The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 18, 1908.

CHURCH UNION

The movement in the direction of organic church union has from its inception excited a lively interest in the obstacles hitherto regarded as unsure expenditure of millions of dollars in mountable, is a matter of surprise to all who have followed their work. To some there will seem to have been

of more than ordinary significance. That recognized leaders in these three denominations should be able to reach substantial agreement in the statement of doctrine and in the form of church government is an indication that these two matters need not divide these churches. These men have agreed upon a creed to which they could all subscribe and have devised a church organization under which they could That perhaps marks the passing of

the difficult stage in the negotiations. Yet experience rather points in a different direction. The question is still in the hands of a joint committee; is Our inquisitive commissioners of moreover, still a matter for academic the department of agriculture in this raised when the matter becomes a from their travels deeply impres ciations, of inherited traditions, of local prejudices. Statements will be made in the separate discussions which have not been made in the joint commit-tee. To discuss union, to discover a basis of union is a vastly different

thing than to enter the union. It would not be a great venture to risk the prediction that the success of the present project will not depend upon credal agreements nor any other attractive compro upon the popular estimate of the real value of an accomplished union. If the people can be made to feel that the proposed union will be the means of greatstrengthening the work of the ches, then the united church will

speedily become a fact. It has been urged that the united hurch could through its official head speak with greater authority than the divided churches are now able to do. It is fair to ask to whom it is purposed anadians are not prone to regard with any very great favor pronounced political activity on the part of church officials. Any scheme to be itly successful must be concorned with the increase of the efficiency of the churches in their own pecuork. A church doing good work will influence the political life and thought of a country, but it will do so fluence upon individual men rather than by official interference with the political representatives of the

thed rapidly a stage at which it remain for a considerable length of time. The friends of church union will be wise to refain from pressing the practical question with too great vigor.

The contemplation of the scheme will make toward its realization while would but discover hiddiscord. It is evident that the has excited the interest ations than those volved. Hasitation at this time will avoid the danger of the creation of numerous dissenting sects and will tend also to leave the way open for a more ensive union of Christian

A NEW NATIONAL CAPITAL

Pretoria has been selected as the tive treatment will reduce by Kruger's seat of government! And hat a revolution may be accomplishgo innumerable guns frowned their defiance to Britain's troops, now glories in the fact that it has been red by its allies and chosen as rorthy of the highest place in the newly organized confederation.

The selection is a wise one, for though Pretoria is not the most central city in the united states—Bloemfontein having this distinction-it is every other respect most highly to become the new national capital. It is a city of which any country may feel proud, nestling in a cluded valley, surrounded by range upon range of towering hills penetrable only through devious passess, its apshes rugged and menacing, the striking beauty of the city itself rushes upon the unprepared traveller as something of a surprise. Like the diamonds of the country over which it reigns, Pretoria is a jewel hidden in a

ped of clay. Our own Ottawa is a source of pride, but Ottawa lacks in a marked degree those natural advantages which will continue to make Pretoria one of the most beautiful cities of the world. Paul Rruger builded better than he knew, for the self-willed old leader of the Boer nation laid well the foundation of a great city. What man can do has done-or at least a start has been made. The streets are wide and well fighted; rivulets of clear sparkling water sing their way along some of the principal thoroughfares; the custom of crowding has never obtained a hold, but each home and each public building has its lawns on which the presents vegetation of the south presents in bewildering profusion; and the western tendency towards securing where architectural beauty seems to be regarded as equally important as connience of design. Kruger planned the capital of a Boer republic; he projected in reality the seat of governpent of a new British Empire.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EXPERT

