FIELDING EXPOUNDS TRADE ADVANTAGES OF THE FRENCH TREATY

Canadian Interests and British Preference Carefully Guarded—Canada Will Have Large Advantage Over U. S. in French Market—Favored Nation Application

OTTAWA, Jan. 14—In the House of Commons today the resolution for the Franco-Canadian treaty was put through, and Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to give it effect. Mr. Fielding said in explanation of the bill that it was designed to give effect in the first place to the arrangement recently arrived at with France, in the next place to give its benefits to all portions of the British Empire and finally to extend its benefits to such countries as were entitled to favored nation treatment by treaty right. The great market for the Canadian producer was of course the growing home market. The market abroad was not to be neglected by such a producing country as Canada and the present administration had not neglected it, it had encouraged the development of steamship service, of cold storage facilities of trade agencies and finally had passed the British preference. Great Britain would always be the leading customer of Canada. That it had been developed was shown by trade figures in 1897, when Canada purchased from Great Britain goods to the value of sixty-nine and one-half millions and ten years later, 1907, Canada bought British goods to the value of one hundred and nineteen million dollars. The total trade of Canada with Great Britain in 1897 amounted to ninety-eight millions and in 1907 had grown to two hundred and eight million dollars' worth. Mr. Fielding reviewed the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1894 and pointed out that while it was a manifestation of a friendly desire to promote trade with Canada, at the same time there were features which were disadvantageous to Canada, there was a limited list of articles on which each country gave the other minimum tariff treatment. However the treaty provided that if Canada extended the minimum list France was to get the benefit while Canada would only benefit if the duties of a limited list of articles were reduced. Then Canada only got favored treatment on goods shipped direct while France got a minimum tariff rate on goods sent to Canada by any route.

The Intermediate Tariff

Mr. Fielding pointed out that the government had last session introduced the intermediate tariff for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Canada's commercial relations with the great commercial countries of the world. It was found that to keep advantage of the intereditate tariff the French treaty with its favored nation clause stood in the way. The first thing to be done was to revise it. That of course could be done by denouncing the treaty, but that would be a harsh ad inadvisable step. It was thought that the result could be achieved by friendly conference with the French authorities. Treaty making being a prerogative of the sovereign it was necessary for Canada to obtain authority from London. This was done, and Mr. Fielding paid a tribute to the courtesy of the British minister, who had to do slightly with the negotiations. It was proposed to the French representatives that they should give Canada the benefit of the minimum tariff for the Canadian intermediate tariff. However, the French representatives held that their tariff laws required that minimum rates which could only be granted to countries which gave the French absolutely minimum treatment. To get the French minimum treatent Canada would have to give France the British preference. Mr. Fielding said that the negotiators were not willing to do this.

Negotiations With France

Mr. Fielding said: "In approaching our negotiations with the French authorities we tried to keep in view several purposes: First, to remove the inequalities of the old treaty and make the conditions fairly reciprocal. Second, to guard against the guarding of concessions which would injure any large Canadian interest. Third, to keep as far as possible for British trade the degree of preference established by the tariff policy of last session. Fourth, to grant to France by a reasonable extension of favored nation treatment the best treatment which is accorded to any foreign country and to reserve to Canada the right to make any tariff arrangement which we may see fit with Great Britain or with any British colony. Fifth, in the granting of any special rate which might be thought desirable we decided to confine them as far as possible to French specialties which would not be likely to come into competition to any large degree with our industries or British industries and to secure favored nation treatment as far as possible in the chief articles of export which we might hope to send abroad. And lastly, to seek favored nation treatment on some things which, though we did not now export them, we might reasonably hope to export in future. Our first duty should be to give consideration to the lines of goods in which Canada is now engaged in the export trade, but we thought at the same time that we should have some regard to the articles in which Canada might at no distant day desire to obtain an export trade abroad for. When the treaty of 1903 was under consideration the criticism offered was that we were receiving no consideration upon the products of the farm, and the answer was justly made that it seemed hopeless at that time to object from the French government any concessions upon farm products. Undoubtedly the conduct of the French government was for the protection of farm products. The situation is a little better today. We have not obtained concessions upon all the agricultural products that we should perhaps desire to have favored, but we have obtained concessions on a considerable number. We have obtained the concessions of the minimum tariff upon animals, fresh and salted meats, tinned meats, eggs, cheese, salted butter, honey, apples, pears, peaches, canned or preserved fruits, vegetable and fodder, including hay. These are the principal agricultural products in which we have received the benefits, so far as they are benefits, of the minimum French treaty.

