

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1906.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10c a copy. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE by the Telegraph Publishing Company, 215 Water Street, St. John, N. B. A copy is sent to the Legislature of New Brunswick by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, 1897, c. 25, s. 10. MCGOWAN, Bus. Mgr. S. J. MCGOWAN, Bus. Mgr. ADVERTISING RATES.

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Authorized Agent. The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph: Wm. Somerville.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 7, 1906.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

London is quoted as saying that if Japan had not fought Russia, Great Britain would have been forced to do so within ten years. The New Brunswickist is corroborated by the London Times, whose recent articles regarding Russian approaches to India have commanded much attention. It is in the opinion of the London Times that the British Empire will be mainly due to the stock of the war in Manchuria and the revolution in Russia's weakness which have come within the last year.

The Times is of opinion that the leading question for the next British Parliament is the protection of India's northern frontiers. The Times intimates that even a disaster in Manchuria will not prevent Russia from creeping toward India, and it points out that two lines of railway, which would be built at short notice, would bring this road to the Afghan frontier. The single-track road through Siberia has carried twelve trains daily during the last few weeks of the war—has done, indeed, more than was thought possible. It is, then, Russia can send, every month, 25,000 men and 14,000 tons of stores to Manchuria, how many men and what quantities should also be sent to Afghanistan, which is only one-third the size of India, is a question which the London Times seeks an answer.

The Times makes suggestions. There are now in India 77,000 white troops and 137,000 native troops. Britain—remembering the Mutiny—will not permit the native soldiers to outnumber the whites by three to one. Therefore, says the Times, the British forces should be strengthened in this way:

The regular army at home must not be broken up into two separate bodies, but must be a homogeneous force, the term of service based upon our experience of the needs of India, and sufficiently generous to offer a career to men of good character. The reserve must equal the regulars. An Imperial militia, organized as a second line army, able to service abroad. The use of the land system, as advocated by Lord Dunsford. The whole duty of home defence on land to be left to volunteers, militia and militia artillery, united in local battalions. The Times is not regarded as an alarmist journal; nevertheless the gravity of the danger to which it refers may be measured more accurately after Japan has withdrawn her business in Manchuria. Whether Russia's necessity for expansion may then be, or will be, in a position to risk entering upon another war of conquest.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY

Mr. David Graham Phillips in a striking and careful article on the new revolution in France, which appears in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, shows that the new democracy of France is passing and that the real democracy is coming to its own through a series of events the significance of which is not grasped by the world at large. In conclusion, Mr. Phillips writes: "The United States, of which country he is a citizen, that unless some political party of the other returns for the people, there will follow some such political upheaval as is now progressing in France, and which, he makes clear, is a far-reaching one."

Several of The Telegraph's special dispatches from New York of late have dealt with features of American life and politics of the national life, in a word—an analysis of which develops strong support of Mr. Phillips' views. The Revolution was to bring the true democracy in France. It did not. If the American Revolution was more successful from the standpoint of real democracy, the cause has suffered so seriously in the last generation as to render another change unavoidable. Whether that change is to be gradual and peaceful, or long deferred and violent depends, Mr. Phillips believes, on the wisdom of the professional politicians in the United States. His faith in wisdom is by no means child-like, parallel is interesting. France be-

headed Louis, but the monarchist influence remained dominant. The upper classes and the aristocracy, though numerically few in comparison with the other people, maintained control of the army and the navy, and the educational system, and either controlled the church or had its influence. As long as this continued the real democracy was impossible. Had the monarchists and their sympathizers been able to agree, the republic would have been upset long ago. They had the army and the navy and the schools, and they cunningly enlarged their power and influence by controlling these institutions. All the mobbery of France was at their beck and call; and as riches increased and nobility increased—the desire for display and social recognition by the "high-born." Only the inability of the monarchists to pick a prince whom all of them would support, prevented a coup d'etat. It was so but two years ago. Delay was fatal. A prince with a crown in his grasp is one thing. Throneless princes, as Mr. Phillips reminds us, soon become the prey of the newspaper reporters.

