THE NEWS, ST. JOHN. R. B. FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910



SIX

ST. JOHN. N. B., JANUARY 21, 1910.

DR. PUGSLEY AND MR. HAZEN

"Mr. Pugsley has not made any proerces in the suit for an accounting which he has instituted against himself and the other directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Com-pany," remarks The Standard: Had that paper any desire to be fair, it might have added that Dr. Pugsley has made more progress in this regard than Mr. Hazen has; and it was Mr. Hazen upon whem the responsibility of initiative in this matter was placed by his own Commissioners.

Shortly after the general Provincial election Mr. Hazen, it will be remem-bered, appointed, a Commission to in-vestigate the financial record of the Central Railway. His alleged reason for so doing was to recover for the red to have been wasted or misdirected. He expressly disavowed any political in-tention. The Commission carried on its work intermittently for several months at large expense, and finally reported that \$130,000 of the money supposed to have been spent on the road could not be accounted for. The Commissioners declared their belief that some, if not all, of this money had been misappropriated, and called on the Provincial Government to proceed against the directors of the company. en wasted or misdirected. He the Provincial Government to proceed against the directors of the company, including Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Tweedle, for an accounting. In spite of his previous professions of anxiety to obtain a restitution of the missing funds, Mr. Hazen has since done absolutely nothing in the way of owing up the Commission's recom-idations. He has not even made the slightest reference to it, in public at least. The report was never dis-cussed in the Legislature, was never formally adopted by the Govern and not even a resolution based on the finding has been passed.

After waiting over six weeks for Mr. Hazen to take some action, Dr. Pugs-ley, who publicly courted the procedure recommended by the Commission, went recommended by the commission, went into the courts himself to obtain this accounting. And there the matter stands, with the exception that upon his own showing Dr. Pugsley's colleagues and his party have meanwhile exonerated him from any wilful blame

in the matter. the circumstances, criticism of Dr. In the circumstances, criticism of Dr. Pugsley's action comes with poor grace from Mr. Hazen's supporters. The Premier's failure to follow out the di-rections of his Commissioners has never been explained, and we doubt if di can be explained, except on the the-ory that he either had no confidence in the justice of his own case or lacked the nerve to face Dr. Pugsley before an impartial tribunal.

an impartial tribunal. The Sun is not defending the old Gov-ornment's management of the Central Railway. It believes that there is Railway. Railway. It believes that there is much in this matter demanding more explanation or fuller investigation But the fair conclusion from these facts is that Mr. Hazen, for some inex-plicable reason, is more reluctant than Dr. Pugsley to press the business

ess of the grades. The farmer is etermine his load by its most diff men of this city should, from time to time, be brought into touch with those who are engaged in educational work determine his load by its most difficult part. Over the average road of this province the farmer is able to carry only about one-haif and sometimes but one-quarter of a reasonable load. That loss, multiplied by the number of far-mers in the province, makes a total of ices which would bankrupt any trans-portation corporation. throughout the province. We ought to occupy a position of leadership. From the men of St. John the universities and colleges should receive that personal and financial attention so esential to excellent work. We are as a city deplorably out of touch with the work of higher educa-tion. We have no institution demand-

Ites which would bankrupt any trans-portation corporation. Any attempt at reform must recognize existing evils. The people will not grow enthusiastic over the expenditure, of public money for road construction until they are convinced that the money so appropriated yields's reason-able result. Whether justly or not, the people believe that too large an amount of the present expenditure serves a po-litical purpose. Whatever the case in that respect, it is everywhere apparent that the money now spent yields little of permanent value. Our system is faulty in two essential respects. The money provided does not all reach the roads, and the method of construction ing local support, and, with a few notable exceptions, we feel no responility in the maintenance and de-opment of the work. We need to be told, not once but many times, that great and efficient educational institu-tions are never produced except by who appreciate their value people who appreciate their value enough to assume seriously responsi-bility for their support. The Chancellor's address was rathe

exceptional. It was sane and practical enough for a hard-headed man of oads, and the method of construct business. It would disappoint the man who expected a dreamy picture of

