MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

DYKEMAN'S.

Another Record day for the After Stock-taking Sale. The cause and effect rule comes in right here. We planned to make this sale a big sale by giving big reductions right through the stock. The effect has been that wise people are taking advantage far beyond our expectations.

DRESS MATERIALS — Two large piles, in many instances at less than one-half their regular prices.

The first lot as you enter the door consists of goods ranging from 40 to 46 inches wide, and priced from **17c to 75c a yard.**

The next large lot consists of goods ranging from 48 to 56 inches wide, and priced from **50c up to $1.00 a yard.** A lot of the 50c goods were originally marked $1.35.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in the best of materials, Navy Blue and Black, **$2.75 Each.** A large assortment at this price. They are skirts that are worth $4.00

CHILDREN'S WOOL BOAS. Sale Price **15c Each.** Regular 30c quality.

LADIES' KID GLOVES — Regular $1.00 quality. Sale Price **69c.** Tan, Crab, Slate, Brown and Black, all sizes.

LADIES' HOSE SUPPORTERS, twin anchor, and **BELT SUPPORTERS** with satin pad, **20c.**

BOYS' UNDERWEAR, consisting of Wool and Fleece Lined, all sizes, from **15c to 30c Each.**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, Fleece Lined and Wool, many of these pieces at less than one-half price, **45c to 75c a garment.**

MEN'S WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, 43c and 65c.

MEN'S LAUNDERED SHIRTS, 43c, 65c and 75c.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.,

59 CHARLOTTE STREET.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

DID "THE BIG MEN" BRING ON THE RECENT PANIC?

Interesting Article From the New York Post Dealing With a Popular Theory As to the Nature of the Financial Breakdown---An Easy Money Time.

(New York Post.)

There is probably no one who has not heard, in the random talk of the club and the dinner table and the street, the remark that the "big men brought on the panic on purpose." The line of thought appears to be that very powerful capitalists, desirous of getting bargains, connived at the destruction of credit in October, and are now picking up the fragments, in the commodity and security markets, at their own price. Sometimes the motives assigned are more specific. Thus, a Knickerbocker depositor will occasionally venture the guess that people controlling great banks knocked down the institution in order to stop its competition or gets its deposits for themselves. Less frequently, one hears the theory ventured by high political authority last autumn, that wealthy malefactors were kicking the underpinnings out of prosperity—that is to say, out of the stock market—in order to provide an "object lesson" which should stop government regulation of corporate abuses.

There are some interesting aspects to this notion of panic and depression created on purpose by capitalists. One is, that it endorsed a well-known theory of the Socialist Karl Marx, who ascribed all trade depression to that cause. Marx did not trouble his head with stock exchange prices and banking jealousies, but obstinately maintained that, when the cost of labor got uncomfortably high, capital caused panics and shut down production so as toset labor free and get it on easier terms. The ingenuity of Marx's theory lay in the fact that, whatever the cause, the effect was as he declared. So, also, it will probably be conceded that capitalists who are sagacious do get bargains out of panics. Seeing the crash coming, they may have sold their securities; when it is over, they may have bought them back.

Yes the very obvious fact is, not only that great capitalists sold before and bought after panic, but that every one else, who was far-seeing enough, did the same. And after all, who are most sorely pressed by the curtailment of credit and fall in prices? One could name a good many millionoires, if he chose, whose personal interests and profits went to the winds with the October crash. How many great capitalists, it may be asked, were left on October 24 with all their assets comfortably converted into cash, and how many with enormous obligations which their banks demurred at carrying longer?

On Friday, call money loaned at 1 1-4 per cent on Wall street; the lowest rate since the 23rd of last September. The week's highest rate was 3 per cent, comparing with a maximum of 4 in this week a year ago. Time money fell this week to 4 per cent, where 5 was the lowest January rate of 1907. Thursday's reduction of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent, as against 7 only four weeks before, brought that official rate to a figure 1 per cent below where it stood a year ago, and lower than in January, 1901. The French bank rate, which was on Thursday cut from 3 1-2 to 3, as against the 4 per cent maintained from November 7 to January 9, now stands at the level uninterruptedly maintained between May, 1900, and the beginning of the severe money strain last March.