The best work of a government usually receives scant public recognition. An example of that fact is found in the announcement made by Dr. Charles E. Saunders of the Dominion Experimental Farm that government experts had been for years trying to produce ninds of all Canadians. The man out- a type of wheat that would mature side church circles failed to see why carlier than the present varieties and the churches should remain apart, at the same time possess their excelwhile the man actively engaged in lent qualities. It is abvious to any church work found many reasons why one who gives the matter any very general desire for some readjust- mean more to Canada than it tions. But the ease and rapidity with ern farmer of his present fear of loss which the joint committee have over through frost would mean more for come, to their own satisfaction, many the development of the West than the

public works and advertising. It is a necessity of our developme a suspicious lack of opposition. The ture of public funds in necessary public works throughout the Dominion This will continue to be the case for some time to come. But it is a form of government activity which is not devoid of very serious disadvantages Paternalism on the part of a government begets the filial spirit in the people. But such work as that accom plished by the Experimental Farm experts and by a host of other govern ment employes is work which is not incident to any period of development and which, while it may bring to government no political advantage, yet brings to the people the opportunity of increased prosperity.

ion. The real issue will be province with doubtless, come back practical question for the affirmative with the local need for the work of the or negative answer of individual expert investigator and the opportunichurch members. The men and women ty for technical training for the farmthat make up the churches are not as er. They will be able to tell Mr. Hazen a rule sticklers for nice credal distinc- and his colleagues that Guelph Agri ions, nor specialists in the forces of cultural College has done more for the church government, but they are for farmers of Ontario than whole trainthe most part tenacious of old asso- loads of Kentucky thoroughbreds could ever accomplish. A generation of farmers trained in a good technical school of agriculture will need no gov ernment emmissary to buy Kentucky thoroughbreds They will buy their own horses and the horses they will buy will be the horses they need.

TO SAVE THE FORESTS

After six months' careful investigation the forestry section of the United States National Conservation Commission was presented this week, a report which describes an alarming condition of American timber lands and conveys warning and advice which is as timely and valuable to our Canadian legislators as to those for whom the information and suggestions have been prepared.

The report shows that nearly half of the original American forests have been swept clear, that the present rate P. R., the G. T. P., or the McKenzie ural yearly growth, and indeed protection, conservation and reforestation are urgently necessary if the remainder would be saved. The total yearly growth of wood in the American forests is estimated at less than seven billion cubic feet while at least twenty-three billion cubic feet are cut. In addition to this cut forest fires destroy neach year not for trade and industry generally. less than fifty million acres of standing timber. And of the wood out for commercial purposes over two-thirds s lost through waste. One-fourth of the standing timber is left or otherwise lost in logging. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber sawed. The loss in the mill product, through seasoning and fitting for use, is from one-seventh to onefourth. Only 320 feet of lumber are used for each 1,000 feet which stood in the forest.

By reasonable thrift, the report points out, the country can produce a constant timber supply beyond the present need, and with it conserve the asefulness of the streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation and power. Under right management, it is pointed out, the forests will yield over four times as much as now. Waste in the woods and in the mill can be reduced at least one-third, with present as well as future profit. Preservasapital of the federated states of South afth the quantity of timber used in the What a destiny for Paul water or in the ground. Forest fires can be practically stopped at a total ed in a few years! The gem of the standing timber burned each year, not

counting young growth. Summarizing, the report declares: We must stop forest fires. By careful ogging, we must both reduce waste and leave cut-over lands productive. We must make the timber logged go further, by preservative treatment and by avoiding needless loss in the mill, the factory, and in use. We must plant up these lands now treeless, which will be most useful under forest. We must continue and perfect, by state and nation, the preservation by use of forests already publicly owned, and we must extend it to other mountain forests more valuable for the permanent benefit of the many than for the tempor

ary profit of a few. Add to this the need for more stringent regulations-and enforcement-regarding the size of lumber and the clearing up of brush, and subtract the recommendation for reforestation - we have not yet come to the need for that -and every word of the foregoing appilies with equal force to this province. We have here great timber wealth which is now being rapidly depleted, but which can, by efficient conservative methods, be retained as a source of varied profit perpetually.

