THE NEWS is published every week

# The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 31, 1909.

AFTER CHRISMAS It was good to be abroad on Christmas Eve. The streets were filled with people intent upon a rare pursuit of happiness. Men, women and children burdened with baskets and bundles hurried hither and thither with gifts of evident good-will. The beaten paths there was also heavy traffic in the friendliness sought new markets. The \$87,000,000, or \$12.57 per capita magic of the day amplified the custoson's greetings. Everyone wished everyone else a merry Christmas.

Moreover, people who know the city say that it was a merry Christmas. feast was seasoned with the sall of human kindness. Thanks to the intelligence of good reople and the goodness of intelligent people, the plenty of prosperity was shared with the home of poverty. The city feasted. No man, weman or child was in-tertionally disregarded. We all ate

and were merry. This annual display of neighborliness is good, but it is after all, not enough. It is surely well that baskets should go to unfortunate folk on Christmas Day, but the annual effort is not add Que e for the persistent need. What do once a year is allogether pleasant, but the sericesness of the spirit that prompts such action must finelly be ferted by its ability for prosale and practical effort. The problem of the Insket, the poverty can be overcome only by more persistent and

more practical effort. Tile cynic will, of course, profess to believe that the kindness of Christmes is but the effervescence of good nature, a customary carousal of benevoience or the jutilant recital of a creed by deceifful and deceived unbe-Hevers. The cynic is, however, so because he knows he is wrong. The unbelief of synicism is uncertain. We maj still believe Christmas greetings genuine. But we must admit that the exceptional generolity of the annual feast contains a rebuke. The cynic with some reason sneers at the basket we proffer the hungry, if we forthwith forget to contend with poverty. To fight social foes may not be a reflec-tion upon the good intention of the for their own privilege. peorle but it assuredly does not increase respect for popular intelli-

The effort of the days after Christmas will not wisely be that of Christwill not be complete until we can guarantee that result.

The churches that give with admirable generosity for the relief of want, have not yet in any general or prima facte case. But this is not effective fashion learned how to lead the people in any persistent life of The exercises nificantly unusual.

We have, to a very large extent, left the poor man to solve his own housing problem. We become acutely sensitive to the situation occasionally, but we still have the opportunity of initial

It is surely well for us to reckon with the fact that there is no royal road to peace and good-will among We may coax the sensation for one day in the year by unstinted generosity in eatables and wearables and wishes, but we cannot obtain the without down-right hard work with hand and brain. We have the opportunity in all these subsequent days to make good the without Canada's consent, The Citizen annual profession of our faith in a God of good-will.

## ----CANADAS MINERAL WEALTH

A book of vast informative value and one interesting to laymen as wellas experts is A Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, recently issued by the Dominion Department of Mines. The work is by Mr. G. A. Young of the Geological Survey and is monumental its scope and completeness, setting broad summary a general view of Canada's mineral wealth and

As Mr. R. W. Brock, Director of the Survey, points out in introduction, our knowledge of Canada's mineral regreat field to be covered with a small | Canada had any reason to believe that force has prevented concentration of she was under constraint—that her effort, and in no single district can it service was other than loyal and volbe claimed that the geological pro- untary. blems are completely solved. The natural difficulties of travel in the loyalty, the genius of the northland have rendered the progress British Empire, that the relations of even reconnaissance work tedious, and a large part of Canada is still unfettered and unconditioned save by practically unexplored. sufficient has been done to make known its main geological features; to each Dominion is free to govern it-Soughly indicate the territories that self in its own way. The Canadian will be found to be mineral bearing; to presage the character of its mineral resources in the different geological provinces, and to demonstrate that Canada is destined to become one of is free to separate herself from the the great mining countries of the

As is graphically shown by the min- against separation. If we felt bound, eral map accompanying the volume, the greater part of Canada is as yet prospected. Even the portions of the country represented as being with- our parliament must retain the right n the prospected territory must not to determine the form of service rebe considered as more than partially explored for minerals. To illustrate the condition with respect to this; six present conditions we assert our years ago the line representing prospected territory would probably have an important step toward the goal of placed considerably north of Imperial unity-full partnership in the Timiskaming, yet only a few miles west of a silver lead deposit on Timiskaming - that had been known for a century and a half-lay the undiscovered silver veins Cobalt, recently revealed by construct-

ing a railway through them. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the amount of mineral bearing territory still awaiting the prospector is prodigious, the greatest, in fact, that remains anywhere on the globe.

