POOR DOCUMENT

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TOURIST ASSOCIATION LOOK BACK ON YEAR OF EXCELLENT WORK

Progress in All Departments Reported--Suggestion That Association Be Made a Local One—Talk of Saving the Old Chipman House---Maine Railway Man's Idea on High Hunting License---Province Receipts from This Source Greater Than Ever.

At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Tourist Association held Wednesday the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the association had just completed the most successful year in its history. An interesting discussion on the possibility of saving the Chipman house took place and it was decided to call the matter to the attention of the common council. Ald. T. H. Bullock, the president, who is retiring from office, suggested in an interesting review that the association should in future be called the St. John Tourist Association and the local attractions be more extensively advertised.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered the retiring president and the secretary, Mrs. Scovil, for their successful work in the interests of the association. There was a fair attendance.

The President's Address.

The chairman gave the following review of the work of the association during the past year:

"Each successive year, gentlemen, brings to our association marked success. The management has had every encouragement from the executive, but too much credit cannot be given Mr. Ellis for the very excellent and helpful assistance he has rendered the committee. Our secretary has proven a worthy successor to a worthy predecessor, and through her diligent efforts we have made a record in our subscription list, and it is gratifying to note the hearty response and increasing generosity of the citizens towards our work.

"We think the subject matter we have advertised in the selected magazines has been a wise expenditure. Our canoeing booklet was issued for the first time last year, and it proved to be a very useful and resourceful pamphlet, and we will distribute an improved edition this year to the extent of 10,000 copies. The provincial booklet is being distributed in increasing numbers every year. Two years ago we published 25,000 copies, last year 35,000 copies, and this year we will publish 50,000 copies.

"There would appear to be an increasing demand for souvenir post cards. Our sales for 1906 show a very marked increase over that of any previous year. In fact, we have had a prosperous year in all branches. The secretary's report and the treasurer's report, I trust, will be of much interest to you all.

"In regard to game licenses, the government would appear to have a very valuable asset from this source of revenue. In 1906, the receipts from game licenses amounted to $27,663.19, which capitalized at four per cent. would be equal to about $688,000. During the past ten years the amount received from this source has increased more than 100 per cent. Reports show that the receipts from non-resident licenses in New Brunswick are ahead of any other province in the dominion. There is also a very marked increase in the sale of resident licenses. If a non-resident can afford to pay $50 for a license, surely a resident can well afford to pay more than $2. This is a matter that might very well be discussed with the government with a view of preserving the game, if thought advisable.

"We regret to note no action has been taken by the city council in replenishing and preserving the head stones in the Old Burying Ground. His worship the mayor is chairman of a committee appointed to confer with the Historical Society in regard to the same.

The Champlain Monument.

"Through the munificent generosity of the dominion government, David Russell, Esq., and others, we trust the city will secure the erection of the Champlain monument, because of its attractiveness and interesting historical nature.

"We are pleased to note the enterprise of Mr. Baillie in his decision to establish salmon pools for fly fishing in a quarter handy to the city.

"Last November the press was advocating the establishment of a 75,000 club. A representative of the Star interviewed a number of persons, and in speaking of the subject our association came in for the following criticism: 'At one time the St. John Tourist Association was doing good work, but today it was an absolute failure, also in their booklets no mention is made of the great facilities here, etc.' It is to be regretted that such an erroneous statement should have gone out to the public. It was flatly contradicted by our secretary. When she handed her letter in, she was informed that they had been looking for it.

"Then again the government think we should refer to the opportunities offered to immigrants for settling in the province. Now it might be well to explain that the New Brunswick Tourist Association was not promoted for that particular line of work. The aims and objects of the association are outlined as follows: 'To attract tourists, sportsmen and holiday seekers generally to our city and province.' Notwithstanding this, we have occasionally gone outside our particular line, and in last year's booklet will be found a chapter entitled Chances For Investment.'

The chairman then read the extract referred to, giving many points of interest to intending settlers and showing the advantages of the city and province in general.

A Local Association.