Exactly how much does all this mean? It is easily explained in our own markets, where we imported $100,000,000 foreign gold, obtained $70,000,000 cash from the treasury, and issued $80,000,000 new bank-notes, to provide against the hoarding of cash and the breakdown of credit. Necessarily when credit was restored and the hoarded cash returned to bank reserves, the money supply should be excessive.

But Europe, which had to give up the gold which we imported, has less than it had last October; how, then, comes it that European rates are falling with our own? The nswer is, that trade reaction, abroad as well as here, has not only reduced the demands on money markets, but has released great sums of actual cash from the channels of trade and sent it into bank reserves. After all the losses to America, the Bank of England held this week $18,500,000 more gold than a year ago, and the Bank of France $6,000,000 more.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Not an article allowed to pass out of Ungar's Laundry doors without passing the close scrutiny of our inspector. Clean, well-ironed and beautiful work.

Vixen Soot Destroyer removes soot from pipe and chimney. Improves draft saves fuel. Price 15c. a package. All grocers sell it.

CROWDED HOUSE AT THE PRINCESS

The Princess was packed to the doors last night to see one of the finest programmes ever shown in this city. Mr. Harry Newcombe's singing of Sweet Lily of the Valley made a decided hit as the most popular song that has been sung this year. See adv. for today's programme.

HARVEY SCHOOL CLOSED BECAUSE OF SMALLPOX

Three More Houses Have Been Quarantined and It is Now Strictly Enforced.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 28—(Special)—Three more houses were quarantined for smallpox in Harvey today by Dr. Murray and the superior school there was closed. Dr. Carnwath, of the board of health, went to Alma early this morning and found one new case there. The two cases at Point Wolfe are reported to be improving but the doctor wired tonight that he will not be home till tomorrow, indicating that he is pretty busy. The doctors are vaccinating wherever they go.

The quarantine is being vigorously enforced everywhere. All mails, groceries and other necessaries are distributed to the infected houses by carriers. All the cases are said to be doing well and so far no deaths have occurred.

Fred Greer, mentioned in this morning's Telegraph as having suffered loss by fire at Florenceville, is a native of Alma. He lumbered last year at Memel under contracts for John L. Peck and did well. All his friends here are sorry to hear of his misfortune.

The government convention for St. John city will be held in Berryman's hall tomorrow evening. At 7.30 o'clock the delegates chosen some time ago will nominate the candidates and at 8 o'clock there will be a public meeting to ratify their choice. The premier, Hon. Mr. McKeown and others will speak.

COMMENT ON STOCK MARKET

Rapid Return of Money to Financial Centres --- Strong Undertone is Noticeable.

(Montreal Witness.)

The splendid undertone which was noticeable at the turn of the new year continues, and it is evident that the outlook is for a more profitable business within the next few weeks. This is certain to be brought about by the payment of heavy dividends during the next month on the part of many companies and the anticipated increases in the earnings of public corporations. In this connection it may be interesting to note that February dividends and interest disbursements in the United States will exceed, it is said, $70,000,000. Up to the present time the dividends declared upon stock outstanding of the various railways, industrial and public utilities, corporations, banks, and trust companies of New York aggregate $25,800,000, as compared with $22,500,000 paid during February, 1907, while the interest payable upon the bonds of railways, industrials, public service corporations, New York City and the United States government will aggregate $35,000,000, as compared with $30,500,000 for the corresponding month last year. The payment of such an enormous sum of money to the stockholders will prove most helpful and go a long way to stimulate trade, and put into circulation millions of dollars.

The rapid return of funds to the larger financial centres, as evidenced by the last statement of the New York banks, promises an actual glut of money within the next few months and as the troubles of 1907, both monetary and mercantile, were to a large extent due to the scarcity of money, it is reasonable to assume that a return to extremely easy money conditions will stimulate an unprecedented revival of industrial activity. It is quite evident that the general trade of the United States has not been seriously disturbed by the recent panic. Some slackness, of course, of the abnormal activities of the past few years is more or less observed. Readjustment is almost as inevitable in the mercantile markets as in the security markets. But trade and industry, according to the most reliable authorities, are generally in sound condition, and the clearing out of weak concerns and the moderate curtailment of production throughout the country will certainly serve to strengthen the industrial situation and establish a firmer base on which to make ready for renewed activity. The days of big profits are for the time past, and it is useless to expect their early return. But when prices have come down to a lower level, and the cost of production has been reduced, it will be in order to anticipate a revival of new enterprise and considerable more employment for working men across the border.

