eried, at the same time laugh-
ctation of mystery.
cinated. She had such a frank,
ng her head back when she
h were an unending delight to
regular and firm, without a
them the healthiest, whitest,
ver seen. And for months he
hem with the teeth of every
face.
laughter was over that he was

tween Oakland and San Fran-
horse concern in the United
it every day, six days in the
twenty-five days a month, or
How long does it take you
es, if you're lucky. I'm going
wenty minutes. If that ain't
grow where one grew before
h little apples. I'll save you
way. That's forty minutes a
red, equals twelve thousand
for you, just for one person.
undred whole hours. Suppose
ours a year for thousands of
ing some, ain't it?"
breathlessly. She had caught
thusiasm, though she had no
at time saving was to be ac-

"let's ride up that hill, and
top where you can see some-

pped down to the dry bed of
crossed before they began the
eep and covered with matted
gh which the horses slipped
wing disgusted, turned back
to pass Mab. The mare was
e denser bush, where she
she flung her weight against
were caught in the consequent
unged ahead down hill Dede
. Daylight threw his horse
t the same time dragged Dede
Showers of twigs and leaves
redicament followed predica-
on the hilltop the worse for
rited. Here no trees obstruct-
ular hill on which they were
ar line of the range, so that
extended over three-quarters
n the flat land bordering the
cross the bay was San Fran-
o cities they could see the
water. Around to their right
heir left were the scattered
d and San Leandro. Directly
Piedmont, with its desultory
of farming land, and from
d down in successive waves

ylight, extending his arm in
A hundred thousand people
e shouldn't be half a million.
ake five people grow where
s the scheme in a nutshell.
live in Oakland? No good
isco, and, besides, Oakland
t better place to live in than
ppose I buy in all the street
rkeley, Alameda, San Lean-
them under one head with
t. Suppose I cut the time
f by building a big pier out
and and establishing a ferry
to date boats. Why, folks
on this side. Very good.
ich to build. So, first I buy
nd's cheap now. Why? Be-
, no electric roads, no quick
guessing that the electric
build the roads. That will
. Then I'll sell the land as
nt to buy because of the im-
l transportation facilities.
alue to the land by building
the land and get that value
ere's the roads, all carrying
d earning big money. Can't
s of millions in it. I'm going
of that water front and the
n where I'm going to build
It's shallow water. I can
in a system of docks that
hips. San Francisco's water
more room for ships. With
ng and unloading on this
ght cars of three big rail-
rt up over here instead of
. That means factory sites.
in the factory sites before
is going to jump, much less
mean tens of thousands of
families. That means more
d that means me, for I'll be
nd. And tens of thousands
thousands of nickels every
s. The growing population
ore banks, more everything.
I'll be right there with busi-
s home property. What do

wer he was off again, his
his new city of his dream
Alameda hills by the gate-

een looking it up—the Firth
eel ships are built, isn't half
down there where all those
t it a Firth of Clyde? Be-
Council spends its time de-
raisins. What is needed is
nd, after that, organization.
ke Ophir for nothing. And
outside capital will pour in.
'Gentlemen,' I say, 'here's
es for a great metropolis.
dvantages here, and He put
you want to land your tea
hip it straight East? Here's
rs, and here's the railroads.
from which you can ship
Here's the site, and here's
ity with the latest improve-
your workmen to live in.'
r. I'll come pretty close to
Why not the waterworks,
companies in Oakland now,
gs, and both about broke.
is a good water system.
y're stick-in-the-muds. I'll
er the right article to the
e, too—money everywhere.
everything else. Each im-
ne of everything else jump
hind the value. The bigger
ne place the more valuable
his is the very place for a
Just look at it! You could
a great city. All it needs
upede a couple of hundred
side two years. And what's
these wildcat land booms.
nty years from now there'll
is side the bay. Another
t a decent one in the town.
date ones that'll make them
won't care if they don't pay
ill more than give me my
er holdings. And, oh, yes,
ptus, millions of them, on

g to do it?" Dede asked.
oney for all that you've

f I need more I can borrow
gs. Interest on mortgages
up the increase in land
and right along."

ontinued.)