The mining industries of the country may be said to have only just begun. The reason for this tardiness in developing the mineral resources is probably to be found in Canada's wealth in farming lands. The first setlers, in order to provide food, were forced to become agriculturalists. As vere to be had in plenty, fresh acres were brought under the plough Naturally, Canada became an agricultural country, and it was the farming lands that were sought after, and that were developed by lines of transporta tion. The lack of transportation faci ities in the mineral bearing areas, and the extent of country in proportion to its population were contributory fac

In 1886 the mineral production of friendliness were well-travelled, but | Canada did not reach \$10,250,000 in value, and was only \$2.23 per capita. bye-ways. The seasonable excess of In 1908 the production was over though mining is only in its infancy, mary commerce of kindness. Classes. it has become one of the leading in clans, cliques were forgotten in the dustries of the country. The output of neighborly humanity of the city. Pros- the mine is now greater than the com perity without pity, and poverty bined output of forest and sea, and without reproach, exchanged the sea-The total production of minerals for

> to \$926,516,579; of which gold repre sents \$267,700,000. Though just entering the field, Canada already ranks well among the mineral producing countries. According to the review of the world's production in 1907, Canada ranked first in asbestos and nickel; eighth in gold, and tenth in coal.

the last twenty-three years amounts

\_\_\_\_ The Toronto Star takes strong ground in its contention that the government which maintains protective manufacturers should accept actively the responsibility of protecting the consuming public from the aggres of the tariff nourished interests work ing in combination,

Protective tariffs cannot be justified neighborhood is not the hunger of a except on the basis that the home Loor family, it is their poverty. The manufacturers who are protected from hunger can be temporarily met by a loreign competition shall give consumers the benefits of domestic com-petition. If both kinds of competition are removed, and the Canadian sumer is left absolutely at the mercy of a monopoly the tariff becomes an instrument of injustice and oppres-sion. As The Star points out the government has at its command two weapons by which the consumer may be defended. One is the control of the House of Commons over the tariff Every year the tariff may be by the House. Usually radical revisions are made at longer intervals, for the purpose of maintaining stability But it should be understood that stability depends upon good conduct. If manufacturers combine for the purpose of raising prices they deprive feed social weaklings and to fail to the consumer of the benefit of stabil-

Besides the annual power of revising the tariff with the consent of the House of Commons the government has taken power to remove or reduce duties by order-in-council, wherever a mas Day, but there must be effort. combine is formed in violation of the We must face the fact of poverty and tariff law. But there is no effective must admit its social as well as its means of setting this machinery in individual causes. We do not now motion. The complainant is referred offer the boys of the community a to a court. He must collect his evitraining that qualifies them for indus- dence and conduct his case, or pay a trial efficiency. Our educational work lawyer to conduct it, as if he were a private litigant, seeking his own inte est. The government now proposes to reimburse him for his costs if he ceeds in establishing a reasonable enough. It is the duty of the govern ment to take the same active part for Christmas Day are in most cases sig- illegal combines as it does for the the protection of the consumer against protection of the manufacturers against illegal smuggling.

## CANADA'S NAVY AND THE

EMPIRE The Ottawa Citizen is working itself into a fit of patriotic hysteries over the question of the control of Canada's navy. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier's common-sense stand that the parliament which votes the money shall control the ships, and that the fleet detects the germs of secession. "If the Canadian parliament," says The Citizen, "decides that our connection with the mother country in the future shall be based on the idea that, in case of war Canada's navy may or may not

take part, then it is about to decide emergency occurs, may secede from the British Empire." Granting all this, Canada's parliament would be doing nothing more than formally recognizing actual conditions. Whatever we may think of the advisability of secession, we cannot in self-respect admit that we have no power to secede at any time we see fit. It is inconceivable that Canada would desert the Mother, Country in time of danger. But the danger as yet but scanty. The such desertion would be greater if

It is the secret of All-British between the component states are Nevertheless, mutual friendship and by honor fer naval policy is simply an application of this general idea. It simply places the navy on the same basis as the militia. No one doubts that Canada Empire at any time; and the sense of that freedom is the surest guarantee we should not long remain bound. Our sailors, like our soldiers, must swear allegiance to the Crown; but quired by that allegiance. Otherwise

## governance of and the responsibility for the affairs of Empire

ST. JOHN'S PROGRESS The Minister of Public Works brings good news to St. John in his an-nouncement of the proposed establishnent of an Australasian steamship service from this port and the extension of the Cuban service, soon to be

possibility of development of dry-dock and ship-building enterprises, together with recent encouraging evidence of industrial expansion, there is ground for a more hopeful feeling than this nense natural advantages entitle her.

