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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 12, 1908

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion, No graft, No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever.

CRIMINAL IMMIGRANTS

Owing to representations made by the Canadian government to the British authorities, the Home Secretary has sent a communication to police magistrates in London and the provinces warning them that Canada objects to being converted into a dumping ground for criminal or useless natives of the United Kingdom. In the Marylebone police court last week, during the hearing of a charge of felony against a young man, it was stated that his mother was living in Canada and that his sister had come to England for the purpose of taking him back with her. The magistrate said he could not be a party to the lad being sent to Canada, and his future should rest to allow any one else to go overseas who got into trouble in England. He was not at all surprised that the Canadian government had made representations to the Imperial government on the subject of sending such persons out to the Dominion. Canadians, he said, naturally objected to taking England's refuse.

The Standard of Empire has taken this matter up somewhat firmly, not only with respect to Canada but Australia as well. It tells of Liverpool magistrates who recently allowed a burglar to go free on condition that his friends would send him to Australia. They sent him, and there he continued his career of crime. The Standard says, in part: "This method of getting rid of the refuse of English society by dumping it in the overseas states has never, we are glad to say, developed into a practice, or has been, in any marked manner, encouraged by public authorities; still, cases were sufficiently numerous to excite very natural protests in Canada and Australia, and to warrant action on the part of the Commonwealth government. That action... has met with an immediate and sympathetic response from the Home government in the shape of a circular issued by the Home Secretary to all the various judicial authorities in England and Wales, calling their attention to the objections of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas to any public or official encouragement being given to the emigration of persons guilty of offences against the law in this country. The effect of the circular has been immediate. In a case which came before a London police magistrate at the beginning of this week special treatment was asked for a youth charged with felony on the ground that his sister had come to London to take him to Canada, where the family had made a home. The magistrate very properly refused to be a party to such an arrangement, and said that he was not at all surprised that Canadians objected to being saddled with England's ne-do-wells. It is to be hoped that charitable institutions and all bodies who engage in missionary and rescue work will bear this objection in mind, and will not seek to deposit the fitsum and fetsum of society which their workers pick up upon the clean soil of the British colonies overseas. It is due from us to send good, wholesome seed for planting in new lands, not contaminated grain or the germs of hurtful weeds."

Within a short time even the most insular of the English magistrates will grasp the facts as the Standard sets them forth. Meantime the Canadian authorities will continue to deport such immigrants as develop criminal characteristics or turn out to be unemployable or insane. It is but fair that every land should care for its own delinquents.

THE LORDS AND LICENSE

The debate during which the House of Lords discussed the government's proposal to restrict the liquor trade was marked by several dramatic incidents. The Lords rejected the measure, but the dissenters embraced such men as the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury and Lord Rosebery, and they spoke rather to the country at large than to the Peers. The London Standard, a bitter opponent of the government's bill, speaks with considerable gravity of the Archbishop's advocacy of the reform, and certainly his words were thoughtful. The Standard says: "The Archbishop of Canterbury—as, indeed, did most of the episcopal bench—regarded with grave sorrow the decision of the Unionist majority to reject the Licensing Bill. He was not speaking for the extreme toryists, but for the people who, working in hospitals, asylums, work-houses, and back streets, were in touch with the difficulties, and knew the evil results of excessive drinking. The Archbishop, fully robed, and with a golden cross upon his breast, stood by the table, and, in clear but sorrowful tones, mourned the prospective fate of the bill. He recognized that most of the opposition had been perfectly fair, but he was more than a little hurt with those churchmen who threatened to withdraw their support from church and philanthropic work if the church continued its support. 'It makes us look at the motives of those who hitherto have been subscribers to good objects,' said the Primate. He refused to go into details; he supported the bill on the general principle that its aim was a good one. His grace's regret at the fate of the bill was poignant; he professedly deplored that their lordships were putting themselves on the wrong side."

