LLOYD GEORGE HOLDS STAGE IN ENGLAND

Rapid Rise of Young Welshman the Absorbing Topic in United Kingdom--Hard Work Put Him Where He Is.

London, Dec. 21.—Mr. Lloyd-George holds the stage in England just now, taking precedence over even Mr. Asquith. The English, like most of the peoples, like a good-sized personality; and Mr. Lloyd-George has that. They know his remarkable career pretty thoroughly by now, and pay the ever-fresh tribute of freshly recalling his history every little while. Here is the newest one:—

In all the history of British politics (says this writer) it would be difficult to find a career more remarkable or more astonishing than that of the man who now fills the exalted position of chancellor of the exchequer. Even the stupendous figure of Lord Beaconsfield which adorns so many imposing pages of that history, provides no parallel to the rapid rise of Mr. Lloyd-George. From the dim obscurity of a Welsh village, set between the mountains and the sea, he has travelled by unexpected paths into the strong light of Downing street, and won for himself the second position in the greatest Empire in the world.

In Manchester.

Not quite forty-seven years ago—on the 17th of January, 1863, to be precise—he was born in Manchester, the son of a struggling schoolmaster. Today his name is constantly upon the lips of men of every shade—and no shade—of political opinion; cities have accorded him the honor of their freedom, universities have showered upon him their favors, and the whole country is destined shortly to be in the throes of a general election occasioned by the finance bill which he introduced.

What is the secret of this phenomenal career? There are those who contend that it is due mainly to persistent good fortune; there are others who say that his success is his own "and he made it himself."

Mr. Lloyd-George is where he is largely because of his persistent readiness to take his political life in his own hands and fling it fearlessly into whatever cause he might espouse.

When Mr. Asquith became premier and the chancellorship of the exchequer became vacant, Mr. Lloyd-George met with his reward. The control of the national finance passed into the hands of the once obscure village lad.

He speaks with a silver tongue and carries his audiences away with his impassioned oratory. But, like most impromptu speakers, he suffers in cold print. The speech that appeals thrillingly to the ear seldom appeals to the eye.

And, like the report of one of his speeches, his personal appearance is liable to be disappointing to the person who meets him for the first time. He would be almost insignificantly small but for the power of his features, the size of his head, and that Sphinx-like smile which dominates his face.

"I had heard and read so much about Mr. Lloyd-George," once declared the chairman of a meeting in South Wales, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is a very small man in stature." Mr. Lloyd-George's retort was equal to the occasion, and characteristic of one so small in body and so potential in politics. "I am grieved to find that your chairman is disappointed in my size," he said quietly, "but that is owing to the way you have here in the south of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down."

Mr. Lloyd-George has all the fever of the Celtic spirit in his blood, but his passion is ever under control, and over and above all other things his sense of humor flourishes. "We must give Home Rule not merely to England," he said once, addressing some Welsh miners, "but also to Scotland and Wales." "And Home Rule for hell," interposed an exasperated voice. "Quite right," was the serene retort; "I always like to hear a man stick up for his own country."

CHEAP CHRISTMAS IN LONDON THIS YEAR

London, Dec. 21.—Christmas dinners in England will cost less than usual this year. It will be possible to commence the feast with turtle soup at the rate of 12 cents per plate instead of 60 cents. Turkeys, owing to continuous rains and the consequent difficulty of rearing, are 25 cents per pound, which is a high price for England; but geese, which always have been popular, are only 14 cents a pound. Beef and vegetables and also raw materials for plum puddings, mince pies, and such like are cheaper now than for several years past.