PARLIAMENT'S PROGRAMME

The government's programme of legislation for the first session of the new parliament is not long, and contains but one measure which is likely to provoke contentious discussion. wrangling over the new insurance bill will probably be confined largely to the committee room, as its provisions are wholly technical and of intimate interest chiefly to experts and to the com-panies concerned. The provincial

for much airing of local grievances, but is not likely to develop any party issue. The proposed measure for the prevention of graft by means of secret commissions in private as well as political husiness may be open to some ques-tioning in detail, but is bound to win practically unanimous approval in its general scope and interest. The only ground for direct party clashing is the proposal to amend the rules of parliamentary procedure so as to hinder obstructive debating and assist the conduct of the public business. The prepress against any "gag quie" probably

paratory protest in the Conservative ndicates the line the opposition will ollow, but, as they will not be serious in their contentions it is doubtful if the country will take them seriously, particularly as the govern-ment has no intention of going farther, the various denominations should come thought that the production of the mother of parliaments, the source together. There has been for years a such a variety of wheat would and safe-guard of British liberty, has already gone. Cries of tyranny against not have the care that his condition ment of existing ecclesiastical institu- is possible to imagine. To rid the west- any parliamentary policy based on British precedent are not likely to carry far.

> But the government's legislative programme by no means limits the field session's discussion or enactment. The number of private bills and the grievances of His Majesty's loyal but very in atient opposition annot be foretold in any preliminary reased those grievances. The rather sensational disclosures of the Marine Inquiry will undoubtedly provide ma-

If, as seems probable, the Minister of Railways must present to parliament this session a large Intercolonial deficit, the people of the Maritime Provinces may as well take it for granted that middle and western Canada will no longer tolerate a continuance of the present system of operation. Hon. Mr Graham's ability and good intent none can question. If he has failed to make the road pay under existing conditions it will be generally accepted that the system is foredoomed to failure—that the time for a change, long advocated, has definitely arrived.

What the nature of that change shall be is a matter for much and careful consideration. The Conservative party is committed to an Intercolonial commission, which, by removing political influence, to some extent at least, would probably tend to decrease expenses. But, in the maritime interests, the Intercolonial needs extension, rather than retrenchment; development of its trade and hence of its revenue, rather than a whittling off of expenditure. Can a commission do any more in this direction than a Minister? Others openly advocate the transfer and Mann system, all of which companies are anxious to get control. But the interests of these corporations are not Maritime. Their main work is in the west. To them the Intercolonial would be merely a branch line. To the Maritime Provinces it is their main artery of transportation and could be made, under progressive and interested management, a tremendous stimulus The problem for parliament to consider is not confined simply to the op-

eration of the Intercolonial without expense to the country at large, but must of that section of Canada which the road was created and exists to serve. It is a question of profitable development, as well as of economical operation, and parliament must seek the plan which can best combine the two. But if the road is to pass from poliwill insist that it shall not be by its sale, particularly to any of the existing corporations, whose combined monopolistic grip is already too strong on Canadian transportation, but rather by the method of carefully guarded leasehold for operating purposes, and that to a company whose interests are centered in the provinces which the Intercolonial serves. ----

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA

Not the least disquieting feature of the situation in the Indian Empire is the gradual decline of trade with Bri-To this attention has been directed of late, because of the comment aroused by the disquieting attitude of certain groups of natives. Striking facts regarding this trade decrease are given in the most recent report issued by the taiff commission which last week was in session in London. From this report it is learned that twenty years ago Britain enoyed ninety per cent of the import trade of India; today her proportion has fallen to seventy-four per cent. In this period he share held by Belgium, Austria and Empire in bonds Germany has increased from ten to twenty-six per cent. This change has not been very marked at any particular scheme of doubtful value. It might period; it has been spread over the be possible to encourage trade between whole term in question, but was most the various parts of the Empire by a noticeable in 1900-1901, in which year careful adjustment of tariff regulations.

