TARIFF COMMISSION HELD A VERY INTERESTING SESSION IN ST. JOHN

The Preferential Rebate to Canadian Ports Only Was Strongly he will try to learn more about it. he would ask that these be not admitted, the declaration of the manufacturers to Urged---Importers Want Some Minor Changes in the Tariff. But Most of the Requests Were on the System of Collection.

The tariff commission held an all day Japanese tariff. session in St. John Tuesday in the represented at the hearing. These included the Board of Trade, photo en-gravers, steel and iron workers, fish eigar manufacturers, sale liquor dealers, bonded warehousewholesale grocers, embryo steel shipbuilders, dry goods men, Cigar Makers Union, and others.

so much towards changes in the tariff government in applying it, and it was duty to this end that many of the questions Mr. asked by the ministers pointed.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, said afterwards with, with the exception of the preferential rebate, had previously been be-

The attendance in the forenoon was large and among those present were H. B. Schofield, G. S. Fisher, J. A. Belyea, W. S. Fisher, J. A. Likely, T. H. Somerville, W. F. Hatheway, Joseph Bullock, Thomas Gorman, L. R. Morton, R. O'Brien, W. E. Vroem, D. J. Purdy, J. H. Doody, C. W. Brown, J. H. Sutton, F. C. Wesley, T. L. Hay, E. C. Elkin, J. H. McRobbie, Senator Ellis, George Wesley, C. B. Allen, H. H. Pickett, Col Marsham, James Pender, Charles McDonald, E. C. Elkin, E. Consul Wilrich, T. Simms, J. J. Foot, D. J. McLaughlin, eorge McAvity, W. G. Scovil, James anchester, R. A. Courtney, W. W. Allen, James Sceds, A. Isaacs, Geo. Robertson, T. C. Olive, W. S. Carter, J. A. Chesley, Dr. Manning R. B. Emson, Fred A. Peters, R. C. Elkin, W. E. Foster, D. J. Seely, James Kennedy, ndrew Malcolm, John Keefe, Edwin eters, Wm. Bruckhof.

large attendance and deep interest was manifested throughout. The ministers ed to take a keen delight in puzzling those who appeared, and always endeavored to change the sentiments expressed, towards as slight amend-

ments as possible in the tariff. Mr. Paterson enlivened the proceedings with odd flashes of humor, but met his match on several occasions.

The morning session opened at ten o'clock and continued till half-past one, when an adjournment was made until three. The hearing did not end until almost half-past six, when the commission adjourned to meet in Charlottemission adjourned to meet in Charlotte-town on Wednesday.

During the forenoon the leading topic was the preferential restate to be applicable only to Canadian ports. Abraham Isaacs gave the manufacturer's side of the cigar business, and in the charged the higher rate, but bags have the manufacture and the charged the higher rate, but bags have the canadian ports are under the canadian ports are canadian ports are under the canadian ports are under the canadian ports are under the canadian ports are canadian afternoon an exactly opposite story was told by members of the cisar makers' union. The afternoon too, brought out the fact that at last Barbados is producing a molasses which can compete successfully with the best brands from Porto Rico. Perhaps the most from Porto Rico. Perhaps the most stirring speech of all was made in the morning by James Pender, and it very nearly proved an answer to the ancient and honored query, only that Mr. Pen-Fielding and Brodeur as forcibly as he did Mr. Paterson. Mr. Bruckhof's argument was well put, and made an im-

Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Bro-deur left last night for Pictou and will cross to Charlottetown this morning. MORNING SESSION.

H. B. Schofield as President of the Board of Trade welcomed the commis-sion, expressing the gratification of citizens generally in being given an opportunity to set forth their views. THE PREFERENTIAL REBATE.