Mr. Bergeron—How do our goods compare with American goods, going to France; do we stand upon a better footing than the United States?

Mr. Fielding—On some of the articles in this treaty we unquestionably do.

Provisions for Future

"On some items mentioned in the treaty," said Mr. Fielding, "there is no immediate value, but France may make treaties with other countries in which concessions will be granted on these items and she will be under the obligation to give the same reduced rates to Canada.

"No great country today is going to give to any one country a monopoly of its tariff privileges. Even if Canada were a greater and bigger country than it is now, no country would give it a monopoly of any concession. It would hold itself free to grant concessions to any other country. France has given the advantage of its minimum tariff to a number of countries. Of course our chief competitor, to speak frankly, is the United States. The United States produce the same things that we do and in the world's trade they are going to be our chief competitor. In all our transactions with foreign countries it should be our aim to see that we are put on even terms with them in regard to our chief items of export. We have endeavored to start under this treaty first such concessions as we could get respecting the articles we export and we have in the treaty a list of articles which we do not now export. Canada, in negotiating treaty years ago, ould only seek consideration for her natural products. The reciprocity of 1895 was almost entirely in natural products. But since then Canada has grown immensely. We are no longer relying on natural products alone. Our manufacturers have made considerable progress and if we are not exporting in some lines today was it not the part of wisdom to look ahead and consider whether some things which we have not exported in the past are not likely to be the subject of export at no distant day? We are not making a treaty for a day or a year. We hope this treaty will be beneficial to both countries and will last for a long period of years.

Position of Manufacturers

Take a glance at the position of the manufacturers of Canada today and the progress which has been made. Not many years ago Canada imported all her cement. In the last ten or fifteen years Canada has made vast progress in the manufacture of cement. We now produce an article, the best in the world. But good as has been the advancement, our home market has been able to abosrb the whole production. The time is not far distant when we will be sending some cement abroad. We shall be sending it to Europe instead of looking to Europe for it. It was therefore proper to put cement in the list I have mentioned. The same thing applies to articles of iron. We are not now exporting iron but the time may come when we may be doing so. In the same way you may go through the various lines of Canadian manufactures. Take sewing machines. Some years ago we imported them in considerable numbers. Today we have two large sewing machine factories in Canada and some day we will be exporting them. We have already done something in the way of exporting agricultural implements. Last year we exported to the value of $3,248,000, and at least half a million dollars' worth went to France. France is a magnificent agricultural country, but her methods are old-fashioned. She is geginning to use agricultural implements very freely. There is a growing demand for the kind made in the United States, and the United States have no arrangement for the French minimum tariff. It is the boast of one of the great manufacturing concerns of Toronto, that it is selling agricultural implements under every flag of the world and selling them at a profit.

Mr. Brodeur—The amount exported from the United States to France in 1895 was $2,750,764.

Agricultural Implements

"As an illustration of the advantages which we get under the treaty on agricultural implements," said Hon. Mr. Fielding, "I may say that the French duty is fifteen francs and the minimum duty nine francs per hundred kilograms. At this moment, should the treaty be adopted, the American implement maker must pay fifteen francs in selling to France, when the Canadian manufacturer gets his goods in at nine francs. It is a very material advantage. I do not anticipate that we can hold this advantage forever, but it is something to have got a start and to say that the duty on Canadian agricultural implements under this treaty will be materially lower than on the American. We know that at this moment the Americans are in France trying to make a treaty, but their methods are somewhat slow and may take them some time. Suppose our American friends obtained the concession of nine francs and we did not have this treaty and had to pay fifteen. What would be our position then? If France makes a treaty with the United tSates they must now give to us any further concessions which they give to the United States on agricultural implements and so with other things.