Lord Rosebery made an impression upon the Standard, hostile critic though it is: "During these two speeches the Earl of Rosebery had been reclining, hands clasped behind his head, on the front cross bench. He rose, moved swiftly to the table, and announced, with a bold ring in his voice, that without hesitation without doubt, he intended to vote for the second reading. The Liberal peers, who during the last few years have received so many hard knocks from Lord Rosebery, were grateful; they cheered. He did not approve all the details, but he stood by the main principles. He was as fascinatingly theatrical as ever. His eyes flashed, his cheeks colored and blanched in turn; he made dramatic gestures; his beautifully cadenced voice rose in thunderous wrath and suddenly plumped to the hoarse and tragic whisper of appeal. . . . "That nearly all ministers of religion were in favor of the bill had a great influence on him. The episcopal bench was in favor of it, not because its occupants were bishops and sat in lawn sleeves on red benches, but because, mixing with the people, they knew the necessities of the case. He ardently disputed the contention that a yearly license should be regarded in the same light as property. 'It is madness, it is suicidal to identify property at large with these annual licenses. If I were a Socialist—whiff, thank God, I am not—and wanted to attack property, I should not want to attack property that there would be nothing which would make me rejoice more than identifying the cause of property with that of annual licenses.' He met the argument that it was wrong for the state to fix death duties on licensed houses as though they would continue, whereas the licenses might be lost in a few months. The publicans knew what was likely to happen, that the state, which by legislation had allowed a value in a house to grow up, would recover that value. Deafly by all means, but exhaust the individual interest in the value of a house by the flux of time. The only value in a license was something conferred by the state, and the state was entitled to that value. He wanted to get the value away from the license-holders, because the trade poisons the very source of our municipal and political life. Those concerned in the sale of drink did not ask what was best for the Empire or the public, but what was best for the trade. He became grave; he spoke in muffled tones; he told both parties to cease their interminable polemics, and settle this question according to the common-sense of the community. But, as usual, whilst he cleverly criticized, he made no suggestion how a settlement could be achieved. He said that it would redound to the credit of the two great historical parties if they condescended to drop their differences and came to an agreement. Then, after telling government and opposition where their duty lay, he went back to his seat."

THE BEAUTIES OF COALITION Mr. John McMulkin, factory inspector, was in Fredericton Tuesday. He and the Gleazer, having learned that the Hazen government is going to take the inspector's office from him and give it to a Conservative, publishes a statement that Mr. McMulkin will retire before long and that a St. John man will succeed him. The gentlemen who insist that the Hazen government is a coalition one now have an opportunity to observe the beauties of coalition as practiced by Mr. Hazen and his colleagues, among whom Mr. Morrissey still is numbered. Mr. McMulkin is a competent and trustworthy official. His moderate charges for traveling expenses in connection with his work were the subject of favorable comment in Fredericton when the public accounts committee was looking into such matters. Mr. McMulkin has no idea of resigning, but it appears to be settled that he will be dismissed. Like Mr. Morrissey he is a Liberal. That will be the sole reason for action against him on the part of those who desire to create a vacancy for a party friend. This can scarcely be what Mr. Morrissey understands as coalition. It is the sort of thing which will cause a demand for reprisals. Liberals who have this issue thrust in their faces may soon be asking that some Conservative in the public service be dismissed by the Federal government in order to make a place for Mr. McMulkin, or that a number of Conservatives equal to the number of Liberals Mr. Hazen has displaced, be dismissed.

If this course were to be followed it is not difficult to see which of the political parties would have the worst of it. And, the Ottawa government is not bound by any professions of the coalition principle, while the local government is.