With the rise of Waldeck-Rousseau, the new Revolution took definite form. Reaction, cold, far-seeing, this man began deliberate war upon the monarchists. It was long before his full purpose was seen, and by that time it was half accomplished. By striking at the religious orders he kept the attention of the legitimists and the church diverted while he weeded out from the army and navy, and from the military schools, the "sons of nobility" and all who favored or followed them. He framed the law that was to destroy the religious orders. He foresaw the storm that would come. His plan was to retire, and allow M. Combes to carry out this policy and bear the burden of the hostility which would result. Then, the work done, Waldeck-Rousseau would return to power, ostensibly to rescue an agitated France from Combes, but in reality to profit by Combes' progress in the desired direction and strike the few remaining blows that would still be necessary. But Waldeck-Rousseau died, and Combes, who was thought to be plunging to his own destruction, not only survived but prospered. The law which was to "regulate" the religious orders was made to suppress them. There was an outcry, but not of the sort that most people had expected. Combes, almost alone, had properly estimated the strength of the radical republicanism which rallied to his support. In 1902 when Emile Combes became premier, there were in France 1,871 religious orders, with 29,823 establishments and some 200,000 monks, nuns, lay brothers and sisters. Of these, 18,994 were teaching establishments. Today nearly 14,000 of these have been closed and the orders maintaining them expelled from France. The others will follow. While this movement was going on, the premier had been ousting the monarchist clique from the naval and military schools. The monarchists believed Combes' war on the church, as they called it, would ruin him. It ruined them. Radical republicanism in the ascendancy and has a free hand. Mr. Phillips says it is moving swiftly toward socialism. The "upper classes" have lost their grip and are frightened. The question now, says Mr. Phillips, is "What next? What will the masses compel their leaders to do? To adopt ways of moderation and stability, or ways of reckless destruction?"

He would have the United States learn from France:— "There is an amiable and, to conservatism, infinitely comfortable theory that the power and effect of universal suffrage—in America, as well as in France—has already been tested. This theory had many adherents in France until Combes was so enthusiastically endorsed in the local elections last summer. It has had several shocks, but no serious disaster, in America. With us the belief still prevails that the people will forever follow the leaders given to them from above, will forever be swayed by their whims, and will forever be content that they themselves choose those leaders. "The lesson for us is obvious. Sooner or later the political intelligence, the consciousness of political power, is certain to awaken in our masses, is certain to prompt them to burst the bonds of partisanship wherein they are held by the leaders appointed by the 'triumphant' or 'successful' class. This is as sure to happen as science is certain to continue its weakening of the influence of tradition, its substitution of knowledge for passion and prejudice. "And, as in France, so with us, the only political educational force at work among the masses is socialism. When they begin to assert their power, will they not assert it as extreme and heady revolutionaries—unless our present leaders rouse themselves, cease fatuously to deny the existence of huge, oppressive, unnatural, undemocratic, un-American inequalities—law-made and law-entrenched, cease to tolerate and tremble before the cry of the robber that to interfere with him is to assail property rights?"

He directs attention to the misuse of money and power by the ruling classes in the United States, and concludes:— "If our dominant plutocracy does not set an example of moderation as a form of insurance—dismisses moral considerations as 'not practical'—can it hope that the American people, whom roused and made desperate, will pass through reverence for property? * * * If the custodians of property in America shall act more wisely, it may be unnecessary to write a very unpleasant chapter of American history filled with the doings of outraged masses using the new latent might of universal suffrage."

That it is indeed latent recent political events and "business" transactions in the United States fully prove. And these events and transactions, proclaimed and understood as they have been, make for discontent and socialism and another revolution, the character of which no man can foresee.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE

Opinion in diplomatic circles at Washington as to the next phase of the war in Manchuria and as to the outcome of it, is divided. Some believe a long and terrific struggle is yet to come. Others say the fighting is over, and that while peace may not come for some months there will not be another great battle. These observers argue that Russia—so far as Manchuria is concerned—has been fought to a standstill. They reason in this way: Russia when she went to war believed she could crush Japan by weight of numbers—that her preponderance of force would wear down all resistance after a few months. She not only overestimated the fighting value of her size and strength as applied to Manchuria, but she greatly underestimated the courage, military capacity, preparation and resources of Japan. "Russia," as one of these observers expresses it, "forgot that her ability to fight is not in the size of her population or the magnitude of her army on paper, but in the exact number of men she can put in Manchuria. Eleven months of fighting have shown all the world that for every man Russia can transport over 6,000 miles of railroad, Japan by a short water route can send at least three. That being the case the fact that Russia has a population three times the size of Japan is no longer a determining factor. The advantage is with Japan and not with her adversary."