THE WEALTH OF THE FARM The splendid opportunities before this

rovince in the matter of agriculutre

and general farming we have hardly begun to realize. Farmers are becoming students of the quality of the soil. and are everywhere studying methods of enrichment, and that scientific investigation is profiting them is seen by the fact that the agricultural products of the United States almost doubled during the last decade. Secretary Wilson reports the enormous total from the farm this year of nearly nine billion dollars. During the year these products have paid off mortgages, established banks, made better homes. and helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world as well as providing him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive. The corn crop alone, Mr. Wilson remarks. "nearly equals the value of the cloth- at the christian virtues as the qualiing and personal adornments of our ties of slaves. It says that it is right people at the time of the taking of the and fitting that thousands should perlast census." Two Dreadnoughts. Ish to evolve the modern business manevery twenty-four hours, could be built out of the value of one day's production of corn. The by products of the cotton crop—the lint and seed alone—

brought to the farmers \$850,000,000. There is no state in New England. and probably not in the American West that, in proportion to size, offers better opportunities to the farmer than the Province of New Brunswick. The coming years are absolutely certain to see great development along agricul-Eastern state or province offers better opportunities for lucrative and successful farming. Our farms have been of the prairies, thousands of whom labour, it is a denial of the right to never return, is a serious drain upop work and an outrage. our province. The government must per section of the country could not ests and streams, the West has nothing to offer that would for a moment balance bur advantages. In the way of schools and transportation facilities there is absolutely no comparison. In aggressive advertizing only the West excels. And most of this advertizing is done by a transportation company which is daily robbing the East to make more valuable the land where its treasure is. In the opportunity it offers the farmer to provide an attrac-

our province has nothing to fear from any rivalry once its attractions and possibilities are known. And not in agriculture alone is New Brunswick's future full of promise. In the water power of her rivers and streams she is canable of furnishing all the electrical power for manufacturers, and behind it enough of spruce forests and raw material to supply the needs for an indefinite period of time. With the development of our water power and the utilization to a greater extent of our great agricultural resources the that Canada, at any moment the province will have laid the foundation ernment of the city, and afford fire and obvious that there will be no busifor a great and permanent growth and

tive home, free and independent exis-

for the maintenance of a population greater than the present census of the whole Dominion.

## CHRISTMAS AND PEACE

This anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace sees more preparation for the deadly sport of war, among, christian nations, than the world has ever before known. The old prophecy which proclaims His coming and mission, after declaring that of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, adds: "He shall judge the people with judgment and justice." The christian nations in seeking after the one have forgetten the from the farm. Every modern and other. They have cherished the illusion that peace could reign before jus- ing distance is a distinct asset for St. common history and traditions-that tice triumphed. But no true prophet ever presented such a simple plan for should not neglect to advertise the adthe solution of the problems that have vantages and opportunities for the far-

> arise. All the world is in search of peace. and many are the methods which have been employed to secure it. The one now most popular among the nations and nothing more of a hindrance to is a vast increase of armaments. Hoping that an irresistible force would heads and heels.

we admit our dependency. Under To most thoughtful men to-day the social question is the absorbing intelequality, and in this naval matter take icctual problem of our time. The noblest thinkers enthusiastically believed that the unfettered operation of self-love would result in happy conditions for all. Experience has proved this a ghastly mistake. Competitive industry had its own philosophy to justify the ways of business unto men. I these features, issue frequently bul-Competition is the life of trade." "If every man will do the best for himself he will therefore do the best for society." But we are moving away from this golden age when business men were lke Ishmaels with every accomplished. These are matters of man's hand against every other man.