W. F. Hatheway, the first speaker

spoke on the preferential rebate. In 1897 St. John and Halifax were delighted at the prospect of increasing the trade with the Old Country by this preferential rebate, But there was some disappointment when this clause was made applicable to all ports. When the G. T. P. scheme was broached there was more hope that this rebate would be made to apply only to British goods through our own ports, and in Canadian bottoms. Meetings in St. John, Toronto and elsewhere strongly urged this view on the government, resolu-tions being forwarded bearing on this. H. J. Logan also brought up the mat-ter in Parliament and his resolution was supported, Mr. Fielding promising that the matter would be considered. He would ask that this preferential rebate apply only to our own ports and

Eastern people do not object to the Eastern people do not object to the expenditure on Upper Canadian canals, millions being spent every year on maintenance and new work. These canals are now free. If the eastern people are willing to pay their share of the cost of these canals and support the policy of making them free, might not the eastern people ask in return that the preferential rebate apply as suggested. Our export trade in St. John has increased from 22 steamers in 1895 to 101 in 1904, three times the increases

eing given equal advantages with those of other countries.

FISH CANNERS AND SHEET TIN. cents a pound were put on it would dian stove manufacturers. mean fifteen cents a case on canned

Mr. Clark-The Welsh tin is much

ports you would get the drawback.

Mr. Clark—Yes, but the duty would affect the price for home markets. Mr. Brodeur-Are you a member of the Canadian Canners' Association

Mr. Clark-No; we Atlantic coast men are not in that. A general discussion followed in which the ministers secured from Mr. Clark information about certain kinds of improved canning machinery used by him and some other canners. Mr. Fielding Regarding tin plate you will have to keep an eye on what other fellows say at Ottawa.

WATER MARKED PAPERS. Mr. Schofield referred to a new ruling

of the United States department of cus-toms on the entry of water-marked papers. Such papers must bear on each sheet the name of the country of their origin, under this order. Action on this was deferred until January first. By this many varieties of imported papers were shut out of the United States. This order should also be made in Canada. It would not injure the trade in any way, for much pa sold here just as low as in the United States. The rule would enable ers to detect where poor orders of pape

Mr. Fielding-Who wants to know this and why?

Mr. Schofield—The origin of all manufactured goods should be known.

Mr. Fielding—That is a larger ques-

Mr. Schofield-It is a principle which is being made to apply more and more under the protective tariff.

Mr. Schofield said there was a twenty-

Mr. Schofield—Yes.

Mr. Fleiding—Then you ought to be happy. You have the trade and your only complaint is that while you are doing well someone else is doing better. Bags are of very wide consumption and if we increased the duty there might be many objections.

Mr. Schofield—Then we would be pleased to see 25 per cent, applied to all

pleased to see 25 per cent. applied to all Mr. Fielding that is a good suge

DUTY ON AMERICAN LUMBER.

J. A. Likely spoke on American lum per admitted free to Canada. The Rossland board of trade had asked cooperation in having a duty of \$2.00 per thousand placed on American timber A resolution favering a duty on Ameritain varieties not grown in Canada, was passed by the board of trade. In New Brunswick no such duty is need-ed. We import only varieties of tim-

mported no matter what the duty Mr. Fielding-Western men claim that Douglas fir would take the place

Mr. Likely-It would not, and anyway it would be more expensive. We get a little Douglas fir from the west for spuds, etc., because the southern pine cannot be had in large enough sticks. If it could it would be better

Mr. Fielding-You are not greatly rned about this here? Mr. Likely-No. We are only helping out the western men. If the American put \$2.00 per million on our spruce-Mr. Fielding-We should put the same

Mr. Likely-Yes. Mr. Fielding—And we should put the same duty as they do on each article? Mr. Likely (hesitatingly)-Yes, we

Mr. Fielding—Then the Americans would make the tariff for Canada and we could adopt it as a whole. That would be nice. I wonder how the St. John Board of Trade would like this?