PUBLIC NOTICE

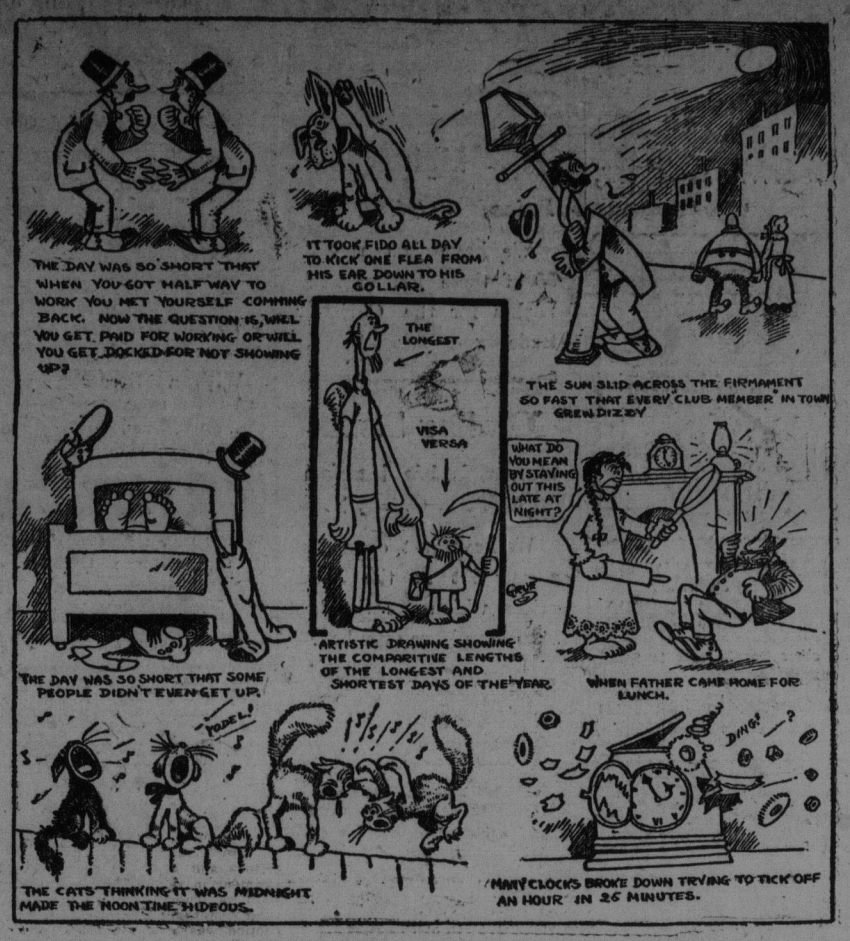
THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of Saint John a committee of the said Council for conducting the sale of the Fisheries for the ensuing year, pursuant to law, hereby give notice that the Fishery Lots along the East Side of the Bay, River and Harbor, and all the Fisheries heretofore enjoyed and possessed by the inhabitants on the East Side of the Harbor, with those on and surrounding Navy Island, and also the Fishery Lots on the Western Side of the Harbor, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, for the fishing season of the ensuing year, to end on the 15th day of December, 1910.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1909.

JAMES H. FRINK,
JOSEPH A. LIKELY,
EDWARD C. ELKIN,
FRANK L. POTTS,
JOHN McGOLDRICK,
JOHN B. M. BAXTER,
JAMES F. BELYEA,
A. O. HAVELOCK WILSON.

21-22-23-1

What Happened Yesterday



YESTERDAY WAS THE SHORTEST DAY IN THE YEAR.

VENUS SHOWS AT MIDDAY

Queen of Stars the Glory of the January Sky---Reasons for Thinking Venus is Inhabited.

ASTRONOMER TELLS HOW TO SEE VENUS.

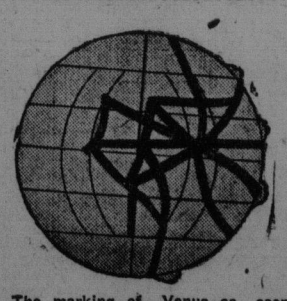
By Father J. S. Odenbach, (The famous Jesuit priest and astronomer).

Venus will be visible in January in the east, a little north of the course of the winter sun, at an elevation of about 30 degrees from the horizon. When last visible, it was in the west, at a similar elevation. It will be possible for anyone with sharp eyesight to see it at noon in the eastern sky on a clear day.

Venus, queen of the stars, will open the year 1910 as the glory of the January sky. That planet is now only 26,000,000 miles from the earth, the closest it will approach us in a long time.