"I am quite prepared to receive the criticism that there are many articles mentioned in the treaty which are now of little or no importance to Canada, but I must beg, gentlemen, to look ahead and have the abiding faith that we have that Canada in making treaty arrangements today should no longer confine herself to the products of agriculture, the forest and the fisheries, but should have regard to the increasing production of the workshops of the country.

Section of Treaty Misunderstood

"There has been a misunderstanding on the matter of spirits, and the impression has gone abroad that we are reducing the duties on French brandies, wines and spirits of all sorts. But for the present there is no change in the duties on these articles. They are included in a list of articles on which for the present there is no reduction in the rate by either country but on which there is a guarantee that if at any time either country makes a reduction that reduction shall be reciprocal. There is, therefore, no reduction whatever on spirits coming into Canada. There is, however, a reduction of about one-eighth in the duty on spirits going from Canada to France. I am quite prepared to have some of our good friends say that it would be a good thing if we did not have any spirits, but next to not having spirits produced it would surely be well, instead of drinking ourselves, to send them abroad and have them drunk elsewhere. Last year we sent abroad $1,326,000 worth of Canadian whiskeys, so you see it is a very considerable item of export. We sent to France only $3,672 worth of Canadian whiskeys, but I can bear testimony to the fact that the manufacturers of Canadian whiskey are enterprsng and that one of the best advertised commodities of Canadian origin on the continent is one of the Canadian whiskeys. If we can send abroad Canadian whiskey which is strong and bring back French wines, which are light, may we not be advancing the great cause of temperance?

"Coming in the lines of Canadian manufacturers, in which we do not today do an export business but which we may hope to do in the future, I may mention mineral waters, iron and steel rails, lead in various forms, nickel, antimony, skins and hides, boots and shoes, leather belting, locomotives, sewing machines, gas buoys, pianos, organs, carriages, and carts, manufactures of india rubber, asbestos and mica now being produced in Canada. Some are being exported and others we may hope to export in future and for that reason we think it is important they should be included in the list of articles on which Canada receives tariff concessions from France.

Many Concessions to Canada

"The list of articles on which Canada receives concessions includes one hundred and fifty-two articles and the list on which Canada gives France concessions includes ninety-eight articles. I am not trying to suggest that a comparison of the number of articles means a great deal but they happen to be respectively of these numbers. The rates we grant on these ninety-eight articles are in the intermediate tariff of last year and parliament has approved of them.

"France claimed with some force that there was more material difference between her general and minimum tariffs than there was between the Canadian general and intermediate tariffs. The difference in most cases in the Canadian tariffs is two and a half per cent., while in a number of cases, the difference between the French tariffs is from twenty to sixty per cent. Our French brethren were correct in claiming that the reduction we were able to give them by granting the minimum tariff was less than the reduction they would give us by the minimum tariff. They gave this as a reason why they should receive concessions by way of special reductions. We felt that this was a fair claim and were willing to grant them concessions upon a few items which might almost be called French specialties. Schedule "C" sets forth the special rates of duty they are given. In most cases they are the rates of the British preferential tariff but as the goods are not to any extent produced in Britain, the English trade is not affected by the reductions.

Mr. Foster—Is there not a pretty large importation under the item for liquid medicines.

Mr. Fielding—We declined to make a reduction from the rates of fifty per cent. on liquid medicines containing alcohol, but on those not containing alcohol the duty will be reduced to twenty-five per cent. That and the duty on light wines are the only ones lower than the British preference. Wines are not produced to any extent by Britain, and we propose to reduce the duty on liquid medicines to to the French treaty rate for the whole of the British Empire. In embroideries, velvets, silk fabrics, ribbons and manufactures of silk, we fix the rate below the intermediate tariff, but will leave a margin of preference to the British manufacturer.