INTENSIVE FARMING

An expert who speaks of agriculture in Nova Scotia—Prof. Cumming—makes many statements which apply as well to New Brunswick as to the sister province. One is that in live stock lies the salvation of Maritime farming. Another is that by no means all of the land fit for farming in these provinces is in use, while on that which is cultivated the production is not more than half what it should be. Prices of farm products keep going up; the markets grow larger and steadier; the value of farm land is increasing. A contemporary quotes one of the Scottish agricultural commissioners who visited us recently as saying "Canadian farming methods are to a great extent very wasteful." This agrees with Prof. Cumming's view. Intensive farming in the true sense will probably not be necessary in Canada, except near the cities, for a long time to come; but a change in the direction of intensive farming is necessary today all over the country. "As regards cropping," says one farmer-writer, "there are two methods that are generally spoken of among trained agriculturists. One is 'extensive' agriculture, which endeavors to crop as large an area as possible and is satisfied with the best crop that happens to grow, and the other is 'intensive' agriculture, which pays more attention to producing the largest crop of the highest quality obtainable. Naturally intensive agriculture has been more actively developed in those countries whose population is great in proportion to the size of the country. Most noted in this respect are Denmark, Holland, France, Scotland, Japan and the best farmed districts of England. Because Canada has such good land and so much of it her farmers have almost generally, since the land was settled, followed the extensive method which is wasteful not only in regards land but also in regards labor. "But they are beginning to find out this cannot go on forever. In the older settled provinces more attention is paid each year to clearing the fields of weeds, to growing only the highest quality of crops and feeding only the best grades of stock. Yet even in the best farmed districts this work has only begun. It is worthy of note, too, that in the most fertile of the Maritime land has been farmed the practical agriculturists of the prairie province have come to realize that mixed farming is something that is urgent and necessary if the land is to be redeemed to its former productive condition. In the earlier days its productivity was greatly injured by the continual cropping in wheat. Now the farmers realize that to keep soil fertile it must be replenished, either by the slow method of natural decay by the plow, or by the means of artificial fertilization. It would have paid to follow intensive methods from the start and the experience of Canadian agriculturists in the past should be a valuable guide to those who are now commencing their agricultural operations."

CHILDREN AND FIRE DRILLS

In the average school building there is more need of the fire drill in winter than in summer. The St. John schools are at last to be subjected to certain alterations and improvements which will render them safer by the more thoroughness of the children drill. They were when a committee of inspection described them as death traps. But, winter and summer, throughout every term, practice in the fire drill should be maintained. The drill saves lives in the emergency which comes sooner or later. In Winnipeg the other day the value of the drill was proved once more. The Telegraph of that city tells the story briefly. "An efficient fire drill and excellent discipline," it says, "were the means of preventing a panic in the Metchos school yesterday, and thereby preventing the probable loss of many lives, when fire broke out on account of the explosion of a methylated spirit lamp. When the lamp exploded several articles lying around caught fire and the fire alarm was immediately sounded. In less than two minutes Principal J. B. Wallace and his staff of capable teachers had every one of the 54 children in the open air and safely, all wearing coats and hats as they first went into school. In making their exit from the building, the children in no way interfered with the fire fighters, and Chief Cook and his staff expressed great admiration at the manner in which the children filed out, and at the order of the whole affair. Good work."

MORE REBELLION

Conservative activity in New Brunswick Wednesday had three principal centres: Fredericton, where Mr. Hazen and his ministers, Mr. Morrissey included, made some distribution of the leaves and fables; St. John, where Conservatives representing several counties met to discuss election protests, and protests against Mr. Hazen and Mr. Morrissey; and Chatham, where Commodore Stewart engaged in his semi-weekly exercise with the harpoon. In Fredericton, where a day or two ago Mr. Hazen's Gleazer was denouncing Mr. Morrissey as a man who had earned a short walk along a plank, the Hazen ministers declared that all was amity, agreeing thereby that the Gleazer had agreed not to fire upon Mr. Morrissey until he left town. In St. John, where the Conservatives discussed interests of vital importance to Mr. Hazen in his absence, the meeting was secret and all were pledged to reveal nothing until the decisions arrived at had been communicated to interested absentees, of whom doubtless Mr. Hazen is chief. But in Chatham, where the man with the harpoon was driving the weapon home, there was no secrecy. The Commodore planged his instrument of torture into Mr. Hazen and Mr. Morrissey alternately, at every lunge giving tongue to fierce cries born of a vengeance still unslaked. In the World Mr. Stewart describes Premier Hazen and his government as the laughing stock of all Canada. Also, he demands of the "reform" administration certain information concerning stump charge, intimating that the Crown Land office had been employed to punish



WORMS cause children to become cross and irritable. It is a child's worst enemy at night. It is always craving meat and sweets, and is yet thin and haggard, try

DR. McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

This syrup has been in use for 50 years, and has established a reputation for its purity and its effectiveness in the treatment of all cases of intestinal worms. It is a safe, effective and pleasant to take.

Take No Substitutes at All Dealers.

THE BAIRD CO. LTD. MFG. CHEMISTS WOODSTOCK N.B.

