MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

WINNIPEG IN CONVENTION SHOUTS "WATCH US GROW"

Optimism Rules Among All Classes in Manitoba City---Premier Roblin Sets Forth Advantages for Agriculturalists---Railroads Kept Busy.

(Winnipeg Correspondence of New York Commercial.)

Whatever may be the feeling in other places in regard to the present condition of trade and the outlook for the future, the city of Winnipeg is clearly not in the ranks of the depressed and pessimistic. Following promptly on the footsteps of a movement for the organization of a big community club—in fact, not more than three days after the very start of that movement—a mass-meeting was held in the largest theatre in Winnipeg, the Walker, last Friday night, and was attended by no less than 3,000 men and women, who showed by their presence and by the hearty appreciation with which they greeted the speakers that their hearts were ruled by the same sentiments that animated those of the gentlemen who addressed them—the spirit of optimism and confidence.

Winnipeg is a city in which the people of the United States have a far greater interest than is commonly known. There are 10,000 persons from the states living in Winnipeg, and in the country that lies within the circle of influence exercised by the Manitoba capital there are many thousands more of these same people. Attracted by the free lands and the cheap lands of the Canadian Northwest, farmers and cattlemen from the states have been going into this part of Canada in great numbers, with the result that not only has this agricultural population been immensely successful, but there has been an industrial growth that has placed Winnipeg the third on the list of manufacturing and trade cities in Canada, the increase in the last five years exceeding 120 per cent in both these important lines.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL ACTIVE.

The excellent feeling that prevails among the people from south of the line and native-born Canadians has been made manifest on many occasions, but on none more markedly than on that of the recent mass-meeting held in Winnipeg. One of the principal speeches made at the meeting was that of Dr. John Edward Jones, United States Consul at Winnipeg.

Speaking of the great progress made by the city of Winnipeg and the country that surrounds it, A. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, said:

"The year just closed has seen millions of money expended in building thousands of miles of new railway lines leading to us from the east and the west. These new arteries of transportation and trade are within themselves new channels which will create more new business each year, not dividing that which has been created, and making the total this year more than the total volume done for any year in the first 30 years of our history as a province. This has only to be stated to be admitted. The railway improvements that must and will be made here within the next two years will amount to at least $5,000,000; possibly I am too conservative by millions in this, as the stations, bridges, yards, shops and roundhouses of the Great Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern are much more costly than some of us realize.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS GIVEN.

"No land in the wide world will produce naturally more abundantly than the soil of Manitoba. Nevertheless, it is true we do not produce anything approaching what we consume on our tables of ordinary necessaries. Butter, eggs, poultry ham, bacon, cabbage, onions, potatoes, celery, carrots, horses, and sheep—in fact, we import everything except ordinary grain and hay. All these can be grown more cheaply and better here than anywhere else.

"Only a few days ago I was talking with a supply man who was then unloading a car of cabbages. He bought them in Wisconsin, paid $11 a ton, paid freight and 33 1-3 duty, making a total cost of $20 a ton. This is only an illustration. All other articles show the same conditions on examination.

"There are fewer than 1,000,000 souls west of the Red River to the Pacific Ocean, and yet the finest equipped transcontinental railroad in the world, the Canadian Pacific, assisted by two or three other roads, find themselves utterly unable to meet the demands made upon them for extensions and facilities to take care of the ever-increasing business. The people are coming, with their money too, even faster than we are able to provide facilities for them. New districts are being opened every month in the year; new business is being created and new wealth added to our dominion day by day. And all this means new and greater business activity by the citizens of Winnipeg so that she may do her share in developing this great country."

N. Y. STOCK MARKET

Thursday, Jan 16, 1908.

New York Stock Quotations, Chicago Market report and New York Cotton Market. Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.