THE SOURS AT THE CEDAR

Probably the best contortionist acts on the road are those of "the Sours," now showing at "The Cedar." These people have a high class act and introduce many feats never before shown in this part of the country.

A. E. Tenny, in his comedy juggling act, is also a top notcher. He has an act hard to beat and introduces new work on each appearance. Most of his feats are original and all exceedingly funny.

Frank Austin made another big hit with Harry Von Tilzer's great song, "The Man in the Overalls." The pictures were all first class. They will be changed tonight. All vaudeville acts change Thursday, also the illustrated songs. Friday night is amateur night.

OPERA HOUSE ATTRACTIONS

The programme of moving pictures at the Opera House today and Thursday will include the pathetic yet comic story of the Clown Doctor. Charlie's Dream is also a good film. The Cunning Burglar is full of fun and comical situations. The Bell of the Ball is very laughable. The Bunco Steerer is a humorous picture with a tragic ending. Lumbering Industry shows the handling and manufacturing of lumber from the forest to the market. Taking the programme from start to finish, including the vocal selections and illustrated songs by Prof. Titus, Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. McDonald, it is one of the largest and best ever offered.

C. F. Inches returned to the city last evening.

D. Mullin, K. C., returned last evening from Fredericton.

YESTERDAY IN PARLIAMENT

Much Discussion Over the Japanese Immigration Question --- Mr. Borden Points Out That Canadian Government Threw Away It's Opportunity to Keep the Japs Out.

Ottawa, Jan. 28—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, on motion to go into supply today, took up the Japanese question, in reply to the speech of Mr. Lemieux on his mission to Japan. Mr. Borden said that it would be better if there was less eloquence and more information in the speech of the postmaster-general. Canada had to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan that whatever arrangement was reached would be carried out by Japan. In regard to the condition of affairs in this country twelve months ago Mr. Lemieux relieves Japan from any responsibility and by inference, therefore, blames his own government. He (Borden) blamed the government for not taking the necessary safeguards to protect Canadian interests. Indeed had it not been for the part taken by the British government in the negotiations, which took place at Japan and for the assistance given by the British ambassador, the mission of Mr. Lemieux would have been an entire failure and he did not mean to say that it was a success.

It was a sad and amusing commentary on the boasts of the prime minister and the minister of fisheries in regard to the position of Canada in the field of treaty making some four or five months ago.

"It was a great question," said Mr. Borden, "that Canada should have control over its immigration," and in this connection the leader of the opposition gave a history of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1898 and the relations of Canada thereto. In the treaty between the United States and Japan the United States had a clause giving control of immigration. After Britain became a party to the treaty of 1894 with Japan, Canada was asked by Britain if it desired to be included in the treaty. The Conservative government refused, unless there was a proviso included, such as was in the treaty with the United States, giving Canada control of its immigration. In 1896 this proviso was acceptable to Japan but the Liberal government, which came into power at that time, refused to be a party to the treaty on the ground that in some way it would interfere with tariff revision which was then under consideration. The matter then dropped for a time. On June 7, 1905, Canada asked to be a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The colonial office asked at that time if Canada did not desire the stipulations which the Conservative government wanted in 1895 and which was acceded to by Japan in 1896 included in the treaty or whether they would accept the treaty unreservedly. This despatch was sent to Ottawa in July, 1905, and in September the Canadian government asked to become a party to the treaty unreservedly without making any reference to the despatch of July.

Again the colonial office desired to know if a proviso regarding immigration was not desired or whether the dominion wanted to accept unreservedly. To this a final despatch was sent from Ottawa to the colonial secretary stating that Canada wanted no proviso. They accepted unreservedly. This was on September 25, 1905. And in this way the treaty was ratified by parliament in 1907.

