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E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's independent newspapers.
These newspapers advocate British connection.
Fidelity in public life.
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft.
No deal.
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined.
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 27, 1911.

COURTNEY BAY
Ottawa despatches to The Telegraph announce that the government is about to sign the contract for the Courtney Bay development, awarding the work to the J. Norton Griffiths Company, whose tender was the lowest submitted when the Laurier government, at the instance of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, asked for bids for the vast plan of construction necessary to provide terminal facilities for the Grand Trunk Pacific in St. John's eastern harbor.

If this announcement is to be followed by the actual signature, as seems practically certain, it is great good news. Following, as it does, the signing of the contract for building the Valley railroad, it is calculated to give this port and this whole province the strong and definite impetus that will send them forward along the path of confidence, expansion and prosperity. This is assuming that both enterprises are to be pushed to completion with all the energy and speed which traffic prospects demand. If, in a word, these projects are to go forward as the old government planned to have them do, the vast benefits arising from a constructive programme so far-reaching and so soundly conceived will soon be felt, and the mere news that the old administration's programme is to be followed will of itself hasten many other schemes of development which have been in suspense since before the elections.

The C. P. R.'s Atlantic winter terminus is fixed here past doubt. The company's own large and increasing expenditure settles that. The Courtney Bay award means the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific by land and the coming of the Grand Trunk fleet by sea. The Canadian Northern will come in its turn. Meantime government aid for the heavier bridges required to carry the Valley road over the St. John river and across the Kennebecasis to Courtney Bay must be thought to mean that at least the lower part of the Valley road will be of low grade and high class construction, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific will tap it at Fredericton and come down the river route to tidewater.

Let us trust that these enterprises will go forward, and that the hopes kindled upon them will be realized abundantly. If they do go forward the government of the day will naturally derive a measure of credit from so important a programme of construction, but we may be sure that the Liberal leaders who planned these things, who laid the groundwork, who strove steadily through good and evil report to bring them to fruition will receive their share of the praise. For if these projects are finally to be carried through they will supply ample proof of the foresight and constructive ability, and sound public policy of the Liberals whose sterling work made them possible.

LETTERS FROM EXILES
The eyes of many an exile are turned toward New Brunswick today. The word is going out from here that the province by the sea is preparing for a new era, that there are dependable signs of fresh activity in city and country, that we are to have increasing production and rising values, urban and rural. Some of the critics are coming home. More are thinking about it. A host of them would come if they could. Many will find that they can find prospects in New Brunswick look good in the coming spring, or better the spring following.

Several letters bearing upon immigration and agriculture are published in this issue. One contrasts discouraging conditions in the West with conditions here. A word

as to this. A few weeks ago two young men who returned from the West after a disappointing experience there told their story to The Telegraph. A Calgary newspaper denounced them as failures who felt bound to invent excuses to cover their retreat from Alberta, and added the assertion that the East ought not to exploit such "kickers." There is another side to that. The press of New Brunswick has been fair to the West. It has long maintained that for many people the West presented valuable opportunities. Had it sought to exploit the disadvantages of the West, material has never been lacking. The story of many of our "harvesters" who have been hurried to Alberta and Saskatchewan in past years to encounter rough disenchantment, could have been secured without great trouble or expense, and it would have furnished legitimate and instructive reading for the East.

Western newspapers will find it profitable to be fair toward the Maritime Provinces. Injustice begets reprisals. The time has passed when transportation companies will be permitted without protest to drum up New Brunswickers and carry them to the West for less passage money than is demanded for the return journey. There is much to be said of men who have "made good" in the West, and eastern newspapers have said much of it. They must be permitted occasionally to present the truth about New Brunswickers who have answered the western lure and found loss and discomfort and deception at the end of the journey.

Canada is one. The East has lived up to that ideal, and generously. It will continue to do so. But the East realizes that the day has come when it must demand equality in the employment of Federal money and Federal energy in respect of publicity, immigration, and agriculture, and all the Federal official activities having to do with settlement and transportation. The East, we must remind our good friend in Calgary, is that pleasant side of Canada nearest the United Kingdom and Europe. And the reawakening East will be found worth watching.

A NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME
There is a story of a boy watching a procession in the House of Commons who asked his father: "Who is that gentleman?" pointing to the chaplain. "That, my son, is the chaplain of the House, was the answer. "Does he pray for the members?" asked the boy. The father thought a minute. "No," he said, "when he goes into the House, and looks around, and sees the members sitting there, he prays for the country."

In the present extraordinary condition in Canada, with the Premier trying to carry water on both shoulders, saying one thing and doing another, the chaplain would certainly feel like praying for the country. The government have been industrious in making dismissals from the civil service, and this is not a profitable industry for the country, nor, indeed, is it one that is conducive to the longevity of the government. Apart from that, the new administration has done nothing, and according to present indications it will have no programme to present to the House after the holidays. The history of this session may be written in words that were on a certain occasion applied to an American legislator: "It is a sittin', an' sittin', an' sittin', and doin' nothin', like a hen on a porcelain egg."

Nothing is more clear than that the fusion was agreed upon merely as a means of gratifying political ambition, and, as it cannot stand the strain of a constructive programme, no constructive programme is to be attempted. According to the present outlook, Mr. Borden will earn the title of "The Great Postponer." He will be governed by the desires of Mr. Brouha. He promises to be whimsical where he should be wise, changeable where he should not, and servile to the trusts. This is the outlook for the New Year in Canada from the political and business standpoint which has wedged itself through the body politic into place and profit.

A CHANGE
There probably was more talk about real estate in St. John yesterday than there has been in many a long day. For some months past there has been an increasing number of rumors about real estate transactions, but of late it is noteworthy that a fair proportion of these reports turn out to be well founded. Within the last few days everybody has been asking about Courtney Bay, and already one house of property transfers, actual or in process of arrangement, not only in St. John City, but on its outskirts and along the projected route of the Valley Railway.

A most encouraging feature of the situation is that letters received recently from the West by business men here show that western men are talking much more frequently than of old about St. John and its prospects. More than a year ago The Telegraph quoted a former New Brunswicker, who was in business in British Columbia, as saying that the next city in Canada to experience a boom would be St. John. Today there is increasing reason for believing that he was a good prophet. St. John, in one way and another, has been getting a great deal of advertising. The winter port, in addition to its other advantages, has been a very great advertisement. The vote for commission government was another. The selection of St. John as the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is a third. The opening up of the St. John valley, with St. John the port at this end of the railroad, is a fourth. Moreover, there are now distinct signs of a general awakening all over New Brunswick. In short, the optimists are coming to their own. It may be optimistic to say that the coming spring is going to find St. John with better prospects than it has ever been before, but while there are some who will be disposed to doubt such a statement, it is believed by scores and hundreds of men whose business judgment should not lightly be questioned.

PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS
A famous cartoonist recently depicted the effect of the Australian tariff on British goods. By substituting the beaver for the kangaroo, the picture will explain exactly the attitude of the "loyalist" party in Canada toward the Mother Country. In the picture the British lion stands before a high tariff wall, over the top of which the head of the Australian kangaroo appears, and in which two doors are built, one entirely shut, the other open a crack. The latter is a special concession to the lion. "But I can't get through," he protests. "You were not meant to," cheerfully answers the kangaroo. High protectionists are the same everywhere. It is their own interest first at all cost.

Not only do they seek their own interest on all occasions, but they seek it under cover of patriotism. It is always a scheme to save the country, or the Empire, Mr. Campbell, who defeated the Liberal candidate in Scotland on December 20, did it through telling the people that the Empire was in danger of losing the overseas dominions, and that "reform" of the tariff—that is, protection—alone could save them. The Empire can only be kept together, in the opinion of these pseudo-reformers, by the individual parts clinging all in their power to obstruct trade with the other parts. Only as each nation in the Empire has a special class living on the loot of all other classes, can good government and prosperity be obtained. Not only is this kind of imperialism inimical to freedom, but apparently it can only triumph through the demoralization of the victors and the victims. The burdens which the Unionists place on people upon the poor are no worse than the mendacious whistles with which they would conduct political war. It is a melancholy indication to find a great political party building its whole hope of success upon the gullibility of the people.