"The premier of the province," he continued, "has intimated to our executive that New Brunswick needs no further advertisement as to the advantages offered the sportsmen; claiming that the big game will too soon become well nigh extinct. It might be well for the incoming executive and the board of trade, under whose auspices this association was inaugurated, to consider the advisability of changing the name of the association to that of the St. John Tourist Association; in that case we would depend on the city's grant and city subscriptions, and spend our resources on local entertainment such as band concerts, and other attractions, and possibly assist in promoting a near-by resort on the river, and an excursion boat in connection therewith. We might also advertise the advantages of St. John commercially.

"The government has kindly consented to increase our grant to $1,500, so that we expect to have our own representative at the Boston and New York sportsmen's shows, to be held in the near future; and we have about completed arrangements to have a set of lantern slides exhibited in the various casinos connected with the principal hotels in Florida. The Fredericton association are associated with us in the latter undertaking.

"We regret to learn that W. S. Fisher expresses a desire to retire from the treasurership. Mr. Fisher has been actively associated with our work from the start, in fact it was mainly through his efforts that the association was promoted. I am sure I voice the sentiments of the whole board when I say that the association owes more to Mr. Fisher than to any other man, and we hope he may be spared to serve many years with us in committee. I might also refer to the fact that Colonel Markham's removal from the city will deprive the association of a very valuable member. I would also take the opportunity to return thanks to the members and executive for their hearty co-operation during my term of office."

Letters of regret were read from J. M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the I. C. R.; C. Fred Chestnut and Adam Moore, the guide of Scotch Lake. Mr. Moore wrote that he did not think caribou were leaving the province as appeared to be the impression, and stated that an article from his pen on the subject would appear in the March number of Rod and Gun.

The Secretary's Report.

The results of the season of 1906 have been most satisfactory. Tourist travel was largely increased, the number of sportsmen taking out big game licenses far in advance of previous years, while the subscription list, to which transportation companies, hotels, merchants and citizens have so generously contributed, has enabled the committee to enlarge their field of labor, widen their scope of advertising, with the knowledge that their efforts of the past year, with the hearty co-operation of the provincial government and city, have strengthened their hands for the work of the season of 1907.

The committee issued and distributed about 60,000 booklets, which included provincial, city and camping. The provincial booklet, of which there were 35,000 copies, consisted of fifty-two pages. These booklets were distributed in Canada and through the United States, among the offices of the different transportation companies, information bureaus, etc., while another medium of distribution was the folder case service of the Time Table Distributing Companies.

The design of F. H. C. Miles has been accepted for a new cover for a provincial booklet for distribution at the sportsmen's shows in Boston and New York. There have been 50,000 copies ordered.

During the tourist season in the south, from January to March, arrangements will be made through the folder case companies, which service will demand a large number of booklets.

Reference to the value of the booklets as advertising was made. It was also told that in June 15,000 copies of a city booklet, The City of the Loyalists, were issued, and were in great demand. Many of these were mailed with copies of the provincial and camping booklets, time table folders of the railway and steamship lines enclosed, and letters of detail information in response to inquiries from all the states, from Europe, and different parts of Canada. There were also issued 10,000 copies of the camping booklet. Tide cards were also distributed.

Reference was also made to the pavilions at the Falls and the service of buckboard drives, publication of the daily temperature in the Boston Herald, band concerts given.

The report also told of arrangements for lectures in England and elsewhere illustrating the attractions of the province. The coming of tourist parties during the season was referred to and some mention made of river trips and a good word said for John O. Vanwart. The river lines were urged to provide a better cuisine.

Advertising done in various magazines was told of, also the sending out of photographs used in illustrated post cards and other ways. The association had eighty-three views on souvenir cards and 214,012 were issued. The sales in 1906 were 177,429, a big gain over other years.

The secretary's advertising trip in October was reviewed and an interesting summary of tourist travel to the province was given, with an account of the work of the association's information bureau. "It was," says the report, "regretted among hotel men that the exhibition management had not delayed their exhibition a week or ten days later, as many returning tourists from Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Digby, etc., being unable to obtain accommodation, were obliged to pass through St. John without the customary stopover of a few days."

The attention of hotel men and boarding houses is drawn to the demand for good coffee for summer guests, and the statement made that dissatisfaction has been expressed at different times.

Protection of Fish and Game.

"With the splendid opportunities afforded to the disciple of Isaak Walton in the rivers, lakes and brooks of our province," says the report, "the question of better protection for the fish is a subject for serious consideration. Encouraged by the knowledge that the preservation of the game is being not only recognized but more stringent wardenship demanded, the government should now be impressed with the urgency of providing more efficient protection for the fisheries. We would, therefore, submit a few of the following facts, which have been brought to our notice during the past few months.