	Saturday's Closing.	Today's Opening.	Noon.
Amalg Copper	53	52⅝	53
Anaconda	32	32¾	32⅞
Am Sugar Rfrs	113⅜	113⅝	112⅝
Am Smelt & Rfg	77⅝	78	76⅝
Am Car Foundry	32	32¼	31⅞
Atchison	73⅜	73¼	73
Am. Locomotive	40⅜	40½	39⅝
Brook Rpd Trst	44⅝	45	44⅞
Balt & Ohio	89⅝	89¼	89
Chesa & Ohio	32	32	32
Canadian Pacific	151¾	152	152½
Chi & G West	5⅝	5½	5½
Colo F & Iron	22¼	22¼	21⅞
Great Northern pfd	123	124	122½
Erie	16⅛	15⅞	15½
Erie, First pfd	34	34	33⅝
Kansas & Texas	26⅝	26	24⅜
Louis & Nashville	100¼	100½	100⅝
Missouri Pacific	45⅛	45	44⅝
Nor & Western	68¼	69	68
N. Y. Central	102½	102	101⅝
Ont & Western	68¼	69	69
Reading	109	109	108½
Republic Steel	18¼	18½	18⅝
Pennsylvania	116⅝	116¾	116½
Rock Island	15	14¾	14⅝
St. Paul	118⅝	115⅝	116⅜
Southern Rly	10¼	10¼	10⅛
Southern Pacific	76⅞	76	76⅞
Northern Pacific	124	124⅝	126⅜
National Lead	42	42	41½
Union Pacific	126⅛	125½	125⅝
U S Rubber	24⅛	24	24
U S Steel	30⅛	30	29⅝
U S Steel, pfd	94⅞	94⅝	94¼

Total sales in N Y yesterday 777,800 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT

May Corn	60¼	59⅞	59⅜
May Wheat	103⅛	103¼	103¼
May Oats	54	53⅜	53⅞
May Pork	1342	1347	1342
July Corn	63⅛	63¾	58⅝
July Wheat	98¼	99⅞	99⅞

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

Dom Iron & Steel	16⅝	16¼	16½
Nova Scotia Steel	60	60½	60½
Rich & Ont Nav.	63½B	65	65
Detroit United	39	39¼	39
Toronto St. Rly.	98	97¼	97½
Illinois Traction pfd	81½	81½	81¾

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

January Cotton	11.07	11.26	11.20
March Cotton	11.22	11.32	11.42
May Cotton	11.27	11.50	11.45
July Cotton	11.09	11.26	11.35

(Furnished by D. C. Clinch, banker and broker.)

Jan. 16.

Consols 1-16 lower, 83 11-16 and 83 7-8. Americans heavy, 1-8 to 1-2 below parity in London.

LONDON, 12.30 p. m.—C. P. R. 151 5-8. Money on call 3 1- 4to 4 per cent; discount, short bills 4 1-2 to 5-8 per cent, for three months, 4 1-2 per cent.

Bank of England reduced rate to 5 per cent.

The six per cent rate has been in effect since Jan. 2, last.

Bank of England return reserve £25,867,000 against £24,273,000; proportion of reserve to liabilities 52.69 against 48.15 per cent; bullion £35,792,000 against £34,772,000 last week.

LONDON, 2 p. m.—Exchange 485.60. Anaconda 32 3-4; Amal. Copper 53; Atchison 73 1-2; Baltimore and Ohio 89 3-4; Cleveland and Ohio 32; Great Western 5 1-4; C. P. R. 151 1-4; Erie 15 3-4; Erie first preferred 33 7-8; Kansas and Texas 26 5-8; Louisville and Nashville 100 1-2; Northern Pacific 124 1-4; Central 102 1-4; Ontario and Western 35 3-8; Pennsylvania 116 3.4; Reading 109 1-4; Rock Island 14 1-2; Southern Railway 10 1-4; Southern Pacific 76; St. Paul 115 1-2; Union Pacific 126 1-8; U. S. Steel 3 1-4; U. S. Steel preferred 95; Wabash preferred 17.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet, prices firm, middlings up 12 points; futures opened firm, 11 1-2 to 14 1-2 up. At 12.30 p. m.—Firm 12 to 14 up from previous closing.