THE DIFFERENCE
Agents of the "interests" seek to make it appear that the duty on grain is only a trifling, and that the farmer does not feel it. Also, there is maintained an industrious effort to persuade the farmer that he already has enough "protection," and that it was a great thing for him to have voted down reciprocity.

There was told in the House of Commons recently by Hon. Mr. Oliver, a very plain tale showing the farmer exactly how the case stands. Mr. Oliver was discussing the agricultural implement situation, and he quoted the following from the Winnipeg Tribune, dealing with "the purchasing price of barley":

While in St. John, a small town in Dakota, three or four miles from the Canadian border, inquiring into the price paid for grain, I saw a farmer being paid ninety-two cents per bushel for barley in the grain elevator there. If that barley was brought to a grain elevator in Brandon, Manitoba, it would realize forty cents a bushel.

An eight-foot McCormick binder sells at Brandon for \$150. In Brandon, the same machine costs \$175.

A little figuring will show that in St. John, 163 bushels of barley will pay for an eight-foot McCormick binder. In Brandon, 437 bushels of the same class of barley would be required.

Eighty-one bushels of barley will buy a farmer's wagon in Dakota. It takes 212 bushels to buy the same kind of a wagon in Brandon. The Dakota farmer gets eight gallons of coal oil in exchange for one bushel of barley.

A Manitoba man must be satisfied with slightly over one gallon for the same quantity.

Had reciprocity carried, the price of barley would be the same in Brandon and St. John, freight rates to terminals being the same from both places.

It is said that the Cockshutt Plough Company of Bradford, Ont., sell their light-bottom power gang ploughs in Minneapolis around \$600, where barley sells from \$1 to \$1.15.

In Manitoba they charge \$680.

In other words, the New Year in Canada, a farmer can draw 600 bushels of barley to an elevator and bring home a Cockshutt plow fully paid for.

But the Manitoba farmer would have to haul 1,700 bushels to an elevator in this province to get the same plough. The Minnesota farmer can get a Cockshutt two-furrow plough for 51 bushels of barley.

The Manitoba farmer exchanges 212 bushels for the same article.

Truly the Manitoba farmer pays dearly for the lack of loyalty and patriotism which is represented by the Canadian manufacturer.

Mr. Oliver's authority for this statement of conditions is Mr. Roderick McKenzie, who is editor of the Grain Growers' Guide and who has a farm in the vicinity of Brandon.

How does it build up the Empire to compel the Brandon farmer to exchange 437 bushels of barley for an eight feet McCormick binder, while his American rival across the line can buy one for 163 bushels? When Mr. Borden was in the West before the elections, he told the western farmers that he never would consent to give their products free entry to the United States by arranging for reciprocal tariff concessions. Knowing that the farmers of the prairie provinces voted against the Conservative party. They realize more thoroughly than ever today that while the Conservative orators talked Imperial sentiment, the Conservative campaign was made in the interest of the "interests."

These conditions will tend to grow worse rather than better in Canada under Conservative rule. If any man believes that we have heard the last of them, he does not understand Canada, for there are conditions in the East which match those in the West; and a government that serves the "interests" before it serves the people is going to have a stormy reign. In Canada the battle against special privilege is just beginning. It will be a pretty fight, but about the outcome there is no room for doubt.

H. A. DOHERTY DEAD AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS
Widely Known Hotel Man Passed Away Thursday—Rose from Bell Boy to Proprietor—A Highly Successful Business Man.

Friday, Dec. 22.
Henry A. Doherty of the Royal Hotel, died suddenly yesterday morning and the news came as a shock to many friends. Mr. Doherty had just recovered from an illness of ten days' duration and his death was entirely unexpected. He had not been feeling well Wednesday evening and so spent the night in the hotel, but came down stairs about 7.30 yesterday morning to take up his duties as usual. At a few minutes after eight o'clock he was taken ill, and sat down in his office chair. Thomas U. Mowry, the clerk who was with him in the office at the time, heard him gasping for breath, and seeing that his condition was serious, sent for doctors and had Mr. Doherty taken upstairs. Dr. T. D. Walker and Dr. Emery responded, but were unable to do anything, and he expired in a few minutes.

