POOR DOCUMENT

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# ...LING BETWEEN KING EDWARD AND KAISER WILHELM GROWS IN BITTERNESS

## The Two Great Monarchs Are Now Playing Chess With All Europe for the Chessboard, and Edward VII. is Getting the Better of the Game at Every Move.

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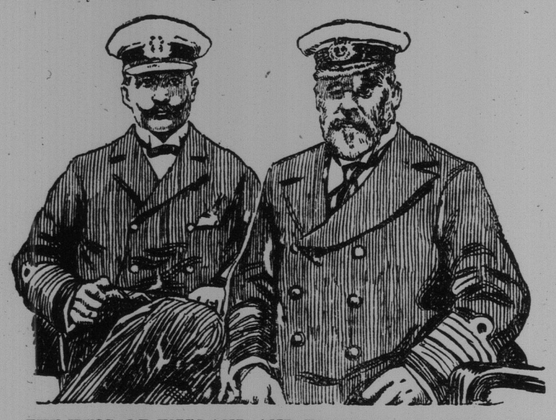
London, Jan. 4—Personal enmity existing between the King of England and the German Emperor has become a serious factor in international affairs. They are fierce combatants in the arena of the world's politics. The uncle, Edward VII., regards the nephew, Wilhelm II., with anger mingled with scorn, and the younger monarch's resentment against his mother's brother is still more intense.

Herein lies the true cause of the present bitter feeling between Great Britain and the Fatherland. That this feeling should result in hostilities seems incredible, but I was told yesterday by a high official in the English government that Lord Lansdowne, who until recently was foreign secretary, had referred in private to war with Germany as "the one danger," and the same informant declared that Lieutenant-General Sir John French, who is British commander-in-chief in everything but title, is convinced that a conflict is inevitable.



THE KING OF ENGLAND AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY

The causes of this remarkable tension between the two foremost monarchs of the world are even more personal than political. The original cause of the dispute must be sought in the remarkable differences in the characters of the two royal personages. King Edward is a cool, cynical, experienced and practical man of the world. During more than three decades of manhood in which he was free and unfettered as Prince of Wales, he traveled about the world and mixed with all sorts and conditions of men, so that he gained an intimate knowledge of humanity and close acquaintance with the manners in which practical affairs of commerce, diplomacy and other professions and occupations are conducted. His vastly varied experience gave him a clear insight into character and supplied him with a cool judgment which rarely fails. King Edward is essentially a realist.

The Germon Emperor, on the other hanl, is a visionary idealist. Brought up within the narrow confines of the Prussian court, he ascended the throne before he had had time to acquire a practical knowledge of the ways of the world, so that in spite of his keen interest in all branches of human activity, he has remained an unpractical theorist. He is quick tempered and enthusiastic, and has committed many serious mistakes of policy through his impetuous temperament. In brief, the two onarchs are personally as far removed from one another as the two poles.

A long series of personal bickerings has fomented and increased the original mutual antipathy between the two men. King Edward's personal grudge against Germany and Germans was due at first to the fierce and unscrupulous hostility which his sister, the late Empress Frederick, experienced in her adopted country. The late Empress Frederick was an exceptional woman of high ideals and noble principles and she exercised her influence against the pernicious policy of political reaction favored by the German court. On this account she was violently attacked by Bismarck and many other prominent Germans. During all the years of her residence in Germany, up to the time of her death, abuse and insults and indignities of all sorts were heaped upon her.

The Kaiser, although he never failed in his filial duty to his mother, nevertheless regarded her political views with intense aversion, and undoubtedly sympathized in the innermost depths of his mind with the opposition directed against her political influence over German affairs. King Edward, who was a most affectionate brother, fiercely resented the cruel and unchivalrous hostility which his sister experienced in Germany, and extended his anger against Germany and Germans to the present Emperor, perhaps unjustly.

The personal antipathy thus created and intensified during earlier years by many trivial causes of a personal nature, suddenly assumed formidable dimensions immediately after the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward's accession.