"'Fine pools for salmon,' remarked one man, 'but too many poachers, and at most any time of the year salmon illegally caught can be purchased if one understands the ropes.' There are fine streams for fishing for miles up the St. John river above Grand Falls the tributaries are teeming with trout, while 120 can be easily caught in a day. Four miles to Byran, or Four Mile Brook, from Grand Falls, there is a dam being fished in season and out of season, while Salmon river, eight miles below, splendid for salmon, is not protected.

"One suggestion made to your committee was to make it worth a poacher's while to appoint such a man as game warden, but that in the past the wardens had not been properly paid. Two efficient men, under salary continually the year round, could cover the three counties, Madawaska, Victoria and Restigouche.

"Another complaint was that boys were allowed to go into the woods, and often did untold mischief, and the opinion was that none but skilled hunters, and those who pay taxes (not including of course the non-residents) should be allowed in the woods with firearms.

"There should be a fishway, we are informed, in the Salmon river, Victoria county, as the young fish cannot get beyond the dam, and in the night boys go down with lanterns by the mill to catch them when the wheel is not in motion and the fish are easily caught. Many more fishways demanding protection might be mentioned but for lack of space.

"Speaking of the game, our attention has been called to the sale of 3,000 beaver skins in the off year in the English market. All last winter Green river and Grand river were hunted, it is said, by three different parties, and everything killed irrespective of the game laws."

Hunting.

The hunting season of 1906 is described as a banner one. The license fees totalled $27,663.19, an increase of $7,494.38 over 1905. The licenses issued were:

Non-resident, 404; more than 1905, 120.
Resident, 4,602; more than 1905, 900.
Guides, 213; and camp help, 101.

"Caribou have been reported very scarce, though the opinion of many of the guides was that the animals had migrated to the higher country near the source of the great rivers. This was verified by the experience of two gentlemen from Boston, who had on their second three weeks at the head waters of the Restigouche and Upsalquitch seen in a few days 300 caribou, fifty-three of which composed a single herd.

"Of small game, there has been the usual quota, but partridge have been more plentiful in Charlotte county than elsewhere.

"Speaking of the increased license to non-residents, though several expressed their opinion against it, the general feeling predominates that this increase is a necessary factor, and that those who come this season were most desirable sportsmen. As in former years, the largest number of non-resident hunters came from the United States, although England, France and Germany were represented."

The report was received with much applause.

W. S. Fisher, in submitting the treasurer's report, paid a tribute to Mrs. Scovil for her excellent work as secretary. He regretted that the receipts did not balance the expenditures and appealed to the public for more generous support. Fortunately, he added, they had started with a good balance.

The report of the treasurer showed total receipts of $7,666.83, and expenditures of $6,135.27, leaving a balance of $1,531.56, against which are liabilities estimated at $2,379.80, including the contracts for provincial and canoe booklets.

Subscriptions.

The secretary describes the subscriptions of 1906 as the largest yet received, $1,500, as follows:

