HAULTAIN, HE SAYS, THE REAL VICTOR IN THE SASKATCHEWAN CONTEST

Mr. Borden Declares Scores of Public Employes Worked as Liberal Election Agents ---Management of the Intercolonial.

The following portion of Mr. Borden's banquet speech refers to the Intercolonial, the civil service, the independence of parliament, and the administration of the Northwest:

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

In this connection the Intercolonial Railway should not be forgotten. In Canada we have about 1,700 miles of railway owned by the people. The mileage has been considerably extended by the present administration upon the promise that deficits would disappear. In extending and improving the railway the government have added fourteen millions to capital account, which has been increased from fifty-nine millions to seventy-three millions. The promise has been fulfilled in much the same way as other liberal promises. During the last two years of the conservative administration the total deficits on the Intercolonial were less than $200,000. During the past two years, in a time of unparalleled development and expansion, the deficits upon the Intercolonial have amounted to nearly three million dollars.

We advocated the extension of the road to Georgian Bay and for obvious reasons. At present it is handicapped because it has no western connection and the proposed extension would give it such connection. Moreover, it is essential that the management of the road should be freed from party political control. On the 29th September, 1903, I moved this resolution in the house of commons:

"That the management of government railways, and of all railways under the control or direction of the government, should be freed from party political control, influence and interference."

On the 5th April, 1904, I moved a similar resolution:

"To develop and extend the government system of railways, and to free the management thereof from party political control or interference."

The administration and its followers voted down my proposals. One of the prominent members of the liberal party, after recent investigation, is strongly in favor of our policy in that respect. His words are reported as follows:

Senator McMullen—"I consider the I. C. R. a good Dominion asset and if carefully and economically operated under an independent head it would pay all operating expenses and contribute considerable, in addition, substantial revenue to the Dominion treasury. Put the system under the management of a Shaughnessy or a Hays, give him a free hand, and I am satisfied the result would be as above stated. The road is overstationed. . . . "The operating staff too numerous. Repair shops are overcrowded with workmen and in many cases men simply put in their time as easy as they can and draw their pay."

Here we have a distinct issue between the two parties. We favor business management and freedom from party control. Our opponents cling to the system of patronage and political interference and the continuance for many years to come of the growing deficits upon this great public asset.

This brings me to another subject well worthy the consideration of the conservative party at the present moment. It is a subject which has not much engaged attention in recent years, and for the views which I express I alone am responsible. The position of the civil service in this country is not satisfactory. When the liberals attained power in 1896, after eighteen years in opposition, they dismissed conservatives very freely. In some cases the dismissals were just. In other cases they were absolutely unjust. Men were dismissed without an opportunity of investigation, upon the mere dictum of a liberal member of parliament. Conservatives were dismissed from nearly every important position in the department of the interior. This policy apparently looked forward to that exploitation of the public domain which has had such happy results for some prominent friends of the party now in power.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In the federal civil service, reform is very desirable. Great Britain has led the way, and the United States has in some measure followed. A non-partisan civil service has been created in Great Britain, and the curse of patronage has been removed from the life of members of parliament. We lag behind. Government influence in this country is more powerful than in Great Britain. The system of granting appropriations for so-called public works, or rather the granting of such appropriations without any system whatever for purely partisan purposes, is used unscrupulously and boldly by the present administration to influence communities as well as corporations and individuals. We should look forward in Canada to a non-partisan civil service, and in the meantime we should insist that public officials should not be employed at the public expense as election agents of a political party. Mr. Lake, the member for Qu'Appelle, a prominent conservative, moved in the house of commons, during the past session, this resolution:

"That whilst it is desirable that every official in the employ of the government of Canada should enjoy perfect freedom of political opinion and the untrammelled exercise of his franchise in accord therewith, no official should be engaged or be permitted to engage in partisan work of any description in the election of a representative to a provincial or dominion legislature."

The government for very shame's sake were obliged to accept this, although much against the wishes of the minister of the interior. That resolution has been absolutely disregarded by the administration in the recent campaign in the west. Public officials have been boldly and unblushingly employed as the instrument and agents of the party machine. There has been little attempt at disguise. A horde of public officials has been campaigning for the government in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The machinery of the interior department has been freely used. It is only a repetition of what took place at the federal elections of 1900 and 1904. In this way the liberal leaders provide the salaries of their election agents at the expense of the people of Canada. By such means they dominate and coerce the homesteader and the newly arrived immigrant. This is not politics. It is simply political buccaneering.