roads, and the method of contrasting a is rot satisfactory. We must, therefore, before urging a large expenditure insist upon the em-ployment of an expert road-builder. The question is a plain engineering problem and is not impossible of solu-tions. Systems applied successfully else-where may not serve our local needs. But the trained man can by experi-ment meet our peculiar conditions. things as they are not, and as they never can be. It would likewise fall to please the man who anticipated an attack upon the old ideal of a liberal education, and an ardent advocacy of a purely technical training. The Chancellor has the right idea. "We must

went meet our peculiar conditions. We cannot afford to build and main develop our own province." To that We cannot afford to build and main-tain our roads without the assistance of the farmers. Such a policy might be desirable, but it is not possible. Well populated rural communities have a good deal of local pride and under proper conditions such com-munities may be depended upon to im-prove their own highways.

It is necessary, however, to stimu-ate that local pride and offer the con-sequent effort practical leadership. The ontario practice of defraying a por-tion of the expense of the construction of roads conforming to a certain standard of excellence has many comtraining for a practical task in life. The beginnings in that direction must be extended, and at a very early date we must offer to our brightest men a chance to study among other practical mendable features. It has worked well in Ontario; it should succeed

hings the science of agriculture. Moreover, we have in the province It is true that we do not need to certain roads that are easily distin-guished as main roads. The govern-mental control of such roads is a matfcar the emigration of the trained man. There will be a few conspicuous cases, but the majority of the mcn who leave ter which might very well receive seri-ous attention. Such model roads would not only be valuable in them-selves, but there would be a tendency to bring the other roads up to the same standard.

Under any circumstances, the need is urgent. We should shortly make a beginning in a permanent scheme of road improvement.

JOHN BURNS

Everyone will be glad that Joh rns has been returned from his old instituency. He, more than any other nan in politics anywhere, justifies the principles of democracy. He is of the people. In the popular mind, he be-iongs to the masses. He has never foresworn his allegiance to the people. He has, moreover, come to positions of responsibility by the shear force of ability and industry. ability and industry. But the gratify-ing feature of his work has been his entire devotion to the good of all the people. He is of the people, but he is not afraid of the people. He works with tremendous energy for their good, but absolutely refuses to obey their foolish clamours. He does not greedily grasp at every boon the partles offer the laboring man, but with discrimina ting intelligence he enforces his own ideas respecting the needful reforms. It is conceivable that the men for

situation in the United State teach Canadians that there The Sun, however, has already c The Sun, however, has already com-mitted itself to the proposition that if the government desires to hold on to the road and to operate it in the public interest it should make up its mind to pay a good price for one good general manager and to establish such a man, not in Ottawa, but in Moneton, and give him a free hand to cope with existing conditions, in the interests, both of the road as a business instituto waste in the adoption of legislation. If we expect to ect and develop our natural re-bes we must define exactly the ons of pos BRITISH ELECTIONS

result of the first day's voting e British election is not startling, may be regarded as a fair indi-m of the trend of opinion. It has senerally conceded that any pro-Ion of the trend of opinion. It has in generally conceded that any pro-ble Liberal victory would entail re-ced majority. The ciralimstances that ated the last parliament were toriously one-sided. The Unionist vernment had maintained itself in wer in the face of repeated popular leat and had given no reason for emthadatic support of any class he enthusiastic support of any class. he Liberals were able not only to ally their regular followers, but also gain the support of those Conserva-ves who were ready to administer a souce to the unpopular Unionist gov-mmant

ernment. Those peculiar conditions do not exist today. The Unionists have a popular and a positive policy. The Liberal vote will be a vote of genuine Liberals. Even the Free Trade Unionists will not accept the radical proposals im-plied in the Lioyd-George budget.

CITY

as well as the most laudable motive

hat animates reformers. Montreal to-day is a good example

of the public spirit of private indi-viduals. In the name of science they

microbes that lie in ambush in

very drop. When the cry of distress

rivate citizens came with plans for

were employing their time in bargain-ing away valuable franchises to cor-rupting corporations and they had no

time left for such trivial matters as the health of the citizens. Civiliza-tion in every one of its aspects is a struggle against selfishness and animal

We must, for a long time to come

ment, but he is out of countenan

hecessity for this in the nature hings. There are a great number

of leisure seeks office for the good he may accomplish he will become a very successful rival of the man who seeks office for the compensation or for the graft connected with ft.