On Tuesday last Mr. Doherty returned to the hotel after having been laid up for ten days with acute indigestion, and it is believed that his death was due to a sudden return of the trouble.

Mr. Doherty was a native of St. John and had lived here all his life. During his career he had earned an enviable reputation both personally and as a business man. He was of pleasant and genial disposition, of strict integrity and upright character, and proved a very successful business man. He was known from one end of the Dominion to the other, and through the United States. He was a member of the Hotel Association in Canada, and it was largely due to his constant and careful attention to the business that the Royal Hotel has attained the position it now occupies.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Edith and one son, Henry A. Jr. He also leaves four sisters—Mrs. Edith Wallace of Beverly, Mass.; Mrs. John Doherty of St. John; Mrs. Mary Doherty of Gagetown; and Mrs. Ring of Bopet.

Mr. Doherty was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Allion Lodge, Carleton Place, St. John, Encampment and Luxor Temple. He was also a member of the St. John Golf Club and was an ardent follower of the game. He was a member of the Canadian Club. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant at St. David's church.

He was born in St. John fifty-five years ago, and entered the hotel business at an early age. He was first with the St. John Hotel, opposite the Customs House, and when it was purchased by Thomas F. Raymond and its name changed to the Royal, he continued with the hotel as owner. The building was destroyed by fire in 1877, and the Continental Hotel, now the Park Hotel, was purchased. In 1881 they moved to the present site, and the hotel was built. He was a member of the Royal Hotel, and when it was purchased by Thomas F. Raymond and its name changed to the Royal, he continued with the hotel as owner.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 96 Wentworth street, tomorrow at 3 p.m. Service at 2.30 p.m.

CUMBERLAND BAY ITEMS
Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Fred Burke went to St. John on Monday. She intends to spend Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harned, of that place.

Mr. Hatt Branscombe left here by train today en route to St. John.

Captain Calvin Granville, late master of the Arthur Parker, arrived home on Saturday. It is reported that he will take charge of the three-masted schooner Harry Miller, on his return.

Captain Ernest Barton, of The Range, came home on the Saturday night train being repaired by Denis Meagher, bridge builder of the N. B. C. railways.

Miss Bertha Barton, who is teaching at Lake George, York county, intends spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barton of this place.

Eddington McLeister, who has finished his handsome residence at Cumberland Point and will occupy it before Christmas.

James Colwell, who has been lumbering at Lower Gagetown, is expected home with his family to spend Christmas.

Samuel Jenkins and J. I. Barton will do an extensive business manufacturing for the past three months closed Dr. Smith's Christmas vacation on Thursday, Dec. 21. It is anticipated that Mr. Smith will return next week.

Mr. Lecky was the guest of Mrs. Asa Smith on Monday.

ABE MARTIN
Too crimped for white shoes, but a girl would freeze to death if it was all the rage. All work and no vacation makes Jack an invaluable employee.

ST. JOHN'S FIRST NEWSPAPER
Tablet Unveiled Thursday on Site in Prince William Street

MAYOR GIVES ADDRESS
D. R. Jack Reads Highly Interesting Paper on Early Days Here and the First Attempts to Run Newspapers—Tablet Photographed.

Friday, Dec. 22.
A neat tablet marking the place where the first newspaper in St. John was published was unveiled yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies. The tablet was erected by the Loyalist Society and it is expected that it will be the first of a series which will perpetuate important happenings in the history of the city.

The ceremony of unveiling the tablet, being the following inscription:
"The Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer was first published on this site by Wm. Lewis and John Ryan, December 18, 1783."

It has been placed on the front of the Bank of Nova Scotia building, at the base of one of the ornamental granite columns. The tablet, which is made of granite, is a little after noon yesterday in the presence of a group of about thirty citizens. Mayor Frink, who unveiled the tablet made an appropriate speech in which he paid a fitting tribute to the Loyalist Society and to D. R. Jack, who has taken an active interest in the work. He also dwelt on the place of the newspaper in the life of the city.