Japan holds the sea, upon which element Russia is utterly deserted. The diplomats who predict peace within a few months believe the Baltic fleet will not go as far as the China Sea. So long as they are, it is thought men directing Russia's affairs must see that the struggle is hopeless. It is thought France, as the nation most interested, next to the combatants, is extremely desirous of peace. Other diplomats at Washington say the war will be long—that Russia simply cannot afford to quit. For that matter it is difficult to see how Russia can afford either to stop or to proceed. Certainly a disaster to the Baltic fleet, or a delay constituting an admission that Russia dare not send it into Far Eastern waters, would now look like a confession that the czar and his advisers had abandoned hope of victory.

A DOCTOR PRESCRIBES

A distinguished physician whose name was checked at the Canadian Club luncheon in Toronto as that of "the first doctor within the Empire"—Dr. William Osler, has prescribed for Canada. Not that he thinks we are ailing, but that he feels we may be stronger, if we do but take his medicine. In material things he found us rich indeed. He advised us to speak well and softly of the United States, where Canadians are fairly treated, and to adopt means to prevent our sons and daughters from going over the border to stay. Of our future relations with Great Britain he said the British relationship was a very difficult problem, the only tie being the tie of sentiment, the strongest possible. "If Canada is going to be part of a great Empire, we must bear the responsibilities of that Empire." It is time that Canada was taken into partnership and shared the expenses. "When the partnership comes to one expects that Canada will do its share of the expenses. The most serious problems were moral, he said. Indeed he thinks our greatest danger is the practice of slandering one another in politics. On this point his diagnosis and advice are: "The hardest thing of all would be to make a strong race morally. Homicide was not so frequent as in the United States. Denmark was not so bad as it used to be. Divorce was more than many would like it to be, probably because it was out of provincial jurisdiction. But there was far too much evil speaking, lying and slandering in connection with political life. It should not be difficult to correct this if people set their faces against it and frowned it down. I regard it as a worse than drunkenness, the taking away of man's character without a knowledge of facts," said Dr. Osler. "It could be overcome by treating political opponents in a business like, Christian way. It harmed the young people, who were brought up in an atmosphere of distrust of their elders. Mud-slinging passed very easily from politics, and a man would come to distrust his neighbors."

THE TASK

Various views are being advanced as to the actual strength of Port Arthur, and as to what part starvation played in bringing about the surrender. The Boston Transcript, while giving the Russians full credit for their bravery, says the Japanese have performed a feat greater than any of the kind recorded. "No place in modern history," says the Transcript, "has sustained and repelled such fierce attacks. No besieging army ever has thrown itself with greater persistence or more reckless bravery against positions of such strength. Port Arthur was the strongest fortress ever attacked. It had every device that modern ingenuity could suggest to add to its strength. * * * But inside of a year its flag has been hauled down and the place surrendered to the brown men of the new civilization. The strained circumstances of the garrison has doubtless contributed to this result, but more has been accomplished by the direct and

desperate attack of its assailants. No expenditure of life and substance has been regarded as too great for the attainment of this object. The slaughter has been fearful, yet there is joy all over Japan today, even among those who have suffered most from loss of friends. "The Transcript decides that Japan cannot win in the ordinary meaning of the word, and that Russia, having lost control of the sea, can never effect the Japanese from Manchuria and Corea. If Russia cannot do that, she must lose.