Our successful business men to-day

are not getting enough out of life no.

giving enough to it. They ought to be able to break away from trade exac-

tions long before they do, and years before physical necessity drives them

to it, and then devote themselves to

some public duty where they can get and give more enjoyment. The end of labor is to gain leisure, but the end of

labor in the United States, and to s

amass a great fortune. This ideal has

brought us to tolerate the meaningless

barbaric, depraving, immoral, ostenta

tious use of wealth that flaunts itself

on every hand. This intensifies the

worship of mere wealth, the tempta-

tions of fraud, oppression, and corrup

tion. It embitters all existing rel

tions, and brings many into debt and

lishonesty. It is no wonder that men

lesser extent in this country, is

solved

In view to that fact the first day of In view to that fact the first day of voting would seem to offer more en-couragement to Liberals than to Con-servatives. The country may not be enthusiastic over Liberal proposals, but the returns clearly indicate that the Unionist policy has not won that popu-lar approval which would seem esseniar approval which would seem essen-tial if the government's advantage was to be overcome. There may still be surprises, but the prospects are that the final verdict will discover an Eng-land not unanimous or enthusiastic over any change.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY THE BUSINESS MAN AND THE

Discussing the Valley Railway in This country relies on individual initiative in many things which in European countries are assigned to the state. Here, self-constituted bodies must take charge of matters of the highest importance, and these self-constituted bodies can come into beins and accomplish theif purpose only when the community possesses men of lofty idealism who are willing to labor for the public good with no hope of reward but the esteem of their fellow citizens. As a matter of fact, when we carefully analyse motives, it will be found that the ambition to be well thought of by his fellows is the leading as well as the most laudable motive long and extremely partisan article, the Fredericton Gleaner, which is supposed to be very close to the provincial government, says: "If the Federa government fails to do its duty, as government fails to do its duty, as we believe, from the insincerity of its professions in the past and the duplicity of its manipulations, it will, the city of its manipulations, it will, then perhaps Premier Hazen will evolve an-other proposition, by which a line of railway can be built and maintained in the St. John Valley even without the aid and countenance of the Laurier government."

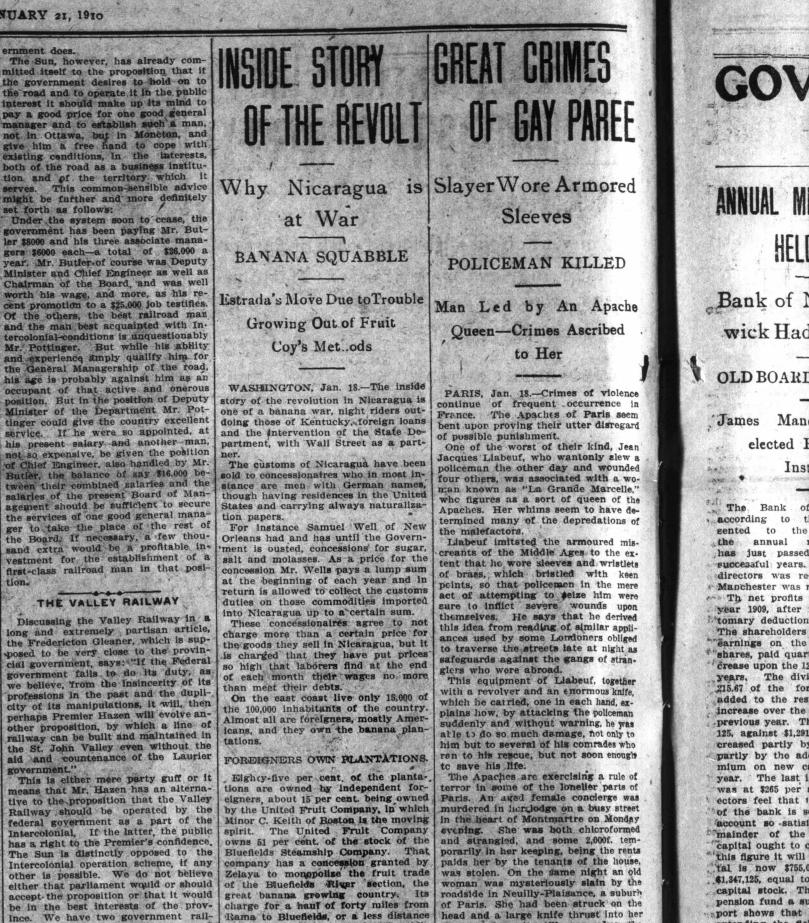
This is either mere party guff or i neans that Mr. Hazen has an alterna tive to the proposition that the Valley Railway should be operated by the federal government as a part of the Intercolonial. If the latter, the public has a right to the Premier's confidence. The Sun is distinctly opposed to Intercolonial operation scheme, if any other is possible. We do not believe are urging the people to boil their drinking water to destroy the millions either that parliament would or should accept the proposition or that it would be in the best interests of the province. We have two government rail went up like that of the passing of the angel of death smiting the first born, ways in New Brunswick now, and these are enough. If Mr. Hazen has securing pure water, erecting emer-gency hospitals for disposing of sewer-age, and utilising or destroying gar-bage. In the meantime the aldermen another plan we can conceive of no creditable reason why he should not at least take the public into his confidence in the matter-that is, if he