For the next few weeks it will be visible to the naked eye in the daytime. In fact, at noon, when the sun shines brightest, the star still can be seen with sharp eyes.

This planet has phases like the moon, appearing variously at the full, half and quarter. Although its outline cannot be seen without a telescope the little splotch of light really is crescent shaped.



The marking of Venus as seen through a telescope.

The farthest Venus gets from the earth is 67,000,000 miles. Its color is a brilliant straw hue, and unlike the moon's mellow light, blazes like the flame from an incandescent lamp.

This is true because Venus has the power of reflecting half the light on its surface while the moon being of a rarer atmosphere, only reflects one-sixth of the light it gets.

Venus like the earth, has its years and days. Its full year is 225 days long.

In many respects Venus is likt the earth. There is far more reason for believing that it is inhabited than there is for thinking that human life exists on the planet Mars, about which so much has been said and written. The diameter of Venus is 7700 miles, while that of the earth is about 7920 miles.

Though it is so bright, many markings can be seen on the surface of Venus. It has an atmosphere denser than the earth's. There is evidence also of plenty of water on the planet. Both these facts indicate to astronomers that there is everything there to sustain life.

The markings on Venus have not all been seen. They end in black ness where the light ends. But it appears that they continue through over the darkened surfaces of the planet. On the lighted side, too, there are mountainlike elevations, which may be ranges of hills or may be volcanoes. The fact that they are so large seems to favor the theory that they are volcanoes, and that their smoke makes them visible. If this be true Venus, may be in its early stages of producing life, just as was the earth millions of years ago.

Will Venus be the next seat of knowledge when all life on the earth has vanished. Facts seem to indicate this.

ISLANDS OF IVORY FOUND

Famous Geographer Describes Islands of Ivory Hidden Among the Arctic Ice---The Discoveries Explained.

London, Dec. 21.—Islands of ivory hidden among the Arctic ice lying north of Siberia were described in a paper read by Dr. Gath Whitley at the Victoria Institute the other day.

These islands were discovered by Russian explorers at the end of the eighteenth century and have been exploitd by traders in fossil ivory ever since. As recently as 1898 about 80,000 pounds of fossil ivory was offered for sale at the fair of Yakutsk.

To the earlier explorers it seemed that one islet known as Liakoff's Island was "actually composed of the bones and tusks of elephants, cemented together by icy sand. The horns of buffaloes, or rather of musk oxen, and rhinoceroses were also wonderfully abundant. The sandy shores and slopes were full of mammoth's tusks."

In 1886 a German, Dr. Bunge, explored Liakoff's Island. "The sand and gravel," said the lecturer, "were found to rest in blocks of ice and the alluvial beds were full of the bones of mammoths, rhinoceroses and musk oxen"—this after hundreds of years of visits from ivory hunters. Trawling showed that the bottom of the sea near the islands was strewn with tusks and bones.

These extraordinary discoveries are explained by the following theory:—In prehistoric times Siberia enjoyed a comparatively mild climate and a great tract of country now under ice stood at a considerable level above the sea.

Vast herds of mammoths, rhinoceroses and buffaloes roamed over these plains. A great catastrophe at last overtook them. The land subsided, the sea rose and the animals congregated in great numbers on the mountain tops. Even these were at last submerged and the destruction was complete. After a time the waters subsided slowly and the islands which had formed mountains in the land rose above the sea. Why the climate changed after these upheavals is still a problem to be solved.

AT THE HOTELS

Royal.

A O Lormbord, Waterville; Walter E Lombard, Boston; H H Lime, Old Town; J E Lewis, Boston; W A Wallace, Montreal; E I Kennen, Boston; F A Edward, Boston; N H Foster, Fredericton; Mrs. G A Morrison, Fredericton; J P Burchill, G P Burchill, Nelson; B A Scovil, Welaskinwin; A S White, Sussex; J A Morrison, Fredericton; Mr and Mrs D A Stewart, William McGorman, Campbellton; Miss A G Titus, Brookline; Mrs C W Phalen, Ottawa; E O Steeves, Moncton; A F Bentley, St. Martins.