WANTED

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 1, Parish of St. Martins, county of St. John. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Neil Smith, Secretary to Trustees, Porters, N. B. 255-1-25-sw

WANTED—A female teacher of the third class. Apply, stating salary, to William Philip, Secretary of Trustees, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B. District rated poor. 256-1-18sw

WE pay Ladies or Gentlemen Fifteen dollars and expenses weekly, to work for us. Expense money advanced. Commence in home territory. Write for particulars. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada. sw

WANTED—Third class teacher, female, for the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Robert A. Wooden, secretary, Mill Set., West, Sunbury Co. 111-1-21—sw

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school District No. 10, Campbell Settlement, Kings county. Apply, stating salary and experience, to James Forestell, secretary, Southfield, Kings Co. 113-1-14—sw.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for School District No. 18, Otter Lake, St. John Co. Salary at the rate of $100 for the term. Apply at once to Alex. F. Johnston, Secretary, Upper Loch Lomond, St. John Co., N. B. 81-1-18-sw

WANTED—At once, for the school at Back Bay, Charlotte county, N. B., a female teacher, holding a first or second class license. Apply, stating salary, to A. S. Kinney, Back Bay, Charlotte county, N. B. 60-1-18-s.w

WANTED—A first class teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Havelock, for term commencing Jan. 9. Apply at once, stating salary, to H. L. Harper, secretary of trustees, Anagance Ridge, Kings county, N. B. 63-1-18-s.w

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. sw

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clones school, parish of Petersville (district rated poor). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clones, Queens county, N. B. 238-tf-sw.

MEN WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. $15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London Ont. sw.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. Apply, Mrs. R. T. Hayes, No. 1 Mount Pleasant avenue.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—The sale of Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want now reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 3-7-1911-ew

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a reliable and energetic salesman to handle our line of First Grade Nursery Stock. Big demand for trees at present time. Thirty-two years in shipping to Maritime Provinces puts us in position to know requirements of the trade. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 23-tf-sw

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED for Winter for our choice Nursery Stock and newest varieties seed Potatoes. Liberal terms. Carters Bros., Galt, Ont. Sats-tf-sw

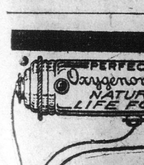
WE wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history.

We will begin our 44th year Tuesday, January 3rd.

THE St. John Business College

S. KERR, Principal

ONLY 10 CENTS



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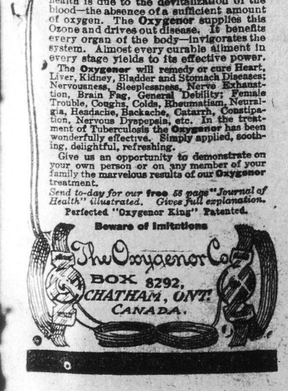

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The Oxygenor will remedy or cure Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Diseases; Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nerve Exhaustion, Brain Fag, General Debility; Female Trouble, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Catarrh, Constipation, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc. In the treatment of Tuberculosis the Oxygenor has been wonderfully effective. Simply applied, soothing, delightful, refreshing.

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BOX 8292,
CHATHAM, ONT.
CANADA.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Stmr Montezuma, London and Antwerp, C P R, mdse and pass.

Schr Eva C, 250, Haux, New York, A W Adams.

Tuesday, Jan 10.

Stmr Querida, 690, Fitzpatrick, from New York, C P Railway.

Schr Harry Miller, 264, Barton, from New York, A W Adams, 442 tons coal, R P & W F Starr.

Coastwise—Stmrs Amelia, 103, Banks, from Halifax via ports; Brunswick, 73, Estabrook, from Wilson's Beach; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, from Bear River; Granville, 49, Collins, from Annapolis.

Wednesday, Jan 11.

Str Manchester Spinner, 2,760, Payne, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Sch Nettie Shipman, 287, Burnie, New York, A W Adams.

Cleared.

Tuesday, Jan 10.

Stmr Monmouth, for Bristol, C P R.

Stmr Pomeranian, Henderson, for London and Havre, mdse and pass, Wm Thomson & Co.

Schr Lavonia, 266, Atkinson, for Bear River, J Willard Smith.

Stmr Galveston, Pierce, for Norfolk (Va), Robert Reford Co.

Schr Nonpareil, 17, Turner, for Eastport.

Coastwise—Stmrs Bear River, 70, Woodworth, for Digby; Granville, 49, Collins, for Annapolis.

Wednesday, Jan 11.

Str Rossano 2,367, Paterson, Sydney.