A NEW CANADIAN WEEKLY

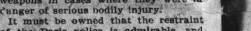
really wants the road built,

A notable and welcome addition Canadian periodical journalism is the Canadian Century, a new illustrated weekly that is going to make a strong that field

ada for Canadians, is the motto of the



it charges 19 cents. from Bluefields to New Orleans. Not much complaint was heard about the rate until the impress of horror upon the public. Vig orous demands are made for the sup United Fruit Company, the only buyer, announced that the price delivered at New Orleans would be only 6 cents. With 18 cents. to pay for freight, not with is cents, to pay for freight, not to mention the cost of growing and harvesting, the growers found them-selves with practically no profit. Growers protested to Zelaya, who found the pressure so strong that he allowed Lalla Freres to send boats up the sites are a mark to hus because weapons in cases where they canger of serious bodily injury. the river once a week to buy bananas.



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head and a large knife thrust into her throat, where it still was when the on the river, is \$ cents. a bunch, while body was discovered These recent crimes have left a deep pression of the Apacha scourge, and early in the week M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, issued instructions to his men that they must not forget that it was their duty to defend themselves efficaciously against violence. In other words, they must not hesitate to use

ever the province go to become hewers of ent, wood and drawers of water for an alien people. The trained man sees the local opportunity and develops it. He does not need to seek his fortune The Chancellor's mild allusion to our boisterous enthusiasm over Imperial defence should be taken to heart. Our patriotism seems to spend itself more freely in the purchase of guns and Dreadnoughts than in the endowment of schools and colleges. It is not un-natural that an educational leader at-tempting to make a few thousand lars do a tremendously important ork, regards with some amusement the careless ease with which the people demand the expenditure of large sums of money on work of very minor im It is, moreover, fitting that our edu-cational leaders should tell us that party politics plays too large a part

in our affairs. That opinion is not altogether academic. Party politicians seem, at times, to care more for party success than for the country's develop ent. That fact, everybody admits. But we are finding the way out, though with some difficulty. In that work the university can lend important

istance.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

To-day will see the preliminary sk mish in the British elections. All at the sixty-seven constituencies which will vote to-day are in England, will vote to-day are in England, and the large majority are now held by the Liberals. If the result of the day's balloting shows a decided landslide against the government it will un-doubtedly have an effect/upon subse-quent elections and, if the popular feeling thus expressed is decisive, may turn the scale in favor of the Unionists. On the eve of the battle, however, the general indications are that the Liberals will probably be returned by a substantial majority over all other parties, though probably with some reduction in their present majority of 356.