But the government went even beyond this. They made the high and honorable position of lieutenant governor a fixture of their party machine. Mr. Haultain had the confidence of the people of the Northwest to an unusual degree. He was prime minister of the territories. In right and in justice he should have been called upon to form an administration for the province in which he elected to reside. Undoubtedly he was passed over at the dictation of the federal government. This utter degradation of the lieutenant governor's office will be an unending disgrace to the memory of the present administration.

HAULTAIN THE REAL VICTOR.

Notwithstanding all these gambling devices, notwithstanding the loading of dice and the stacking of cards, the present reports indicate that Mr. Haultain has won the battle of provincial rights in Saskatchewan. Whether this be the case or not he fought against almost overwhelming odds, with a courage and a success which have never been surpassed under similar conditions. Walter Scott naively explains that his hopes are centred in the back townships. It is there that the government officials can more thoroughly exercise their influence upon the newly arrived immigrant or the expectant homesteader. It is there that certain machine methods can accomplish their best results. Haultain's defeat accomplished by such means is a triumph, not a defeat, for the cause of provincial rights.

We advocate the enactment of further measures to protect the public interest in the auditing of public accounts. The present administration seems indisposed even to consider the necessity of any such measure. An officer such as the auditor general should be invested with the amplest powers, not inconsistent with the theory of responsible government. The parliamentary committe on public accounts have a certain oversight, and can perform certain functions, but an expert auditor general, aided by a competent staff, can accomplish much more. A courageous and independent officer filling this position is an essential feature of our scheme of government. His presence and the ample power with which he is vested should be welcomed by a government which sometimes has to meet the raids of that baser element which is always ready to attach itself to a political party holding office.

Further, it is my purpose to introduce legislation at the approaching session for more thoroughly ensuring the independence of parliament, and of its individual members. The lobbying system has to some extent prevailed in Canada, although until recently we have not noticed the special evils which have sometimes manifested themselves in the United States. During the last few sessions of parliament a change has been apparent to those who are observant. I believe it desirable to impose certain statutory restrictions upon members in connection with the promotion of bills. It has been the practice of members of parliament who are of the legal profession to act in a professional capacity in the promotion of private bills. This I think should be discontinued. It may be urged that a member of parliament being a professional man, may take a brief from a client to promote a bill upon which he does not speak or vote, and which is dealt with in the first instance by a parliamentary committee of which he is not a member; but by easy gradations the practice may descend and I am satisfied does descend, into something very much more objectionable. In the United States members of the senate and congress are even restrained by statute from practising in any department of the government. Only within the last year, two members of the United States senate have been subjected to fine, if not imprisonment, for violation of this statute. I believe the provision is wholesome, and I am prepared to support, and I believe the conservative party is prepared to support, a measure which will debar solicitors and counsel being members of parliament from practicing their profession before any committee of the house, or in any department of the federal government.

SOME GOVERNMENT SCANDALS.

Economical and honest administration was a feature of the liberal platform in 1893. Ten years of power have dissipated the expectations of those who believed that these professions were honest and sincere. Tonight I have not time to give many illustrations, but two at least may be mentioned.

A certain gentleman in the province of Quebec was unwilling to become a candidate for his party, but finally consented to do so, and was elected at the general elections of 1900. At this time he owned a large timber limit at a place called Grand Vallee—a mere village, having a population of 350, according to the census of 1901. The exploitation of this timber limit required the building of a very considerable dock or wharf at a large expenditure. There was no local trade or requirements to justify any such large expenditure. The sum of $59,500 of the public money of Canada was appropriated by the liberal majority in parliament for the construction of this wharf against the protest and vote of the opposition. The result, although not especially beneficial to the country, was extremely gratifying to the member interested, because within a very short time thereafter he disposed of his timber limits for a price of which I have no personal knowledge, but which is said to have been $125,000. What I have told you tonight, and much more, has been publicly stated in parliament, and remains uncontradicted to this day. Those who arranged and carried out this misappropriation of public funds have the authorization of a parliamentary majority and are not amenable to the law.