Coastwise—Sch Virginian, 99, Graham, Port Greville.

Sailed.

Wednesday, Jan 11.

Str Pomeranian, Henderson, London and Havre, Wm Thomson & Co, mdse and pass.

Str Galveston, Pierce, Norfolk (Va), Robert Reford Co.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Jan 9—Ard, stmr Uranium, Rotterdam; Florizel, New York; Pretorian, Glasgow.

Victoria, B C, Jan 7—Steamed, stmr Tacoma Maru (Jap), for Yokohama.

Bridgewater, N S, Jan 7—Ard, bark Carrie Winslow, Krum, St John.

BRITISH PORTS.

St Johns, NF, Jan 9—Ard, stmr Carthaginian, Glasgow.

Liverpool, Jan 8—Ard, stmr Tunisian, Glasgow.

Portsmouth, NH, Jan 9—Sld, schr Nettie Shipman, St John.

New York, Jan 9—Sld, schr Waegworthy, Lunenburg.

Queenstown, Jan 10—Ard, stmr Campania, from New York.

Liverpool, Jan 11—Ard, str Campania, New York.

Avonmouth, Jan 11—Sld, str Royal Edward, Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Rio Janeiro, Jan 10—Ard, stmr Cheronea, Hatfield, from Victoria for Santos.

Boston, Jan 11—Sld, schr Laura C Hall, for Sackville.

Portsmouth, N H, Jan 10—Sld, schr Arthur M Gibson, from Bridgewater (N S) for New York.

Portland, Me, Jan 10—Sld, schr Manuel R Cuza, from St John for New York.

Havre, Jan 11—Ard, str Sardinian, St John.

Vineyard Haven, Jan 11—Ard, schs Vere B Roberts, Elizabethport for St John; Arthur M Gibson, Bridgewater (N S.)

Sissconsett, Mass, Jan 11—Sld Kron Prinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, 348 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10.30 p m. Will dock about 4.30 p m Thursday.

DISASTERS.

London, Jan 11—Str Russia (Rus), Galin, from New York Dec 24 via Newcastle Jan 4 for Libau, is ashore off Libau and is making water badly; attempts to get her off have been unsuccessful; passengers landed safely.

Str Othello, from Pensacola, Dec 14 via Norfolk 21st for Hamburg, is aground off Brunshausen.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Stmr Hillglade (Br) reports Dec 31, lat 32 02 N, lon 80 35 W, passed a spar buoy projecting about eight feet out of water and marked with black and white stripes.

Str Elise Marie (Ger), from Shields, reports Jan 7, lat 41.28, lon 66.37, passed a piece of wreckage about 40 feet square.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Fenwick Island Shoal gas and whistling buoy, No 4 FIS, seacoast of Delaware—Characteristic of light and type to be changed about Jan 20, 1911. The light will show white during periods of 5 seconds separated by eclipses of 5 seconds' duration, and will be 16.5 feet above water; the buoy will have a cylindrical body surmounted by a pyramidal latticework supporting whistle and lantern. No other change will be made.

Winter Quarter Shoal gas and whistling buoy, No 6 WQS, seacoast of Virginia—Characteristic of light and type to be changed about Jan 20, 1911. The light will show white during periods of 1 second separated by eclipses of 1 second's duration, and will be 16.5 feet above water; the buoy will have a cylindrical body surmounted by a pyramidal latticework supporting whistle and lantern. No other change will be made.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN MUST NOT LEAVE COUNTRY

The department of justice has decided to put a stricter application on the ticket of leave system for criminals. Heretofore many criminals have left the country and gone over to the United States on being released on ticket of leave. This, the department has decided, is not to be allowed to pass unpunished, wherever possible in future. To that end, they are in communication with several cities on the American side, where the Canadian ticket of leave men are known to reside and will have them arrested and extradited to Canada. On arrival here, they will be sent back to prison to complete the balance of their sentence.

For salad sandwiches, mix chopped celery and Mayonnaise with shredded white lettuce and spread on thin slices of bread.

INDUSTRIAL BOOM IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Toronto Globe's Staff Correspondent Finds Much to Warrant the Assertion

NATURAL GAS STRIKE

Moncton and Other Places Likely to Benefit Greatly by Cheap Power—G. T. P. Road Will Also Boost the Province.

(Staff Correspondence of Toronto Globe.)