It is also shown that Britain is no enthusiastic supporters of the principle longer the principal market for Indian of a protective tariff are not blind to products. In 1888 the mother country its evils and are not today prone purchased forty per cent of the exports while Germany, France and the United | will be a long day before the scheme States bought tlarty-eight per cent be- will gain anything approaching the untween them; today Britain is a custemer to the expent of twenty-seven per cent, while the other countries entioned take fifty-five per cent. In round numbers, the United Kingdom now holds \$240,000,000 of about \$360,000,-000 of the import trade of India, and

takes only \$155,000,000 out of \$575,000,000 of the exports. In the exports to Britain, as in the of two years, 1889 and 1900, in each of is noticed. No single line of manufac- work at reasonable prices. tured goods shows an increase, but the decline is heaviest in woollen goods, in make possible an imperial newspaper. which Germany has captured a large Popular knowledge of present day share of the trade. In the tariff com- events is largely determined by the Pill Deat. D.

mission's report the only explanation offered for the loss to Britain is the improvement of shirping and customs conditions brought about by other countries which enable them to more conveniently compete with Britain.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

One-third of the deaths taking place in the city during the past month were due to consumption. That is the plain, blunt truth of the official statement. It means that for that month onethird of the loss was due to a preventable disease. It means that this preventable disease is under present con-ditions the most dangerous and deadly that affects the human body.

We are making no systematic effort to check its advance. The person suffering from tuberculosis may or may not be under proper treatment. He may or may not be instructed in the simple methods which eliminate the ravages of contagion. He may or may requires The fact is that we have not yet

awakened to the real danger of the The work of the Muskoka Free Hosoutline. And it is not likely that the ginning, but it is just a beginning. It result of the recent election has deburden. No institution in Canada been sity for thorough house cleaning. terial for many columns in the official ally supported. By giving it our as- to be thoroughly cleaned. The broom not denied, for he has done many rash reports, and it will require much Fosterian eloquence to convince the people that the Liberal reforms which the greater work. The purchase of a furniture is to be moved out into the policy which is to be moved out into the policy which is to be moved out into the policy which is to be moved out into the policy which is brighing Venezuelae out discoveries have inspired and with inspire are not general or effective. And,

Koka Free Hospital will do more than

Street. The place is to be "emptied,

of the mire of bankruptcy and placing her in a position from which she will her in a position from which she will judging from recent comment in the assist in endowing four beds for New press of both parties, the present and Brunswick—it will help to inaugurate spised. Its most hopeful significance meet her competitors. Castro, recogprovide a topic with which parliament a way whereby local benevolence may defense of things as they are. They come to the assistance of a local insti- are with the people in the demand for lengthily and with possible profit to tution. The use of a Muskoka Hos- a change. But we must not deceive pital stamp will help the work both ourselves. The moment for the dishere and here. It will perhaps encourage our somewhat timid provincial ad-

THE CLOSURE

definite action in the matter.

The announcement "that the governnent would at the next session of parliament introduce certain changes in the rules of procedure with a view to facilitating public business" has caused a good deal of interest. It is therefore iteresting to note the extreme to which we may go before we will have exceeded the limit set by the mother of parliaments. There has just been published the schedule of which notification was made to the House of Commons when the recent attempt at a compromise on the education question was brought down. The allowances were: six days in committee, two days for report stage, one day for third reading. The time the bill was to be in committee stage was all apportioned; the first day clause 1 might be debated; the second day, clause 2, and the financial resolution; the third day clause 3 and the report stage of the of the Intercolonial to either the C. clause 4 until 7.30, clause 5 until 10.30; financial resolution; the fourth day the fifth day clause 6 until 7.30, clauses 7 8 and 9 until 10.30; the sixth day the remaining clauses until 7.30, the schedules until 10.30.

The nine days allowed in such a schedule would give ample opportunity for the expression of every exception that could possibly be taken to even so contentious a bill as the Education Act. If the sole purpose is to allow opportunity for argument pertinent to the discussion then no exception can be taken to even so rigid a regulation as the above.

It will be well in the revision of the comprise the question of the interests what slowly. Needless resistance to rules of procedure to make haste somepublic husiness brings its own rather severe punishment. The result of the general elections would impress a less intelligent man than the leader of the opposition that obstruction is not always wise. The tactics of the recent session are not likely to be repeated. Moreover any revision made might very well concern itself solely with the elimination from public discussion of items upon which there is no disagreement. That is the proposal of the government and that in all probability will meet little opposition.

