bailey, George street, passed away this afternoon after a short illness. She is survived by her husband and several small children.

Duty Brings Vision.

Tolstoi tells a lovely little story of two pilgrims who set out for Jerusalem. Yeleseï stopped to help a starving family. He bought food, fetched water, split wood, started the great oven fire, nursed and fed the sick, redeemed the mortgage on the home, and bought back the cow, horse, and scythe with which the living was earned. His money was all gone, and he could not hope to overtake his companion on the road, so he returned home and devoted himself again to daily duty. Yefim would not pause to help anyone. He reached Jerusalem, visited the sacred places, obtained earth from Calvary, water from the Jordan, and blessed amulets of every kind, but because of the throng he could not reach the Holy Sepulchre. Yet, under the lamps themselves where the blessed fire burns before all, he saw a vision of Yeleseï wearing a halo of shining glory about his head. For Yefim had brought his body to the Holy Land, but Christ himself had come to the soul of Yeleseï. And he learned that in this world God bids everyone do his duty till death—in love and good deeds.