Action on Amalgamated Copper dividend today. Expected reduction in business in November and December will bring U. S. Steel earnings for last quarter of 1907 considerably below $35,000,000 net.

Moderate demand for stocks in loan crowd.

Rumors of reduction in Amalgamated Copper dividend quarterly rate to 1-2 or 3-4 per cent.

St. Paul November gross operating revenue $5,004,290 net operating income after expenses and taxes $1,402,433.

London settlement concludes today.

Yesterday payments made of about nine million dollars, representing final instalments here and in Boston on American Tel. and Tel bonds.

Final payment on N. Y. Central notes to be made by tomorrow.

$14,000 SHAWINIGAN
WATER and POWER
5 per cent. 1934.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO
Bond Dealers,
223 St. James Street,
Montreal.

LATE SHIP NEWS

Arrived today

Stmr Senlac, 614, McKinnon, from Halifax and call ports. Wm. Thomson & Co. pass and mdse.

Schr Roger Drury (Am) 397, Cook, from Portland, Me, R C Elkin, ballast.

Sailed to day

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2853, Pike, for Boston via Maine ports.

EXPORTS

For Manchester per stmr Manchester Exchange:—

Canadian Goods:—1756 boxes cheese, 71,051 bushels wheat, 93,072 ft. deals, 200 bdls steel, 40 pkgs leather, 66 bales bags, 100 cases candy, 644 bbls apples, 493 pcs maple plank, 30 boxes axes, 1157 pcs pine boards, 2,299 bags asbestos, 11 anvils, 120 bales hay, 5 bdls straw, 56 bags corn, 2 case rags, 5 baskets. Value $129,033.

Foreign Goods:—254 boxes meats, 1250 boxes lard, 42 pkgs cotosuit, 12 crates chair veneer, 100 cases flakes, 70 cattle. Value $28,884.

Total value of cargo, $158,017.

For South Africa per stmr Degama:—

Canadian Goods:—29 cases plough parts, 2,255 cases oats, 70 cases, 152 bdls doors, 25 cases paper, 28 cases yeast, 6 cases vehicles, 126,322 ft. spruce deals, 8 crates desks, 46 rolls paper, 26,007 bushels wheat, 28 cases agricultural implements, 114 cases furniture, 28 cases barrows, 13 cases organs, 110 cases eggs, 10 cases peas, 1000 sacks flour, 4 cases stationery, 76 cases chairs, 7 pkgs effects, 3448 pcs lumber, 4 bales leather, 125 boxes cheese, 8 cases organs, 34 boxes desks, 10 crates carbide, 2 cases table stock, 200 bags split peas, 55 bbls rolled oats, 2 cases dry goods, 27 cases drugs, 100 cases milk, 435 lard oil and a lot of sundries, 23727 bags, 15 bbls flour. Value $127,244.

Foreign goods:—3475 cases milk, 20 cases advertising matter, 9193 pcs lumber, 570 pcs machinery, 139 cases soap, 714 pkgs meats, 800 bdls handles, 10,525 bags flour, 24 cases yeast, 164 cases agri. implements. Value $98,-009.

Total value of cargo, $225,253.

For London per steamer St. John City:—

Canadian Goods:—251 bbls apples. Value, $1,565.

For Bristol via Liverpool per stmr Monmouth:—

Canadian Goods:—593 cattle, 1220 bales hay, 25 bales straw, 156 bags meal, 25230 bushels barley, 52220 bushels wheat, 600 sacks chop, 24 sacks peas, 1826 sacks flour, 23 bales leather, 80 crates washboards, 7 cases effects, 54,-022 ft. pine deals, 2450 cases rolled oats, 2800 sacks linseed cakes, 500 sacks oatmeal, 191 pkgs lawn mowers, 2061 boxes cheese, 6 bbls potash, 442 bbls apples, 176105 ft. spruce deals, 51053 ft. birch plank. Value $181,773.