great importance, involving large in-crease in the trade through this port and incidentally bringing indirect pro-porations. Loyalty, goodwill, and thus facilitating mailing and limiting crease in the trade through this port and incidentally bringing indirect profit in the advertising that will accrue. As the Minister points out, there is every reason for the people of St. John to be optimistic these days. These events are only incidents in a steadily growing tide of progress. In the near advent of one or two more great rallway systems, and the more than possibility of development of dry-dock.

for a more hopeful feeling than this of the fundamental Christian law as oblicentury. Conditions are rapidly arising to neutralize the influences that have deprived us of our due of develness and religion." "Business is business and religion." have deprived us of our due of devel-opment, in the past, and evidences are accumulating that St. John is about to take the place in the procession of to take the place in the procession of divide life into two halves, each gov-canadian progress to which her imother, and Jesus' law of service is denied even an opportunity to gain

control of business. This is the condition to-day forced upon christian business men by the antagonism of Christianity and competitive commerce. They are compelled to try to do what Jesus declares impossible—to serve God and mammor in the teachings of Jesus which are in Which will prove the stronger? In the meantime the Church is un

antagonism to commercial life with the result that, having failed to bring arity and service it is finding his law more and more neglected in practice and questioned in theory. If that law of service cannot conquer commerc commerce will conquer it. Indeed. much of our present philosophy scouts the christian faith in solidarity. The osophy of Nietzsche, which is deepaffecting our point of view, scoffs and fitting that thousands should per-It glorifies the strong man's self-assertion which treads under foot whatever hinders him from living out his life to the full. This philosophy justifies and glorifles a modern captain of industry, and in a high degree it reflects the sum total of the life of our age. Over against this ideal the working classes are engaged in a great historic class struggle which is becoming more and more bitter. Their labor is all they have. Individually they are helptural and manufacturing lines. No less. With infinite effort, with sacrifice of time, money, and chances of self-advancement, they create organizations which obey discipline and act backward, not through lack of fertility | together. They meet a brutal moneyed of the soil but through the appeal of aristocracy persecuting those who disthe cities to the young men. To the pute its dominion. And Christianity appeal of the cities has been added the suppeal of the west and the different business interests exclude the competiharvest excursions which each year tion of foreign merchants by a Protake hundreds of our best farmers and tective tariff it is a grand national settle them in the West. That exodus | policy; if the trades-unions try to exof laborers to harvest the grain crop clude the competition of non-union

In spite of two thousand years o devise some means to check, if not to Christianity there are still many forces stop it altogether. There has never whose business it is to sow the seeds been a time when the New Brunswick of selfishness, hatred and malice, and farmer, using at home the same dili- to bring forth an abundant fruit of gence and effort that he would in unhappiness. But those who are fightattempting to make a fortune in some ing the good fight against cynicismfundamental law: "He that would be great among you let him be the servant of all."

## ADVERTISING A CITY

There is encouragement in the infor mation that the new Advertising Committee of the Board of Trade propose o inaugurate a vigorous of publicity in the interests of St. Join tence, educate himself and his family. The city needs few things more than some intelligent and forcible effort along this line. We have a spl position here, commercially and industrially, and all we need for proserous advance is to make our advantages widely and thoroughly known. modern business knows of only one way to interest purchasers-advertis-

A city is in the came position as its merchants who have goods to sell. It taxes those merchants by means o licences to do buliness and a percentage on the value of their stocks. This produces revenue to keep up the govpolice pretection, and to make improvements necessary to the welfare of no matter who owns them. And as its citizenship. In order to increase other railways and steamships may the population of the city, and thus in- come there is plenty of room down the crease the business of every merchant it should make known to the world the quantity, providing of course that in advantages and possibilities which the transferring the foreshore property to city has, from its geographical posi-tion and its other facilities for doing are made for the entrance of these business, either manufacturing, whole- railways to the harbor front. sale, or retail. By doing this, the commercial importance of any city will be enhanced, its citizens' already estab- the fullest discussion before any delished business benefited, and, as the cision is reached. It is possible, of result, the city revenue increased, so

to attract public attention solely to its urban advantages. The bulk of our Obviously, therefore, the city vexed society or that may hereafter | mer on the lands of its country. The city should also take a lead in the matter of good roads, not only in the

country trade than bad roads. As to the methods of advertising, discourage aggression they have tried there is large room for discussion to build up such forces, with the result. They must be absolutely frank and that Europe is an armed camp, with honest, of course, and in harmony with the nations snarling at each other's the dignity of the city, and framed with en eye to the class of people appealed to. The best municipal advertising, we believe, is that to be secured by means of illustrated reading matter, attrac tively descriptive of the city's various advantages, published in leading news-papers and magazines, many of which would cheerfully print gratis much of this literature if it were couched in in-teresting form, as it could easily be. Several Canadian cities, in addition to letins of civic progress or interesting events, which are marked in printed form to newspapers all over the country, and and a place in the columns of many. Supplementing this, artistically printed and well written pamphlets are necessary, not expensive cloth-bound year books, but pamphlets