To limit discussion would under exsting circumstances produce rather imusing results. No man has yet at any time or in any place convinced Geo. E. Foster that any other man could speak as wisely and as well on any subject as he, the ex-Finance Minister of all Canada. The closure would cut short the other man's speech but would eliminate not a lonely phrase from the voluminous speech of the inspired critic. Until we are prepared to allow opposition argument to be monopolized by the aforesaid Foster we must insist that his meek and submissive bench-mates be given an opportunity to speak after he is tired out.

CABLE RATES

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for building together the various parts of the of mutual commercial preferences, is in the minds of many enthusiastic imperialists, Britain lost five per cent of the busi- but such encouragement would scarcely be of a permanent nature. The most advocate its permanent retention. It animous support of the people of the

There are, however, other methods of encouraging intercourse between the various parts of the Empire, the importance of which cannot be too frequently emphasized. The interchange encouraged by a reduction of the postal rate would be greatly increased by a like reduction in the cable rate. We aports from that country, the decline have a saying that steam and electrihas been gradual, with the exception city have made distant people neighbors. But the saying is true only thich a sudden drop of five per cent when steam and electricity do their The lowering of the cable rate would

real news of the daily press. It is man pays small attention to last week's happenings even though news which a paper will contain will be determined by the news the public

mands and by the news that is avail able. Canadian papers will never contain a generous amount of English news until a lower cable rate make

The average man has his surroundings made for him. If his newspape acquaints him with provincial affair solely he will tend to become provincial, whereas a newspaper that contains a record of the daily happenings throughout the Empire will unconsci-ously create imperialists. Electricity may prove a better bond of empire than a preferential tariff; but it will not be of any significant service until the present cable rates are appreciably

RE-FURNISHING

The Common Council again brandishes the broom. After a farewell situation. By instruction and careful whoop of defiance the civic house- ed with the ambition of great oversight we must minimize the dangers of contagion. We must provide dirt. It is of course the fault of no what his enemies say, but in Venezuginning, but it is just a beginning. It part of the present system is the ap-

flay of strength and discrimination has not yet arrived. When the inministration to commit themselves to terior is rid of the rubbish, when it is clean and inviting, envious eyes will doubtless be cast upon its cheerful comforts. The moment of re-furnishing will be the critical moment. The last state has sometimes been decidedly worse than the first. We do not desire to discount the zeal of the men who now so boldly brandish the broom. But the simple fact is that any person could do that. It hurts no one. The smile of universal approval rests for the time upon these whole-

If it is decided to place one man over all the departments it will be no easy task to select that man. He will need to be a man who possesses a thorough technical knowledge of all the work over which he is placed. He will need to be a man who is able to get his plans accurately carried to completion by his subordinates. He will need, moreover, to be a man in whose honesty and technical ability the people have absolute confidence.

If this year's Common Council can resist the personal influence that will be brought to bear on them from every quarter and in favor of every imagin- grow impatient over the delays of candidate, and can put in place of power a man who can fill the place, they will have done a work of uncommon value.

When the furniture begins to move back into the house we will recognize the wobblers. It offers an exceptional opportunity for citizens to discover men who put personal interests before the city's welfare and who therefore ought not to be in the Common Council.

CASTRO; A STATESMAN

His Serene Impudence, President Cypriano Castro, is now the talk of Europe. This international nuisance is, however, appearing in a very different light from that in which he has formerly been regarded. Without uttering a word, or making a move, he which will puzzle Buropean powers. As any. He has for years successfully defied France, the United States, Holland and Britain, but has never permittrade in Curacoa.

Castro is now in Germany. During warships have seized a number of his vessels. Not a shot has been fired in their defense, and the president has merely uttered a mild protest, at what treatment. When leaving his home ment and for the purpose of bringing about better diplomatic relations. He o forbid him making any statements for publication. The position assumed wide criticism as lacking in courtesy and wholly undignified. Meanwhile Castro has said nothing; he has not complained and his silence is the strongest protest that could possibly have been made.

There has seldom been a ruler so diculed as President Castro, yet all criticisms of his conduct and of himself personally arise from the fact that he, during his term of office, has simply endeavored to do what a dignified commission is now attempting in the United States, and what news papers all over Canada are demanding



The RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.