Hon. J. V. Ellis, as the dean of the newspaper fraternity in St. John, was called on and spoke of the difficulties of publishing a newspaper in the early days and the Loyalist Society, the publisher, Mr. Ryan, experienced. He expressed a hope that many more such tablets would be erected for the benefit of both our own citizens and also for the instruction of visitors.

Ven. Archdeacon Raymond spoke briefly on the work of the Loyalist Society and of the event which the tablet commemorates.

Dr. G. U. Hay, president of the Historical Society, complimented the Loyalist Society on their work and urged that the next undertaking be the erection of a tablet to the Loyalist Society, which would be used as a museum for records and articles of interest in connection with the history of the city. The Women's Canadian Club were planning a memorial to Lady LeFleur, and he suggested that the Canada Club should undertake something of the same nature.

A photograph of the tablet and those present at the unveiling was taken by Isaac Ech.

Mr. Jack's Interesting Paper.

An excellent paper was read by D. R. Jack, which dealt in an exhaustive and interesting manner with the establishment of the first newspaper ever published in what was subsequently the province of New Brunswick. He presented a narrative by announcing that to the New Brunswick Loyalist Society belonged the honor of erecting the tablet, the first of its kind in this city. Both William Lewis and John Ryan, he told, were Loyalists, and were among the first to make this part of the country their home. After a brief reference to the Loyalists, the story of the journeying of the Loyalists, who were familiar to all, he recalled their arrival with many others, at the mouth of the St. John River in 1783, of William Lewis and John Ryan.

These early newspaper publishers were members of a party of 300, who on the Sunday following their arrival held an open air thanksgiving service to the Almighty who preserved them from many perils. The exact date of their coming was May 10, 1783. The second party arrived on October 4 of the same year, there being 1,200 Loyalists, and it was on Nov. 25, long known as Evacuation Day, that the last of the British troops left New York.

The First Paper.
It was on December 18 also of that year that Messrs. Lewis and Ryan issued their first paper. The wilderness of that early period, with the barbarities of the street marked by roughly hewn posts of fir and cedar, was pictured with the Prince William street of today. The side lines of Prince William street had been run by Paul Bedell, a surveyor, and the survey of the town of Parr was completed the day prior to the first issue of the paper. Lewis and Ryan built a log cabin, carefully chinked, which was at once their dwelling, composing and press room, and editorial sanctum. It was here, possibly, that a little girl wife of Ryan gave birth to her eldest son, Michael, on June 23, 1783. It was this son who was probably the first native born New Brunswicker to be connected with the press in this province. As John Ryan was but twenty-two years of age on October 7, preceding the first issue of his paper, reference was made to the fact that his start in life was an early one.

The paper which had such an insignificant beginning was the Royal St. John's Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer. It was a weekly publication, of three columns and in size 8 in. by 13 in.

Mr. Jack said that it was through the courtesy of Ven. Archdeacon Raymond that he was able to have an early copy of the paper.

In it are many quaint and interesting announcements. One of these fills two columns of the paper.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chromogenic
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, and is the
only Specific in
CHOLERA
and DYSENTERY.

Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Bottles by all Chemists.
Price in England, 1/11; 2/6; 4/6

Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

900 DROPS
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Checks Flatulency and Rest Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

The Simple Signature of
Dr. J. H. H. H.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

YOUNG MEN, YOUNG WOMEN,--LISTEN!
To the demand for station agents, dispatchers and commercial telegraph operators. Over 200 new railroad stations and 100 commercial offices to be opened in 1912. The C. P. R. pays from \$55 to \$100 per month for their operators. We are turning out young men and women who are getting these salaries. Let us tell you about it. Call or write.