Mr. Borden also quoted from a letter of Mr. Nosse written in 1903, stating that Canada could have the same proviso in the treaty as the United States had.

From this Mr. Borden went on to criticize the Lemieux mission at Japan and asked what he brought back. He answered this by saying all he got was a courteous letter from Count Hayashi. Mr. Lemieux wanted to get Japan to do what Canada should have done for herself.

In conclusion he moved the following amendment:

That all the words after the word "that" be left out and the following substituted therefor: By order in council of 3rd Aug., 1895, the ministry then in office in Canada called attention to the dangers of unrestricted immigration and declared that Canada's adhession to the treaty of 1894 with Japan should be accompanied by such a proviso or stipulation as would enable parliament to control the immigration of laborers and artisans.

That Japan in 1896 consented that such a proviso and stipulation should accompany the adhesion of Canada to the treaty.

That notwithstanding such consent the present government in 1905 deliberately abandoned any such proviso or stipulation, although its great importance was twice called to their attention by the British government during the course of the negotiations; and having entered into the treaty of 1906 (which brought into force in Canada the treaty of 1894 absolutely and without reserve) the government secured its ratification by parliament in 1907.

That the ratification of the said treaty of 1906 was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese laborers into Canada.

That in the opinion of this house Canada should not enter into or accede to any treaty which deprives parliament of the control of immigration into this country.

That this house, while expressing its profound appreciation of the friendly intentions and courteous assurances of the Japanese government, and while declaring its sincere desire for the most cordial relations with the Japanese people, desires nevertheless to record its strong protest against a policy under which our wage-earning population cannot be protected from destructive invading competition except by entreating the forbearance and aid of a foreign government.

In reply to Mr. Borden, Mr. Gallagher (Kootenay) said that although the people of the United States had an immigration clause in their treaty their representative was also in Tokio endeavoring to make an arrangement with the Japanese authorities, and it is not quite apparent yet that he has been as successful as Mr. Lemieux was.

He (Galliher) accepted implicitly the arrangement made by Mr. Lemieux. He was probably as anxious as any one else to know the exact arrangement made by Mr. Lemieux but for the present he would accept what had been done by the Canadian envoy and the British ambassador. The only reasonable thing to do was to give it a trial and in a few months it would be seen whether satisfactory or otherwise.

Mr. Bristol (of Toronto) took the same lines as Mr. Borden and declared that British Columbia members were not acting in the interests of their province if they did not support the amendment. He did not blame Japan for the influx but he did blame the Canadian government, because they ought to take care of their own immigration.

Mr. Cockshutt (Brantford) was willing to take his share of neglecting to discuss the treaty when it passed the house. Had they all done their duty like Mr. Kennedy (New Westminster) the treaty would not have passed. But there was such a thing as honorably ending the treaty. The trade with Japan was not worth the treaty.

Ralph Smith (Nanaimo) said that trade relations with Japan could be maintained and at the same time absolutely secure restriction of immigration under the Lemieux arrangement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he took direct issue with the leader of the opposition in both his speech and resolution, although he welcomed both because they presented a clear line of cleavage between the government and the opposition on this question. The object desired was the same, the difference was in the method. The policy of the opposition was to restrict Japanese immigration by means of hostile legislation of this parliament with all the consequences of hostile legislation against a friendly power. The policy of the government was to obtain restriction not by hostile legislation but by the friendly action of the Japanese themselves.

The premier then proceeded to give the reasons that actuated the course of the government and the results that had been obtained. But before doing so he went on to show the antagonisms that existed against Mongolian races, which he said had been well set out in the speech of Mr. Lemieux. He believed at one time that the labor movement was at the bottom of the trouble in British Columbia, just on account of the different modes of living of the Asiatics. But there was another consideration which far overshadowed any labor problem. British Columbia had a small population. The flow of emigration from Europe had not yet crossed the Rocky Mountains. If the flow of emigration from Asia were not checked the control of the provinces might pass from one race to another. That was a problem no government could allow to pass unnoticed. The same trouble has existed to some extent since British Columbia came into the union. It was made doubly difficult in so far as Japan was concerned since it has suddenly risen to one of the first class powers. Japan was now one of the world's greatest powers, all of a sudden Japan also rose to activity in actual modern life. It had adopted our system of education and our methods of industry. It was to the credit of Lord Lansdowne, who broke away from all the traditional modes of diplomacy, and in 1902 negotiated an alliance offensive and defensive with Japan.