David Russell, intercolonial railway, Canadian Pacific railway, St. John L. P. Association, each $100; Dominion Atlantic railway, Eastern Steamship Company, Interprovincial Navigation Company, Raymond & Doherty, Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., each $50; St. John Street railway, Washington County Railway Company, South Shore line, W. H. Thorne & Co., Dufferin hotel, Victoria Hotel Company, W. Allan Black, Thomas Dean, James Ready, each $25; W. H. Hayward Company, O. H. Warwick & Company, each $20, W. Frank Hatheway, J. M. Humphrey & Co., Scovil Bros. & Co., A. L. Goodwin, Emerson & Fisher, St. John Globe Pub. Co., Canadian Oil Co., Ltd., National Drug & Chemical Co., Scovil Bros., Jones & Schofield, Ferguson & Page, D. Magees' Sons, Waterbury & Rising, A. O. Skinner, Vassie & Co., Ld., Simeon Jones Ltd., F. W. Daniel Co., Imperial Oil Co., T. H. Estabrooks, Frank White, Court Bros., John O'Regan, Park hotel, C. N. Skinner, Bard & Peters, F. A. Jones, New Victoria hotel, W. M. Jarvis, John Sealy, G. A. Kimball, D. R. Jack, Sun Printing Co., each $10; Brock & Paterson, $7; J. H. McRobbie, Ungar's Laundry, George McKean, Edgecombe & Chaisson, J. F. Estabrook & Son, T. Collins, D. McArthur, F. R. Dearborn, Isaac Erb & Son, E. G. Nelson, G. E. Barbour Co., Hall & Fairweather, A. Gilmour, J. A. Tilton, Dowling Bros., A. Chipman Smith & Co., Kane & McGrath, S. Z. Dickson, Geo. S. deForest Ltd., F. C. Wesley Co., Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Barnes & Co., John McDonald, J. M. Johnson, G. C. Jordan, John E. Moore, F. A. Dykeman & Co., DeB. Carritte, J. & A. McMillan, J. S. Harding, Geo. McAvity, James V. Russell, Wm. H. Bustin, W. W. Frink, Chas. S. Everett, J. Fleming, J. S. Gibbon & Co., C. M. Bostwick & Co., Smith Brokerage Co., Foster & Co., A. & I. Isaac, Godsoe Bros., David Watson, L. G. Crosby, A. M. Rowan, J. H. Bond, W. Tremaine Gard, Kendall Hall, each $5; G. A. Recker, Andrew Jack, C. P. Clarke, Reid Bros., each $3; A. & J. Hay, Geo. E. Fairweather, each $2; Gandy & Allison, J. Hunter White, A. McA., each $1; total, $1,500.

The election of ten members of the executive was then taken up.

Mr. Fisher nominated the following members: T. H. Bullock, D. J. McLaughlin, R. T. Hayes, W. F. Hatheway, F. B. Ellis, A. C. Currie, W. E. Raymond, E. A. Schofield, E. A. Smith and D. R. Jack.

On motion of George Robertson, M. P., the nomination was declared closed and one ballot was cast for election.

Mayor Reads a Paper.

The president then called on the mayor to read his paper on The Value of a Tourist Association. His worship prefaced his remarks with a word of praise for the interesting report of the secretary, and spoke of the great credit which was due to the executive of the association for the success of the past season.

The paper read by the mayor was originally presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian municipalities at Halifax, and has already been published.

Railway Men's Views.

In response to a request from the president, L. H. Tobie, of the Washington County Railway, addressed the meeting. After referring to his company having a few miles of railway in New Brunswick, Mr. Tobie spoke of the large number of passengers who visited the principal provincial points of interest each season and the advantage generally derived from the advertising given by the association. He did not believe that the people of New Brunswick and Maine realized the beauty of the scenery on Grand Manan than which he knew of no finer between here and Florida. He was glad to see that New Brunswick scenes were to be shown and lectures given in Florida, as the wealthy classes who flocked there during the winter were the very people whose attention should be attracted. Regarding the high hunting license fee of $50 to non-residents, he was not prepared to say that it was too high but he suggested that in a case where a sportsman took out a license and failed to secure a moose half the fee might be refunded. Such a course might solve a difficult problem.

J. B. Lambkin, of the I. C. R., after expressing regrets from J. M. Lyons at his unavoidable absence, spoke of the increasing tourist travel over the government road and the willingness of all the officials to help in the aims which the association had in view.

The Old Burying Ground Tombstones.

The mayor referred to a remark in the president's address that he had been appointed to confer with a committee of the Historical Society to take steps to preserve the tombstones in the old burying ground. His worship explained that he had communicated with D. R. Jack but had learned that there was no such committee. He regretted that he had been unable to carry the matter further.

Mr. Jack, in confirming the remarks of the mayor, said it might be well to consider if railings could not be put round the burying ground and the place locked up at night as was done in Boston and elsewhere. In congratulating the association on its success, Mr. Jack offered a page in his magazine for advertising free of charge and mentioned that his contribution to the funds would be $25 this year.

Among the communications read was one from E. S. Driscoll, who supplied the buckboards used by tourists. He offered to supply the latest improvements in the way of motor cars if there was sufficient inducement.

The Chipman House.

S. L. Gorbell, of the Seamen's Institute, wrote regarding the advertising given to St. John by the stewards and sailors visiting the port and referred with regret to the apparent necessity of tearing down the Chipman house.