Whatever plans the Board of Trade may adopt in this connection the columns of The Sun, as always, are open wide, and the efforts of every mber of the staff pledged cordially and actively in assistance.

### ----THE KING'S BROTHER AS

VICEROY The intimation that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught might accept the Governor Generalship of Canada has naturally elicited enthusiastically favorable comment. Such an appointment would be a unique the industrial efficiency of the workcompliment for this Dominion. Never ers. The poverty of incompetence yet has a Prince of the royal family tends to become the poverty of intemtaken office in a British colony and the acceptance of the Canadian Viceroyalty by Queen Victoria's third son would mark a significant advance in the status of the oversea dominions and would undoubtedly tend to make more intimate Canada's loyal relations

with the Crown. H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, was born in 1850 at Buckingham Palace. He received a military education at Wool-wich from 1866-1868, when he became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, passing into the Royal Artillery in 1869. In the same year he joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Albert's Own) of which he became Colonel-in-Chief in 1880. During 1875 and 1876 he was the city knows full well that there is assistant adjutant-general at Gibral- ample provision for a continuous suptar and in 1880 reached the rank of ply of industrial incompetents. There Major General. During the Egyptian are many cases in which it is absoluteexpedition of 1882 he commanded the ly impossible to enforce attendance at Brigade of Guards on service and took part in the action of Mahula and Telel-Rebir. Having been created Brigadier General at Aldershot in 1883 before they can be compelled to go to and Major-General of Bengal, he acted as commander of Meerut until in which these things are impossible. the autumn of 1885 and in 1886 at Rawul Pindi, In 1900 he succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland ,and other promotions followed. Until recently he was on duty in the Mediterranean.

The Duke and Duchess have three children the Duchess of Skane, who was married to the Duke of Skane in 1905; Prince Arthur, who has many friends in Canada made during his recent tour; and Princess Victoria Patricia, whom rumor states may possibly become Queen of Portugal. Like her father, Princess Patricia is fond of hunting and they are going to Africa together shortly.

The Duke of Cannaught is no stranger to Canada. His last visit to his country was in the summer of 1890 when he spent several days in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

## SHALL THE CITY SELL OUT?

The Harbor Committee of the Common Council has projected a new idea into the discussion of St. John's harbor problem-one that changes the whole ace of the situation? Hitherto the city face of the situation? Hitherto the city compulsory school law. To interfere has developed its West Side facilities with the family is always hazardous. upon a national basis, with the idea but the family cannot be allowed to of providing for national traffic, irre- throw its product upon the community spective of the narrow transportation without law or hindrance. There ought agencies handling that traffic, and the to be a limit of wretchedness. But to other section of the country, could not section, and at mind and the country, could not section of the country, could not section of the country, could not section and an analysis and the country, could not section of the country of t scheme under the control of a commis- is one of our difficult problems. We and purity and gentleness as the re- sion. Now it is proposed that all these generating forces in society, and His berths, wharves, and accessories shall it is yet day, for the European experibe sold outright to the C. P. R. At first sight this proposition will certainly falls, when work is well-nigh probably strike the average citizen, as useless. it strikes The Sun, unfavourably. It involves a radical reversal of previous inceptions and plans. It ties existing facilities absolutely to one com-

pany. It puts an end to the nationa port idea, for this section of the haror at least. But it must be admitted that there is ground for strong argument in favour of the suggestion. Its doption, for instance, would settle iefinitely the permanence of the Canadian Pacific's terminus here, if there atian Facine's terminus here, it there is any reason to doubt that under present conditions. Also, it would relieve the city of a considerable financial burden. And, as all the present West Side traffic comes over the C. P. R anyway, it does not necessarily give that company more of a monopoly than it has now. If the railway brings more traffic here than C. P. R. ships car handle, it follows as a matter of course that other steamship lines will get cargoes on the West Side. And when the C. P. R. is able to carry all its export traffic in its own ships, it is ness for other lines at these berths harbor for further facilities in ample

Altogether it is a question demand ing the most careful consideration and course, that the C. P. R. would not that still greater improvements can be consent to the proposition. It has the and then deserted their holdings carried on.