must seek a market in the west. In Mr. Fielding replied that negotiations that country it is difficult for the Canawere under way and would probably dian to compete with the American be successful shortly, Canadian goods manufacturer in certain lines. This is especially true of stoves. The Canadian pays 20 to 30 per cent. more for the raw material, pays higher freights, J. Sutton Clark, of St. George, on behalf of fish canners asked that tin plates be left on the free list, as it is The shoe pinches now but after the not wise to increase the cost of canned present boom time in the States disap-goods. The business is economically pears, and depression comes, the Americonducted, and if a duty is put on the cans will send in far more goods than pete. With a duty, Canadians price will have to be raised. If 11/2 they do now. This is feared by Cana-

Mr. Paterson-In a time of depres-Mr. Paterson—That is a very high of pig iron offset the reduced price of erywhere on last year's goods.

Mr. Fisher-No, and at the same time better than American, and packers we desire to continue the patronage and but on boxes it is only 35 per cent. The development of our Canadian iron pro-

Another matter mentioned by Mr. Fisher was a resolution passed by the New Brunswick members of the Manufacturers' Association, asking that the preferential rebate apply only to Canadian ports and British bottoms. Mr. Fielding-Did the C. M. A., as

whole, pass such a resolution? one seemed to know. At this juncture Hon. Mr. Emmerson H. J. Logan, M. P., and Mr. Emmerson's secretary, Mr. Payne, arrived. Mr. Fisher, continuing, said that the margin of profits in certain lines was

hem out of business. Mr. Fielding-But you are far away from the centres of consumption in the west. Are you not at a disadvantage Mr. Fisher-We are not at so great

disadvantage, for our freights are not ionate to the distance Mr. Fielding-We must get the railyay commission after those people who give you this advantage. Why should there should be one license. Foreign you who are far away be put on an and combination leaf should be allowed equality with those manufacturers in, in the same factory, Let the consume say Ontario, who have the natural ad- find out the quality of the cigars by

Mr. Fielding-Well, I have a partiality for the maritime provinces. Freight umbia rates based on mileage is too big a grown

MR. MeDONALD'S SUGGESTION. Charles McDonald, of the St. John Iron Works, also for the Canadian manufacturers, speaking on the preferential debate, suggested putting on ten per cent. more on everything. Take off thirty per cent, on British goods, and

Mr. Paterson-Will it be any advantage to our ports if this is granted? Mr. McDonald - Yes. Freights are now as low as to American ports, but business is in the American groove, and it is hard to turn the current. A small preference might do this.

preference might do this.

Mr. Emmerson—Your idea is to grant
the preference only to Canadian ports?

Mr. McDonald—Yes, or to give these ports an increased preference

THE WIRE AND NAIL INDUSTRY. with the tariff as it is today in regard to about all the articles of interest to sizes of barbed wire used for fencing, now on the free list, a duty should be placed. There is only one manufacturer of this wire in Canada, and if a duty were added the price here would be increased that much. Mr. Pender told the experiences in the wire nail business, showing that nails have been sold for some time at prices which have not sixed the price with the price with theirs. They want to absolutely put us out of business through being unable to get billets except at a high rate of duty which will kill the business. That this should not be done is the request of all the rolling mills in Canada who ers in his line. On certain for some time at prices which have not have signed a statement to this effect.

About an entire building being taken given one-third of the duty. Manufac- Mr. Bruckhof also asked that the this could nat be arranger. If a duty of 20 p. c. were put on barbed wire and action deferred for five or six menths so that manufacturers might equip their ions as outlined by Mr. Bruckhof exist, mills, then there would not be an increase in price. During these six months American firms will fill Canada with enough wire for a year, and the presence of this would prevent Canadian makers from putting up the price.
When this American wire had been used, a competition would have developed which would keep down the price, for wire makers would be no better the for wire makers would be no better able to agree on a price than we nail mak-

Mr. Fielding-You admit that you tried? wealth of the company. In the west it may cost more to operate railways, but fifty per cent. more should be enough for them to add to freight rates, not