In reply to the chairman, L. P. D. Tilley, speaking for the Y. M. C. A., said the association would be glad to sell the building. It was in a bad state of repair, and he rather expected to see it blown down.

W. E. Raymond suggested selling pieces as souvenirs.

Mr. Tilley said they would be glad to do that. Referring to the chairman's remarks on canoeing, he suggested that organized trips under a capable man and along certain routes would be a great success.

Kendall Hall made a strong appeal for the preservation of old landmarks such as the Chipman house. He contended that it would be a shame and a disgrace to lose a place of such historic interest and referred to Canadians as not having the same patriotic feelings as existed in the States. He thought while the loss might not be realized today in ten years it would cause much regret.

The mayor suggested the building might be moved to the park. He believed the right sentiment existed in the city if it could be reached.

Mr. Fisher referred to previous attempts to arouse interest and to the matter having dropped. With regard to Mr. Tilley's suggestion for canoeing trips he thought with competent guides such as W. H. Allan, president of the Guides' Association, it could be carried out with great success.

Ald. H. H. Pickett, speaking of the Chipman house, said the site had been offered to the city four years ago for $4,000 but the subject was not taken up. He believed there was the same lack of interest today.

At the suggestion of the president it was decided to send a communication to the common council with regard to the matter.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the mayor in a few appropriate remarks tendered Ald. Bullock a vote of thanks for the zeal he had shown as president of the association, to which Ald. Bullock made a suitable reply.

D. J. McLaughlin moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Scovil, the secretary, for her efficient work. He referred to Mrs. Scovil as taking up the work last season without any previous experience and spoke of the excellent results shown in the reports as indicating that the association was in a better position than ever before.

The mayor endorsed Mr. McLaughlin's remarks and paid a tribute to the kindness shown to visitors by the secretary, which had frequently, he said, been brought to his notice.

The vote of thanks was carried with much applause and the meeting adjourned.

The Scottish herring fleet landed catches at Yarmouth this season amounting in value to over £250,000.

SWIFTS OF CHICAGO MAY COME TO ST. JOHN

Representative Here Yesterday, and it is Reported Plant May Be Established.

W. H. Lowell, of Boston, representing the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, has been visiting St. John and it is said came in connection with a project to establish a branch of this firm in this city. Mr. Lowell was in the city on Tuesday and left Wednesday, but it is expected that more will be heard of the matter before long.

It is said that the Swift Packing Company intend to build a slaughter house here, and also establish a factory for the manufacture of the by products from the animals killed.

The matter has not yet assumed definite shape but a number of people seen in connection with it have expressed the opinion that there is a prospect of the establishment of a branch here.

As far as can be learned, no effort to chose a site has yet been made. Mr. Lowell could not himself be seen and a direct statement from him was consequently not available, but that negotiations are in progress which may lead to the Swifts beginning operations here was the information given to a Telegraph reporter by one who was in touch with Mr. Lowell on his visit to the city.

RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Successful Students—Prizes Offered by F. W. Sumner and A. E. McSweeney of Moncton.

The following are the names of the students making the highest averages in the respective grades during the last quarter of 1906:

Grade I.—Harry Tarris, Deborah Mitton, Orley Fullerton, Horace Colwell.
Grade II.—Hallie Smith, Percy Barrett, Harold Fullerton, Charlie Robinson, David Goldman, Donald McLeod.
Grade III.—Kenneth Barbour, Bernice Steeves, Gordon Crocker, Lucien McLeod, Ada Crawford, Eva Fullerton.
Grade IV.—Etta Sprague, Achsah Mitton, Lena Fullerton, Christina Crawford.
Grade V.—Gertrude Fullerton, Amy Keaver, Margaret Barbour, Minnie Tarris.
Grade VI.—Russell Fullerton, Ethel Ewell, Mina Stiles, Earl Steeves.
Grade VII.—Allie Mitton, Blair Tarris, Ralph Handren, Susan Kennie.
Grade VIII.—Barrie Reid, Mildred Murray, Harriet Tingley, Edith Hoar.
Grade IX.—Rosie Tingley, Alberta Richardson, Willis Crocker, Bruce Kinnie.
Grade X.—Wendell Weight, Dora Tingley, Bruce Dixon, Blair Hoar.
Grade XI.—Marion Reid, Clyde Robinson, Alonzo Stiles.
Grade XII.—James Carnwath, Clarence Hoar.