Foreign Goods:—1475 boxes meats, 2585 boxes lard, 4880, pails lard, 50 cs tongue, 200 cs canned beef, 25 trcs beef, 17 bbls suet, 746 bdls, 46 cases handles, 927 bdls stoves. Value $132,-020.

Total value of cargo, $313,792.

ADVOCATES PURE LIQUOR RATHER THAN PROHIBITION

A Scathing Arraignment of Liquor Dealers Who Adulterate or Manufacture Spurious Liquors and Poison the People.

Editor Times:

Sir,—Your editorial of 14th instant is the first rational, temperate thing I have yet read on the subject of temperance. As a general rule, writings and orations on this question are of the Tennyson Smith, tin-pot typhoon type, characteristic of a frenzied extremeness which could scarcely fail in alienating the sympathy of sensible, broad-minded people.

Recently, we have read much on prohibition and on the drink curse, and I should like to say a little about both, commencing with the latter.

In Old Country cities the drink curse is a horrible, tangible reality—a ragged, sordid, bloated, hideous entity, almost incapable of exaggeration. In one day, in my own native city, I have seen more drunkenness than during the many years of my wanderings elsewhere. It is a real curse, in comparison with which the alleged drink curse of St. John, or indeed, of Canada, retires absolutely into the limbo of fallacies; or, at the most, might reasonabl be classed as an infinitesimal molehill which in the minds of certain good and eminently worthy people has been imagined into an exaggerated Himalaya.

So far as St. John is concerned, I have found it perfectly possible to live, move and have my being for a week at a time without encountering one drunken individual. Over a period of some months, my record, carefully kept, shews a maximum of three drunken men in one week. The average comes out about two per week. I have excluded the recent holidays from my consideration, because no fair criterion can be based upon observations made during the festive season. Of course, this is merely my individual experience as an ordinary citizen moving around in the usual daily course; but, if it coincides with the general experience, then, there is surely no drink curse here in a literal sense. Were drink a real curse in this city it would be too painfully evident to admit of any uncertainty. For my part, I can honestly say that in no city ever visited by me have I seen less visible evidence of a drink curse than right here in this decent city of our own. For a seaport town, located as we are on the border of the United States, we are singularly free from reproach—a fact largely due to an excellently administered police force.

I am no advocate of the liquor cause—very far from that. Nevertheless, I am emphatically opposed to prohibition or any similar legislation. My standpoint is based on the conviction that the liquor evil here has been magnified out of all proportion, and that, consequently, so coercive an extremity as prohibition is unwarranted and irrational. Why jump wildly into extreme measures when a moderate course would, in all probability, achieve the desired end? We would not cut off a man's leg when only his toe called for amputation.

I am almost convinced that this prohibition cry is largely a thing either of politics or of mere fashion. If so, then it is of necessity insincere. The churchgoer of today believes in One God,—and, it would almost seem that he is fast deluding himself into the conviction of a one-sin-creed, —and that one sin is drunkenness or anything that is not total abstinence. It is a hypocritical attitude behind which we seek to hide our own teetotal, yet equally pernicious backslidings. Apparently, prohibition is of infinitely greater importance than pure politics. Yet, who will seriously assert that the lack of the latter is not our widest and most vital need today:

I have stated my humble conviction that, in a literal sense, or any serious sense, there is no drink curse here. My suggestion of remedy towards the removal of such evil as does exist was tersely outlined in your editorial of 14th. inst. I am persuaded that what is popularly designated a curse could be reduced to an inconsiderable minimum by means of a strict and frequent inspection of the quality of liquors sold throughout this city. Fully empowered individuals should be brought here from outside to suddenly swoop upon our bars, draw samples of everything offered for sale,—seal these samples and forward them for analysis. The purveyor of adulterated liquor has no claim to public compassion; he should be treated without scruple. His license should be instantly withdrawn, his adulterated liquor destroyed without indemnity, and a heavy fine and long term of imprisonment imposed. His own vile concoctions have certainly brought others within the four walls of a prison, and been responsible for numerous heavy fines paid by his patrons;—by all means, give him some interesting experiences along the same lines.