Between the late Queen and the German Emperor, who was, of course, her grandson, a particularly warm affection existed, and the Kaiser hastened to England as soon as it became evident that Victoria's end was approaching. That the Queen and the heir to the throne had had many disagreements is well known, and it is declared at court that during her last hours Queen Victoria showed so much more regard for the Kaiser than she did for her eldest son that the nose of the Prince of Wales was put out of joint badly. This episode would have left its mark in any event, but Wilhelm II. promptly made matters worse by offering the new King friendly advice on the way in which he could best rule over his world-wide empire. The Kaiser, who is fifteen years younger than King Edward, considered that the dozen years of experience as a monarch which he had gained when Queen Victoria died gave him a right to instruct and advise his uncle how the British Empire should be ruled. King Edward keenly resented his imperial nephew's patronage and administered a snub to the Kaiser which left its sting for several years. That incident took place at the beginning of 1901 and the two monarchs did not meet again until King Edward visited Kiel in the summer of 1904.

Soon after King Edward's accession to the throne it came to his knowledge that the German Emperor had given utterance to all sorts of personal criticisms regarding his royal uncle's mode of life. The Kaiser, who is frequently carried away by his hot temper to say indiscreet things, designated King Edward in conversation which were overheard by half a dozen or more persons as an "unredeemable rake" and a "profligate son who had not abandoned his profligacy after ascending the throne." The Kaiser also referred to the incongruity between Puritan England and her pleasure-loving monarch, and remarked that the ruler of the British Empire ought above everything to be remarkably careful in regard to his private life and morals.

The Kaiser, however, did not confine himself to criticisms of King Edward's morals and of his fondness for the fair sex. He also criticized the character of several of King Edward's chosen personal friends. He stated that King Edward had a remarkable preference for plebeian and democratic company, whereas his duty as a monarch required him to limit his circle of friends to aristocrats and high-born personages. A monarch could, of course, meet plebeians on friendly terms at special and occasional times, but it was a mistake for a king to choose his principal friends from any but the very highest circles of society. The Kaiser referred especially to King Edward's close personal friendship with Sir Thomas Lipton, and said on one occasion: "I cannot understand how my uncle can confer his personal amity on that low-born tea trader and shopkeeper." When Sir Thomas Lipton attended the Kiel regatta in 1904 on board the steam yacht Erin, the Kaiser refused to receive him and sent him none of the invitations which were liberally distributed among all the other English visitors of distinction. King Edward, who had previously heard of the Kaiser's criticism of his friendship for Sir Thomas Lipton, naturally resented the slight on the famous yachtsman, so that the owner of the successive Shamrocks has played quite an important part in the dispute between the two monarchs.

Lord Lonsdale.

One of the most potent causes in intensifying and prolonging the personal hostility between King Edward and Emperor William has been the intercommunication of the unfriendly and malicious utterances which the one has made about the other. As often as the German Emperor has made a critical remark about his uncle Edward, it has been made known to the latter with remarkable precision and rapidity. If the Kaiser uttered the remark on Monday, King Edward generally had knowledge of the incident on Wednesday or Thursday. On the other hand, as often as King Edward responded to his nephew's criticisms by counter-criticisms, his utterances were likewise made known in Berlin within a day or two.

There is no doubt that a number of courtiers both in England and Germany have made it their business to transmit malicious gossip from Berlin to London and vice versa apparently for the sole object of fomenting the quarrel between the two monarchs. Recently one of the most influential and serious political journals in Germany, the Taegliche Rundschau, denounced the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff, as one of the most active of those who make mischief between Edward and Wilhelm. Lord Lonsdale, who enjoys the close friendship of the Kaiser, has also been mentioned in this connection.

A collection of all the remarks which the German Emperor has from time to time made about King Edward would fill a small volume, and would also provide very interesting reading. A similar collection of the utterances of King Edward on his nephew would be equally entertaining. Among other things King Edward is declared on good authority to have said: "That self-satisfied young relative of mine had the presumption to give me advice on how to be a successful king. Considering that he, by his eccentricities and indiscretions, has done more to discredit the monarchical form of government than any other living sovereign, his offer was superfluous and misplaced." On another occasion King Edward is reported to have remarked, "That well-meaning young fool, William, once tried to interfere in my affairs, but I promptly checked his interference." Another remark of King Edward ran: "The German navy is nothing more than William's toy." These things are known in every well-informed newspaper office in England and Germany, but no paper may print them.