WEI-HAI-WEI

Across the Strait of Pechili from Port Arthur is the British base, Wei-Hai-Wei, and not far away Germany is established at Shantung. Britain was to hold Wei-Hai-Wei only as long as the Russians held Port Arthur. The Russians held Port Arthur no longer. Therefore an interesting question is: What will Japan do with the captured fortress? There was some talk, before she took it, about restoring it to China on condition that it should never again be fortified and should remain a free and neutral port. But recently Japanese publicists have talked about retaining it a course to which there might be German and French objection, though perhaps neither of these Powers would be in a hurry about undertaking the work of expelling Japan from her prize. Japanese ascendancy in southern Manchuria as well as in Corea, would scarcely coincide with continued European power in North China.

But Japan—the war continuing—may be expected to restore the defenses of Port Arthur in some measure at least, and at once. That done, and her Asiatic leadership in view, she may be extremely reluctant to abandon the naval base she has twice conquered. Great Britain will be eager to leave Wei-Hai-Wei. It would be easier to keep it if Japan were to retain Port Arthur, and it may be surmised that the British will support their allies when the day of settling these questions arrives.

Russian supremacy in Manchuria being broken, and Russia expelled from the coast of that country, the Chinese everywhere will cease to regard Russia as a Power to be courted or obeyed. The Chinese cannot but be stirred to a sense of their danger and their strength by recent events, and talk of the complete reorganization of their army may have important results. The theory will be to suspect and resist European aggression. That Britain may occupy a most favorable position in the Far East hereafter seems likely. Port Arthur's future, of course, is a question too new for definite answer yet. But at least Russian talk about retaking it may be dismissed as idle, and that Japan will be checked as she was ten years ago, will be checked as she was ten years ago, will be a new one believed. Japan, if finally victorious, may be moderate. That she would consent to be robbed of the fruits of victory, even by a coalition, is out of the question. The Anglo-Japanese alliance may have considerable influence when settling day comes.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Bar passes. The Baltic fleet will not go to meet Togo. The board of works decided to recognize the public yesterday. Now for the safety barrier.

Mr. P. D. Row, editor of the Ottawa Journal (Ind.) is to accept a Conservative nomination for the Ontario legislature. He will be a strong candidate and would make a useful member.

General Nogi reports that he has 45,000 prisoners at Port Arthur. Either it had a larger population than was generally supposed or the reports of the garrison's losses were exaggerated at Chefoo.

In one or two cases owners of public buildings were summoned to the police court some months ago. There should be no discrimination. Either it was wrong to deal with some or it is right to deal with all.

If Port Arthur had not been a strong-hold wonderful of wonderful defenses General Nogi would not have found so many alive when he entered. The sick and wounded—20,000 of them—were a ghastly company to whom surrender came tardily.

Mr. James Smith of New Jersey has just put in a little bill for \$200,000 for his share in winding up the Shipbuilding Trust, which was Mr. Morgan's great scheme for the American mercantile supremacy. The British still have the ships—and the money.

A Russian newspaper charges Britain with spying upon the Baltic fleet, and says something worse than the Dogger Bank incident may happen in the Indian Ocean. A second affair of that kind would scarcely be advisable.

"Eight generals, four admirals, fifty-seven colonels and majors, 100 captains and commanders, 531 army captains and lieutenants, 200 naval lieutenants."

enough that he should talk bravely; but his words would have more weight if he had served at Port Arthur. Mr. Robert Reford, who succeeds the late Mr. Bertram as chairman of the National Transportation Commission, is an authority of weight. The report of this commission will be heard with keen interest in St. John, though St. John displayed no great interest in the matter when the commissioners were here.

At the time the war began, says the Montreal Witness, the entire Russian navy represented an expenditure on ships alone of \$300,000,000. It is possible that by the end of the war this huge amount will be sunk to the bottom of the sea, for it is the mature conviction of non-Russian naval men that the Russians are no match for the Japanese in naval warfare. The actual cost of the war for Russia may, therefore, be set down as nearer \$500,000,000 than the sum stated, on Russian financial authority, to the Associated Press.