Victoria.

W F H Fenety and wife, Fredericton; C H Fuller, St. George; B B Hardwick, Annapolis; Michael Bemue Fredericton Jct.; E B Snow, Sussex; J M Murray, Beloit, Wis.; E B Edey, Ottawa; Mr and Mrs Hellman, G L Harrison, New York; F E Henderson, Moncton; B H Scovil, Wetaskawiss; Archie Blackader, Hebron; E B Sinclair, Yarmouth; E W Seeley Moncton; W B Jonah and wife, Sussex; Dr Sproul, Campbellton; W C Rurres, St Stephen; D N Cameron, Sussex.

SWEDE VICTIM OF YANKEES

Confidence Game Worked on Unsuspecting Swede in Florence---Was Fleeced of Two Thousand Dollars.

London, Dec. 21.—The gang of international thieves who fleeced American and English tourists in Rome are now working the game in Florence with great success. A wealthy Swede named Samuel Florens made friends with a certain John Lewis, of Brooklyn, who was staying at the same hotel and the two tourists decided to do the sights of Florence together.

Lewis one day met a dear friend named Powers and the two Americans were so glad to see each other that they decided to celebrate the meeting with a grand dinner to which the Swede was naturally invited. Powers had no end of money and he spent is lavishly. The Swede and his two American friends were having a stroll in the Piazza della Signora one evening when a lady accompanied by a respectable middle aged gentleman, dropped a jewelled purse. The Swede hastened to pick it up and restore it to the owner.

Profuse thanks followed and the middle aged gentleman introduced himself as Patrick Murphy of Brooklyn, and invited his countrymen and their friend to dinner. Mr. Murphy volunteered the information that he was carrying the sum of $150,000 to Rome as a gift to the pope, and that naturally he took every possible precaution to prevent its being stolen. There were many thieves in Italy, he said, and you had to be very careful, but of course he knew Italian and besides carried a revolver, so the money was safe with him.

Lewis and Powers begged Murphy as a great favor to keep their money while they remained in Florence as they would feel safer, and Mr. Murphy consented. They accordingly handed over their money to him and Mr. Florens was tempted to do likewise. so he gave Murphy $2000 for safekeeping. Shortly afterward Mrs. Murphy was taken ill and her husband had to take her home. Lewis and Powers insisted on escorting the couple and naturally the Swede lost his money and his American friends.

WOMEN ARRESTED ON FRAUD CHARGES

Two Arrests Made in Chicago Yesterday--Women Accused of Smuggling Expensive Gowns Into United States.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21.—Federal officials today took into custody a number of persons who are charged with complicity in a conspiracy to smuggle expensive gowns and dry goods into this country. Arrests were made simultaneously in different parts of the country, two women in Chicago being taken into custody on a charge of having a part in a conspiracy to defraud the government. The conspirators are said to have already succeeded in smuggling across the line more than $2,000,000 worth of dutiable goods.

Those in the conspiracy are said to number twenty-six. All of them have been indicted by the federal grand jury in New York. The women arrested here were placed under $10,000 bonds by United States Commissioner Buell. They are Mary L. Webber, also known as Madame Whitney, proprietor of a fashionable establishment in Chicago, and Kathryn Schwartz.

DREADNOUGHTS FOR PEACE, SAYS KAISER'S SON

German Naval Plans Discussed by Emperor's Second Son at the Launching of Germany's Eighth Great Fighter.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—Additional details of Germany's naval estimates for 1910 show that of the record total of $108,522,000 to be spent on the navy next year the sum of $60,887,500, or an increase of $5,947,500 over the 1909 estimates, will be devoted to new construction and armaments. The cost of the new vessels themselves is fixed at $38,597,500, the rest representing guns and armor.

The sum voted for new naval construction and armaments in the estimates for 1909-10 by Great Britain was $51,000,000 or $9,887,500 less than the sum devoted to the same purposes by Germany. The rapid manner in which Germany is overtaking Great Britain is shown by the fact that in the year 1905-06 Germany's expenditure for new ships and guns was only $24,845,000, compared to Great Britain's $56,845,000.