Recently a slight improvement temporarily took place in the relations between the two monarchs. When King Edward's nephew, Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was married to a niece of the German Empress at Gluecksburg in October, Prince Arthur, of Connaught was dispatched from London as representative of the English sovereign. He was the bearer of a friendly message from Edward to William, and also of a present from King Edward to the German Emperor in the shape of a handsome walking stick. The Kaiser responded to this overture by sending several cases of birthday presents to King Edward on November 9, when he was sixty-four years of age.

This passing exchange of courtesies, however, has had no lasting effect. A week or two later a report was circulated that King Edward intended to visit Berlin in February in order to congratulate the Kaiser on his silver wedding. King Edward's private secretary, Lord Knollys, contradicted this report with such emphasis and in language almost demonstrative in its hostility to the German Emperor, that the old feud was again revived in all its former dimensions. Almost exactly at the same time that Lord Knollys launched into publicity this slight on the German Emperor, the English late prime minister, Mr. Balfour, in a public speech, indicated the German Emperor as a modern Napoleon whom it might be necessary for England to crush, and Lord Lansdown, the English foreign minister, designated the Kaiser as an astute potentate whose ambitions must be thwarted. The Kaiser attributed both these speeches to the influence of King Edward, and so the strife between royal uncle and imperial nephew is more bitter than ever. Recently, it is true, Count Metternich, the German ambassador in London, made a speech at an English club which was intended to create a better feeling between England and Germany, but as this rhetorical effort consisted mainly of an accusation of mischief-making against the English press, the hopedfor result was not achieved.

The enmity between Edward and Wilhelm has not been confined to the personal realm, but has extended into politics. Edward and Wilhelm are engaged in a game of diplomatic chess in which the one is forever trying to checkmate the other. The whole trend of English foreign policy since the accession of King Edward, whose influence over this department of the government is well known, has been anti-German in character. The close friendship which has been formed between England and France is directed almost entirely against Germany. England's agreement with Japan will undoubtedly expel Germany from the Far East and put an end to Germany's far-reaching ambitions in that direction.

Both Edward and Wilhelm are still contesting for the friendship of the young King of Spain; both are doing their utmost to marry him to one of their own female relatives. In this respect, as in most others, Edward seems to have outmatched Wilhelm, for Alphonso has definitely decided to marry an English princess, in the person of Ena of Battenberg, King Edward's niece. In Scandinavia, which promises to become as fruitful a field of diplomatic intrigue in the North, as the Balkans are in the South, Edward and Wilhelm are likewise striving to obtain predominant influence. Here again Edward promises to be the victor for one of his daughters has become Queen of Norway, and his niece is the future Queen of Sweden.

As soon as Russia recovers from the disastrous influences of her domestic troubles Edward and Wilhelm will strive to gain her friendship, and from negotiations which have already taken place there are excellent reasons for believing that Nicolas will reject a proffered alliance with Germany in order to conclude a friendly working agreement with England. Edward's anti-German diplomatic campaign has not been confined to neutral powers. On the contrary, Edward has boldly entered on the task of rendering Germany's own two allies, Austria and Italy, disloyal to her. The unusual marks of attention and courtesy which Edward has paid to the Austrian Empire were intended to promote the detachment of Austria from the Triple Alliance. Edward has pursued this aim by other diplomatic methods and has met with such success that Germany can now place little or no reliance on the support of Austria and Italy. Edward's aim is to isolate Germany. England's present understanding with France is to be developed into a league which will include Spain and Italy. On the other hand, England will endeavor to conclude an agreement with Russia and attain predominant influence in Stockholm, Christiania and Copenhagen.

Count Wolff Von Metternich.