I do not see why such a law should not place it within the power of any ordinary citizen to buy and send for analysis samples of liquor which he has reason to believe impure. This could be accompanied by an affidavit taken before some local authority. Under such a law, the liquor dealer would not dare to have one adulterated drop on his premises.

Were the above course advocated by your public-spirited organ, it would speedily prove itself the most popular temperance reform ever introduced. Certainly, it is an eminently fair and honest one which only the dishonest and abjectly unscrupulous need fear. Even in the heart of the most compassionate man there cannot reasonably exist the faintest spark of pity for the inhuman and bowelless reprobate who deliberately, and for the purpose of personal, illegitimate gain, serves his fellow man with an active and pernicious poison. On the discovery of his guilt such a creature would be despised even by his own friends. He is beyond the pale of the crudest, most unintelligent pity.

If you abolish adulterated liquor, you will have gone very far towards the elimination of that demoralization welded to it inseparably. Under the baneful influence of such stuff men become fiends and beasts;—then, with the morning comes that hideous reaction from physical poisoning, a maniacal crave for more—more at any price, even the price of love, honor, home,—even if won by the sale of children's clothing. Such is the effect of bad liquor; but, with good liquor, even when taken to excess, there are no such deplorable consequences. This, as you are aware, is a scientific fact,—and, being the case, it naturally follows that in abolishing the liquid iniquity in question, you not only reduce the number of your licensed houses very considerably and at the same time effect a placing of the business in respectable hands; but, in addition, you diminish to an almost imperceptible minimum that demoralization inevitable from the consumption of crudely adulterated rubbish which may, at present, be sold here without let or hinderance, to the abiding shame of every honest citizen whether abstainer or otherwise. Why is such a crime permitted? Surely it cannot be that the unscrupulous publican is permitted because of his co-operation with the police towards the swelling of that shameful revenue of outrageously excessive fines!! An eight dollar fine for drunkenness is more of a crime than the drunkennes itself.

To any man retaining even the remnants of decency the disgrace of arrest and subsequent appearance in court seems punishment enough; while, to the lower order, a one dollar fine will prove, as it has done elsewhere, quite as effective a deterrent What is a heavy fine but an added bitterness to the wife and family of the erring one! If they cannot raise the necessary money, it is they who have to suffer, as must be evident. And, the term of imprisonment involved would, in most civilized countries, expiate a comparatively serious crime against person or property. Only recently, a man guilty of a heavy charge was liberated because his infant had died. Let me emphaticaly point out that while a man is incarcerated for drunkenness, his wife and family have to live!!!

I touch this matter of fines and imprisonment with all due respect to constituted authority, and merely with a view to driving home my sincere contention that, in relation to everything associated with temperance or intemperance, we are narrow, extreme, inconsistent, and—as naturally follows—manifestly unfair.

In conclusion, permit me to reiterate my belief that with honest trial, the course suggested in your valued editorial of 14th instant would quickly prove itself the most thoroughly popular and practical temperanec reform yet instituted.

Yours very truly,

F. MACLURE SCLANDERS.

St. John, 15th January, 1908.

A REMINISCENCE OF PRESIDENT SCHURMAN

One of the striking personalities of the United States is the president of Cornell University, J. Gould Schurman. Both as a scholar and an administrator he has won a high place in his adopted country. This short article is a reminiscence of a summer when the man who is now in the prime of life was just starting out on the career which has been so eminently successful.