250 per cent., as they do charge. No sane man would undertake U. S. Steel makes 600,000 tons a year, of which five per cent, is sufficient to supply the Canadian market. It could slaughter, and put Canadian maksessied. Our export trade in St. John
has increased from 28 steamers in 1895
to 101 in 1904 three times the increases
of any other port in Canada, but it is
a regrettable fact that the imports
have not increased. But through
American ports the shipments of foreign goods to Canadian buyers have
steadily increased. Of course it is
known that Canadian exports through
American ports have fallen off. The
same should be true of imports. The
only argument against the suggested
change is that the Americans might be
offended but that bugbear has been
disposed of before now. The United
States would not retaliate in any way,
for Canada is too good a customer.

H. B. Schofield asked if anything
were being done in the removal of the
discrimination against Canada in the

the wire made in Canada. BRUSH MAKERS' TROUBLES.

creased duty on brushes. Brush-makers have found it hard to compete with Americans in leather backed horse rushes and cannot get down to a sufficiently low price. Mr. Simms has at last come to the conclusion that the merican brushes are prison made, and be made by the exporter. Mr. Simms also asked that the duty on whisks be

C. W. Brown asked that the dumping claus be made to apply to stiff candy are landed in Canada at very low prices. ed out to any other wareh These compete with Canadian boxes, and Canadians have to pay up to 35 per cent, for the different lines used in the The Americans are slaughtering the market with last year's Mr. Fielding-It is not slaughtering.

Sending in cheap goods is not dumping. question is whether these boxes are being sold as cheap in as they are for export in Canada. Mr. Brown did not know, but he was sure than Canadians could not com-

Mr. Fielding-I don't think it is dumpsion would not the reduced price to you ing. They are only cutting prices ev-

Mr. Fielding-Then, briefly, what do you want? Mr. Brown-I want those boxes kept we can buy the material.

BOOM CANADIAN TOBACCO. A. Isaacs thought something should

be done about stopping the sale of Canadian tobacco leaf to everyone. It should be sold only to manufacturers, who will pay the excise on the output It is against the law to make cigars them out of husiness ords of their production of tob leaf, showing where it goes, and not be allowed to sell to any but licensed dealers or manufacturers.

good as any grown in the States, but the packing is not well done. Let the dealer or manufacturer do his curing. Another thing is, that there vantage of being nearer the market? smoking them, not by the color of Mr, Fisher—You should put us on an stamps on them. He would not attempt to make Canadian tobacco take the place of Havana, But any British Colgrown in the United States. He would suggest an excise of \$4 per thousand on cigars, and make it uniform.

A strenuous effort was made by all three ministers to get from Mr. Isaacs ome idea of the price of cigars but it Mr. Isaacs insisted that a pink stamp

should not brand Canadian cigars as hold out the offer of another ten per no good, but that these cigars might cent. off goods brought through Canadian be sold on the market created on their dian ports. The good Canadian will save this ten per cent. Or leave the 000 to 3,500,000 cigars in a year.

ing Mills had heard (mistakenly as it peared) that an effort would be made to increase the duty on scrap from \$1 to \$1.50, and of steel blooms billets and slabs, from \$2 to \$4. The mills could not exist at all if the duty were increased. The output of these llets etc. in Canada was limited both of the home mills using up all their product in their own manufacture. Thus there has not been one billet sold in Canada for a year, and rolling mills have to import. The managers of the steel mills making their own billets for their own manufacture, have no bil-

dumping clause be not applied to bil-

ing that American cut nails and spikes were being sent here at lower prices than in the home market. He knew of cases of this. The dumping clause should be enforced here.

Mr. Pender—Of course we did as all business men should do. Railways should be induced to contribute to the Canada for less than \$2.10 per 100 lbs. In this Hon, Mr. Emmerson was able to offer information. The Pittsburg Mr. Bruckhof said the ruling price in Pittsburg is from \$2.50 to \$2.65. The ministers agreed that something

The tariff commission concluded its make galvanized wire in Canada. The The members left last night for Char-St. John sitting yesterday afternoon. town or Pictou. At the afternoon sess

resent several who had not been in d warehousemen were heard.