Mr. Foster—In embroideries and laces there is a large manufacture in England.

Mr. Fielding—I am advised that French and English laces are different articles and that the export of English laces to Canada will not be seriously interfered with. That is one item as to which it may be said there will be some competition with Britain.

"It was natural that France should wish for a reduction on the rate of duty on champagne. It is a great article of commerce with them, and they would have felt gratified to have had a decrease. But we felt that champagne was an article of luxury and a legitimate article of high taxation and that the reduction made by the treaty of 1893 was as far as we could go. At that time 30 per cent. ad valorem was taken off. We refused to make further concessions. Our French friends wanted a reduction on wines generally, and as we had to refuse reductions on spirits and champagnes we were willing to consider reductions on light wines. The conclusion we reached was that we would graduate the duties in proportion to the strength of the wines. We have a small wine industry in Canada which was considered in making the treaty of 1903, but statistics will show that the production of light wines in Canada has not increased much. I do not think that the treaty will prevent a Canadian industry from flourishing. However, some gentlemen in the industry regard the treaty with anxiety. I have been asked to see some of them, and will gladly do so. But it must be remembered that you cannot make omelets without breaking eggs, and you cannot make a treaty with France or any other country without giving some concessions to the special industries in which that country is engaged, and if we can make a treaty which does not affect any large industry in Canada we ought to make it.

"It may be said that we are obliged to give the benefits of this treaty to what are known as the favored nation countries. There may be concessions when the favored nation treaties may prove embarassing, but there are compensations. If we are obliged to grant to these countries the benefits of this tariff, they cannot grant concessions to any country without giving to us the best treatment that they give to anybody.

"There is some difference of opinion as to the countries to which the favored nation treatment applies, but I think I am justified in saying the countries, in addition to Great Britain, which will receive the benefits of the French treaty are Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela, Switzerland, Norway and Persia. These are the countries which many years ago made treaties with Britain which secured to them favored nation treatment from the British colonies. The list is not a very alarming one. There are thirteen countries on it. Austria-Hungary has considerable trade with us. Japan is a country with a growing trade, and Spain sends us some wines. Among the other countries on the list there are none with an extensive trade. I do not think that the fact that we are obliged to give these concessions to favored nations countries is of very great importance.

Mr. Daniel—Will these favored nation countries have to send their goods direct to receive the benefit of the French treaty rates?

Mr. Fielding—Yes; they must comply with the same conditions as those on which France receives the treaty tariff advantages.

"We submit this treaty with the strong hope and the confidence that it will have a considerable effect upon the expansion of trade between Canada and France. It is not to be expected that the expansion will be brought about immediately, but we hope and believe that, even within a short period, the effects of this treaty will be observed in the larger volume of trade between those two countries, and while we hope that the result will be an expansion of trade, we believe that it is not too much to express a modest hope that in taking this step we are doing something to supplement the splendid efforts of His Majesty the King in bringing about the good relations which now exist between the British Empire and the Republic of France.

"It is right that we should regard this as a reduction of duty, a reduction of the burdens of the people in the customs, taxes on goods not only from France, but from other countries, that will receive the benefit of the treaty. Our estimate is that the reduction in duty will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Foster followed Mr. Fielding with a criticism and semi-condemnation of the treaty. He stated that he did not understand how it could cut out a large amount if it was useless. The labor of negotiating it was not different from Sir Charles Tupper's. There were many countries which got more from France than Canada got. He was not a believer in favored nation provisions; he could not see the justice of Japan getting the benefits of the treaty. The loss of $400,000 revenue would be a high price for the treaty; the British preference had been paid down by the treaty. It would accentuate the balance of trade against Canada. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said if the treaty commends itself to him he would vote for it, and if it did not he would vote against it.

The government laughed, and Mr. Brodeur moved the adjournment.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

ON THE BIG JOBS.