Hitherto Britain stood alone refusing to be hampered by any alliance but ready to act. When the emergency arose under that alliance Canada might see the fleet of Japan anchored in the port of Vancouver to protect British interests. Both fleets, British and Japanese, going out together to meet the common enemy. That was the condition which faced the government when the treaty was entered into.

The burden of the speech of the leader of the opposition and of his amendment as well was to legislate against Japan and therefore by so doing the treaty would become inoperative and abortive from the beginning.

Canada was in a better position than if she had a clause in the treaty regarding restriction. The United States had a clause in her treaty and she had her representative at Tokio endeavoring to get an arrangement with Japan. Upon conciliation Sir Wilfrid said he would take his stand.

Mr. Foster, who followed, commended the concluding sentences of the premier's speech to the members from British Columbia, who were always willing to bow to the government. He proceeded to describe the twistings of the British Columbia members on the subject. There was no guarantee that the question had been settled for all time. Who had told them that the Hindus could be kept out under existing regulations?

The premier had set himself against every wish of British Columbia, and now had declared that as long as he is premier there would be no legislation to prevent the Japanese coming in.

It was said by the premier that negotiations were proceeding between the United States and Japan with respect to immigration. The present trouble between the two countries arose out of the right of Japanese children to sit with white children in the schools of San Francisco. But the premier's argument was that we must rely upon the good will of the Japanese. If he carried that out to a conclusion there would be no need of a treaty. Treaties bound the nations, promises bound only individuals, and when Count Hayashi passed out of office would his successor carry out the verbal arrangements? No great country would think of putting interests at the hazard of a single statement of an individual.

Mr. Foster scored the government for failing to follow the line of policy laid down by the British government when it was suggested that Canada should retain control of immigration.

Mr. Foster pointed out the danger threatening Canada in the awakening of the 400,000,000 Orientals at Canada's front door. When they shall have become emigrating countries would they crawl over the tablelands and conquer Europe or slide over the Pacific and begin the colonization of the easily accessible shores of the dominion? Canada must take a long look forward. It would be arrant folly to take one step that would weaken the bond that binds Canada to the British empire.

CALOMEL RUINS THE SYSTEM

It should only be used under the doctor's orders. For mild physic take Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. No gripe or pain, but certain relief for headache, biliousness, constipation and torpid liver. 25 cts.

The officers of Court Lancaster, I. O. F., were installed last night by D. G. Lingley, P. H. C. R., assisted by a guard of honor of Royal Foresters, under the command of E. J. Todd. Among the officers installed were: Adam Taylor, C. R.; William C. Cooper, V. C. R.; Frank Allingham, F. S.; Edward Raines, recording secretary.

Hon. D. C. Fraser, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, was in Montreal Monday.

SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

1908 January		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Tides High	Tides Low
27	Mon	7.56	5.17	5.43	12.00
28	Tues	7.54	5.19	6.39	0.57
29	Wed	7.52	5.20	7.39	2.00
30	Thurs	7.50	5.22	8.41	3.02
31	Fri	7.48	5.23	9.41	4.01

The time used is Atlantic Standard.

VESSELS BOUND FOR ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Bengore Head, sld Ardrossan, Jan. 20.
Dendu, at Liverpool, Jan. 25.
Empress Ireland, sld Liverpool Jan 29.
Lakonia, sld Glasgow Jan. 25.
Lake Erie, sld Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Manchester Shipper, at Halifax, Jan 26.
Memnon, at Yokohama, Dec 19.
Montreal, sld, Antwerp, Jan 20.
Rappahannock, sld London, Jan 13.
Salacia, sld Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Sardinian, Havre, Jan. 17.
Shenandoah, sld London Jan. 26.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Yesterday.

Stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee, mdse and pass.
Stmr Boston, Yarmouth.
Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello, and cld.