Consent to the proposition. It has the and then deserted their holdings. There may have been, and doubtless rate than the interest on a fair purchase price and would certainly not spirit of the law in this regard, but shoulder the additional expense unless it saw additional advantages. But no definite approaches should be made in general practice. The call of the this connection until the Council has come to a final decision in the matter and until the opinion of the citizens has been carefully sounded. This affair involves too many features of present and future importance to be handled hastily.

## WORK OR WORKERS

The supply of incompetents seems inexhaustible. In spite of the hard luck stories which are repeated every winter, it is a fact too evident to require proof, that a strong man able and willing to work can find enough profitable employment in this country to support himself and a considerable family. The problem of unemployment in England is not the Canadian in England is not the Canadian problem. There, it would seem, men able and willing to work face the cruel sufferings of poverty because they cannot find work. Here, the man who suffers from want of a job is almost invariably incompetent for any profitable task. With us distress is almost invariably due to the industrial To solve the problem will not be sufficient to provide more work at a higher wage, but we must also produce better workers. Cases of incompetence are not diffi-cult to discover. The most conspicuous cause of industrial inability is drunk- That was the goal enness. Of the families receiving as-

sistance from the various charitable The love of child and wifeforced to make their appeals because of the intemperance of the wage carner. It is a notable fact that practically every movement for the betterment of the conditions of the workingman, has of late years become cordially associated with the temperance mov ment. Industrial independence and

drunkenness do not go together. The problem of unemployment and of intemperance are in many cases one and Thoughtful social workers are, however, emphatic in their assertion that industrial incompetence and its consequent poverty are frequently the cause rather than the result of intemperance. Whatever their exact relation it becomes yearly more apparent that intelligent temperance movements must be closely associated with educational campaigns that seek to increase

perance. There is, moreover, abundant evito work who simply have not sufficient ability to earn enough money to supa man seeks work of any employer of labor and unless laborers are very scarce, is turned away because he cannot possibly earn a profit for the man employing him. While, if a man of evident ability applies for a job an employer will hesitate before he loses

the chance of profit on his labor. Any one familiar with conditions in Furthermore, although the training o the public school is undoubtedly great benefit, it does not guarantee in any way the industrial efficiency of the boy. After faithful work in the school he is in a better position to acquire a valuable trade, but he is not introduced by the school to even the rudiments of any trade. While we cannot expect to burden our school and our children with impossible tasks, yet we must expect to relate the work of the public school to some continuation work of vocational training quite as closely as we now relate it to the professional training of the universities. It is quite inappropriate that the final ex-

aminations of our public schools should practically be entrance examinations into courses of which the very small minority avail themselves. The public school boy who cannot continue work as now outlined should be regularly introduced to a school suited to his denands, which would provide him with technical training of real value. Moreover, though the provision may seem dangerously socialistic we must adopt means for making effective the here. must, however, face these tasks while

SOME CORRECTIONS In an interesting article on Forestry roblems in New Brunswick, from the pen of Mr. M. W. Doherty, of Sussex, which The Sun republished yesterday from the Canadian Courier, there occur some unfortunate errors, which, though they do not affect the general purpose of the article, demand correction. It is stated, for instance, that "The public domain of this province consists of about seventy million acres, about ninety per cent. of which is leased to lumber operators." As a matter of fact, the total area of New Brunswick is only 27,785 square miles, of which lakes and rivers occupy 74 square miles, leaving only 27,711 square miles, or about 17,863,000 acres of land of all kinds in the province. Not more than two-thirds of this is public domain. nd nothing like ninety per cent. of this is under lease.