YOUR MONEY BACK

If you suffer from any form of cough, consumption (excepted), cold, influenza, loss of voice or bronchitis, irritation that cannot be absolutely cured with

WINE OF TAR ONLY AND WILD CHERRY

go back to your dealer and he will refund you your money. This wonderful remedy contains no opiates or other injurious drugs, but is manufactured simply from the ingredients which its name implies, and experience has taught us that we need have no fear in making this offer.

Take us up on this proposition; Get a bottle today. At all dealers.

Large 6 oz. bottle, containing enough for any ordinary cold, 15 cents.

MAI'D BY THE BAIRD CO. LTD. MFG. CHEMISTS WOODSTOCK N.B.

political enemies and reward political friends—since the Hazen party gained less awkward is the Commodore's determination to assail both Mr. Hazen and Mr. Morrissey so long as they stick together. The World evidently has some information about stonpage matters which it should make public in detail.

EDUCATION THAT EDUCATES

Some words regarding education, not new but worthy of notice in many institutions of learning, were employed the other day by Prof. Hadley of Yale in an address on mental discipline. The hard-working teacher may always know what he is driving at; the hard-working student often does not know what he himself is striving to achieve. Too often he is thinking principally about passing his examinations, or making a lot of money after graduation. Here are a few of Hadley's sentences: "Having shut out these unnecessary and unfruitful studies, what remains necessary to prepare the pupil for citizenship? First, he must have a certain degree of vision. He must know something of the history and thought and ideals of other people besides his own. This is what, in a general way, we call culture. Second, he must have the power to work hard for a remote end—not to demand hourly pay in the way of either money or amusement, but to be content to build for the future. This is what we call mental discipline. In the third place, he must be ready to regard himself as part of an organization—a member of a body politic, where he cannot make it his object to get all he can out of it, but must try to put all he can into it. This is called public spirit. Any education which gives a reasonable amount of culture, mental discipline and public spirit is a good one, no matter what the specific subjects studied or the specific methods used. Fundamentally speaking, it is not the subject which counts, but the method; not the specific line of knowledge learned, but the specific form of power created."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. George B. Jones, member for Kings in the New Brunswick Legislature, is a member of a company from which the local government purchased lumber for use on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company, says the Toronto Globe. "This is held to be a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, and that Mr. Jones is subject to be mulcted in \$200 a day for every day he occupies his seat. Before the Hazen government assumed office lumber for the railway was purchased from the King Lumber Company at Chipman. With the advent of the new administration the

By Command of the King

THE KING, being aware of the great interest taken by the Nation in general in the "Letters of Queen Victoria," recently published, has commanded that a new and popular edition should be issued, in order that the book should be brought within reach of all His Majesty's subjects.

The National Edition of the King's Book In order to carry out His Majesty's desire, an opportunity is now given to every Canadian to possess this unique as well as extremely interesting and most valuable work. Mr. Howard A. Kenned, the author of "The Story of Canada," and of "New Canada and the New Canadians," has been commissioned by The London Times, to place the book within the reach of all the people of the Dominion.

The work has hitherto only been obtainable at the price of £3 3s., or more than \$15.00. It is now issued without abridgement at the almost nominal price of \$1.50 (net), for the complete set of 3 volumes, excellently printed and bound in red cloth gilt, with 16 plate illustrations. Every volume bears the imprint "Copyright by H. M. the King."

In every Canadian home, this work, giving an inimitable portrait of the great Queen in her own private correspondence, and also throwing a flood of light on the working of the constitution of the Empire and its relations with other countries, should be found as a matter of course.

Sir James Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, writes: "I am glad to learn that a popular edition of 'The Letters of Queen Victoria,' has been issued. The desire of His Majesty the King that the work should be brought within the reach of all classes of British citizens of the Empire, and the enterprise of the publishers in carrying out His Majesty's wishes, will be warmly welcomed in Canada. The book itself is unique, revealing the purest human characteristics of Queen Victoria in an interesting way, and also making known what has hitherto been the secret history of many great events in our annals. The book sets before us a stimulating example of industry and absolute devotion to duty. It also gives to British citizens information of the highest value as to the inner working of the Constitution of the Empire. I feel certain that the people of Canada will seize the opportunity given them by His Majesty."

Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, writes to Mr. Kennedy: "I have looked over the Letters of Her Late Majesty with much interest, and I should think, presented in the form in which you propose issuing them, they ought to find a ready sale and large circulation throughout the Dominion."