Sailed Yesterday

Stmr Melville, Buchanan for Cape Town, J. H. Scammell & Co.
Stmr Manchester Mariner, Linton, Manchester.

Arrived to day.

Stmr Louisburg, 1182, Gould from Sydney, C. B. R. P. & W. F. Starr, 2009 tons coal.
Schr Ravola, 124, Finley, North Head, Grand Manan, J. W. Smith, ballast.

Cleared to day

Stmr Prince Rupert, 620, McKinnon, Yarmouth.

DOMINION PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, N. S. Jan. 27Ard—Schr Matchless, Hipson, fishing (put into port for repairs having carried away jibstays and sprung foremast.)

Cld—Schrs Harry B. Buchanan, Halifax; J. A. Silver, Freeman, do.

Halifax, Jan 28—Ard, stmr Tuscarona, London for New York, (short of coal, and cld); Ravn (Nor), Philadelphia. Schr Renown, Boston, via Lunenburg.

Sld—Stmr Rappahannock, St. John; Oruro West Indies, via Bermuda; Kanawha, London.

Sld—Stmr Pors, (Nor), Preston, England via Liverpool (N. S.); Sicilian, Glasgow via St Johns (Nfld.), having repaired.

BRITISH PORTS.

Bristol, Jan 28—Ard, stmr Monmouth, St John via Liverpool.

Isle of Wight, Jan 28—Passed, stmr St John City, St John and Halifax for London.

Liverpool, Jan 28—Ard, stmr Halifax City, Halifax and St Johns (Nfld).

Hartlepool, Jan 25—Sld, stmr Canada, for Halifax.

Glasgow, Jan 25—Sld, stmr Lakonia, for St John.

Manchester, Jan. 26—Ard, stmr Manchester Exchange, from St John.

Sld—Stmr Manchester Importer, for Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS

Aleppey—Sld Jan. 18, str Schuylkill (Br) Anderson, (from Japan and China ports) NY.

Algiers—Sld Jan 22 stmr Andree Rickmers, (Ger) Baer (from Phila)Naga ski.

Anjer—Passed Dec. 6 bark Lyndhurse (Br) Parnell, Hong Kong for Baltimore and New York.

Bahia—Ar Jan 22, stmr Corrientes (Ger) Scharfe, N Y via Barbadoes and pernambuco; sch H R Silver, Gerhardt, St. John's, N. F.

Barcelona—Ar Jan 25, stmr Montevidea (Span) Ovabide Havana and N Y via Cadiz.

Boston, —Jan 28, Sld, stmr Borgestad (Nor) Louisburg (N. S.); Prince Arthur, Yarmouth.

Portland, Jan. 28—Sld, schr Georgian, St John for New York.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan 28—Sld, schrs Perry C., from New York, Parrsboro; Emily F. Northam, from Lunenburg, New York.

New York, Jan 28—Ard, schr Coral Leaf, Baracoa.

Cld—Schr Havana, Halifax.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan 28—Sld, schrs Childe Harold, from Philadelphia, Boston; G M Cochrane, Philadelphia for Yarmouth.

Booth Bay Harbor, Me., Jan 26—Sld, schr Manuel R Cuza, St John (N B.)

Boston, Jan 27—Ard stmr Prince Arthur, from Yarmouth.

Rockland, Me., Jan 27—Ard schr Rewa, from Boston.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan 27—Ard, schr Percy C, from New York for Parrsboro (N S.)

Saunderstown, R. I., Jan 27—Ard schr William L Elkins, from Perth Amboy for Maine port.

Fernandina, Fla., Jan 25 Sld, bark Sirdar, Rafuse, Trinidad.

REPORTS, ISASTERS, ETC.

Philadelphia, Jan 25—Stmr Regulus (Br) from St. Johns, N. F. etc, grounded on Seventeen Foot Knoll (below Marcus Hook) during the night and remains fast; tide ebbing.

RECENT CHARTERS.

British steamer Pandosia, 2,165 tons, hence to Bordeaux with general cargo, time charter basis 4s. February; British steamer Tangara, 2,159 tons, New York to the Mediterranean, with general cargo, time charter, basis 4s. 6d February.