William E. McIntyre was the first.

If you got an allowance for it, and for He maintained that men who paid the government thousands of dollars a year are entitled to a customs locker messrs. Sullivan and McIntyre: "We

The charges are only half of free list. He had reason to think that refrring to straw plaits, now on the

goods are gauged when they go out-not when they come in. Mr. Paterson. We dislike making changes, and this new schedule was adopted only after long consideration As a matter of fact bonded warehouses are not necessary at all, nor in fact are lockers. You put your goods in money for a year or so. This the pay the salaries of the officers. There are some firms which take up one man's whole time. Mr. McIntyre. Very true, Mr. Patterson, but the revenue we pay is to

defray such expenses. the consumer at the least. I know, for I have been in the business myself. Mr. McIntyre. People are getting wiser, and it is becoming harder every year to do business. In our place we boxes. The styles in these change, fice for the locker, and everything is and goods a season old in the States convenient for him. He may be callwhen he comes back his office is all

ready for him.

Mr. Paterson. You may continu that. It is very nice of you. Mr. McIntyre. There is another poin whole flat to be used as a bonded ware

Mr. Paterson - That is not Mr. McIntyre-Your man made me tear down two partitions. Mr. Paterson-I am sorry for that, We will endeavor to meet your

make many more boxes than they do in this respect. Mr. McIntyre-Our warehouse is on an upper flat and we lose a lot of liquor by evaporation. Again in our ellar there would be trouble, for the ide rises so high. There is too much water in St. John. (Laughter.)

Mr. Paterson-But you are on the high tide of prosperity much of the time. Under the new schedule we will only get, about half the cost of the and other officials. With regard to leakage and evaporation, that would take place in your own ware-

Mr. McIntyre-Yes, but if there no bonded warehouses we would not carry such large stocks. Mr. Paterson-I find no fault with the bonded warehouses. like to see you pleased.

naturally want to make a kick. There is some ground for it, too. We find arrangement, especially in getting vices of the locker when required. Mr. Paterson—The secttion requiring whole flat for a bonded warehouse is an old law and is not to be enforced. John F. Morrison, proprietor of one of the public bonded warehouses, also complained of the inconvenience caused and the uncertainty which prevailed in getting a locker when wanted. Formerly Mr. Morrison had a locker at

Mr. Paterson - Increase the storage

Mr. Morrison-I cannot do that, for Mr. Paterson—I hardly think so. The merchants should contribute a fair pro-portion of the increased cost. Men who formerly took out one barrel of pork at a time will now take three or four barrels, and save on the services of the locker. There have been vigorous protests from St. John and Halifax on this new schedule. It is working without complaint in Montreal, and the chief objection we have met is in the matter of a whole flat being taken for the warehouse. Let your patrons hear the increased expense. Believe that the care a rap about the goods, you can A large dancing party was held last

cost of the lockers. F. J. Fitzpatrick, who keeps the other in the conversation. He said there were not enough patrons in the town to pay the increased fees. The business will not stand it. Bonded warehouses are for the benefit of the department. Under the present rules a bonded warehouse must be a whole building. This is the ruling of the local officers

If a man has only two boxes of rai ins in storage he has still to use his whole building. We are looking after your business. Any loss or damage is paid by us. Let the government build a good big bonded warehouse and do business itself.

Mr. Paterson-Why should the gov ernment afford any further facilities for helping people to deprive it of the interest on its money? The duty should be paid at once. The five or ten thousand mechanics here would About an entire building being taken a three or four-story building, with separate entrances to each story, one story might be used as a warehouse There have been cases; not recently where bonded warshouses were entered and goods taken

Mr. Fitzpatrick-There haven't. Mr. Paterson—It has happened. Mr. Fitzpatrick—It didn't. Mr. Paterson-It did. Mr. F.-It didn't.