The Riverside Consolidated School re-opened on Jan. 7, with 180 pupils present. There was no change in the staff of teachers. A number of pupils from outside districts are availing themselves of the opportunity offered for advanced study. Among these are Clyde Robinson and Harry Bishop, of Harvey; Wendell Wright, Bruce Dixon, Blair Hoar and Horace Ayer, of Hopewell Cape; Austena Copp, of Upper Sackville.

Prizes are announced as follows: Essay on the Flowering Plants of Albert County, with collection of flowers, leaves and seeds: First prize, $10; second prize, $5, offered by F. W. Sumner, of Moncton, who has in many ways showed himself a friend of the school; a set of dinner dishes to the student making the highest standard in household science, very kindly offered by A. E. McSweeney, of Moncton. Prizes are also offered to all pupils making perfect attendance and deportment during the term, as well as to those making the highest standing in the respective grades. The Governor-General's bronze medal will be awarded to the student in the graduating class making the highest average in English during the course. The friends of the school will no doubt be pleasure that A. W. Smith, who graduated from the school last June and entered the department at Mt. Allison, has made the highest standing in the first year's work.

The present High school course given in the Grammar and Superior schools throughout the province is one-sided, and the introduction of manual training and household science is not going to rectify matters entirely. These, as they are being introduced, are subjects for the intermediate grades. If pupils in grades VI., VII., and VIII., are given the work now prescribed, there is little need of the High school grades continuing the same kind of work. The time will doubtless come, as it has come in the United States, when wood and iron turning, iron chipping, filing, forge work, etc., will be taught in the high schools. In the meantime however, a student who wishes to remain at school until he finds Xmas, must take Latin and Greek, or French or German, and more advanced work in mathematics. Against this many children and parents rebel. The children cannot be made to see the advantages to be gained by studying Latin and geometry, and if the local board or principal undertakes to force them they stay away from school, and either go to work, go to the States or strike out for some neighboring business college. This is a general condition. Everyone knows that only a small percentage of those starting school reach the High school grades. In the Riverside school at present, for instance, there are more than forty in grade I and ten in grade XI. These pupils do not usually drop out, as is often supposed, because they cannot longer go to school, but because they do not want to go. In other words, they cannot get in the schools what they think they want. While it may not be advisable to let the whims of young people direct the educational policy of a province, it has always proved impossible in a free country to ignore the demands of the times. If those in authority who direct the direction of educational matters are not far-sighted enough and keen-sighted enough to detect the difference between the passing demand of a people who imagine themselves of power, then the upper grades will continue to be deserted, and private enterprise will supply what the government refuses to give. Again and again has this been illustrated in the development of systems of education in Europe. It would seem that administrations and teachers themselves become so wedded to the systems they have devised, or that they have worked under, that they are blinded as to the advantages of anything new. It was with the greatest reluctance that our art colleges gave the technical and industrial subjects a place under the management. But they are realizing now that this was their salvation. The fact that a business college has sprung up within almost every town in this province should teach those who are not too old to learn that the public demands and will have a more practical education than the High school now gives. It is useless to say that the schools do not attempt to fit boys and girls to enter a profession. The reply is that two-thirds of the children do not want the higher education provided now, while many of them do very much want another kind of higher education. Those that want the classical course may continue at school, and have expensive masters employed to teach them. Those who want the more practical work must leave school, and usually leave home, to get what they want at a high cost under unfavorable conditions, in schools where there is no government supervision.

The schools in St. John have already recognized this and are providing both manual training and a business education for those who desire them. It is only a question of time when every other High school will be forced to fall in line.—Moncton Times.

Destructive Amherst Fire.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 22.—(Special)—At 11.45 today, fire practically gutted the double tenement house on the corner of Acadia and Ratchford streets, owned by H. W. Rogers and occupied by Emel Wolfe and Mr. Haskins. The most of the furniture was removed, although badly damaged by the water.

There was $8,000 insurance on the house, but the loss, it is expected, will considerably exceed this.

P. E. Island Man Badly Injured.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 22—(Special)—Albert Webster, a young man belonging to P. E. Island, while working in the timber woods at Cocagne River this morning, was struck down by a falling tree and seriously injured, the right leg being badly broken and other injuries.