He is attempting to conserve the na- Now are our spirits cleane'd and born tural resources of his country. He found that valuable concessions had een given away by dishonest administrations who preceded him in office, and deemed it his duty to restore to the people the wealth still remaining. His struggle with the Bermudez Asphalt Co., a New York syndicate, is historic. Castro won out, and Vene zuela is selling her own asphalt. He is a mulatto, a man of the peo-

ple, an upstart, one who is credited with the ambition of great for the proper treatment of incipient one person. It is the business of no ela, where his work is fully estimated, cases. We must provide a home for one person to keep all the house or any he is looked upon as a patriot, a statesthose who cannot be cared for at home. part of the house, clean. There are man, a fair fighter. He has been The work of the Musicoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is a good bediet and cob-webs. The surprising efforts to overcome his policy have been made by diplomacy and by force parent unanimity with which all the of arms, yet Castro is still on top and continues to bear the weight of the house-keepers agree upon the neces- has won through everything. That he more worthily conceived nor more loy- On this occasion the whole place is man is admitted; that he is erratic is is that the aldermen are not set for the nizing the value of education, has e tablished government scholarships in European universities for young men of his country. He has sent commissions of professional men to Europe to study the latest ideas in their respective lines, the object being the establish ment at home of up to date systems structed modern forts, armed with the latest artillery; he has assisted the development of the arts and sciences and has liberally rewarded those whose

> deserving of notice. Whatever may be his visiting Europe, it may be believed that he is there in the interest of his country as much as of himself and that the outcome of his negotiations will result in an increased measure prosperity for Venezuela-possibly at the cost of a great deal of friction with travels through the Far East to the

work in any line of culture has been

FORMALISM IN THE COURTS

The customs and traditions of the lanadian law court are at times some what confusing to the ordinary business man. The spirit of the modern commercial world is rather out of sympathy with the extreme formalism that has prevailed in the courts. Me they are in a great hurry to get at the business in rand and to

have done with it. Moreover, the legal profession is be coming more and more identified with the business world. Lawyers are prone to carry the prejudices of the busine world into the courts. The mainten ance of the traditions of the law courts will fall increasingly upon the bench.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of retaining much of the formalism that has prevailed. That a Canadian magistrate was, but the other day, compelled to summon a constable to force a lawyer to obey the order of the court is a fact worth pondering. The ends of justice will surely be defeated if the idea gains is not supreme in his own court and if it I was nervous and hysterical, couldn't becomes a practice to attempt to inhas created a situation, the solution to fluence his judgment by any other method than that of argument. The a diplomat Castro seems to be equal to judge upon the bench may personally be willing to throw down all restric tions, but he has a duty to the people because of his office. He is there no ted himself to go too far, until he re- to enter into a contest with the memcently attempted to destroy Dutch bers of the bar who happen to appeal before him, but to give impartial judgment upon the arguments which they his absence from Venezuela, Dutch present. Every expedient should be used that will create and maintain ed in weight, felt happy, vigorous, the impression that reasonable argument is the sole method of appeal. It is perhaps an insignificant matter he is pleased, to refer to as unfair that in the arrangement of a court room, the judge should be seated apart country it was announced that he from, and above, the men who appear would visit Germany on a two-fold before him. Some judges could hold mission, going there for surgical treat- an orderly court anywhere, but there is a suitable situation for the office. The mere form of the court room is no landed in France and was ignored, the accident as any one can attest who or six boxes for \$2,50 at all dealers. government even taking the trouble has witnessed the confusion resulting Try Ferrozone. Do it today. from inappropriate make-shifts. The observance of certain forms in

by France in this respect has evoked the court rooms is a custom worthy of support. The exact nature of these forms is a matter of small import. We do not know the key to the prevalent mysteries. It may be that there is room for revision. The garb may be needlessly funereal, the attitude may be unduly respectful, the form of address may be inappropriate to the time. On these points a mere layman is not qualified to pass judgment. But there is good reason for an insistance uppn the observance of the forms which are recognized. Public opinion will in the main support any judge in any attempt he may make to maintain a proper respect for the office he

THE BEGINNING OF WINTER.