More than three decades have passed since that year, and many of the youths and maidens who were then tasting of the wine of life have grown into sober middle aged men and elderly matrons. At the board is many an empty seat, and yet perchance the chalice is now filled with a richer and more satisfying if less exhilirating draught.

That was a time of religious enthusiasm. Beecher in the United States and Spurgeon in England were electrifying great audiences while their reported sermons found their way into the houses of the mechanic or were read during the long winter evenings or on quiet Sabbath days in remote farmhouses.

The Oxford movement was still a vital force, and devout and eloquent clergymen who had fallen under its sway were toiling in the face of great obstacles to uplift and inspire mankind.

The revivalists Moody and Sankey were passing from city to city in America and Great Britain stirring the hearts and awakening the consciences even of those whose reason they failed to convince. Their hymns were echoed and re-echoed in their own land, and carried by missionaries to many a foreign region. Preachers of all degrees of ability and of many shades of religious belief adopted their methods and revival meetings were held everywhere. In few places was the effect of the wave of religious enthusiasm felt more strongly than in the little province of Prince Edward Island peopled largely by the descendants of Scottish Covenanters and New England Puritans.

In one of the widest parts of the crescent shaped island is a beautiful hill crowned with a splendid grove of white birches. Nestled in its leafy shade were two comfortable homes where the lads and lasses of the prosperous settlement loved to assemble, and whose hospitable walls were wont to resound to the strains of music and the melody of happy laughter.

Just beyond the grove was a low-lying farm bordered by a hawthorn hedge. Here the summer breezes stirred the oatfields into verdant billows, and the golden wheat returned the glow of the autumn sun. In the midst was a comfortable unpretentious farmhouse. In the sunny kitchen with its well scoured floor the mistress of the house was generally to be found. The least observant visitor could not but be struck with her personality. Every line of her face spoke of strength and goodness. If these qualities were mingled with a certain austerity the mourner and the sufferer knew that they were also blended with a large, a ready and an active sympathy. This was Mrs. Schurman as the writer remembers her.

The master of the house, who was of United Empire Loyalist descent, was one of the kindliest of men to whom it would have been well nigh impossible to give another pain and whose nearest approach to a quarrel with his neighbors was during the progress of an election when in the heat of argument our fathers were not wont to measure their words. But even this short-lived wrath was soon forgotten and gave place to the good-humored serenity of the man.

The Schurmans were Baptists and during conventions the delegates were entertained at their home. Mrs. Schurman was a notable housewife, and the commonest food became a dainty when served at her table. There was a large family and as was usual in those days the younger boys had to go to work early. Jacob was the third son, and at about the age of 12 obtained a clerkship in a store in the county town of Summerside. But measuring goods or calculating prices was not congenial work to this strong-bodied, big brained boy. He was soon at school again, and before he was out of his teens he had graduated from the highest institution of learning in his native province and was teaching. Having earned sufficient money to pay his fees he entered Acadia College in Nova Scotia. When he was in his twenty-first year the Gilchrist scholarship enabling the winner to pursue his education in Great Britain and Germany became vacant and Schurman whose ambition had hitherto been to become a Baptist minister saw before him a wider outlook and determined to win the point of vantage. In the summer referred to the young scholar came home, not to spend a well-earned holiday, but to bend every faculty for the purpose of gaining the scholarship. Refusing every invitation and declining to see even the most intimate of his old time playmates, the lad, for in years he was no more, rose with the dawn and during the long hours of the midsummer day bent over his books, or perhaps conned them as he lay in some sheltered fragrant nook. How his mother contrived that he should be free from interruptions and that as rarely as might be he should feel that it was incumbent upon him to share the toil of his father and brothers at hay-making or harvest only a loving, believing and ambitious mother can conceive.

But an interruption came, nevertheless. A young Baptist minister felt called upon to conduct a series of revival meetings at the schoolhouse which did duty for a church in the adjoining district, and he prevailed upon the young student to help him. The piety of the mother would in such a case make her the zealous ally of the minister.