Another mistake is the assertion that The Labor Act permits any person not owning other land in the province to take up 100 acres of land by paying twenty dollars, and requires the doing of thirty dollars' worth of road work and in the building of a house fit for occupancy." The Act in reality does not require both the cash payment and the road work, but leaves the settler the choice between the two. And an injustice is done by the statement that the "unvarying history" of the hundreds of deserted farms throughout the province is that "timber thieves" have taken up homesteads under pretence of There may have been, and doubtless has been, considerable violation of the it is by no means the "unvarying history," and we doubt if it has been the west and the failure of individual farmers through inefficiency or other causes has been responsible for a large percentage of the vacant farms throughout the province. This, however, does not lessen the force of Mr. Boherty's contention Gold Watch FREE that the government should stick to the policy of not allowing homestead settlement except on lands fit for agriculture and located in arable districts capable of supporting a community large enough to maintain a public

Eong of the Guns at Sea O hear! O hear! Across the sullen tide Across the echoing dome horizon-wide, What pulse of fear Beats with tremendous boom? What call of instant doom With thunderstroke of terror and of pride, With urgency that may not be denied. Reverberates upon the heart's own drum. . Cone! Come!

This is thy day of power This is the day and this the glorious Of thy self-conquering strife.

organizations, the great majority are. The fields of earth and the wide ways of thoughtof thought— Did not thy purpose count them all as naught

That in this moment thou thyself mayst give. And in the country's life forever live? Therefore rejoice

That in thy passionate prime, Youth's nobler hope distained the spoils of Time, And thine own choice Fore-earned for thee this day. Rejoice! Rejoice to obey In the great hour of life that men call

Death The beat that bids thee draw heroic Deep-throbbing till thy mortal heart come! . . . Come! . . . the time Come! -Henry Newbolt, in the London Spectator.

## Father Christmas Previous

(Answers.) Henry was a man of six, which is the age of inquisitiveness, as mother was beginning to discover. "Mamma," he said, embarking on the two hundred and thirty-seventh question of the day, "does Father Christmas get his sleigh on Christmas Eve and drive to all the houses of the little boys and girls?" 'Yes," answered mamma.

'And does he stop at each chimney and leave the right things?" proceeded Henry

"Isn't he pretty quick to visit all the ittle boys and girls in one night?

"Well"-here Henry reached the limax-"do you know, I believe he plans ahead and does some of the work beforehand."

"What makes you think that?" said mamma, asking a question in her turn. "Why," answered Henry, "because I notice he's got all my presents away in one of the cupboards already.'

## WEDDINGS.

TAYLOR-HUBBARD.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 27 .- A very retty wedding took place on the 22nd at the house of Mrs. Eliza Getchell, when John Taylor of Loggieville, well known here, and Miss Anna Hubbard of Newcastle became man and wife, Rev. S. J. Macarthur performing the ceremony. The couple were un-attended. Little Misses MacMillan of Jacquet River and Delphine Clarke of Newcastle acted as flower girls. The bride, who carried a handsome bouquet of roses, was elegantly attired in pale blue silk trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace. She received many useful and valuable gifts, the groom's being a fur coat. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor left the same evening to spend their honeymoon in Bathurst. They will take up their permanent residence

## LAWRENCE-REDDEN

WINDSOR, N. S., Dec. 28-A pretty wedding was solemnized at the hon church, when their second daughter Joy, was married to Mr. Jack Redden only son of Mr. Arthur W. Redden of Halifax. Both bride and groom were unattended and only immediate relatives were present. The bride. a pretty and popular young lady, looked charming in a tailored costume of wisteria broadcloth, with black pan velvet trimmed with ostrich plumes. Mr. and Mrs. Redden left on the afternoon train for Halifax. They leave for New York this evening on a two weeks trip.

Last evening at six o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 214 Rockland Road, Mr. Elijah Straight. of Cambridge, Queen's County, and Miss Henrietta Thorne, were united in marriage. Miss Thorne was given away by her father, Chas. W. Thorne. friends of the contracting parties were present. After the cerem ding supper was served. The presents to the bride were many and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Straight leave for their future home in Cambridge this morning.