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 31.—New Brunswick is rejoicing in the building of the National Transcontinental Railway through its agricultural, timber and mineral land, in the prospective pulpwood and power developments at Grand Falls, and in a general revival that is assuming the aspect of a boom in the provincial capital. But Moncton is forgetting not only these smiles of fortune, but even the spectacular bore itself in the joyful excitement of a strike of oil and natural gas.

The bore, that ridge of foaming water that rises in the deep middle of the Petitcodiac River and rushes up stream as the world-famed Bay of Fundy tide turns back the course of the current, is the town's daily wonder, timed from day to day by the always tardy moon. There is sometimes forty-five feet of tide at Moncton and sometimes fifty feet and more in Minas Basin, for the uneasy swing of the bulged water across the Atlantic is trapped by the long southwestern extension of Nova Scotia and piles up in the confined Bay of Fundy, giving it a distinction among the erratic arms of the ocean. No matter what a visitor asks about in Moncton he will be told about the gas and oil wells, so it is necessary to go out to them first. Everything along the way is suggestive of tides and one sees either washed and brown mud that will soon be under many feet of water, or deep water that will soon give way to washed and brown mud. The land and water have a fairly satisfactory working agreement, but the tendency toward change is strong.

Gas and Oil.

Albert county should feel special satisfaction over the finding of gas and oil, for it claims pioneer honors in the oil that made John D. famous—or otherwise. The once extensive but now exhausted deposit of albertite, which looks like coal but is really coagealed oil, produced one of the first yields of kerosene. There are also other important minerals, including granite, but attention is centred in the oil, which has been located after forty years of hopeful and desultory boring. The porous stratum of shale that contains oil is bulged and wrinkled like the face of the poor old earth, and is crushed under many feet and countless tons of superimposed rock. In the hollows or synclinal folds of the porous shale or sand the salt water, being heaviest, accumulates, while in the ridges or anticlinal folds the gas accumulates, the oil finding its place between the two according to weight, pressure and other influences. The borers endeavor to locate the anticlinal folds. The gas accumulated there is the first product secured, and after it is let off, for use or otherwise, the oil can come in to fill its place. The oil may follow the gas as a gusher, forced up by the crushing weight of superimposed strata, or it may require a pump to lift it to the surface. There are seven wells pumped for oil in this petroleum area, the power of the pumping station being transmitted from well to well by over two miles of suspended wooden stringers.

Gas is Almost Pure.

At the company's boarding house and stables the most noticeable feature to a visitor is the fuel which arrives by an inch pipe laid carelessly along the side of the road. This supplies the fuel for both heating and cooking, and the gas is so pure that it is virtually without odor or smoke. With the mantle burners it gives an excellent light, being of course stepped down in pressure from 200 pounds to the square inch at the well. This serves to show the great advantage enjoyed by a petroleum industry in the matter of fuel. Once the first gas pressure is struck the fuel problem is solved.

In the power house, a quarter of a mile along the road, there is neither coal, ashes nor smoke. A pipe leads into the firebox and the gas does the rest. From the engine the long stringers, suspended by rocking irons from posts, extends up over a rounded hill some 200 feet above the bay, and along where the the open hardwood has spread a carpet of leaves, to the oil and gas wells. The tanks by the power house are receptacles for some 2,000 barrels of crude oil of a rich, bottle-green color. The wells are hid away unpretentiously in the woods, where the beech and maple of the bay slope mingle with the cedar and spruce of the more sheltered incline. The working derrick, almost hidden by trees, supports a large wheel over which the rope runs up and down, lifting and dropping the drill that is sinking toward the gas shale. Drilling is a wonderfully simple operation. As the heavy, ponderous steel makes its way downward a new hold is taken on the rope, a few feet more paid out, and the rising and falling of the lever is resumed. The steam boiler is a safe distance away, that there may be no connection between the gas flame in the fire-box and the gas expected from the well when the drill reaches the porous bed. The gas here, so pure as to be odorless, might fill the air about the well and make an explosive compound waiting the careless lighting of a match or any other igniting flame. The boiler, the forge and the comfortable shanty heated by a gas flame are a safe distance from the well. When the gas comes any flame in the close vicinity would be fatal. Steam from the boiler is brought to the engine in an exposed pipe, fuel being no consideration. When the drill penetrates the porous shale and the gas begins to escape the heavy steel is lifted out by winding up the rope. In some of the wells here there is from 1,400 to 1,800 feet to wind on the drum. Perhaps the well is shot with a large charge of dynamite to increase the flow. The pipe is cemented into the hole and the flow of gas capped and controlled.