Russia had more ships than Japan in Eastern waters a year ago. The manner in which she lost them leads most observers to regard her threat to reinforce the Baltic fleet and regain control of the sea as mere talk. The New York Evening Post, reviewing the Russian war record at sea, says: "The majority of her naval officers have no other desire than to save their own lives, was long ago deduced from the behavior of the Russian fleet. Rank in-considerately, if not plainly cowardly, are responsible for its destruction without having sunk a single Japanese vessel. Two or three captains, with determination to destroy a few Japanese vessels or to perish in the attempt, might easily have so weakened Togo's fleet as to open the way for Rojstevsky's successful approach. In contrast with the bravery and determination of General Sissoev's troops, the conduct of the naval force has been censurable to a degree ever since the death of Admiral Makarov left it in the hands of his incompetent successors."

HIAWATHA ON LEAP YEAR

"Fare thee well," said Hiawatha, "Fare thee well, O gladsome leap year. Thou art going, going, going. "Think of all the aged spinsters That will weep at the departure Of the free and easy leap year. "I wish to state, my dear friends, That this year has kept me busy. I have answered more proposals, flattered and not so much so. This old Solomon the wise man, Who was heavy on the marry, Also heavy on the hare. I am not a handsome fellow. Neither an I smoke or talk. Cozy conversation. Such as 'Was you to the party?' 'I'm Willie Collier dandy?' 'Was you to the pillow snorer Given by that lovely Press Club?' 'Was you to the dance last Tuesday?' 'Was you to that great dance?' 'No, I'm not a social lion. But my children, let me tell you, Ever since fair Minnehaha, I have been mopey. I could put my teeth wardrobe for my daughter's trunk. I have known a lot of ladies, But I'm not a marrying man. So I say, and surely mean it: Fare thee well, O busy leap year! I shall not regret your going. For I'm really tired of saying 'Was you to the party?' 'I will be a brother to you.' "—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HOPELESSLY BEATEN.

The peace of a hemisphere is in the hands of the Japanese. So far, they have won an honorable and a magnificent victory, an achievement which is or very likely will be epoch-making in its effect. When they took Port Arthur some years ago from China, occupied it and proceeded to enjoy the fruits of their well won victory. It was snatched from them by the civilized bulles of Europe. Individuals can be inglorious and contemptible, but nations can outdo them; and if Russia is now bitterly expiating her share in the infamy that was then visited upon Japan she is only paying as she has sown and as she richly deserves. We need hardly observe that that chapter in history will never be repeated, not even if all the powers in Europe sought to participate in it. We hope now for peace, and a lasting peace. There has been nothing in Russia's conduct of the war by sea or by land, not even excepting Russia's glorious resistance at Port Arthur, which leads us to believe that her further resistance to the arms of Japan can be seriously or usefully protracted. There must be an end, and it will be better, perhaps, that the end come in Manchuria than in St. Petersburg or Moscow. If there is delay the end will come in the west first, and then indeed Russia's sins will have found her out and dire will be her fate.

Manual Training at the Normal School.

The rapid spread of this subject in the public schools has made it necessary to provide further accommodation for the training of special teachers of the subject at the normal school. During the vacation an extra room has been designed and equipped, and will be devoted wholly to the preparation of teachers for the departments of normal training in woodwork and drawing now being established in the various towns of the province.

A Railway Rumor.

New York, Jan. 4.—Information received from a high quarter today confirms the report that E. H. Harriman will before long become a director of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. This would tend to confirm the belief prevalent in financial quarters that control of New York Central is held by Rockefeller interests.

LEGISLATURE OF QUEBEC FEBRUARY 9.

Quebec, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The provincial cabinet has decided to call the legislature to meet Feb. 9 for transaction of business.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN Men's Overcoats

While these prices may appear to you to be the same as others are offering, yet you must remember that IT'S VALUE NOT PRICE, THAT MAKES A BARGAIN HERE

\$5 Overcoat Now \$3.95
6 Overcoat Now \$3.95
10 Overcoat Now \$6.98
9.50 " Now \$6.98

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union St.

GAMES GAMES

For Winter Evenings—Skill and Chance.

Bagatelle Boards, Checker Boards, Backgammon Boards, Chess Boards, Crokinole Boards, Carron Game Boards, Parlor Golf, Parlor Tether Ball, Disko Gun, Bustin in Came, Checkers, Dominos, Cards, and Dice, Cribbage Boards, Poker Chips, Ubbola, Ten Pin Game, Chuck-a-luck Game, Ping-Pong at special prices to clear. Ascot, the latest Horse Race Game.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.