C. P. R. School of Telegraphy and Railroad Engineering
ORECAN BUILDING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Of the first page, and is a "Proposal for Printing by Subscription An Accurate History of the Settlement of His Majesty's Exiled Loyalists, on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, formerly called Acadia, on the river St. John—Observations on the air-climate and soil—on its first settlement by the French—On its second by a New Struggling Settlers from New England, land, etc., etc." The prospectus is too full to be here given at length, and unfortunately the author's name does not appear. This was probably the first publication of a local character, bearing upon the history of our community, that was issued.

"From a quaintly worded notice we learnt when the first Mosaic Lodge in Parrtown was instituted. The following is the notice:
"At a meeting of a respectable body of Ancient Brethren the 7th (Sept.) inst., it was agreed to give this notice to every Ancient Brother Mason on the river St. John, that on Tuesday, the 21st inst., will be held at Brother (John) Kirk's a meeting of Ancient Masons at his new lodge room, Lower Cove, for the purpose of preparing and installing the proper officers, for constituting a lodge, when the attendance of every Ancient Brother is earnestly requested."

"Parr, Sept. 8, 1784."
The site of Brother Kirk's "New Lodge Room, Lower Cove, was Lot No. 124, which he purchased from John Britain, now British street, next lot but one east of Gormain street.

Loosely's Poetry.
Another interesting item was some poetry written by Charles Loosely.

"Loosely, it may be explained, was an innkeeper in New Brunswick during the war. He pursued the same calling after his arrival at Parrtown. He was a strange character, and fond of advertising in doggerel rhymes. Several references to him will be found in the Winslow Papers. As no mention is made of William Lewis, except that he was a grantee of Parrtown in 1783, and was among those who took out papers as a freeman on the incorporation of the city of St. John in 1785, Mr. Jack concludes that with many others he returned to the United States.

John Ryan was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 7th of October, 1761. When Boston was evacuated in 1776 among those who left and went to Newport then held by the British, was John Howe, primer, father of the late distinguished Hon. Joseph Howe. Ryan, then a lad of fifteen, entered his office as an apprentice, and on the evacuation of Newport in 1780, they left for New York. Ryan was a son of an apprentice Ryan married Amelia, daughter of John Mott, of Long Island, New York. The Motts were also associated with early journalism in New Brunswick. The crucial moment of New York took place in the autumn of 1783, and John Ryan, after accompanying John Howe to Halifax, decided to push on to Parrtown, as offering a newer and possibly, for this reason, a more enticing field. Here he joined William Lewis, and together they drew Lot No. 59.

On the organization of the province of New Brunswick, Lewis and Ryan changed the name of their paper to the Royal New Brunswick Gazette and General Advertiser.

In the autumn of 1785, probably through some political shuffle, Christopher Sower was appointed king's printer, and Lewis and Ryan again changed the title of this publication to the St. John Gazette and General Advertiser.

About 1797, Mr. Jack went on, John Ryan appears to have drawn upon himself the censure of the legislature of this province, but on a committee being appointed to investigate regarding certain letters he had published which were on the files of the house, he was acquitted of intention of malice. The efforts of Michael Ryan, son of John Ryan, to establish the Chronicle were unsuccessful, as John Ryan, and the General Advertiser, were likewise unsuccessful, and in fact, as Jacob S. Mott, his uncle, there was shown to be ample in the field. Further attempts of young Ryan to establish first the Journal, then the Telegraph in Fredericton were likewise unsuccessful. August 27, 1807, father and son removed to St. John's (Nfld.), where they published the Royal Gazette and New-England Advertiser.

Prior to leaving New Brunswick, John Ryan left his business here in the hands of William Durant, who had served in Ryan's office, and the name of the paper was changed to the Times or True Briton, the first issue being on January 7, 1808, but this was closed out May 2, 1814.

MT. ALLISON STUDENT RHODES SCHOLAR FOR NEWFOUNDLAND
P. V. Curtis Will Finish His Course First—Former St. John Man III in Sackville.

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 22.—Pieterson V. Curtis, of St. John's, Newfoundland, a junior at Mount Allison, has been appointed Rhodes Scholar for Newfoundland. He will be allowed to complete his course at Mount Allison. Curtis is a son of Rev. Levi Curtis, Superintendent of Methodist schools, Newfoundland.