## MRS. WM. DICKINSON.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Dec. 28 - The death took place at 9.30 this morning after a long illness of consumption of Isabel Renwick, wife of Mr Wm Dickinson, manager of the Royal Bank here. She was in her 40th year and was a native of Richibucto. She came to Woodstock with her husband about five years ago and during that period by her genial and kindly nature made many friends who will grieve over her death. She is survived by her father, Mr. William, Smith, of Rexton, a husband, and one son, Thomas, a sister, Mrs. Holding, and a half sister, Margaret Smith. She was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Dickinson has general sympathy in his loss.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.-Specials from London, Ont, say that a man closely resembling Dr. F. A. Cook, the explorer, passed through London to-



Gent's solid gold filled Watch Free for selling 10 boxes of Di Marcil's famous ound Pills at 25e. a box. They are the dy for the cure of indigestion.

impure blood,

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liver and kidney diseases. With the pills we send ten articles of jewelry o give away with the pills, which helps you to sell. Send us your name and address and we will send you the pills post paid. When you have sold them send us the money-\$2.50-and we will send you a Lady's or Gent's Stemset or Stemwind Watch. We are giving these watches to advertise our remedies. This is a grand opportunity to get a valuable watch free. Write today. THE DR. MARCIL MEDI-CINE CO., DEPT. "J", Toronto, Ont.

# **DUKE AWAITS** GET RID OF

Titled Resident of London, Angere Plebeian Drinkin to Compel Obnox

LONDON, Dec. 27.-Even dukes fin thorns in their pillow cases, and the besetting trouble of one of their nur ber is a lively subject of discussion among his friends. His Grace's tow house stands, on one of its sides, across the read from a salcon, and duke's dearest aspiration in life is freed from this too intimate pro imity to the "trade"

Purchase negotiations and all usual expedients of offended respecta bility have been tried in vain, and the duke's last but determined hope is catch the licence-holder in some brea of the law that might compromise holding. His Grace accordingly sper some hours of each day and night a staircase window commanding a vi of the eyesore, waiting for the day t come when the exit of an intoxical customer shall deliver the enemy in his hands. He has been "on th pounce" now for several months, as there is said to be no sign of his be coming tired of his vigil.

There is a lot of discussion going or in society circles about the various candidates for the Imperial posts to vacated next year-the respective G ernor-Generalships of India and Car however, is to find, not the Viceroy, b the Vicerine. The responsibilities both posts are mainly social, and it i

# FIVE MASTED

Wreckage From the Near the Entrance

BOSTON Mass., Dec. 27-From the amount of wrecktage on Hull Beach, portion of which has been identified there was every reason to believe to-day that the five-masted soston chooner Davis Palmer, which rounded Cape Cod last Saturday night, was lost off the entrance of the harbor during yesterday's storm with all on board, twelve men. The wreckage included the quarterboard with the vessel's name, the top of the deck-house, and skylight, considerable furniture and other inside cabin fittings, deck plankings and mast-hoops. Not only was the wreckage found on the beach, but a pilot boat, an in-bound coaster and a fishing vessel all reported sighting wreckage from some large schoon-

## **NEWSY WEEKLY LETTER** FROM QUEENS COUNTY

Samuel B. Orchard, Prominent Resident of White's Cove, Dead

OTHER NEWS

WHITE'S COVE. Dec. 23 .- The cold weather of the past few days has completely sealed the Grand Lake. This is

about the usual time. The death took place on Monday of Samuel B. Orchard, one of the best known and respected residents of this place. For the past six years de ceased had suffered from diabetes, but had been able to be around till about a week ago when he was taken to his bed, where his sufferings ended early Monday morning. Deceased was in his forty-ninth year, and was an active worker in educational circles, having taught school at Mill Cove, the last term ending in June last.

He leaves a widow and five children. The children are Scott of White's Pt., Otty, Avard, Robin, and Ray at home. Fred and Bennett of the United States are brothers, and Mrs. James Wiggins of Waterborough, and Mrs. David Fowler of Lake View are sisters. Mrs. Emily Orchard of this place is a stepmother. He is also survived by a halfbrother, Harry Orchard, of this place, and by two half-sisters, Mrs. Burfield Springer of this place, and Mrs. Lea

Knight of Mill Cove. The late Mr. Orchard was a member of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, and interment was made in that cemetery The funeral services were conducted both at his late residence and at the grave by the Rev. Mr. Tobin (Rector

of Cambridge). Those left to mourn have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. The death of Mrs. Charles Robinson

of the Narrows occurred on Monday morning. Deceased had suffered with cancer, and despite all medical aid could do she succumbed to this dread

She leaves beside her husband one daughter, Greta, at home, and two

TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.