The Wells Are Deep.

The wells here are being sunk at about 1,000 or 1,500 feet apart, the intention being to accurately locate the anticlinal and determine the bounds of the gas and oil area. The fifteenth well reached gas at a depth of 1,430 feet. The flow of gas, estimated by the force of its escape, is 6,000,000 cubic feet per day, and pressure, when controlled and closed, is 310 pounds to the square inch. No. 14 had the record for gas flow, estimated at 12,000,000 cubic feet per day. No. 13 was estimated to yield 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and when closed had a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. The test for the flow is made with a small brass tube held over the open pipe so that the escaping gas may rush against it and register the exerted pressure on parallel glass tubes partly filled with water. For a heavy pressure mercury is used. The proportion between the area of the orifice through which the gas is escaping and the pressure exerted on the small tube tells the daily flow. The record pressure on No. 12 well was 640 pounds to the square inch. Before it was closed it showed a flow of 6,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The estimated daily gas yield of the ten wells closed and controlled was twenty-seven million feet. When the pipe cemented in a well is capped and closed with a valve, the derrick is taken down, the boiler, engine, drum, rope, drill, lever and general equipment are moved through the woods to the next selected location, and soon the monotonous rise and drop of the heavy steel is slowly making another opening toward the deeply-buried source of heat and energy.

Big Area Under License.

The New Brunswick Petroleum Company secured a license to search for oil and gas over 18,000 square miles of provincial territory for five years, the terms requiring an expenditure of $100,000. There was provision for an extension of five years more if no discovery was made, the stipulated subsequent expenditure being $20,000 a year. The company had the right to select and lease 10,000 square miles, the lease being for 100 years, with a renewal for another 100 years. The Maritime Oil Fields Company evolved from the desire of the older company to secure more capital. The working option was given to the new company in June, 1909, and work has since been carried on in known and proved territory. Oil was declared mineral in the province in 1887, and gas was included under the same head in 1899. The province retains a royalty of five per cent. on oil and gas produce, the value being estimated according to markets elsewhere. This care regarding oil and gas shows greater public frugality than was manifested when there was timber wealth to give away.

The problem of a market for the gas pressing for liberty against the valves on the long wooded ridges is naturally discussed. Moncton can easily be reached and the prospect of laying a pipe to St. John is also discussed. The shale deposits may be mined for their oil. The Drummond iron interests are also regarded as likely to be induced to move by the prospect of cheap fuel. The abandoned stone quarries that once helped in the building of Boston give hope of resurrection under the inspiring influence of natural gas. Even the lost shipbuilding industry, that ghost of vanished greatness stalking in every port in the maritime provinces, is regarded as a possibility. The most hopeful do not look for a revival of the fishing that was once of gigantic proportions. It is all destroyed except the oyster and clam fishing. The cause is found in the wide margin of difference between the law as enacted and the law as enforced. The fish had no more chance among the intricacy of nets in the rivers and estuaries than the shipping of the maritime ports had among the intricacies of the tariff nets spread to entrap the commerce of the dominion.

S. T. WOOD.

DEATHS

McEACHERN—In this city, on the 8th inst., Minnie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern.

DUNHAM—Suddenly, in this city, on the 8th inst., Mary Alma, beloved wife of John G. Dunham, 84 Moore street, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Breen, leaving besides her husband and parents, three brothers to mourn. (Vancouver papers please copy.)

CROOKSHANK—At Ottawa, on the 8th inst., Catherine Rachael Crookshank, daughter of the late Robert W. Crookshank, senior, in the 84th year of her age.

CAMERON—At Midlands, Kings county, on December 31, Elizabeth L. Cameron, daughter of William and Katherine Cameron, aged sixteen years and six months.

SWAIN—Suddenly, in Baldwinsville, (N. Y.), on the 6th inst., Bennet Swain, leaving a wife and one son to mourn their sad loss.

McCORMACK—In Roxbury (Mass.), Jan. 7, Minnie C., widow of James McCormack.

SWEENEY—At his residence, 30 Collins street, East Boston, on the 11th inst., Hilary P. Sweeney, M. D.