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, writing from Ottawa on November 20th, says: "I have not had time yet to do anything more than examine the first volume, but I spent some hours last night in reading it. The letters were to me of absorbing interest, presenting a contemporaneous picture of important events, which are now historical, and of which, I am sure, every British subject will read with avidity. I sat up last night until two o'clock reading the letters, and was sorry to lay the book down. I am sure that the pleasure and instruction from reading these volumes with care, and consider it a great privilege to have the opportunity to do so."

The Principal of McGill University, Dr. Peterson says: "The book is a most valuable link of Empire in itself."

The Telegraph will sell a limited number of these books to subscribers and to the general public for \$1.50 each, the cheapest figure at which they will be offered anywhere.

Earl Gray, writing to Mr. Kennedy, warmly praises the books and the idea of selling them in Canada at a popular price. He adds; "they will make an admirable Christmas Present."

Send cash or P. O. Order to Business Manager, the Telegraph.

manager was instructed to purchase from the Jones company, although with the freight added the cost at Chipman was \$2 per thousand greater than had been paid to the King company. The fact is commented on the Conservative papers which are so keen on the subject of the abolition of patronage lists."

Simon, the victorious Haytian rebel, is the new president of the republic. That is to say, the nigger who was in the woodpile has moved up to the presidency.

A prominent lawyer, whose politics if not whose name may be guessed, informs the Globe that there is no earthly reason why he or rather, Mr. Hazen—should lose any more of his supporters through resignation or removal. But other lawyers, equally well informed, say Mr. Jones can only attend the Legislature at a cost of \$200 a day. And that would soon run into money.

St. Andrews Beacon—Game warden Teal held the dripping liver of a freshly-killed deer under the nose of his mare to see what she would do. The result was a fort, his body is still so sore that he feels as if he had been sand-bagged by a score of highwaters.

Application has been made for a subsidy for a steambot to ply between St. John and St. Andrews, touching at Beaver Harbour, Black's Harbor and other points. Connors Bros., the enterprising manufacturers at Black's Harbor, are among the chief promoters of the company.

UNHEALTHY WOMEN

Lose Color, Constantly Weary, Look Wrinkled, Hollow They All Get Health, Vitality, Vim, Strength From Ferreroze

Once you use the celebrated new vitality and tonic, Ferreroze—once 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 than any other medicine. "Because I am now well," writes Miss J. P. Sinclair, from South St. Mary's, "I feel it my duty to tell every woman who benefits from Ferreroze. I grew very thin and at twenty-five years old my face had a yellow, wrinkled—my color was bad and I looked ten years beyond my age. I was nervous and hysterical. I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, burst into tears at the least provocation. Then I worried, feared I would go into a decline, and was depressed every morning that life was no longer happy. "I was astonished at the quick and thorough action of Ferreroze. It gave me permanent strength and vitality, nervous fears disappeared, indigestion and stomach weakness were cured. Some sleep returned. I looked better and younger, had clear skin. I gained in weight, felt happy, vigorous, strong—it is a year since I first took Ferreroze. It has restored me to health I never knew before and I will continue to recommend it as the grandest tonic and strengthener on earth."

Very few girls and women are so abundant in health as to not require medicine. Nothing excels Ferreroze in supplying strength, blood and nerve power. Not a stimulant, but a nourishing tonic in Ferreroze. 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers. Try Ferreroze. Do it today.

CURREY ANOTHER DAY ON THE RACK

(Continued from page 1)

stocked his icehouse for him. What he meant in his letter was that Mullins should not take orders from Mrs. Currey. He did not remember Mullins telling him that Mrs. Currey had her heart and soul in the place at Westfield nor did he remember Mullins telling him that Mrs. Currey had her heart and soul out of it and if she did not he would get a policeman to put her out of the place.

Mr. Skinner contended that his client was not making a direct charge. The judge observed that it seemed to him to be a direct charge.

The witness denied that he had abused and reviled Mrs. Currey on one occasion in 1906 when her parents were visiting her, although he admitted that there had been a quarrel.

Afternoon Session.

When the court resumed this afternoon Mr. Currey was examined in regard to the sum of \$60 which he alleged in his direct testimony had been taken from his pocket by his wife. He claimed that he had received \$100 from a client two days before he was examined and the following morning he discovered he had but \$40.