Robt. Wright who at one time ran a cigar store in St. John, but who for some years has been running a greenhouse here, suffered a shock of paralysis last night. He has been living alone in an annex to the greenhouse. He was able to attract the attention of a passer-by about nine o'clock this morning. He is now somewhat better.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. H. H. H.

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA
THE GASTOR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PROTECTING CORN
One of the requirements for storage of seed corn is beyond the reach of mice. The mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice. There is for thinking that the mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice. There is for thinking that the mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice.

IF YOU ARE COLOR HERE IS THE

This is a Favorable Me
The Beauties of H
Which Distinguish

New York, Dec. 22.—In evening skies afford a spectacle that in January, of the stars, the greatest ones move across the clear, dry air of winter their beauty of sparkle as the most interesting of likelihood to be seen—Saturn, with its rings, and Mars, which was nearer than a month ago and who people are still in good fortune whether the earth, and some of their wise tained.

Nine stars of the first magnitude are visible at the hour but one of them in the sky. These differ from greatly in brilliancy, color, that, once known, by which one may establish others of lesser magnitude surpassing interest.

"Taken in order from nine stars are:
Regulus, in Leo (The Lion). With Deneb it is the least first magnitude star.
Pollux, in Gemini.
Orange. Contrast with green away, which is second magnitude.

Procyon, in Canis Major. White, with a faint blue tinge, like that of an off-color dog. Sirius, in Canis Major. Blueish white, but it is perfectly calm. At especially when near the all the colors of the spectrum incessantly and energetically star in the heavens.
Betelgeuse, in Orion. A dull orange or ruddy hue. Rigel, in Orion. White. Considerable prismatic light. Capella, in Auriga. Faint golden or creamy quality of sunlight. Aldebaran, in Taurus. Rose red. At times of a Deneb, or Arcturus, in Cygnus. It forms the head of the which now stands upright.

RETURNS DISAPPOINTING
The Financial Post, referring to the building permits in Canadian cities for the month of November, says that they are disappointing for the reason that several important cities, including Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Medicine Hat in the west, and Guelph, Brantford, Stratford, Berlin in the east, have failed thus far to furnish returns. The result is that there is a total loss of 3.0 per cent. The Post remarks, however, that with these figures included the table might be turned. The Post thinks that undue importance should not be attached to the poor showing as when the figures for the eleven months are published it will be seen that most of the cities have made a substantial gain. St. John is eighth in the list with \$24,400 as against \$66,800 for the corresponding month last year, a decrease of \$42,500, or 63.5 per cent.

Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

INTERESTING GENERAL

DISEASES OF THE
1. The dry rot fungus (sporum) of potato produces a trouble which causes a rot of the crop.
2. It produces a sickly potato, which is a trouble to the grower.
3. The field symptoms by a cessation of growth the foliage, with an uprolling of the upper leaves with during the heat of the day.
4. The sick soil condition the yield to 50 per cent average crop.
5. The casual fungus of the tubers.
6. The internal infection by brown or blackened areas, vascular ring, occasional discoloration in other areas.
7. Internally infected tubers means of distributing the disease.
8. The presence of the tubers may be made by knife sections from the stem end and follow the element with formaldehyde.
9. No attempt should be made to deeply infected seed as the cut away is not a means, however, of which may later result in 14. General inspection of the tubers should be made before storage under dwell avoided when seed is infected will give better results. A seed plot on non-infected with carefully selected offer a means of getting a crop.
15. Sick fields should be potatoes again for at least and even longer time work the parasitic fungus. Grass and grain crops eliminate the fungus from than with manuring and 17. Longer than a three should be practiced.
18. Storage lots and should be allowed to reach the disease and infecting many of them issued by ment Station.

PROTECTING CORN
One of the requirements for storage of seed corn is beyond the reach of mice. The mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice. There is for thinking that the mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice. There is for thinking that the mice destroy the seed corn, and the seed corn is destroyed during the winter months of mice.

IF YOU ARE COLOR HERE IS THE

This is a Favorable Me