The memory of one of these meetings comes across the mist of years. The long walk through the twilight, rich with the scent of clover,. The solemn hush of the dimly-lighted room, the impassioned address of the pastor, followed by the intensely earnest voice of his young assistant as he pleaded with the Invisible for pardon and aid for His thoughtless, erring, sinful children. In that little company there was not one who did not feel that the speaker was endowed with singular power and magnetism.

Later in the year a solemn company was assembled on the banks of a lovely little river and as the strains of a hymn floated upward on the clear air a number of young people went down into the clear water and rose from it resolved to begin a nobler and a purer life.

Far away from this secluded spot the young teacher who had touched their hearts was about to plunge into the great current of life and thought in the old world to prepare himself for the work for which he was designed, but of which, as yet he had not dreamed.—M. Lawson.

WEDDINGS

Wilbur-Cox.

Last evening a pretty wedding took place in the home of Rev. M. E. Fletcher, pastor of Charlotte street Baptist church, Carleton, when Capt. Alvin Wilbur, of New Horton, Albert county, was married to Miss Martha Cox, of Harvey, Albert county. The bride was prettily attired in a navy blue traveling costume. Captain and Mrs. Wilbur will spend a few days in St. John and will then go to New Horton where they will make their home.

Craig-Moore.

Miss Elsie Rebecca Moore, of this city, yesterday afternoon became the wife of Edward A. Craig, of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David Hutchinson in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties. The bride wore a traveling suit of royal blue with hat to match. Miss Ella Holder played the wedding march. After the ceremony the happy couple left by the Boston train to spend a honeymoon in Washington, after which they will take up their residence in New York. Beautiful presents told of the esteem in which the bride is held. Among the gifts was a set of cut glassware from her own other departments of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd. Mr. Craig was a member of Company G., and served in the South African war. He has for several years been a resident of New York.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Klark-Urban Co. in A True Kentuckian, at the Opera House.

You can light the fire in the self-feeder with Gibbon & Co's. Charcoal without smoking the isinglass.

Large crowds daily attend the Victoria Rink, the skating is now the best. Large private skating parties have secured tickets for tonight. A crowded house is looked for, this being regular band night.

A one mile handicap race will be skated in addition to the $10 in cash to be given away on Saturday night.

Those attending tonight will get coupons and have a chance of getting one of the five prizes.

Have you ever worn "A. P. H." Pants? Acadian Pride Homespun; is a dark grey pure wool cloth, fulled on the inside, and has a great reputation for strength and durability; it is sold chiefly in pants for both men and boys, and when made up is stamped "A. P. H." on the ticket, as well as on the lining and pockets, and can be got only from J. N. Harvey in St. John. Boys short pants sell, according to size, from $1.25 to $1.75; men's pants cost from $3.00 to $3.50. You can get any size at Harvey's, from 30 to 50 waist.

WITH ADVERTISERS.

Six hundred sample pieces of dainty whitewear at manufacturers' prices. A clear saving of twenty-five per cent. The greatest bargains in January whitewear that have ever been offered. Every piece is fresh and nice and there are some of the prettiest garments shown in St. John. Some are matched bridal sets. See advertisement of this special sale on page five. F. W. Daniel & Company, Ltd.

COMING EVENTS FOR THIS YEAR.

A larger number of qualified helpers will be required this year to fill positions in commercial work than ever before in Canada's history. It is the business of the Employment Bureau of The Currie Business University to prepare young people to meet these demands. These opportunities will be centralized at the Currie Business University Employment Bureau. Begin to prepare at once as you will be needed very soon. Last year's list of successful students should be enough inspiration in itself.

JU-JITSU AT THE PRINCESS.