Now are the trees all ruefully bereft Of their brave liveries of green and gold. No shred of all their pleasant raiment

To shield them from the wind and nipping cold. Now is the grass all wither'd up and dead. And shrouded in its cerement of the snow;

bed

When the Queen Moon appears with hunting, spring-like tem cloudless brow;

In the clear quickening atmosphere and now

We re-make home, and find our hearts desire in common talk before the cheerful

W. H. MACKERACHER.

Casper Whitney, Divorced for Cruelty, Must Pay \$300 Monthly

SHE'S CHICAGO BEAUTY

OMAHA, Dec. 15 .- Mrs. Cora Chase Whitney, who was granted a divorce from Caspar Whitney, editor of the Outing and a well known writer on sporting topics, on the ground of cruelty and non-support, will get \$30 a month alimony.

Before her marriage to Whitney in 1890 she was Cora Adele Chase of Chicago, daughter of a very wealthy oil dealer, and when the editor married her it was commonly declared that he had won the most beautiful girl in the western metropolis

Only a year previous to this marriage Whitney had been divorced in Oklahoma by his first wife, Annie Childs Whitney, who lately became the wife of Charles A. Baudouine. Baudouine had been divorced by his wife. Whitney is chiefly famous for his writings on all kinds of sport. He has

been editor of many "outdoor" publications, and has recounted most of his Far North and through Africa and South America in these periodicals.

UNHEALTHY WOMEN

Lose Color, Constantly Weary, Look Wrinkled, Hollow.

THEY ALL GET HEALTH-VITAL • ITY-VIM STRENGTH FROM FERROZONE.

Once you use the celebrated nerve/ vitalizer and tonic, Ferrozone you feel its magic powers working through your weakened system then you'll know for sure that health at last awaits you.

So much quicker and surer is Ferro zone to rebuild and restore that thou sands use no other medicine.

"Because I am now well," writes
Miss I. P. Sinclaire from Sault Ste. Marie, "I feel it my duty to tell every young woman what benefit I got from Ferrozone. I grew very thin, and at twenty-five years old my face was he low and wrinkled-my color was bad ground that the presiding magistrate and I looked ten years beyond my age.

sleep, had no appetite, burst into tears at the least provocation. Then I wor-ried, feared I would go into decline. and was so depressed every morning that life was no longer happy. "I was astonished at the quick and thorough action of Ferrozone. It gave me permanent strength and vitality, nervous fears disappeared, indigestion and stomach. weakened were Sound sleep returned. I looked better and younger, had clear color. I sainstrong.—It is a year since I first took Ferrozone. It has restored me to health I never knew before and I wil continue to recommend it as the grand-

est tonic and strengthener on earth." Very few girls and women are so abundant in health as to not require medicine. Nothing excels Ferrozone in supplying strength, blood and nerve power. Not a stimulant, but a nour-

HUNTING SEASON IN MAINE IS NOW OVER

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 15.-Maine's deerhunting season, which began October 1, ends at midnight tonight. Receipts at this station, while not up to the record, show a large increase over last year, 3,385 deer having arrived up to ten p. m., while later trains of tonight and Wednesday will doubtless carry the total well over 3,300, compared with 2,499 last season. It is estimated that about one-half the deer killed are transported by rail

and that two-thirds of the total number killed in the state are bagged in the region tributary to Bangor, so that upon this basis of calculation it would appear that about ten thousand deer have been shot in Maine this season. The game is very abundant in most sections.

The moose season ended December 1 and receipts at Bangor were only 126 animals, compared with 170 in 1907. Well grown bulls have been rather scarce in some sections where form-And rises late and carries his head young bulls are reported to be numererly they were fairly ple ous. The weather conditions this year Now is the night magnificent to view have been favorable for comfortable

Brit

Four M Near

OTTAW bia's two Smith of Comax At with Hon. Wilfrid La represent Smith arr Sloan rea Nothing d as to wha present si that the r ing if pos gire expre Pacific co generally Cemplem mines and If the p to providi during the factorily the result toria will seat and the election practically Mr. Smith Wednesday

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LONDON,

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