The government has been as long in power as is usual with British minis-tries, and this fact alone weighs against them with the British electoragainst them with the British elector-ate, which is not possessed by the Canadian predilection in favor of long terms. This handicap, however, is prohably more than offset by the popu-larity of the government's new larity of the government's new schemes of taxation, as set forth in the Lloyd-George budget, and by re-sentment of the masses against the Lord's assumption of the power to in-terfere with the Commons' authority in matters of public finance. The

tariff reform policy of the Unix party, which seemed to be gal nd during the last year or so, issumed the importance or the mence in the campaign that it moters demanded for it, having ap-ently been partially eclipsed by les which appealed more directly to

the mind of the average elector, par-ticularly the property taxation features of the Budget and the constitutional question raised by the action of the

The campaign throughout has been one of unprecedented vigor and bitter-ness. Seldom have the two great parties in Britain been at greater variance on essential matters of publi policy, and never have the opposing contestants been more violent in their language and methods. Each side probelieve that its success is of supreme importance to the present stability and future permanence of the Empire, and has proceeded on the emphatic assumption that its opponents are enemies of the state. In all likelihood, however, the affairs of the United Kingdom and of the Empire at large will settle down again as solidly as ever in a few weeks, which ever party wins. The same flag has floated

over many different governments in the past. will probably be a week or more, under the British system of polling, before the returns are all in, but the

ults of to-day will provide a significant augury and the next two days' voting will probably decide the out-

-----PRACTICAL EDUCATION

The Canadian Club performed anuseful service last evening in offering its members an opportunity to hear Chancellor Jones of the provincial university. It is important that the

TELEPHONE RATES The public have awaited with considcommittee of the Board of Trade apcommittee of the Board of Trade ap-pointed to investigate the affairs of the New Brunswick Telephone Company and report respecting the reasonable-ness of the proposed increase in their rates. While the finding of the com-mittee does not constitute a final de-liverance on the subject, it discusses the subject in sufficient detail to indi-cate that there are two sides to the story. All through the discussion the company have manifested a good deal of confidence in the justice in their claims. The findings of the committee are based largely upon information made available by the company. And the committee arrive at conclusions radically different to those of the com-pany.

pany. * As the matter now stands, it does not appear that any one will be perfectly satisfied. The company will feel that they have not had an opportunity to properly present their case. The pub-lie will feel that the company are pre-builteed in their case. Id with teel that the town favor and that the committee have neither the expert knowledge nor adequate information to race a final judgment. It is clear that the matter of tele

ne rates cannot be settled with sat ion to all under existing condi-Asfection to all under existing condi-lions. The committee make their best recommendation when they suggest a reference to an independent commis-sion, though it would almost seem that such a commission should be composed of recognized experts. In any case, there should be legal provision for the work of an independent referee whom the company would be compelled to re-spect and in whom the people would have confidence.

The report indicates the solution of the problem, though it cannot be re-garded in itself as a final word.

GOOD ROADS

The Moncton Board of Trade has been concerning itself with the question of good roads, and has issued an ap-peal to similar organizations throughout the province with a view to affect-ing radical changes in our present sys-tem of road control and construction. The man who lives in a town or city The man who lives in a town or city rarely appreciates the economic im-portance of good roads. He knows by painful experience that a bad country road spoils many a pleasure trip, and that he is frequently hindered from extending his business into the rural districts by the difficulties of transportation. But by a little thought-fulnest the city, man can understand that the conditions of the country road fulnest the city, man can understand that the condition of the country road is a matter of vital importance to the farmer who must use it continually. The farmer's produce and supplies must pay a heavy tax on every yard of bad road over which they are hauled. There is no great and successful transportation company that has not spent large sums of money in reducing the cost' of haulage to a minimum. Grades have been reduced at great ex-pense, ourves have been straightened,

pense, curves have been straightened, the road bed has been improved, every-thing has been done, to reduce the cest

On a well paved city street a pair of good horses will haul on the level an enormous load. That load, however, must be reduced in proportion to the roughness of the road and the sharpwith justice to all can be secured only by legislation which is the product of the thoughtfulness of honest men.

feat John Burns, but the friends of depend on the enlightened, public spirited citizen for all civic advance good government, of social-justice, of umanity, will always be glad of his SUCCESS.