In 1902 certain gentlemen formed themselves into a corporation known as the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. They acquired the land grant of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Co., amounting to 1,250,000 acres. Public lands in the west are divided into odd and even numbered sections. Odd numbered sections are set apart, out of which are selected land grants to railways. The even numbered sections are reserved for homestead entries—that is, for those persons who become bona fide settlers. In addition to the land which this company acquired from the railway, it made application to the government for 500,000 acres out of the land reserved for settlers. The application was made in the spring of 1902, and shortly afterwards the government handed over to the company 250,000 acres of homestead lands, to be selected out of an area of at least 750,000 acres. The price was fixed at $1 per acre, and the grant was made upon the following conditions: In each township the government reserved five sections, comprising twenty homesteads of 160 acres each, upon each of which the company agreed to locate a settler.

The company also agreed to settle twenty homesteaders in each township upon their lands purchased from the railway company. By this arrangement the company obtained the control not only of the 250,000 acres granted to it, but also the control of the remaining land open to settlement in no less than 76 townships. The lands still remaining in the possession of the government are thus controlled by the company for settlement, and homestead rights therein may be used by the company as an inducement to those to whom it may offer the 250,000 acres, which it received from the government. By this cunning device that which was apparently imposed upon the company as a condition is made to enure to its benefit. Apparently this grant of 250,000 acres has been disposed of by the company, whether to actual settlers or to subsidiary companies I do not know. What we do know is that these same lands so acquired only three years ago from the government at $1 per acre are now held and valued at from $8 to $12 per acre.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

In this regard I do not speak without the book, because I hold in my possession the written declaration of the company, declaring that these prices are placed upon such lands, and since the date of the statement it has been publicly announced that the company has still further increased the price of its holdings. We may, therefore, conclude that the liberals interested in this enterprise have enriched themselves at the expense of the country to the extent of a million dollars per annum during the past three years. If the government was unable to settle these lands by the aid of its much-vaunted department of immigration, why in the name of all that is honest and decent did it not put them up for sale by public tender and competition under the same conditions as those which were imposed upon, or rather granted, to the Saskatchewan Valey Land Co.? No true reason can be assigned, other than the desire to enrich at the public expense the already ample fortunes of those who are not unwilling to benefit thereby. Let me add that one of my colleagues in parliament has been investigating the quantity of lands available for free homesteads in the west. Excluding lands which require irrigation and those unsuitable for agriculture, he is of opinion that in four more years the government will have exhausted the lands available for settlement.

PURITY OF THE BLOOD

THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE—OBTAINED BY USING

DR. CHASE'S Kidney-Liver Pills.

If you enquire into the cause of sickness, pain and suffering, you will find that fully nine-tenths of it results from derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

This was the truth arrived at by Dr. Chase when he began experiments which led to the discovery of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The liver and kidneys are intimately related as filters of the blood, and the regularity of the bowels depends on the healthful action of the liver.

Hence it happens that when the liver and kidneys are made healthy and vigorous by the influence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills such diseases as biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease, indigestion and constipation soon entirely disappear.

With the liver and kidneys in healthful working order, the purity of the blood is ensured and you are protected against colds, fevers and contagious and infectious diseases.

As a family medicine to promptly cure the most common ills of life there is no preparation that can be compared with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In every neighborhood there are people who have proven the merit of this great medicine. Ask them.

Mr. Stanislas Hache, Burnsville, N. B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have entirely cured me of kidney disease and backache, from which I have suffered for several years. Besides the pains in my back there was weakness and lameness which bothered me continually, and to say that these troubles were entirely removed by one box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills seems almost incredible. This is a fact, however, and there are many people in this locality who have proven the merits of this great medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Pain cannot exist where Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster is applied.

GENERAL FEJERVARY, OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The King-Emperor has re-appointed General Baron Fejervary to the Premiership on the ground that his new programme has been accepted by His Majesty, and instructed him to fill the vacant portfolios.

It is understood that the Cabinet will be charged to dissolve Parliament and to prepare for a general election next summer on the basis of the granting of universal suffrage on the Belgian system. It is reported that the re-appointment of Baron Fejervary will involve the resignation of the Austrian Premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn.