In New York City alone the great works of tunnels under city and river railway terminals and depots, water supply and other similar enterprises now in progress aggregates the enormous sum of $625,000,000, or more than four Panama canals, says Popular Mechanics, while three of the undertakings amount to $100,000,000 each.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS ON HIS BACK AT ONE TIME.

TWO BOTTLES OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Boils are simply evidence of the bad blood within coming to the surface.

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For this purpose there is no other blood medicine to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

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Mr. James Combs, Eden, Ont., writes: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly.

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CALEB POWERS IN HIS CELL AT GEORGETOWN

The jury who heard the evidence brought forward to substantiate the charge that the former secretary of state of Kentucky had conspired in the murder of William Goebel was unable to agree, and was discharged. They stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. This was Powers' fourth trial. He was convicted on all the others, but the higher court always ordered a new trial. In the picture Caleb Powers is the figure to the right. He is seen dictating to his secretary.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 13. — After having vainly searched two cities for a trace of her four-year-old son, Holder, kidnapped on December twenty-first last, Dr. Ida M. Oberg has returned to Moncton. Her boy, left with friends at Mattapan, Mass., was stolen by its father, Dr. Oberg's divorced husband, but immediately after the kidnapping he disappeared as though swallowed by the earth, and although the police in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are keeping a vigilant lookout, absolutely no trace of either the father or boy has been discovered. "There is not the least doubt that my little boy whom I will give the world to have back, was taken by his father, the man from whom I three years ago secured a divorce," said Dr. Oberg. "It is not the first attempt he has made to secure the child, being successful once before but being captured before he had gone very far. This time he has been clever enough to conceal his tracks, but he will be captured, and I will lend every effort to have him placed behind prison bars.' Mrs. Oberg had just completed arrangements to bring little Holder to Moncton where for several months she has been conducting an excellent osteopathy practice, and left here for Boston on the same day as the kidnapping occurred. It was a sad shock to her when arriving at Mattapan, a suburb of Boston, she found that her little boy had been carried away, and the police were at once set in motion, but with no result as yet. She has offered a liberal reward for the child and believes that Oberg is located in Philadelphia where he has friends.

Two well known city druggists were this morning fined fifty dollars and costs for Scott Act violations. A number of prominent citizens had been summoned as witnesses, and while only three appeared their evidence was sufficient to warrant conviction.

SACKVILLE, Jan.13.—Word has been received of the death at Calgary on Friday of Frank McKenzie, who a few years ago carried on a furniture upholstery business here. Deceased formerly made his home in Port Elgin. His wife predeceased him but several children survive. One daughter is living with relatives in Port Elgin.

An increased attendance is reported at Mount Allison institutions this term. At the university as is always the case, second term attendance does not differ much from that of the preceding term, for few students find it worth while to break into the middle of the university year. One or two new students however, have registered. At the academy the number of students in residence will show an increase of ten or more over the attendance of last term. This number will provide a record for the academy. The total attendance at the ladies' college is now something more than one hundred and fifty, the new students numbering about twenty.

The preliminary debates carried on in preparation for the inter-collegiate debate have begun at Mount Allison. On Saturday evening R. Reynolds of Newport, and E. E. Graham, of Centreville, N. S. supported a resolution declaring that would be in the interest of the provinces to secede from the Dominion. They were opposed by I.C.Rand of Moncton, J. C. Pincock, of Harbor Grace, Nfld., and J. A. St. Bury, of Oxford, N. S. The resolution discussed on Saturday will be debated with the Kings College team.

MONCTON, Jan. 13.—Word was received here last night from J. C. Lithgow, of the M. P. A. A. A., that a committee of three will be appointed to investigate the wholesale importations of hockey players to Fredericton. The latest addition to the local talent at the capital has been Ernest and Lion Runnions, two crack men from Cornwall, Ont., whose amateur standing is of such a doubtful character that immediately upon their arrival at Fredericton President Lithgow will suspend the two men pending investigation. President Lithgow further said that a warning is being extended to all teams regarding the importation of players and close attention will for the remainder of the season be devoted to this matter. President Lithgow was very indignant about the McDonald incident and it is now very doubtful if the former New Glasgow captain will ever be re-instated. Moncton Victorias favor the permanent professionalism of McDonald but do not think the remainder of the Fredericton team should be punished for his action.