TAFT'S METHODS

he works should some day de-

The public have awaited with more than usual interest President Taft's pplementary message on the conser-tion of national resources. The meth ods of Roosevelt left no room for certainty respecting his position on that vital matter. He was sufficiently aggressive and spectacular in his tight with the corporations that were traudu-lently appropriating the nation's pros-perity to win the entire confidence of the scale

perity to win the entire connence of the people. There has, however, grown up a sus-picion that President Taft was not in-clined to carry on the fight with the same viger. Evidence has not been wanting which would indicate that the Taft method of administration would not be in entire accord with the prac-tice of the past four years. People used to superlatives do not understand ordito superlatives do not understand ordi-nary positives, hence it has not been difficult to foster a fear that Presi-dent Taft would not contend for the rights of the people against the cor-

rights of the people against the cor-porations. The Message is reassuring. The President very pertinently remarks:— "A vast amount of discussion has ap-peared in the public print in generaliz-ed form on this subject, but there has been little suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power and in other public utilities must be saved from waste, monopoly and other abuses, and the public are in accord with the propositiou, as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still de-

nowever, is now to save and now to utilize, how to conserve and still de-velop? for no same person can contend that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations." The prosecution of fraud and the

temporary withholding of minera lands and power sites cannot obviously solve the problem. The business of importance is to enact laws which wi protect the rights of the people yet encourage private development Such a task is admittedly difficult, an may very well call for years of mo or less experimental legislation. President Taft'may be utterly since in his intention to serve the real inter-ests of the country and to benefit all ests of the country and to benefit all the people, but the public will not dis-cover in him a peculiar champion. He assigns himself an unpopular task. Roosevelt, alone and deflant, without regard to precedent or to consequences, daring the plutocrats to advance and do battle, wins the thundering ap-plause of the crowd. Taft, carrying on the war of prosecution as a second-

on the war of prosecution as a second-ary and relatively unimportant matter and attempting to induce Congress to put through a thorough bit of legislation, makes, in comparison, a sorry

But the development of the country

And yet Taft's way must finally pre vail. The day of violent executive ac-tion will not speedily pass. Unexpected fraud will require special treatment.

successful business man, who is at the

out of work in tenement houses struggling with past-due mortgages on the prairies should be led by such excesses to look upon all property as robbery. The best contribution any nian can make to the economic welfare of his city or country is himself, as a socialized citizen who finds his habitu satisfaction in ways which are on the whole favourable to the well-being of all. The most useful citizen is the

same time keenly alive to all matters of popular welfare. THE NEW DEAL ON THE I. C. R

Papers on both sides of politics are lavish in comment upon Mr. Butler's resignation from his post of treble responsibility on the Intercolonial, but are notably chary of definite and practical suggestion to meet the con-dition thus created. The government organs doubtless holding themselves ready to praise and the Opposition journals to damn whatever the gov-

new magazine and it promises to live up to that principle. It appeals to ment. We have in this city no large nadian writers as well as Canadian eisure class. We have few men who readers and has in its earlier numbers have been so successful in business that they feel they can free themselves set a standard of literary and journal istic excellence that spells success if maintained. Articles of public interest from business cares and devote their time to other pursuits. Aristotle said that the end of labor was to gain by leading public men form a promifeature. Mr. Foster and Mr. Monk being two of the contributors to leisure. But out conception to-day of leisure is loafing and a man out of business is not only out of his elethe first issue. Ottawa affairs and incidents are ably and interestingly handled under a department edited by Mr. Edward Farrar, and the sporting page, with current events. But there is no written by Mr. C. F. Lane, is exce Typographically there is room for improvement and there is no doubt that the new journal will not be content things. There are a great number of activities in connection with civic and public duties to which he can devote his attention. The men who have be-come captains of industry are the very men who must sometime devote their time and attention to the solution of the social and political problems that best there are a country to day. The men who has yet to handle an enterprise that has failed. His name will guarantee business success for the maga-zine if his editors can keep literary beset every country to-day. The men who have made a success in other de-partments of life can make a success pace with his financial progressivoness. ere if they bring the same enthusiastic energy and zest to the problems. These problems will not be solved otherwise. When the well to do man

with anything short of the best in this regard as in all others. It is under-stood that the chief proprietor of the Canadian Century is Mr. W. M.Aitken,

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Yesterday's elections continue the story of Unionist gains, though not in sufficient proportion to overcome the large Liberal lead. It is certain, at least, that the Liberal-Labor-Nationalist coalition will largely outnumber the peer and protection party and it is more than probably when Scot-land and Wales are heard from, that

erable effect and, but for the popular ity of the wealth taxation features of the lords, might have succeeded.) Undoubtedly the campaign along this line will persist and unless conditions of trade and employment improve under the existing fiscal scheme, a majority for tariff reform is a probability of the not very distant future. However, as Mr. Asquith pointed out yes-terday, protectionist feeling has not yet captured many of the large centres of industry which are most concerned in that policy.