A TIMELY HINT.

One time there was a little boy so
naughty all the year
His record was denominated shocking;
So good St. Chris., observing this, remarked, "Too bad—dear, dear!
I'll have to put a switch in Willie's stocking.

"He's teased his ma, displeased his pa, and come in late to school,
And dropped his grandma's spectacles to bust 'em;
Although I ain't a peevish saint I must obey the rule
And punish him according to the custom."

So Christmas eve, with pack on sleeve, the Saint came down the flue
A-blowing on his fingers all a-tingle;
His beard was white, his smile was bright, as cheerful to his view
He saw the stocking hanging by the ingle.

He left a doll for Baby Moll, a book for Sister Jane—
Then suddenly his face grew stern and chilly
As from the pack upon his back he took a package plain,
A wicked looking spanker labelled "Willie."

The Saint looked sad. "Too bad, too bad!" he murmured with a sigh.
A moment through the bedroom door a-peeping,
Where Molly lay and Jane the gay, and in his cot nearby
The naughty, naughty Willie was a-sleeping.

"Think how forlorn tomorrow morn the little chap will look,"
He said, a teardrop down his nose a-rolling;
"A child enjoys a lot o' toys, but 'less I am mistook,
A spanker ain't so awfully consoling."

He thunk and thunk and wunk and wunk and laughed, "It's all a joke—
They can't be sad when Santa Claus comes knocking!"
Then lustily across his knee the wicked switch he broke
And dropped a silver watch in Willie's stocking.

Then up the flue and up the flue swift leaped the sprightly elf
To where his merry reindeer stood a-feeding.
"I sympathize with boys," he said; "I've been a boy myself—
Up, Lightfoot, Whitefoot! haste, the night is speeding!"

—New York Globe.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN MONTREAL

Four Civic Employes Lying In Hospital —One Fatally Injured.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 19.—As the result of a dynamite explosion which took place this afternoon in a quarry belonging to the corporation, at the corner of Laurier avenue and St. Andre street, four civic employes are now lying in Notre Dame hospital, and one of them is not expected to recover.

The men were at work in the quarry, and after lighting a fuse, which failed to set off the charge, the men went to investigate. While approaching the charge it exploded and debris was thrown in all directions.

WAS IN RUSSIA AND SAW ENOUGH

Yankee Jockey Glad To Get Home Again

He Gives a Graphic Description of Cruelties Practiced by the Military.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—After seventeen days of the Russian revolution in Warsaw, after seeing hundreds struck down by Cossacks, and after having felt two bombs explode in the room under him, the American jockey, J. Mitchell, fled from Russia. He arrived here today on the steamer Blutcher. Mitchell was in Russia under a contract with Baron Stover.

"I have had all I want of Russia," he said today. "The Cossacks are human devils, without one thought beyond killing.

"I stayed at the Bristol Hotel in Warsaw. The night of Nov. 14 I was playing billiards on the second floor. Suddenly there was a fusilade of shots and a crashing of plate glass. Then cries of anger from men and shrieks from women from the cafe below. We ran to the head of the stairs and saw men and women rushing from the place. While we stood there a bomb was thrown into the cafe and exploded, wrecking the ground floor. Another bomb quickly followed and the whole building seemed to shake.

"Before the sound of the explosion had died away the crowd had swarmed through the windows and a break in the wall, and we heard the crashing of china and chairs and the breaking of tables. The crowd had begun to think of the upper stories and we of some way to escape, when we heard that indescribable yell of the Cossacks. Then came a charge of cavalry, the cries of the wounded, the crack of revolvers, the impact of horses against a living wall of people, which yielded with a sickening sound.

"Five hundred Cossacks literally cleared their way through the crowd. Some rode their horses through the windows, cutting down all inside who did not flee.

"The official statement issued showed three killed, but three carloads of dead bodies were taken away.

"A few days after this I was in the American bar which faces on a park square while there was a meeting of workmen. There were fully five thousand crowded in the place when the Cossacks charged and cleared the park. The Cossacks were fired upon and several were wounded and this appeared to drive them to fury and they used their sabres freely. The place resembled a shambles.

"Some of the workmen rushed back and caught up the body of one of their dead comrades and threw it into a wheel-barrow with the legs dangling over the front. The crowd then paraded through the streets singing revolutionary songs with the dead man wheeled at the head."