WOLFVILLE, Jan. 13.—In the Intercollegiate Hockey League this year Acadia plays Dalhousie in Halifax and St. F. X. at Wolfville. The first game is to be played January 20th, in Halifax.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 9.—The government concluded its session this evening and will leave tomorrow morning for St. John. The premier announced that nothing outside of routine work has been accomplished. In answer to the question whether there would be a session or an election, all he wished to say was that the government would meet again on the 22nd of this month and it would be then decided what action would be taken. The Judicature Act was considered. A number of bridge contracts were awarded by the chief commissioner.

The Suspension bridge at St. John was discussed this morning, but no conclusion was reached. A further report from the engineer of the public works department was received, and acting upon it it was decided to have plans and estimates made of arch, cantilever and suspension bridges, taking into consideration the cost and value of each kind.

The premier said the commissioners were arranging to get options on the branch railways of the province. He did not know whether any had been obtained as yet, but expected a report from Commissioner Burns at an early date.

The premier stated that Thomas Malcolm had not as yet made a request to have the amount of bonds guaranteed on the International Railway increased from $8,000 to $10,000 per mile. In connection with Mr. Malcolm's visit, the premier said that he was here to arrange about a bond guarantee at the rate of $8,000 per mile on work done to date and regarding payment of subsidy on the same. The statement presented to the government shows that work costing in excess of $1,200,000 has already been done on the International.

The incorporation of the Campobello Company to carry on a hotel and summer resort business at Campobello has been assented to with the proviso that some slight changes be made in papers.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Jan. 9.—Some time during last night thieves entered the stable of Albert Jackson, a prosperous farmer living on the outskirts of the town at Mayfield, and stole a horse and buggy. Tracks this morning revaled that the team had been driven towards town, but up to a late hour this evening no trace of the team or the thief had been obtained.

Since the announced intention of Mayor Teed to retire from the civic board, a very strong demand has been made for his continued services, and in response to this it is understood tonight that while he would be unwilling to serve as mayor another year, he would be willing to serve as councillor from Queens ward if it met with the approval of the residents there. There is little doubt that this arrangement will be carried out, and it is possible that at least one of the old councillors for Dukes ward will consent to serve another year.

SUSSEX, N. B., Jan. 9—Messrs. Fowler and Jonah, solicitors for the applicant in the case of Ryan vs. the King, a suit arising out of injury to Mrs. Peter Ryan, Orono, Maine, who, while on a visit to Norton was injured while alighting from a train, received word this morning that the Exchequer Court had given judgment for the plaintiff for $800 and costs of trial. Mrs. Ryan is a daughter-in-law of Squire John Ryan, of Norton, and was severely hurt at the time of the accident by the train starting before she reached the platform.

WOLFVILLE, Jan 12.—The junior freshmen debate took place Saturday evening. The subject was "Resolved, that Municipal Ownership is Preferable to Private Ownership." The freshmen debaters, who had the affirmative side, were Mr. McLeod, leader, and Messrs. Roy and Britton. The junior debaters were Mr. McCutchon, leader, and Messrs. Forshay and Simpson. They all handled the subject well, the juniors winning the debate. Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Archibald and Prof. Grey were the judges. At the close of the debate the Chip. Hall quartette rendered a very enjoyable selection, after which Mr. Atkinson, 1910, read a synopsis. The meeting closed with the critics' report.

Mrs. A. J. Woodman has been visiting in St. John, the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. S. Gowe.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Bridgetown has been visiting at the home of Mrs. R. V. Dexter.

Mrs. L. H. Eaton and daughter returned on Friday last from Amherst, where they had been visiting friends.