It is expected that Austria will then join the stronger party, leaving Germany in absolute isolation and surrounded by hostile neighbors. In that case the Kaiser will have no friends in Europe except the Sultan of Turkey, whom he has courted so assiduously during the last decade, perhaps in the hope of maintaining Germany's power in Europe with the assistance of hordes of barbarian Moslems. Even here Edward is determined to invade Wilhelm's preserves. The King of England will cruise in the Mediterranean in the spring and will extend his voyage to Constantinople in order to pay a state visit to the Sultan, Abdul Hamid. King Edward intends that the friendship between Germany and Turkey shall be replaced by a still closer friendship between England and Turkey, and that he himself shall assume the position of confidential friend and patron of the Sultan in place of Wilhelm. England will reap many political advantages thereby, and Germany's loss will be correspondingly large.

The results of the political rivalry between the two monarchs hitherto observed have demonstrated that Wilhelm is no match for Edward. The King is a better politician and a more astute diplomat than the Emperor. Edward has won all along the line, and Wilhelm has been defeated everywhere. So far as can be judged, this is to continue in the future.

In these circumstances it is no wonder that Wilhelm feels very sore about his royal uncle's activity, and that there is no prospect whatever of the feud between the two monarch's being terminated during their respective lifetimes. ——.

(The reader will see that the writer of the foregoing speaks with authority, and from inside information. For obvious reasons his article must go unsigned.)

# THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

## Manager Hunter Tells of Improving Conditions—Watch from the Employes.

W. C. Hunter, manager of the Central Railway was at the Dufferin Tuesday. He told a Telegraph reporter that Brown Brothers have completed the bridge at Norton, and have done most creditable work.

The contractors are now working at other places along the road. The two largest bridges upon which they are now at work are the Washademoak and Cumberland Bay spans.

The coal business on the road has been exceptionally good, he says, and would be much larger if they were not handicapped by the need of more miners.

Mr. Hunter said the coal now being shipped from the Minto Mines is found to be of a very superior quality and can be placed on the St. John market much cheaper than any other coal. The cause of the improvement in the coal, he said, is the improved methods in handling it. Speaking of the general freight and passenger business of the Central road, Mr. Hunter said it was now by far exceeding any previous year. The smallpox scare had hurt the business for awhile, but now it is very brisk again.

Mr. Hunter said that when the contractors have completed a few more improvements which they are contemplating the road will be by far the best branch line in the province.

Mr. Hunter was exhibiting, with evident satisfaction, a beautiful gold watch with his monogram inscribed upon the back. What made him think so much of it, he said, was that it was a gift to him from the employes of the road.

GOOD HEALTH.

Requirers That the Blood be Kept Rich and Pure.

The secret of health—the secret of life itself—is good blood. Therefore a medicine that makes new blood and supplies the necessary material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of most of the serious diseases. For this purpose there is no medicine can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

They actually make new, rich, red blood, and through this new blood cure such diseases as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, the special ailments of women, indigestion, heart troubles, St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis. You can find evidence of the value of these pills in every part of this country, among others Mr. D. Daley, Crystal City, Man., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful success. My blood was very poor. I was weak and nervous, suffered much from heart trouble and was scarcely fit for work. I used nine boxes of the pills, and the result is I am again enjoying the best of health. I do not think there is any medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the system is run down."

But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed on the wrapper around each box. Ask your druggist for these pills or get them by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

# PRINTERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK TAKES NEW TURN

New York, Jan. 16—A new move was made in the job printers' strike in this city today when the stereotypers and electrotypers were ordered by the union officials not to make any plates from non-union-set type. In accordance with these instructions the electrotypers employed in five of the big printing concerns of the city who had adopted the "open shop" principle went on strike.

The typothetae issued a statement tonight, in which it treats of the latest phase of the strike, and declares that 190 non-union electrotypers and stereotypers have applied for positions at the highest salaries paid in this city. The typothetae declares the new strike will cause no inconvenience.

### Court Grand Bay, I. O. F.

The officers of Court Grand Bay No. 1907, I. O. F., were installed on Monday evening by J. A. Brooks, D. W. H. C. R., assisted by F. Fales, H. V. C. R.; W. Hayward, H. M.; W. H. Myles, H. C., and H. W. Bromfield, H. C.