MARINE NEWS

The steamer Georgic, which accived at New York last Monday from Liverpool came into port under the command of William Hug, the chief officer, Captain Thomas Kidwell having died on January 20. The captain died of pneumonia and pleurisy. He was buried at sea the same day. Captain Kidwell was formerly in command of the White Star steamer Tropic, which runs to Australia. his home was at Liverpool.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Grampian, 6121, Wm. Thomson & Co.
Kastalia, 3562, R Reford Co.
Montrose, 3968, C P R Co.

Barks.

Etaut, 1,131, J H Scammell & Co.

Schooners.

Abbie Keast, 98, Master.
Abbie & Eva Hooper, 275, R C Elkin.
Annie Bliss, 275, master.
Arthur M Gibson. 296, J W Smith.
Beatrice, 353, deB Carritte.
Clayola, 123, J W Smith.
C B Wood, 224, Stetson, Cutler & Co.
Dara C. 402, A W Adams
Elma, 299, A W Adams.
Evolution, 173, J W Smith.
Henry Miller, 246, A W Adams.
Harold B Cousins, 360, P McIntyre.
Hugh G, 430, J W Smith.
Harry, 422, C M Kerrison.
Hunter, 187, D J Purdy.
Ida M Barton, 102, J W McAlary.
J Arthur Lord, 139, Master.
John G Walter, 209, master.
Jennie A Stubbs, 159, master.
Kenneth C. 475, J W Smith.
Lavonia, 266, J W Smith.
Myrtle Leaf, 366, master.
Norman, 299, R C Elkin.
Norombega, 266, R C Elkin.
Otis Miller. 98, C. M. Kerrison.
Onward, 32, C M Kerrison.
Peter C. Schultz, 373, Stetson Cutler & Co.
R Bowers, 347, R C Elkin.
R D Spear, 299, J. A. Gregory.
Rebecca W Huddell, 210, D J Purdy.
Roger Drury, 307, R C Elkin.
Romeo, 111, P McIntyre.
Sallie E Ludlam, 199, D J Purdy.
St Bernard, 123, J W Smith.
Therisa Wolfe, 244, Stetson. Cutler & Co.
Winnie Lawry, 215, D J Purdy.

EXPORTS.

For Liverpool per stmr Corsican:

Canadian Goods:—1 case spools, 57 pkgs effects, 1500 cases rolled oats, 12 organs, 3 bales wire, 500 boxes aluminum, 3 cases dry goods, 13 boxes mica, 50 cases, 1241 bbls apples, 187 bales rags, 6 sacks wool, 4 cases machinery, 2 pkgs furs, 2 casks skins, 1 head, 74 pkgs meats, 1255, boxes cheese, 609 bags flour 3 cases silk, 15 cases drugs, 91,866 bushels wheat, 1 bale leather, 16 cases fish, 204,803 ft. spruce deals. Value $193,333.

Foreign Goods:—4891 pkgs meats, 72 bales cotton, 100 pkgs pork, 5330 pkgs lard. Value, $316,522.

Total value of cargo, $509,855.

E. J. Harrison has just received word from New York telling of the death of Frederick Intropidi, musician and chess player, which occurred on Sunday morning, 26th inst. His many friends here will remember him as director of the Adelaide Randall Opera Company, which played a long engagement in the Charlotte street rink in 1891. He was an excellent musician, well liked by all with whom he came in contact, and a true friend. Much interest was taken in his chess articles which appeared in the Globe from time to time.

THE WEATHER

FORECASTS—Strong breezes and moderate gales, shifting to north and west, light rain or snow. Thursday, colder.

SYNOPSIS—The depression which was over the Lakes yesterday has now reached the Maritime Provinces with much reduced energy. Very cold weather prevails from Quebec westward. To Banks and American ports, strong breezes or moderate gales shifting to north and west.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

Highest Temperature during last 24 hours 36
Lowest Temperature during last 24 hours 16
Temperature at Noon, ... 36
Humidity at Noon, ... 86
Barometer Readings at Noon (sea level and 32 degrees Fah.), 30.04 inches.
Wind at Noon: Direction South. Velocity, 28 miles per hour. Cloudy.
Same date last year: Highest temperature 18; Lowest, 4. Clear.