L. H. Eaton returned on Thursday from Annapolis, where he spent the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Henshaw and two sons returned on Wednesday evening from Boston, having spent the holidays there.

Stanley Gillmore left on Wednesday on a short vacation, which he will spend in Boston.

Mrs. William C. Bill, who has been visiting in town at the home of her son, C. R. Bill, left on Thursday for her home.

Misses Isabel Davisor and Edith Rand, who were home for the holidays, returned to their teaching positions in Portsmouth and Milford, N. H., on Saturday.

Dr. W. L. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald are visiting in St. John. Dr. Archibald has been working very hard during the last months of the forward movement and is taking a short vacation.

W. A. Fitch of Virden, Manitoba, is visiting his old home here. He is accompanied by Mrs. Fitch and will spend some weeks.

Harrell, the musical magician, is to appear in College Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 17th.

Mrs. Lounsbury of Fredericton arrived in Wolfville last Wednesday to spend the winter with her son, who is attending the college.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 14. — The Scott Act cases, charges of third offenses against two well known city parties, were taken up in the police court this morning. One was postponed while the other charge was withdrawn on the ground, it is said, that the accused signed a paper not to sell liquor again until he got a license.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—The County Court met here this morning, Judge Wilson presiding. There was no criminal business and the civil docket consisted of four non jury cases.

Mrs. Michael Shannon, of Charlotte street, died this morning.

MONCTON, Jan. 13.—The most important case at today's sittings of the Westmorland circuit court, with Judge Hanington presiding, is that of Christopher Horseman, charged with the murder of his wife. There are a large number of witnesses present from Steeves Mountain, and vicinity, where Horseman family lived, including the prisoner's two children, Hattie and Miles, and several neighbors.

Hon. H. A. McKeown, attorney general is here and will conduct the prosecution. E. A. Reilly will conduct the defense. The Horseman case will in all probability be taken on before the other cases on the docket, commencing this afternoon. The docket is as follows: King vs. Christopher Alton Horseman, charge, murder.

King vs. Charles H. Thomas, charged with theft by misappropration of valuable security held under directions.

King vs. Covey Mills, Moncton, charged with theft of misappropriation of money held under direction.

King vs. Albert Fillmore, Bayside charged with assault, and having committed actual bodily harm. If a true bill is found in the Horseman case, it will go on at once.

HAMPTON, Jan. 14.—The January term of the Kings country Circuit Court opened this morning at eleven o'clock, His Honer Judge Gregory on the bench. The grand jurors selected R. A. March as foreman. His Honor in his charge said that there was but little criminal business to lay before them and Mr. McIntyre would represent the attorney general and give them any aid in the case they might require. He gave an outline of the assault case of Ernest Garnet against Thos. M. Shane as drawn from the magistrate's return, which he described as a scandalous document in form, spelling and general appearance and a disgrace to any magistrate to say nothing of a stipendiary. The case was the outcome of a drunken squabble between two men of no reputable character and ought not to have been brought into this court, taking up the time of the officials and grand and petit jurors. The complainant is absent in the States, either because he is afraid of getting into the toils of the law or that the matter is too frivolous to occupy his attention. His Honor left matter entirely in their hands. The grand jury found no bill and having no presentment to make were discharged, as also was the defendant, after a few words of good advice from the judge. The Petit Jury was sworn as follows:

R. T. Ballentine, Robert Lackie, Walter Kilpatrick, James E. Waddell, Allan McCarthy, John J. Sherwood, James H. Murphy, George Ryan, J. E. Fenwick, Rainsford Keith, Abraham Atkinson, Edmund R. Folkins, John R. Crawford, George S. Dryden, W. H. Culbert, Thomas Morton, Thomas Martin, Andrew McCary, John F. Frost, George Dixon.

Mr. W. A. Ewing, on behalf of Tilley and McInerney, made application for the re-naturalization of Frank Crosscup Bogart, of Rothesay, as a British subject. Two civil cases were entered on the docket.