The following were installed: W. J. Usher, C. R.; Henry Hamm, V. C. R.; Geo. Hamm, F. S.; J. A. Gilliland, T.; D. R. Usher, R. S.; Chas. Stevens, O.; Chas. Hamm, S. W.; Chesley Stevens, J. W.; Wellington Stevens, S. B.; Stephen Stephens, J. B.; Dr. L. M. Curren, C. P.; D. M. Hamm, D. D. H. C. R.

After installation a substantial supper was served by the members of the court and their lady friends, after which speeches were made by the chief ranger, F. Fales; H. Hayward, J. A. Brooks, and W. H. Myles. Songs were given by the ladies, and H. W. Bromfield also gave a vocal selection.

### Scarcity of Hogs at Hull.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Special)—On account of the scarcity of hogs and the new order which prevents the importation from the United States, the Matthews pork packing establishment at Hull are curtailing their operations and in consequence some forty hands will be laid off for a while.

### Charlotte County Warden Re-elected.

St. Andrews, N. B., Jan. 16—At the county council meeting today, Coun. J. H. Dyer was re-elected warden, defeating Coun. Grant, of St. Stephen, by two votes. R. E. Armstrong was chosen official reporter.

### $7,000 P. E. Island Fire.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 16—Last night the general store of A. Craig, at Emerald, was burned to the ground with all the contents. Loss $7,000; insurance, $5,000.

# BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINION

## Sending Late Mr. Prefontaine's Body on Her Finest Battleship.

In a few days the remains of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine, will be conveyed across the ocean in one of the greatest of his Majesty's battleships—the Dominion. The circumstance that the Imperial government places this huge vessel in commission and sends her to Canada to carry home the body of a Canadian minister is a great honor to this country. More than this; it shows that the King's sympathies are not restricted to any race or to any people. Every subject of the King's is on an equal basis with his neighbor, irrespective of origin, language, or religion.

### About the Dominion.

The Dominion, it is interesting to note, is one of the latest of the newer additions to the navy. She belongs to the heaviest type of battleship afloat. Although launched in 1903, there is already planed a fighting machine that will outclass her. The admiralty has just begun the construction of a more powerful vessel, of which the Dreadnaught will be the first sample. This battleship will be 18,000 tons displacement, and will mount ten 12-inch guns, instead of four, as is the case with other vessels. But she is not completed yet. The Dominion is smaller than the Dreadnaught, her tonnage being 16,350. She shares with four sister ships the honor of being the most formidable man-of-war floating the Union Jack. The other four are the King Edward VII., launched in July, 1903; the Commonwealth, named after Australia; the Hindostan, which represents India, and the New Zealand, which bears the name of another important member of the Imperial family. It seems that it is now the practice to name vessels after portions of the Empire. This is a happy idea. Our neighbors, it will be remembered, name their vessels after the various States.

### A Powerful Machine.

The Dominion represents the highest type of battleship ever built, and until the Dreadnaught appears is the largest vessel in the navy. Her guns are the most powerful yet constructed. They are capable of firing in one minute one projectile of 850 pounds, sixteen of 380 pounds, and twenty of 100 pounds. In pursuit of an enemy the Dominion can fire ahead of herself four projectiles of 850 pounds, eight of 380 pounds, and sixteen of 100 pounds. Anything she can approach within twelve miles she can throw a shell aboard of. Her speed is 18 1-2 knots an hour, and her officers and crew number 800 men. Her total cost was over $5,500,000. The weight of metal discharged by the Dominion in a single round is 5,920 pounds. This is greater than that of any other British warship. Experts declare that the Dominion and the four other ships of her class exemplify the new tendency of battleship designers to afford better protection to the secondary battery and to increase the calibre of the guns. The change in these regards was first tried in the Japanese battleship Mikasa, and in that case it must have been highly successful.