ANOTHER FAMILY COMBINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Henry P. Townsley, president of the Life Assurance Society of America, resumed his testimony before the legislative committee today. He said that when his company started business as a stock company it had $268,000 in its treasury, which was obtained from the sale of stock.

President Townsley received a salary of $12,000, the treasurer $3,000, the medical director $3,000 and the general counsel $6,000. G. W. Townsley, son of the president, is the secretary and acts as a general agent. He receives no salary, but receives commissions, which amounted last year to $4,400. The medical director is George G. Vanschaick, a brother of the general counsel, who, with the witness organized the company.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL BURNED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—The boys' reform school of the district of Columbia, located some distance outside of Washington, caught fire early today, and the main building in which were housed 300 boys was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000. No lives were lost. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion among some goods stored on the fourth floor of the building.

HARCOURT.

HARCOURT, Dec. 19.—Miss Ruby Dunn came home last night from Mt. Allison Musical Academy to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Harry Wathen, the I. C. R. agent at Kent Junction, has been ill several days and compelled to keep his bed. He is somewhat improved today.

HOME FROM THE WEST.

Oram Mabee, of Calgary, but formerly of the North End, arrived from the west yesterday and will probably return with his family. He is now the superintendent of a flourishing sash and door factory doing a $7,000 business monthly. Geo. W. Mullin is the head bookkeeper. Ollie Irvine, he says, who worked on the I. C. R., is foreman in the C. P. R. yard in Calgary. George Andrews is with the Hudson Bay Co., Calgary. Frank Murdoch is travelling for the Gurney Steam Heating Co.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—Eight young men whose ages averaged twenty-one years, were today sentenced by Judge DeSoyres to terms in penitentiary aggregating twenty-five years. They had all been found guilty of theft.

CHATHAM CHRISTMAS TRADE IS DULL.

And the Sidewalks Are Somewhat Treacherous Under Certain Conditions—Matters of Interest.

CHATHAM, N. B., Dec. 19.—Christmas trade has hardly developed a boom as yet. Nearly all the store keepers are complaining of dull business, while the stocks of goods are sufficient to tempt the most niggardly. The scarcity of cash may be the real cause, for as yet there has been very little distribution since the closing of the saw mills. Smelt fishing has not so far been so productive as to make this industry very much felt in the general trade of the town. Some fairly good catches are reported from points down river, particularly at East Point, but only the most venturesome of the fishermen have succeeded as the condition of the ice renders the business rather dangerous.

Christopher McLean was one of those whose perseverance and pluck was rewarded on Saturday night, while the weakness of the ice deterred some, others equally anxious, but at the season a successful fishermen requires to be an amphibious animal. The ice generally is rather unsafe for horses except on the prepared roads, a teamster lost control of his horse yesterday on the ice and the animal left the road for the unbeaten and snow-covered waste of ice, with the result that he broke through. Fortunately it was near town, and with prompt assistance the steed was rescued very little the worse of his adventure.

A young man named Barry broke his arm while on his way home one night last week.

The condition of the sidewalks is trying to the pedestrian under most favorable circumstances, but when one is "loaded" inside and out, a disaster may reasonably be apprehended. The inside load was in evidence only by the apparent exhilaration, but the coat pocket and the bulging hip proclaimed two "long-necks" and it is said that in his successful efforts to prevent disaster to his outside load his winter's job was sacrified by breaking his arm.

St. Andrew's church congregation held a meeting last night in the church building to consider the question of the resignation of Rev. Duncan Henderson, who has for some time been incapacitated by reason of impaired vision, and whose resignation has been handed to the session. Very general sympathy has been extended to the reverend gentleman in his affliction and the question of providing a pension for him had been mooted, this meeting being called to consider this matter as well as the question of supply, and at the discussion which ensued it became apparent that the pastor occupied a warm relationship with his flock. The meeting resolved to continue the pastoral connection for another year at any rate, and the hope was expressed by all present that the infirmity from which he is suffering may before the expiry of that time be entirely overcome. Rev. Mr. Henderson will therefore continue in charge of the congregation for another year, and provide whatever supply may be required during that period. The decision of the congregation will be conveyed to the Presbytery, which will hold a session today for the purpose of considering this matter as well as the supply for Douglastown church.