Mr. F.-Not in St. John, perhaps No hope was held out that any

changes would be made in the sche- request. dule, but on some minor points Messrs Morrison and Fitzpatrick were advised to make representations to the de-partment through the collector at St. Richard Sullivan spoke on the allow-

ance made for loss by evaporation of liquor, quoting the English and American regulations. He thought some allowance should be made in Canada for this shrinkage. Mr. Paterson thought the suggestion he had introduced in parliament a mo-

tion to this effect, but it did not meet with approval and it was withdrawn. Messrs. Sullivan and McIntyre: do." They told of cases where almost entire casks of liquors had disappear

Mr. Paterson impressed on his colleagues the fact that allowance was made by Britain and the United States Mr. McFarland of M. R. & attention to article 563 of the tariff



HOPE YOUNG IS NOW IN DARTMOUTH ASYLUM

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 9.—Her bare ad thrown well back, her abundant steps to keep pace with hers. It was Bayfield cemetery. Hope Young, just arrived from Digby. Mr. and Mrs. H and on her way to the insane asylum Sackville, are mourning the loss of at Dartmouth. Perhaps fifty people their eight year old son, whose death had assembled to catch a glimpse of her and as she walked rapidly through the train shed, apparently almost dragging her guards along, she greeted the crowd with a "hooray boys," uttered in a high but not discordant voice. Without further demonstration she passed outside, entered a cab that was awaiting her, and was driven away to the pleasantly surprised last eveni asylum. During the journey from the arrival of a large number of their Digby she made no disturbance—at Point de Bute friends. The evening least none that attracted the attention of the other passengers from whom she was secluded by being placed in the refreshments were served. smoking compartment. Upon arriving at the station, Hope Young flatly refused to leave the car, or even to have her hat put on. "I played in the snow when I was a kid," she cried, "and I don't mind the cold." All at once, not unlike some of the saner of her sex, she changed her mind, and started for the door, calle d out to her attendant,

CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE. "My mother has kept Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house as long as I can remember, and we are all well acquainted with their merits. I have used them for kidney and liver disorders and they always helped me. warehouse all the time, but now ther has had Dr. Chase's Receipt Book his warehouse all the time, but how ther has had been and I tell you that it high.

ther has had been and I tell you that it is a good one."—Mr. John Miller, South Saltspring, B. C.

"Come, hustle up there, you're slow."

HARCOURT, Jan. 10 .- Robert G. Girvin, a McGill student, visited Wm court yesterday, leaving for Montreal late last night, after a whist party in Miss Sadle Forster, teacher at Mill is Creek, returned from St. John on the 8th, and reopened her school yester

hardly expect the public to rush to them.—Hudson, N. Y., Register. ic to rush to buy night at the res

Sackville.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 9 .- The death of ocurred on Saturday after a lingering blonde hair in picturesque disorder, her illness of consumption. Deceased was cheeks flushed to a carmine hue, a 15 years old. She is survived by a slight, girlish figure descended from father, three brothers, and two sisters. the rear car of the Digby train at Hal-ifax station tonight, an officer holding largely attended. Rev. Wm. Lawson her by each arm and quickening their conducted the service. Interment at

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beal, Middle ness. Funeral takes place this after

A. H. Hanington, barrister, of St. hn, spent Sunday im town. Fred Ryan left yesterday for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. and Mrs. F. McCready were passed quickly away with music, games and conversation, after which

Dr. Lowrison of Amherst spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. H. E. Faw-Mr. and Mrs. James Hargraves, Cookville, are rejoicing over the ar-

rival of a daughter. A little son recently arrived to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hicks, Midgic. F. A. Dixon, B. A., successor to In-spector Mersereau, leaves Sackville tomorrow to assume his inspectoral