### Improved Improvements.

At all events the improvement means that instead of having a large number of casements for firing purposes, there is a central battery, and that instead of having two large guns, there are eight or ten of bigger calibre than any as yet afloat. With all the mechanism appertaining to her, the Dominion is a wonderful vessel, and is one of the bulwarks of the Empire. That she should have been named after Canada was no small honor to the Dominion. The circumstance was duly emphasized at the launching on Aug. 24, 1903, when her Royal Highness the Princess Louise performed the naming ceremony for us, and Pelee Island champagne was used instead of the European article. The Dominion has not as yet seen service. It is not a little curious that the first mission of the vessel which bears the name of Canada should be to convey to his Canadian home the remains of a Canadian minister. This is not the only occasion upon which one of his majesty's vessels has performed such a duty.

### Coming of the Blenheim.

In the early days of 1895 H. M. S. Blenheim sailed into Halifax harbor. That vessel, the fastest protected cruiser afloat, bore the remains of Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, who had died at Windsor Castle while receiving there the rank of Privy Councillor. It was in December, 1894, that Sir John, after transacting public business, had gone down to the palace of the Queen to be sworn in. He was in apparent good health when he left London, and everything went well until, at lunch, the great Canadian fainted, and shortly afterwards died. The event, so tragic and so sad, challenged the attention of the world. Her Majesty Queen Victoria was especially affected by it, and was exceedingly kind to all concerned. The funeral took place from the Castle, and the body was placed upon the Blenheim at Portsmouth, and conveyed to Canada, where, at the capital city of Nova Scotia, the last ceremonies took place. The offering of a cruiser to carry home the remains was felt to be a signal expression of good-will towards Canada, and was universally appreciated.

### Another Great Honor.

The mark of Imperial favor shown to the late Mr. Prefontaine is equally well received by all classes in Canada. It bespeaks a kindly feeling, and, as already pointed out, indicates that there are no distinctions in the British Empire. All are equal before the sovereign. While this is the situation as regards the minister whose memory is thus honored, the coming of the battleship Dominion on such a mission is especially appropriate. The vessel was named after Canada, and that she should have her first commission in Canadian service, or rather in imperial service of a Canadian nature, is a matter of high interest. In all probability the coming of the Dominion—the finest of his majesty's ships—will promote a Canadian sentiment favorable to the navy. Certainly it teaches that that arm of the national defence is something to be proud of. —Mail & Empire.

Mrs. Sutherland thought she had

# Serious Heart Trouble

*"Fruit-a-tives" cured her when Doctors failed.*

Hundreds of people suffer with Irritated Heart. Pain comes over the heart, especially after eating. Palpitation or fluttering—headaches—belching gas—indigestion and constipation follow. And the sufferer takes heart tonics and sees heart specialists, and steadily grows worse.

The heart is irritated by the stomach. The nerves of the heart and stomach are identical. When the stomach is distended by gas—when food sours or is not properly digested—the stomach nerves are irritated and this soreness extends to the heart. That causes pain which makes so many people think they have serious heart disease.

"Heart disease and Dyspepsia cured by Fruit-a-tives."

OTTAWA, July 14th, 1905.

To Fruit-a-tives Limited,

Gentlemen:—

I never gave a testimonial to any medicine before but I like "Fruit-a-tives" so much I will gladly do so. **I had every symptom of heart disease and I had a very nasty pain over my heart,** I tried purgatives and consulted several physicians but nothing did me any good. After taking "Fruit-a-tives" I am entirely well **again.** My digestion was very bad and I suffered from long standing constipation and now I am quite well from these complaints. I wish to say also that my complexion was very bad, sallow and muddy in the extreme, but now after taking "Fruit-a-tives" it is as fresh as ever. To anyone suffering from constipation and bad digestion or other complaint and to any one with a bad complexion, I can recommend "Fruit-a-tives" with every confidence.

(Signed)

MRS. A. SUTHERLAND.