How a woman can protect herself when attacked by a ruffian and bring him to his knees howling for mercy, is given practical demonstration in the wonderful motion picture now being shown at the Princess, entitled The Advantages of Ju-Jitsu. Examples of a woman and child taking lessons from a Japanese instructor are given, and then the scene changes to a lonely road, where these two seemingly defenceless people are attacked by a couple of desperate characters. The men get the surprise of their lives. To hand them over to the police at the end seems almost unnecessary. They are down and out. The subject is a most interesting and instructive one and very cleverly handled.

Thieves Caught in Their Own Trap is comedy of a high order, and full of novel surprises. There are several other excellent features in the programme which are well worth seeing. Tonight is amateur night and will doubtless lead to the discovery of considerable latent talent. There are numerous entries for the management's prize.

THERE WAS NO QUORUM

No quorum of the general committee of the common council being present to discuss the proposed new assessment act at the meeting called for last evening, the business was not taken up. In an informal talk G. Fred Fisher advocated a discussion of principles and details by the committee rather than proceeding section by section. The present act, in an amended form, was suggested by Ald. Frink as a better solution of the assessment problem. Those present were the mayor in the chair and Ald. Bullock, Frink, Sprague, Lantalum and Baskin with A. W. Sharp, chairman of the assessors, and the common clerk. Later in the evening Ald. McGoldrick, Sproul, McGowan and Vanwart arrived but no business was transacted as other members had left.

While waiting for a quorum, Mr. Fisher said, in reply to the mayor, that the method of taking the act up section by section would not prove fruitful. It would be better to discuss the principles and details giving particular attention to the changes made in the present act.

One of the aldermen asked what the changes were.

Mr. Fisher replied that offhand he would say the number of subjects for taxation had been increased from four to six. Under the present act they had the poll tax, real estate and personal taxes and the tax on incomes. To these, two occupation assessments had been added—the business assessment on the occupation of real estate and the residential assessment on the same lines. With regard to other important changes the exemption of small incomes and of machinery used in manufactures were the principal items.

The mayor asked if, in Mr. Fisher's opinion, the board of trade as a whole would exempt machinery. He had spoken to at least one large user who was not in favor of it.

Mr. Fisher said the matter had not been discussed before any large body of the members. There had been a meeting of the manufacturers of the city which was not very well attended but those present had been in favor of it.

The mayor said he supposed it would exempt the newspapers.

One of the aldermen remarked that it certainly would as they were certainly manufacturers of lies.

Continuing, Mr. Fisher said if his suggestion were adopted, after discussing the details of the changes, the committee could hear objections and queries. It was made apparent, he thought, at the last meeting that at least some of the aldermen had not read the commissioners' report from a question by Ald. Lewis as to how the deficiency caused by exempting small incomes would be made up. In their report the commissioners showed that the two new items liable for assessment would yield large returns, although furniture had been dropped.

Ald. Frink said his impression was that a revision of the present act was intended when the council appointed a commission. He could not help thinking that the Bank of New Brunswick had much to do with the new act and the way it was framed. "We should do much better," added the alderman, "if we disembowelled the present act and tacked on amendments to be passed by the council. If this new act goes to the legislature it will have to be lobbied through, and who understands it? No one except Ald. Baxter."

Mr. Fisher agreed that the changes could have been made as amendments but thought nevertheless that the commissioners had acted wisely in framing a new act. It contained great improvements, although in his view it needed further changes.

The mayor said it was regrettable that there was not a quorum. He certainly thought the common clerk ought to take the names.

Ald. Bullock—"What are you going to do with the act?"

The mayor—"Whatever the council directs. I am going to call another meeting. I shall call one every week until the council takes it out of the committee's hands."

Ald. Baskin—"There was an amendment to be submitted by Ald. Kelley. If a man undertakes to draft an amendment he ought to be here and not make us lose the whole evening."

Someone suggested other engagements

Ald. Lantalum—"Well we have other engagements too."

Thus ended the third session on the new assessment act. Discussion on other subjects became general. Other aldermen dropped in about 9 p. m. but as the mayor had left the chair and the common clerk had gone home the subject was not revived.

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