HALIFAX NAVAL COLLEGE TO OPEN JANUARY 19

Temporary Quarters Will Be Used -- Twenty-one Cadets Have Entered--The Staff.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 11.—The painting and finishing touches are being applied to the interior of the naval hospital building in the dockyard which will be used temporarily for naval college purposes. It will begin work on January 19, with twenty-one cadets. By next year it is expected that the permanent buildings on the admiralty house grounds will be ready.

Captain Martin, the senior naval officer of the dockyard will be the captain of the college, B. S. Hartley being director of studies. Other members of the college staff are Lieut. Nixon, engineer; Lieut. Bartlett, Staff Paymaster Gertie, Lieut. Yonge and the acting naval instructor will be F. Robinson.

WILL RAISE $10,000 AS AUGMENTATION FUND

The synod committees of the Church of England continued their meetings yesterday and will conclude today. It was decided in the Kingdon memorial matter to raise a fund of $10,000 among the various churches of the diocese as an augmentation fund for the stipends of the clergy. Canon Neales, of Sussex, was appointed organizer of the fund, and Miss Louise Neales, secretary. During the afternoon the standing committee on synod matters, the theological study committee, the board of education, the ordination of candidates council met and the board of missions convened in the evening.

BELIEVES BUSINESS ALONG THE RIVER IS NOT SO GOOD

J. Willard Smith Tells of Affairs of Star Line Steamship Company—Chancery Court—Will of Miss Crookshank.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

In the admiralty court yesterday, the hearing of the petition of J. Willard Smith, in the case of the Star Line Steamship Company, was taken up before Mr. Justice McLeod. Hanington & Hanington appeared for the directors of the company. The petitioner, J. Willard Smith, was examined. He said that he was president, manager, secretary-treasurer, director, and a shareholder of the company. He had been a director for five years, and manager for two years and shareholder ten years. The company had never paid any dividend and business had not been profitable. When he took charge at the end of the year 1908 there was a debt of $10,000 and no funds on hand. At the close of 1909 the situation was practically the same. During the year 1910 the steamers Majestic and Victoria went behind about $8,000, and in his opinion business was declining on the river, due in a great measure to the opposition of the C. P. R. Co. In former years all supplies for lumbermen and mills at Fredericton were brought from St. John by water. Now these goods were bought in the west and carried by rail. Also the farming population along the river was less than in former years, due to the young men leaving home and the farms were not producing as in former years. During the last season passenger travel on the river was much less than in former years, and in his judgment it was in the interest of the creditors and shareholders of the company that the business be wound up. The only asset of the company in addition to the two steamers was a warehouse at Fredericton valued at $2,463. The lease of the warehouse at North End would expire May 1, 1911, and there was no covenant for renewal. The order was granted.

CHANCERY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice McLeod in chambers yesterday afternoon, F. R. Taylor applied for leave to serve interrogatories by the defendant, Ada A. Reid, in the case of Reid vs. Reid. Ralph St. J. Freeze, barrister, of Sussex, appeared for the plaintiff. The order was refused. Mr. Taylor then applied for an order for discovery of documents. This application was ordered to stand over until 12 o'clock Thursday, Jan. 19.

W. B. Jonah, barrister, of Sussex, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an order for service of summons out of the jurisdiction in the case of the Sussex Manufacturing Company et al vs. Fred. Berry. This is a suit to set aside certain conveyances.

Probate Court.

The will of Miss Catherine R. Crookshank, who died in Ottawa but had her home here, was proved yesterday. She gave Elizabeth and Jane Brown of Princess street, St. John, $100 each; to Allan R. and Harold Crookshank, sons of nephew Allan O. Crookshank, $100 each; to Mary and Martha Ritchie, nieces of the late Miss Finch, $100 each; to the rector, church wardens and vestry, St. James church, St. John, $600; to the W. C. T. U. for the benefit of the litle girls' home, 294 Brussels street, $150; to her niece, Elizabeth Emma Blair, wife of William L. Blair of Ottawa, $5,000 and the further sum of $400 in trust for her son Dougall Blair, since dead; to her niece Kate M. Cogswell, wife of Arthur E. Cogswell of Kingston, Ont., $2,000, to her niece Jennie Crookshank, daughter of the late Hector Crookshank $200; to Jane, wife of Dr. Robert Percy Crookshank of Rapid City, Manitoba, $600 in trust to use the income for the education of her son Robert George, the principal to be paid on his attaining his majority; succession duties to be paid out of the estate.