Mrs. Wing sang a solo at the evening service at St. Luke's on Sunday, and won considerable praise, possessing as she does, a pleasing voice of considerable power and compass, and having a very happy style with a good presence.

Miss Hessie Gunn of St. John's church choir, is winning encomiums by reason of her fine choral performances, which are especially marked in the solo parts, as she exhibits marked traits of a rising prima donna. Miss Gunn is taking lessons in vocal culture under the tuition of Burton Loggie, who, himself, a graduate of one of the best schools of voice training, has great hopes for the musical career of his young protege, who is already a good instrumental performer.

The millinery stock of Miss Louise Brehant is being offered for sale by auction at Mr. Wysis' rooms. This stock is valued at about $700, but the best offer, en bloc, was only in the vicinity of $70, or ten per cent., and it was erroniously reported that Mr. Murdock had concluded the purchase of it at this figure, but it is now to be offered at auction to meet the liabilities of the proprietor, the arrearages of rent being the first claim against it, after which the creditors will come in.

Many loads of Christmas supplies arrived last night from the south, the chief commodity was beef, but mutton, geese and a very few turkeys are included. Turkeys bring all the way from nineteen to twenty-five cents, twenty-three being the ruling figure.

The schools are preparing for the Christmas examinations and Dr. Cox of the high school, is drilling some of his pupils in the histrionic art; the piece decided upon for production is an act or two from the Merchant of Venice, and already the cast of characters may be observed in the youthful Shylock, Portia and other Shakespearean characters.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE U. S. COURTS

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The validity of a legacy of $40,000 in cash and works of art, worth between $30,000 and $40,000, made in the will of Mrs. Esther M. Byers, of Andover, but formerly of New York, to the Abbott Female Academy of Andover, is the question raised by Edward C. Mills and others, her executors, to be decided for the supreme court. When she made her will she owned a residence at 27 East Thirty-seventh street, New York, and placed this property with the executors in trust to sell it and pay $40,000 to the academy for a fireproof building, and to place in it her paintings, statuary, and works of art which were then in the house.

Afterward on June 11, 1902, she sold the residence, which she had directed her executors to sell, and from the proceeds pay the legacy to the academy, for $113,500. While there is sufficient cash on hand to pay the legacy, the executors are in doubt whether they are entitled to it.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in bottles by all chemists. Prices in England 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers—

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Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in Kings Co N. B

J. E AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queens

BOMB THROWN IN NEW YORK STREET

Striking Artisans Blamed for Destroying a Building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A bomb was hurled tonight through one of the front windows of the Allied Iron Association at 7 East Fourteenth street. It landed in a room used for telephone purposes and exploding, wrecked the place. Several employes were in the adjoining room, but were only stunned by the explosion. Fourteenth street was crowded at the time with thousands of persons making their way to their homes on the east side and to Brooklyn by way of the new Williamsburg bridge. For a time the crowd was threatened with panic, but the arrival of police reserves soon straightened matters out. Only fragments of the missile could be picked up in the wrecked room, and no one could be found who saw the person who had thrown it.

The Allied Iron Association was formed recently, when the structural iron workers declared a strike against the concentrating firm of Post and McCord. Its officers had opened a bureau for the employment of non-union men to take the places of the strikers.

About ten days ago, notice was served on all union structural iron workers in the city that on that date no iron workers would be employed by the contracting firms of New York, except through the association agency in East Fourteenth street. Post and McCord are the contractors for the Altman building at 34th street and Fifth avenue, where a premature explosion of dynamite early today killed three men and injured a number of others.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

The young lady was a victim of the piano-playing habit.

"You must discontinue your practice for a time," said the doctor, "or it will send you to an untimely grave."

"Why don't you discontinue your practice, doctor?" she rejoined. "Then you wouldn't fill so many untimely graves."—Chicago News.

Archbishop Williams of Boston, who recently underwent a second operation for cataracts on his eyes, is at home with improved eyesight. His eyes are still weak, not having recovered from the effects of the operation.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards, posting bills, distributing circulars, etc., on all conspicuous places; distributing sample packages of our goods; and all other work pertaining to our business. Salary $60 per month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.