42 and 46 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

CHRISTMAS AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

The teachers and children of the New Brunswick School for the Deaf wish to thank their many good friends for the beautiful Christmas tree so generously provided.

Especially do they feel indebted to Mrs. (Dr.) Case and Mrs. Addie McLean, who not only solicited suitable gifts, but spent many precious hours in planning and arranging just what would be best for the boys and girls. The admirable selection testifies to great care and thoughtfulness on the part of these whom the children of the school delight to call Santa Claus.

WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE PUPILS.

Christmas has gone for another year. On Saturday, December 17, some of the boys went to get fir in the woods, and they brought a lot. Two days after that the larger boys were busy making footstools of fir for several days till Thursday, when other boys went to look for a tree in the woods, and found a very large one and brought it home.

On Friday, when school closed for Christmas, the older boys decorated the dining room with the footstools and put the Christmas tree up in the office. On Saturday afternoon we caught a glimpse of Santa Claus. It was Mrs. Case and Mrs. McLean, who brought us many nice and useful things for the Christmas tree. They surely were Santa Claus. They took tea with us. After supper they were undoing the parcels and putting treasures on the tree. When they finished they came in and shook hands with us and went away.

On Sunday we did not go to church on account of sickness here. We had lessons at 9.30, service at 11, Sunday school at 2.30, and service again in the evening. On Monday we came down stairs and shook hands with each other and wished each other a merry Christmas. While we were at breakfast the bell rang. We thought Santa Claus had come. Soon he came down with two boxes of stockings filled with good things for the little children and large plates full of candy and fruit for the larger ones. At 9.30 o'clock we assembled in the office and saw the beautiful Christmas tree. We are greatly pleased with it. Some of the pupils thought the tree was the most beautiful one in all the world. Then we had prayers. The boys went out of doors and skated on the pond till dinner, which was a fine turkey one. For dessert we had plum pudding and fruit. All the afternoon the boys spent in skating on the pond. The boys went out of doors and skated on the pond till dinner, which was a fine turkey one. For dessert we had plum pudding and fruit. All the afternoon the boys spent in skating on the pond. The boys went out of doors and skated on the pond till dinner, which was a fine turkey one. For dessert we had plum pudding and fruit. All the afternoon the boys spent in skating on the pond.

NEW STEAMER ON ROUTE: JAMAICA TO HALIFAX

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 5.—The steamship Mercator, chartered here, cleared today in ballast for Jamaica and will run regularly between Jamaica and Halifax (N. S.)

A CHANCE FOR MRS. CHADWICK

I see Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has received an offer of ball from a Toledo (O.) theatrical manager, who further agrees to pay her \$2,000 a week during 20 weeks to appear in a vaudeville skit; her role would be that of a crushed woman. Mrs. Chadwick is thinking it over. She may accept the offer, although \$2,000 per week is less than she ever worked for in her regular vocation. It appears that something more pretentious than a vaudeville skit could be woven around the Chadwick incident. What's the matter with a drama having an all-star cast portraying Cassie as a goldbrick venter? She would be leading lady, of course. Andrew Carnegie would be the leading man. Messrs. Reynolds and Beckwith would be the comedians. Dr. Chadwick would appear on the stage at the other end of the telephone. The setting would consist of prop diamonds and large bunches of securities fastened here and there about the stage.—Newton News, in Boston Post.

School Home

It is sought to make this college a school home for every girl entering it. Thorough courses in preparatory and Collegiate studies, as well as in music and art. For calendar, address MOULTON COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

HAVE LAID OFF 800 OF THEIR EMPLOYEES

Toronto, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The Canada today laid off 800 men for some days. It is rumored 100 may be laid off permanently. The management says annual stock taking is the cause.

The skin of the men and women of some nations is much thicker than that of others, particularly in hot countries. The Central African negro has a skin about half as thick again as that of a European. That of a negro is thickest over the head and back—evidently to form a protection from the sun.