He produced his account book and an examination showed that the amount had been regularly entered. Witnesses seemed to get confused in trying to explain the matter and counsel succeeded in casting doubt on his statement that he had lost the money. In one part of his testimony he declared he did not speak to his wife the next morning and later he said he accused her of taking his money.

Miss Nellie Carle.

Mr. Currey was here stood aside and Miss Nellie Carle, stenographer in his office for six years gave testimony. She said she had never seen Mr. Currey in a state of mind that would lead her to believe that he had ever been violent to her. Mrs. Currey had visited the office while she was there but she occasionally heard Mr. Currey communicating with her by telephone.

Mr. Currey, on resuming the stand, was re-examined by Mr. Skinner in reference to the midnight disturbance at his house. Mr. Currey explained that he was disturbed in his mind because of the action of his wife in bringing a suit against him and talked louder than usual. There was very little said after the policeman arrived. He afterwards heard Mrs. Currey complain about his pushing and striking her. As a matter of fact he did not beat or strike his wife on the night that the police called at his home. He reiterated his former statement that the midnight fracas was all prearranged. He did not want his wife to go to the Macleay fire sale as knowing her excitable temperament he felt that she would buy too much. He objected to her purchasing gloves enough to last three or four years. He did not know that his wife bought any mourning goods at the time of her father's death as she ridiculed everything pertaining to religion.

In regard to the letter he wrote William Mullin he said it was in reference to having ice stored in his cottage at Woodman's Point. He did not want Mullin to take any orders from his wife or incur any expense on her account.

So far as witness knew his wife's father died of apoplexy. He was always on the best of terms with the old man and seemed to be thoroughly satisfied with his witness as a son-in-law. He took him out

driving and on trips on the river at paid all of the bills. He had never said to witness that he would like to hear his say one kind word to his daughter. The relations from the first time they met were of the most cordial nature.

Questioned in regard to Mrs. Currey's visit to his home last week, he said he told her she could have the children's wearing apparel, but he told her not to take their snow shoes away. He wanted the snow shoes left because he expected to have the children with him during the winter. He did not take any snow shoes out of the back door, but heard she had done so.

Mr. Teed complained that the witness went over the same ground again and again in his evidence.

Mr. Currey said he was in the habit of looking over his house the last thing at night.

Judge—If we tried this case on your habits I am afraid it would go against you.

Mr. Skinner said he had three more witnesses to examine and hoped to get through with them this week.

Judge—That depends on counsel. Court adjourned at 4.30 o'clock.

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN ANOVER FIRE

Store of J. E. Porter & Sons Wiped Out, and Sloat's Billiard Room—Some Insurance.

Anover, Victoria county, Dec. 8.—The general store of J. E. Porter & Sons was totally destroyed by fire together with the contents at an early hour this morning. An adjoining building occupied by E. Sloat's pool room was also burned. This building was stored a large quantity of canned goods, which were consumed in addition to the pool room outfit of tables, etc. These goods were owned by Mr. Sloat. Mr. De Merchant owned the building. The fire broke out about midnight and it is said to have been caused by a defective flue. The Porter firm had \$2,500 insurance on their building; the loss on their stock, on which there was \$1,000 insurance, will be very heavy. Sloat's hardware store adjoining had a very narrow escape from destruction. Mr. Sloat had \$500 insurance.

AFFECTED HIS VOICE

Case which Proves How Deadly Disease is Catarrh

After reading this experience it will be easy to see why every person with the catarrh taint should take Catarrhine.

J. H. Wood, of Wood's Block, Chica Co., N.Y., says: "I had a very bad attack of catarrh that settled in my forehead and the pain over my eyes was often so severe that I thought my head would burst. Suddenly the catarrh got worse and my voice grew hoarse. I coughed almost every night and through the winter I simply couldn't speak. My voice was gone. I tried a couple of doctors, but they didn't help me at all. I gave them up and the next doctor ordered Catarrhine. I cured me and now many others are using it here, too. My doctor says he doesn't know anything so good for catarrh, and throat troubles as Catarrhine." The complete outfit gives treatment for two months and is guaranteed a cure. Price \$1; sample size, 25c. At druggists everywhere.