The rest of the estate is to be paid to the said Robert George Crookshank, if of age, if not, to his mother in trust for him. William L. Blair and Edmund G. Kaye, barrister-at-law are named as executors. One of the executors being desirous of returning to Ottawa the will was allowed to be proved. The executors were sworn in, probate not to issue until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of deceased. There is no real estate; personal estate $9,395. Edmund G. Kaye, K. C., proctor.

Dr. James H. Gray of Fairville died intestate and administration was yesterday granted to his widow, Ellen Mary Gray. There is no real estate; personal estate $2,500, besides life insurance. Amon A. Wilson, K. C., is proctor.

In the matter of the estate of Mary H. Colbourn, widow, there was further hearing and on the accounts of Herbert A. Reynolds, the late executor. Adjournment was made until Friday, the 20th inst. W. Watson Allan, K. C., is proctor for the executor. J. King Kelley, proctor for one of the daughters of the deceased.

APOHAQUI COUPLE FAREWELLED

Apohaqui, N. B., Jan. 11—About fifty persons assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John P. McAuley on Friday evening and gave them a genuine surprise. Mr. and Mrs. McAuley intend leaving for the Canadian West on Tuesday next. They have been residents of Apohaqui for the past five years and have won the respect and good will of the community, and, their many friends took this occasion of showing them the high esteem in which they are held, and presented Mr. McAuley with a dress suit case, and Mrs. McAuley with a manicure set.

George B. Jones, M.P.P., in a well-chosen speech, made the presentation on behalf of those present, and Mr. McAuley replied in a most appropriate and feeling manner. David Little, Edwin Cripps, C. W. Weyman also made speeches, and D. Heber Folkins, superintendent of the Union Sunday school, spoke of the loss which the school will sustain, as Mr. and Mrs. McAuley were very active workers in the cause.

Music and games furnished the entertainment during the evening and about 11 o'clock a bounteous luncheon was served, at the close of the evening. "God be with you till we meet again," and the national anthem were sung.

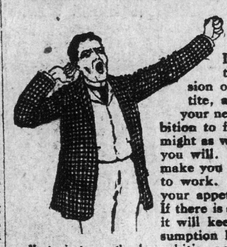
Real estate talk is as strong in the streets as ever. Some men are apparently making money. There is a story going that one young man with no intimate knowledge of the business bought a vacant lot and twenty minutes later sold it at an advance of $700. This is only one case among several reported, where more or less money has been made in this way.

Your Feet Can't Get Cold When You Wear

KIMMEL Felt Footwear

Take a ten mile walk—or a twenty mile drive—with the thermometer 40 below zero—and your feet will be warm and comfortable if you wear Kimmel Felts.

See that trade-mark as shown above appears on each sole. Ask your dealer to show you Kimmel Felts. 55



Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose *advice is given free* to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK APPLE SHOW

(Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., in the Canadian Horticulturist).

The east is being rediscovered. "I am clearing timber from my farm and planting apple trees on land which fifty years ago was growing hay and grain." This interesting statement was made by C. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen, president of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association. The conditions mentioned are not, of course, prevalent over large areas of New Brunswick, but President Vroom's statement throws, nevertheless, a good deal of light on the present agricultural conditions of that deserted province.

New Brunswick has every natural advantage which could be mentioned and lacks only the people, without whom development cannot be made. Land for fruit growing purposes is available at prices ranging from $10 to $50 per acre, and is quite unlike the land of the eastern states, such as Massachusetts, in that it has not been exhausted by continuous cropping. New Brunswick land, comparatively speaking, is good, and is still capable of producing excellent crops of potatoes, hay, grain, apples, and similar crops. So far as the ability to produce fruit of high quality is concerned, the recent splendid exhibition in St. John (N. B.) has demonstrated that New Brunswick has the climate as well as the soil.

New Brunswicker is apparently identical in every respect with Duchess, but it is said positively to have sprung from a seed of that variety on the farm of the late Frank Sharpe. Dudley's Winter is a variety which would seem to be of particular value to Ontario planters. It ripens with Wealthy, is above medium in size, good to very good in quality, and most attractively colored. The tree is hardy and productive and the fruit withstands handling as well as any variety of its season. Bethel is a dark red winter apple of fair quality, and is probably the hardiest good winter apple we have.