D. L. HUTCHINSON, Director.

DEATHS

JOHNSON,—In this city on the 26th inst., Jane H., wife of Ole Johnson, and youngest daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Steele.

Funeral on Thursday at 2.30 p. m.; services commencing at 2 o'clock at residence of Albert Nugent, 47 Gilberts Lane.

LYONS THE ADVERTISER

Box 203 - - St. John, N. B.

late advertising manager Fraser, Fraser & Co.

YOUR DAILY SALES increased by the LYONS METHOD OF ADVERTISING. SPECIAL SALES CONDUCTED with profitable results.

Correspond with me and increase your sales. Contracts taken for ad writing.

The Empire Accident and Surety Co.

Most liberal Accident and Sickness Insurance, also Guarantee Bonds. Agents wanted. McLEAN & McGLOAN, Managers for Maritime Provinces, 97 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

LEONARD B. TUPTS. Special Agent.

Opposition Convention.

A convention for the selection of candidates for the Provincial Opposition for Kings County will be held at the Court House at Hampton on Thursday, 30th January, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

H. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, President.

W. D. TURNER, Acting Secretary.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, ETC.

C. C. COUSINS, Patent Solicitor

Suite 506 N. Y. Life Building, Montreal. Tel. M. 6986.

Expert Personal Attention.

Write for set of Drawing Instruments.

ESTATE SALE.

TO BE sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B., on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, next, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, the following belonging to the Estate of Robert J. Armstrong:

150 acres in the Parish of Simonds, comprising Stoker Lake, so called, and land surrounding the same—subject to a three years' lease, the tenant paying $10 a year and taxes.

One large canvas show tent about 50 x 100 over all, with 9 feet side walls, poles, guy ropes, pins, etc.

Also the interest of the Estate in six Hoardings or Bill Posting Boards in Saint John.

For particulars apply to the Assignee.
St. John, N. B., 25 January, 1908.
By order of the Inspectors.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Assignee.

160-3—1.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too late for classification.)

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS GENERAL girls. Good wages. Apply MRS BOWMAN, 111 Princess street. 23-1. f.

LOST—CHILD'S GREY SQUIRREL TIE, near Macaulay's, King street. If not returned at once to Macaulay Bros. those who were seen picking it up will be prosecuted, as they are known. 188-2-1.

FOR SALE—SAFE, NEARLY NEW. Stands 26 inches high, 16½ inches wide and 18 inches deep. $24.00 Address "SAFE," Times Office. 186-3-3.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, a gent's glove. Finder please return to Dufferin Hotel. 185-1-30.

LOST—IN VICINITY OF EAST SIDE Ferry a Lady's Fur Lined Glove. Finder will please leave same at J. SPLANE & CO'S. 61 Water street. 184-1-31.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SUMMER months a cottage single or double in vicinity of McLaren's Beach. Apply to SUBURBANITE. care Times. 23 t. f.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, GOLD BRACELET on Mount Pleasant Avenue. Reward for return to 120 MOUNT PLEASANT AVE. 189-1-31.

FOUND—VALUABLE FUR CAP ON MILL street. Owner may have same by applying to J. P. McBAY, 225 Victoria Street, and paying for advertisement. 'Phone 1539. 174-1-29.

TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 49 NORTH SIDE Paddock street, at present occupied by Mrs. Griffith. Rent $130. May be seen Tuesday and Thursday, 3 to 5. W. M. JARVIS, 176-2-5.

EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHER, desires position; references. Accustomed to office work. Address "POSITION," Times Office. 183-2-6.

Scotch Coal!

The steamer "Salacia" is due this week with

10,000 BAGS

The steamer "Lakonia" is due next week with

13,000 BAGS.

And the following steamers will all have large quantities.

People who want pure Coal that gives a good heat and leaves a very small percentage of Ash should use.

Scotch Anthracite.

Fire and Marine Insurance,
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.,
Boston Insurance Company,

VROOM & ARNOLD,
159 Prince Wm. Street. - Agents.