In connection with the protection arguments based on the alleged decline of Great Britain under free trade, it is worthy of note that indus-trial conditions in Great Britain are steadily growing better and better, and foreign trade is increasing unpreedentedly month by month. The reurns for last month show an increase in exports of £4,388,000 over December, 1908. The figures are even £1,000,000 better than those for December, 1907, the record year. Both exports and

imports were £5,000,000 better month than in the same month the year before, and the increase in imports was not in manufactur

goods, but in food and raw materials. This improvement, unfortunately for tariff reform, has been continuous even since the crusade was started with the CASTORIA cry that "British industries are dying."

The growers were D found that they could get no better no better proof of it could be cited than prices from the new company. When the United Fruit Company entered suit in New Orleans against Lalia Freres for half of their profits, the deal was

revolvers, and the consequence was the naires. plain to the conce They took affairs in their own hands. killing of one of their number and the sore wounding of others. Another similar case occurred on Tuesday, when two policemen were and began hight-raiding, cutting down the banana plants of the United Fruit Company and of all those independents who were too timid to join in the raids stabbed in a most cowardly manner by Apaches whom they were trying to ar-For months no bananas were received

The funeral of the murdered police-man on market for their wares. Juan Estrada, now leading the revol-

Juan Estrada, now leading the revol-utionists, was the Governor of the Bluefields district under Zelaya. He was a protege of Zelaya, who even gave him money with which to get married. The American concessioniares but of justice. He declared in effect was a protege of Zelaya, who even gave him money with which to get married. The American concessioniares through United States connections had

raised a fund previously for the Reyes rebellion and turned again to the task was sacrificed in France out of consideration for persons possessed of crimi-nal instincts. Paris, he said, was the of finding a leader and the money that would enable him to be successful. refuge for too many bandits, and justice treated them too tenderly.

ELAYA AND CABRERA. Escada Cabrera, President of Guate-mala, is the great rival of Zelaya in Central America., Both want a United States of Central America, but each wants to run it. Mexico has for years wanted to annex the northern half of Guatemala and had an agreement with Zelaya to sup-

land and Wales are heard from, that the Liberals will have a majority exclusive of the affiliated parties, and it power. Is still possible that they may lead Cabrera learned that Guatemala had over all. So that, at any rate, the formation of the peers and the defeat of tariff reform, for the present at least, may be written down as certain. It is evident, however, that the pro-tection propaganda has had a consid-several hundred per cent inferest. An agent of Cabrera came to Wash-ington last winter and announced at

the budget, and the cry raised against the State Department that Guatemala wished to get on a sound financial basis. He talked with Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, who sent him to J. P. Morgan and Co., in New York. The Morgan house arranged for a liquidation of the debt for \$14,000,000 in gold, making a new loan and taking up the outstanding indebtedness.

While Cabrera's agent was in Washington he arranged for shipping to his country certain arms and ammunition which have since passed into the hands of Estrada. At the time the arrange-ment was made the Guatemalan government did not know who would lead the fight against Zelaya, but Cabrera determined to be prepared to arm any

rebel who should try to remove his rival. Nicaragua's financial credit never has been of the best, but it was better than most Central American states. In 1886 she owed two and a lalf millio dollars and had no credit. Weinberger and Solomon of New Orleans lent th government one million in 1904, but when payment was made on this afterward it was to Minor C. Keith of the

United Fruit Company of Boston **Ohildren** Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

A WOMAN'S FRIEND INSPIRING TESTIMONY THAT TELLS HOW A SICK WOMAN CAN QUICKLY REGAIN HEALTH

AND STRENGTH. "For years I was thin and delicate. lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen-my blood red and pure-heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and today my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr

Hamilton's Pills did it all." above straightforward letter The from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a wellknown miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarriozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

No. BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.-The. Gazette says that the marriage of Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the late King Leopold, and Prince Victor Napoleon, may be expected in

few weeks. At far back as 1905, the engage ment of Princess Clementine to Prince Victor Napoleon was announced. Th prince is a cousin of King Victor Em