Germany's new construction for next year includes three battleships and one large cruiser. The appropriation for submarines has been increased from $2,500,000 to $3,750,000. Under the heading of guns an expenditure of $18,962,500, an increase of $2,600,000, is provided for. Torpedo armaments absorb $2,270,000, an increase of $202,500, and mines $250,000 an increase of $125,000.

Eighth Launched.

The eighth of Germany's great ships to take the water within the last twenty months was successfully launched from the Weser yards, Bremen, on Saturday afternoon. This vessel, the third of the improved Dreadnought type to be built in Germany was named Thuringen.

All the Thuringian ruling princes were invited by the Emperor to take part in the launching ceremony. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenburg delivered the principal speech, and the Grand Duchess christened the vessel. No details of the measurements or armament were made public, but it is known that the new battleship will have a displacement of 19,000 tons and will be armed with twelve 12 inch fifty calibre guns. It is understood that her secondary battery will consist of twelve 6.7 inch guns and that she will carry over sixteen 4.1 inch guns for defence against torpedo attack. Her designed speed is 19.5 knots. She was laid down last January.

Germany has now seven Dreadnoughts afloat, of which the Nassau and Westfalen have been taken over by the authorities. The Posen and Rheinland will not be ready for service before next spring, while the Ostfriesland, Helgoland and Thuringen will not leave the yards before the summer of 1911.

Prince Speaks.

At the banquet given by the Bremen Senate on Saturday evening to celebrate the launch of the Thuringen, Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son, made a speech in which he appeared as an orator of the German imperial idea.

"The steady and systematic development of our high seas fleet," he said, "is the best guarantee of the maintenance of peace and the tranquil expansion of our commerce. The fleet is ever more becoming the embodiment of the imperial idea.

"Every one to whom it has been vouchsafed to meet German craft on the far seas knows with what delight you see a ship with the black, white and red flag, and how your heart swells when our beloved war flag salutes from the tops. Wherever that flag has flown on the seas, whether at joyous festivals, or in the grim work of war, it has won for itself glory and honor and has reaped the esteem of the whole world.

"But this has only been attained through the indefatigable and never ceasing labors of the officers and men. Without sparing their lives and health by day or night, under blazing suns, and in winter's cold, they have been inspired by only one wish, namely; to reach the highest point of readiness for war.

"Therefore it is an obligation of honor for every one of us to express our gratitude to these men by cheering his Majesty's navy, from the Grand Admiral to the youngest ship's boy. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

On January 1 next the formation of the first German torpedo division will be completed. It will consist of eleven new turbine torpedo boats built in 1908 and 1909. It will be stationed in the North Sea and will be the most efficient and modern formation of its kind.

The record speed for a German torpedo craft of 34.62 knots has been attained by G171 in her recent trials.

As a result of the Kiel scandal Herr August Thyssen, the steel iron and coal magnate, has been summoned to the aid of the Imperial Admiralty. It is on his wide, practical experience that the authorities will mainly rely to reorganize the German navy on business lines.

Herr Thyssen is called King Thyssen on account of the autocratic sway he wields over the destinies of hundreds of thousands of miners, mill hands, factory artisans and trades people throughout central and western Germany. In his own mines, blast furnaces and rolling mills he employs 40,000 workmen. His influence in the councils of the entire German industrial world is immense.

He is a type of the German self-made man. He founded the firm of Thyssen and Co., thirty-eight years ago with a capital of little more than $5,000. Today his fortune is estimated to be greater than that of the Krupps, and his steel and iron products are shipped to the four quarters of the globe.

TOLSTOY STILL HALE STATES INTERVIEWER

In Spite of His 81 Years Russia's Grand Old Man Goes Riding Each Day--Has Many Enemies, He Says.

London, Dec. 21.—In spite of the reports of Tolstoy's poor health and approaching end the special correspondent of the Paris Journal writes that his first impression on seeing this tall, bright eyed vigorous old man with whom he was to have an interview was that he was in the presence of an extremely well preserved man between 60 and 65.