Winslow McLeod vs. Geo. H. White, a lumber claim, Barnhill, Ewing and Sanford for plaintiffs, White and King for defendants; the Bay Shore Lumber Company vs. Simeon H. White and Walter A. Mills, action for trepass, White and King for plaintiffs, Fowler and Jonah for defendants. In McLeod vs. White, his honor strongly urged that before going into the case a final effort should be made to come to an agreement, either by direct settlement or by arbitration, and the court was adourned until 2 o'clock to admit the parties coming together.

CHATHAM, N. B., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Edward Martin, of Napan, dropped dead this morning while going from her house to the barn. She was about 60 years of age, and leaves a husband and a grown up family.

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G. T. P. Official spect This F

Complain of Lack of Plan and of Us Information

F. W. Morse, vice-president eral manager of the Grand T cific Railway, who spent yes the city, left for Montreal evening's C. P. R. train, to private car was attached. H was accompanied by H. A. W sistant chief engineer of th Trunk Pacific, who has bee inspection tour with him.

Speaking to a Star reporter ing just before the train left, remarked that the G. T. P. w a winter port in the near good port with room for lar sion and with a comprehensi for harbor improvement and struction of docking facilities

Mr. Morse complained that of St. John had not prepared plan for erecting docks. Speak existing facilities, Mr. Morse the inner harbor in his opi completely occupied by exis roads. For this reason he h over Courtenay Bay and th if the bottom was not rocky no obstacle to the constructio there by the process of dre

Mis Worship Mayor Sears once take steps to collect all data and statistics concerni enay Bay, the depth of water condition of the bottom, a This information will be for Mr. Morse. It is expected th ter will again be in St. John great while, as the attention T. P. has been directed to port.

REPORT OF AUDITOR T. E. COLPITTS ALBERT

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 14 port of County Auditor T. E which was presented to t County Council today, showe lowing financial statement:

Amount ordered for the year 1907, as shown by the min utes of last session.... .... To which is added for the cost of collection.... .. ..

The apportionment of the a on the several parishes is as Alma, including 10 p. c..... Coverdale, including 10 p. c... Elgin, including 10 p. c..... Hopewell, including 10 p. c... Hillsboro, including 8 p. c.... Harvey, including 10 p. c....

General statement of incom year 1907, collectors' returns: Alma.. ... . Coverdale.. .. .. Elgin.... ... ... Hopewell.. ... . Hillsboro.. .... Harvey.... ... . Income from other sources... Cash in Bank of N. B..$2,005 Cash in hands of sec.-treas.. 1,335

General statement of expen School drafts, February, 1907.. .. ..$1,638 School drafts, August, 1907.. 1,638

Contingencies and salaries.. Hillsboro lock-up.. .... Poor account.. .. .. Road account.. .. .. Provincial Hospital.. .. .. .. Board of Health.. .... Scott Act.... .. .. Jurors' fees.. .. .. Criminal costs.. .. .. Criminal costs re Thomas Collins.. ... ... Refund..... ... ... Smallpox.... ... ... Laying out road in Coverdale Interest to Bank of N. B.. .. Albert Railway coupons.. .... James Bayley re school lands Elgin.. ... ...

Balance in sec.-treas.' hands The parish balances are as fo Alma, Dr., $108.94; Coverd $634.74; Elgin, Dr., $1,856.40; Cr., $139.81; Hillsboro, Dr., $746 vey, Dr., $10.22.

There are $22,000 railway bo standing, which fall due as $4,000 in 1908, $6,000 in 1909; 1910, $4,000 in 1911, $4,000 in 191

DUKE OF WESSEX CHARGED WITH

The Duke of Wessex, whose have excited all Europe f years, has been arrested on of murder. This is the clim wonderful story told by the Orczy in "In Mary's Reign paper has acquired first pu rights to the novel, and, bef issued in book form, will prin daily, beginning Saturday next

CASTORIA
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletche The Kind You Have Al