"Fruit-a-tives" CURE IRRITATED HEART because they cure stomach, bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" set the gastric juices flowing—clean and sweeten the stomach—insure the perfect digestion of every meal. They make the liver give up more bile, move the bowels regularly every day, and strengthen and heal the kidneys, as well as act directly on the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" are concentrated fruit juices, combined by a wonderful process which increases their medicinal action many times. Tonics and antiseptics are added and the whole made into tablets.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

MAGNIFICENT

Blue Fox Ruff

FREE

NO MONEY REQUIRED

This is it, a beautiful Ruff of Blue Fox, the most fashionable fur worn, given absolutely free. Such an offer has never made before. The only reason we can afford to do it is that we have found for these handsome Furs during the dull season of summer and we keep them near at hand. The Ruff is 41 inches long, nearly 4 inches wide, made of the handsomest Blue Fox Fur, very rich, soft and fluffy. It is warmly padded, lined with the same shade of satin and ornamented with four long tails of Blue Fox also. Such a handsome Fur has never before been given away, and you can't it so easy. Just send us your name and address, plainly, and we will mail you 2 doz. sets

Picture Post-Cards

to sell at 10c. a set (4 cards to a set.) They are beautifully colored, all the rage, and sell like hot cakes. Such an opportunity was never offered before to the women and girls of Canada. You couldn't buy anything in the Fur Stores that would look richer, be more becoming or more stylish, and remember, it won't cost you one cent. Write to-day. We trust you and send the Post-Cards postpaid. Colonial Art Co., Dept 1750, Toronto

# BURGLARY AND, PERHAPS, MURDER AT RED BEACH, ME.

## Watchman Shot When He Walked In on Three Men Burglarizing Post Office--Two Arrests Made.

St. Stephen, Jan. 16—(Special)—Red Beach (Me.), nine miles from Calais, was the scene of a robbery and what may prove to be a fatal shooting affair early this morning.

About 2 o'clock three burglars entered the store of The Red Beach Plaster Company, securing some merchandise, but no money. They then entered the post office, which is across the road from the Plaster Company, and were in the act of breaking open the safe when Night Watchman James Brown, of the Plaster Company, hearing the noise, went over. On opening the post office door one of the burglars fired, hitting him in the shoulder and rendering him unconscious.

The shooting soon brought the residents of Red Beach to the scene, but the burglars had disappeared, but did not secure any booty. Watchman Brown returned to consciousness long enough to say that there were two large men and one smaller one. The one that shot him, he thought, was Marshall, an employe of the plaster works. The Calais police were summoned and Officer Phinney, of Calais, and Deputy Marshall of Red Beach, went to the boarding house of Marshall, where they found him in bed, and also Tonno, an Italian, sleeping in the barn. Both men were placed under arrest and brought to Calais. Marshall claims that he had nothing to do with it as he was in the house at 10 o'clock and never left. His boarding mistress tells the same story.

Late this afternoon Brown's condition was reported to be more favorable and there are now hopes that he may rally sufficiently to make a deposition even if he does not eventually recover.

### That Lottery.

It will be remembered that some time during the fall of last year the horse Phoebon W. was purchased from Mr. Furbush, the Massachusetts horseman, for the purpose of a lottery in aid of the Shamrock A. A. Club. The drawing was to have taken place in May last but was for some reason postponed for some few months, at the expiration of which time it was postponed again and again. Yesterday the horse was sold to S. A. Fowler, of this city, for $1,200, and it now seems that there will not be any lottery. What will be done for those who bought tickets does not appear.

Mr. Fowler Wednesday confirmed the report that he has the horse now, and added that he would race him this spring in the United States. It seems he thought there was no prospect of the purchase price being paid in full by those who bought the horse for lottery purposes. Mr. Fowler says he gave everybody fair treatment and pursued merely the ordinary business course in protecting his own interests after prolonged waiting for the raising of the money due. The whole lottery matter is the subject of much comment and speculation at present.

### A. M. Bell Elected President.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16—(Special)—The annual meeting of the board of trade was held today, and A. M. Bell was elected president. The new president is senior member of the firm of A. M. Bell & Co., hardware merchants.

IT PAYS TO FEED "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Centreville, N.B., June 13th, 1904.

International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS—Your Stock Food is all you said it was. I am well satisfied. I purchased a team horse just before getting your Food. He was thin and rough coated; but by feeding your Stock Food, he gained rapidly. He looked as if he put on fifty pounds of flesh in fifteen days; and his coat was glossy and smooth.

I can and will recommend it to all horsemen and stock raisers.

Yours truly,

C. H. HARTLEY.

Why throw good grain on the manure pile?

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