RICHIBUCTO. RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Jan. 10 .- The county council met at the court h yesterday afternoon with a full attendance of the members. John Morton of Weldford parish, was chosen warden. Union meetings were held in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening and in the Methodist church last

Black, who fell on Pagan street about ten days ago, were more serious than at first anticipated. A bone was frac-tured near the hip AJ. B. Wright is recovering from his late accident of a broken rib. william McBeath, a well known re-sident of the South Side, left today on an extended visit to friends in North-

umberland Co Smelts are still very scarce. The bell on the South Side

Five Picture Post Cards

of local views, will be sent to any SEMI-WEEKLY SUN subscriber who sends one dollar on his subscription account before the 31st January next.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. St. John, N. B



Make Brea

By Harriet Prescot Copyright, 1905, by Harriet P

T the mediaeval day ions with which today has many of trated in a single of unrest. It pos Herding in his shop in the mills, the depot, the mee ing hard by, and all the urg about his counter. utside grew tempting.

But it was thought the silver had been made in ood, and at once the old pasture that even th lves would have disc had gone soaring out of staid old parish that had way of its forbears for over had gone wild over i of riches.

Of course Captain Har band captain of militia not been in the center without finding opportu ing and buying and sell he had, as he phrased it, good pocket piece thro ous transactions. In the fate's pendulum, however ently found that the silv a paying sort, and the boo ploded like a bubble. By lie Harding full of eager wild spirit of adventure in "Why ain't you content

be?" asked his wife's There's allers ben silve efore you was born. W make sech a difference t sudden now? Trouble put it in to get it out. it comes to. There's foll silver spoons made of i years ago. But, bless ye, cost more'n gold. There Didn't ye know it? The feller panned some gravel say, an' got what he ca But long's spring pans ou an' yarbs I do' know's I other color. 'As long as t comes, an' the marshmal long leaf of the dock th most healin' salve, an' blisters, an' crambries cancers, other folks may silver. Ef you an' Grace ver, jest keep to work. Ar ye git this silver maggot brain the better it'll be for got a growin' business, yo in's over to your store whe use yer wheel. My king! H for sure! Here's a mour. And, all excitement, the old forgot his stick, hurrying and slipping and stumbling ing sure of the beautifu Captain Harding looked af wondered how a reasonable be contented with such a ter, he thought, than a mol Grace Harding, through known freak of descent, ha a great deal more world than any others of her fam sister Louisa preferred stay and drudging with her mot had read novels and take paper, and on her marris gone to housekeeping in an beaten farmhouse only as ry to something altogeth was a pretty place, under with great sycamores a nots. They had b iazza where they could ooking down over the ma rious in shadow, enchan light, and on some days l

green silk gown, with pink bonnet—looked upon by I brown delaine as very n Life then was flowing with now and then a tes village and every day a v mother and with Louisa, married herself and living of the hill, when one n band came home and thre hat in a temper. "Well, this!" he cried. "I've ben little outside the store, you now the boom's gone up, nothin' more in land roun turned over quite a few though, and made my time. But this is the end

to the store on his big wh

he loomed a giant figure

sky-it was before the day

ty-and on some days he

the store thrived gently, an her flower beds and her r

peas and went to meeting

you like to go to Colorado "Colorado!" "Yes, I'm like the wild tasted blood. Say, I could store as it stands—I took a dollar today—turn the k In my pocket an' git out thick of things, an' if I out claims an' strike pay out what was worth float an idee I could make m earned a lot fum them fel here lookin' over the lay o

"You saw," said Grace of "I saw them. An' now suthin' to the good supp turn the two keys an' try i we can do is to come back And they did, Captain I flerce but gay determin wife with a beating heart ed face, but with a sort

"It's jest tomfoolery," s

REGINA, Sask., Jana of Montreal here early shot George Jackes, jan watchman, through the l sandbagged him when he interrupt them. Jackes fire, but faffed to wound