In spite of his 81 years Tolstoy goes riding every day and in all weathers. His hearing is very acute. He catches even a whispered conversation. He reads without spectacles and explains that he used to be short-sighted and has therefore kept his sight.

Politics do not seem to interest him greatly. The subjects which attract him at the present moment are metaphysical questions inherent in different religions, the origin of life and the mystery of death. He does not fear death, for he believes in the immortality of the soul and the existence of God. Death, he says, is a bridge of communication between two shores.

Tolstoy told his French interviewer that he has many enemies. He said: "I receive every day horrible anonymous letters and they are a source of deep sorrow to me. I want to live in peace."

The following is the account of the writer's mode of life, as given by his doctor: He rises at 8, often at 6 or 7; eats his meals with greatest regularity, drinks no wine, eats no meat, does not smoke, takes long walks or rides and spends his evenings with his family and the friends who came to see him. Generally he goes to bed at midnight.

FIFTH AVENUE GETS RUDE SHOCK

New York, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Exclusive Fifth Avenue received a demonstration of woman's determination this afternoon when fifteen automobiles, furnished by prominent society women, but containing two score poorly-dressed working women, passed up the thoroughfare in the double interest of the striking shirtwaist operators and woman suffrage.

The cars were furnished by Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer and other prominent women, who have identified themselves with the strikers. Banners labelled "Votes for women" flattered from the machines while other placards told the story of the strike.

AUCTION SALES.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

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Property on corner City Road and Haymarket Square, consisting of Store and three Flats. Enquire

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'Phone—973, P. O. Box 298.

Sales Solicited. Prompt Returns.

TLC T. L. Coughlan AUCTIONEER.

70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Clifton House Building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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LOWEST ONE-WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Going Dec. 21, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910, inclusive, good to return until Jan. 3, 1910.

Between all Stations on Atlantic Division, and Eastern Division to and including Montreal.

TO STATIONS WEST OF MONTREAL

Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare Dec. 24, 25, 1909, good for return until Dec. 27, 1909. Also on Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910, good for return until Jan. 3, 1910.

Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare to Montreal, Added to Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare and One-Third From Montreal.

Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; also Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910, good for return until Jan. 5, 1910.

Full particulars on application to

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R.
St. John, N. B.

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Necessity is the Mother of Invention, and Classified Advertising was invented by The Man who was Forced to be brief.

1c. per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of 4.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Job Printing Office, consisting of two job presses, hand press, paper cutter, type, rules, ornaments, etc. Everything in good condition. Can be seen by applying to Box 115, Fredericton, N. B. tf.

For Sale—At Welsford, new large house with furnace, hot and cold water, good barn and four acres choice land, furniture if desired. Apply to Mrs. T. B. Roberts, Hoyt Station, N. B. 1 mo.-D-26

FOR SALE—Instruction has been given me by the President and Governors of the Wiggins Male Orphan Institution to dispose of the Freehold lot of land, No. 6 on plan of Chipman property, 55x84 feet. Nos. 85, 87, 89, situate on the north side of Union street, in the City of Saint John with four story brick building thereon, known as the Oddfellows Hall, by private sale.

Information as to the revenue derived therefrom and other particulars will be furnished on application.

Saint John, N. B., November 30th, 1909.

A. C. FAIRWEATHER,
Solicitor.

D, Jan. 1

WANTED

WANTED—At once, a first class Bread and Cake Baker. Must come well recommended, stating wages. Address, D. R. W., Box 75, Fredericton, N. B. tf

WANTED—Four energetic young men of good appearance to put a good thing before the public in this city. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E., C/o Standard.

LOST

Lost—An Amythyst Rosary on Charlotte St. The finder will kindly return to The Standard Office.

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REAL TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS in any quantity from 1-2c each. DOMINION STATIONERY CO. 78 Prince William street.

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MADAME WHITE.
16w-3mo-f18. King Square.

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New Home, and New Domestic machines from $9. Buy in my shop and save $10. I employ no agents. Genuine needles and oil of all kinds. Sewing machines and Phonographs repaired.

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Opposite White Store.

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Cut flowers and Floral Emblems a Specialty.
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