Other varieties which were in evidence in considerable quantities, but which are not recommended for commercial planting, were Golden Russet, King, Spy, Greening, Baldwin, Bishop Pippin (Bellflower), Tolman Sweet, Ben Davis, Gravenstein, Ribston and Blenheim.

New Brunswick fruit growers claim to have the best facilities for reaching the British market of any point in Canada. They are, of course, geographically much nearer Great Britain than is Ontario, but it must be borne in mind that until the middle of November the better class of fruit carrying vessels sail from Montreal. After navigation closes in the St. Lawrence, St. John is their winter port, and so far as winter conditions are concerned their claim is well founded. St. John has a splendidly equipped cold storage plant, and this will probably be made use of by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia fruit growers and will be of great assistance in regulating shipments to the Old Country.

Considerable quantities of Ontario fruit have been stored in St. John at various times, but this season on account of the light crops in Ontario and in the east as well, there are no apples in storage at that point.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia expect in a few years' time to have the British market very largely to themselves. They are looking to the time when Ontario and western Canada will consume the greater portion of the crop produced in Ontario and British Columbia.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK AT WASHINGTON

(Manitoba Free Press.)

A poll of the newly-elected house of representatives, which will assemble at Washington next March, has been made by the New York Herald, with a view to securing light on the question of how the house is likely to deal with the tariff problem. There are 391 members in the house, of whom 228 are Democrats, 162 Republicans, and one, Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, a Socialist. Declarations from all but 43 have been secured by the Herald, with the result that 117 Democrats are found to be for tariff for revenue only, and 30 Democrats for reduction of the existing tariff schedules, but with the protective principle preserved, while 61 Republicans are "standing-patters"—they do not want to have the Payne-Aldrich revision of the tariff tinkered with at all—and 79 Republicans declare that they believe there should be revision of the Payne-Aldrich revision, but that the protective principle should be strictly adhered to.

The conclusion which the Herald draws from the canvass—a conclusion which, it says, is agreed with by the best-informed men at Washington—is that beyond doubt the house will lower some of the schedules in the Payne-Aldrich tariff. As to what the senate will do, the demand for tariff revision will have the support of a minority of the senators, but it is regarded as a fairly safe prediction that the senators opposed to reduction will be able to make impossible the enactment into law of any very drastic measure of tariff revision sent up by the lower house.

An outstanding feature of the declaration by the newly-elected congressmen of their views in regard to the tariff problem, is that out-and-out Democrats are found announcing that while in favor of the general principle of reduction, they will favor protection for certain products which come from their own sections. They are like the fish-dealer Cobden tells of, who was an ardent free trader in regard to everything except herrings. The dictum that "the tariff is a local issue" excited ridicule when it was uttered here by General Hancock, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate against Garfield for the presidency in 1880. But it expresses a practical truth, whose operation is by no means confined to the United States.

It is interesting to note that the Herald's poll indicates an overwhelming sentiment among the congressmen-elect that the plan of a tariff commission is all right, providing the commission is created by congress and reports direct to congress. President Taft's plan, which is now in operation, is that of a tariff commission appointed by him and reporting to him. Representative Champ Clark, who is the Democratic leader in the present congress, says that "the Democrats should 'religiously carry out the promises by which they won.'" He is for revising the tariff "wisely and scientifically." He takes the view that no legitimate business or industry should be injured, and that a wise and scientific revision of the tariff would injure no such business or industry, but would help, instead of injuring, such businesses and industries. The lightest taxes, he declares, or none at all, should be placed on the necessaries of life.

"The consensus of Democratic opinion," Mr. Clark says, "seems to favor revision by separate bills for separate schedules, instead of one general bill embracing all schedules. If I had carte-blanche to write a tariff bill—which I have not—I would put into it a sliding scale somewhat like the one in the tariff bill of 1883, so the reductions might be gradual, extending over a term of years, and so industries might adjust themselves to the change without jar or disturbance."

OVER 200,000 NEW SETTLERS IN CANADA IN SIX MONTHS

Ottawa, Jan. 10—(Special)—During the first six months — April to September—of the present fiscal year, 204,364 immigrants arrived in Canada as compared with 120,912 for the same period of