STRONG DELEGATION GOING TO OTTAWA

Probably Twelve Representatives of Council and Board of Trade Will Go

NATIONALIZATION OF PORT THEIR MISSION

Will Argue on Broad Lines and Leave Scheme of Work Open for Government Suggestions—Will Ask That Government Take Up the Matter Seriously at Once.

The nationalization committee of the common council appointed under the mayor's inaugural address met Tuesday afternoon to consider the reports of the sub-committees. The mayor occupied the chair and H. B. Schofield, W. H. Thorne and T. H. Estabrooks were present, representing the council of the board of trade. A resolution was passed recommending the common council to give the mayor authority to proceed to Ottawa with a delegation composed of members of the council and the board of trade, and his worship was requested to write to Hon. H. R. Emmerson and ask him to wire when it would be convenient for the members of the cabinet to receive the delegation.

It is understood that it was decided to reserve the details in the reports for future use, and that the proposed delegation should present a broad statement of the importance of nationalizing the port and ask the government to at once give serious consideration to the question.

In deciding not to present any scheme of nationalization, it is understood that the committee thought it better to leave the matter open for any suggestions the government might make after hearing the statement of the delegation.

The date on which the council will be called to meet will be governed by the information contained in Hon. Mr. Emmerson's reply. The delegation will be made a large and representative one, and will likely consist of not less than six members from the council and about the same number from the board of trade. They will take with them the plans and reports which have been prepared in order to be able to go fully into details should the occasion arise.

CAT IN THE ORGAN; CHURCH IN TUMULT

Unearthly Screech Startles Congregation as Player Strikes Keys of Instrument.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 21—In St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning the pastor, the Rev. Warren I. Bowman, had given out the first hymn, the choir was ready to sing, the man at the organ bellows began to pump and the organist had struck the first notes on the manual when an unearthly screech startled the congregation.

At the discordant sound the organist clapped her hands to her ears, and the man at the bellows, frightened nearly out of his wits, ceased his efforts abruptly. Then came an ominous silence, broken by several prolonged yowls and piteous meows.

"Cat," whispered the congregation, as the sounds grew louder and more frequent. The services came to an abrupt close. Headed by the pastor, search was made in and about the edifice by the members, when finally the minister, stripping off his coat, crawled into the organ loft, and soon emerged with a big, black cat, both being covered with dust.

The cat is owned by the editor of the Oyster Bay Pilot, whose house immediately adjoins the church property. The cat had been prisoned in the organ five days. It is supposed that when the janitor of the church left the doors open the cat went in and, becoming frightened, sought refuge in the organ pipes, from which it had been unable to escape.

Pussy had nearly given up the last of its nine lives from over-exertion, fright and hunger, when rescued. The members of the church consider the black cat episode a good omen.

ST. JOHN MARINE ENGINEERS ATTEND OTTAWA CONVENTION

Ottawa, Jan. 23—The Grand Council of the National Association of Marine Engineers opened in annual session here today. F. S. Heming, grand president, presided. N. J. Morrison, W. F. Barton and A. Wilson, of St. John (N. B.), were present.

It is stated in Johannesburg that diamond cutting industry likely to employ twenty thousand hands, will probably be established in South Africa.

Gained Both In Strength and Weight

Another Case That Proves the Merit of

FERROZONE

"I was in poor health nearly all last winter," writes Mrs. Cross, of Wakefield (Ont.) "My appetite was variable. I was weak and unfit for work. I suffered a good deal from nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. My digestion was generally out of order. By spring time I had lost flesh, color, and had a bad cough. The doctor didn't help me very much, so I decided to try Ferrozone. It did me every so much good in one week. I gained strength, looked and felt a lot better. When I had used six boxes of Ferrozone I weighed myself and found a gain of fifteen pounds. Ferrozone rebuilt my constitution, and made me a new woman. I consider Ferrozone worth its weight in gold to every weak woman. It cures quickly and saves big doctors' bills. (MRS.) R. CROSS."

No tonic so certain, so helpful, so safe; try Ferrozone yourself, 50c. per box at all dealers.

SECRETARY ROOT LAUDS CANADA'S GREAT PROGRESS

In Eloquent Speech at Ottawa Canadian Club He Dwells on the Happy Relations Existing—Says Differences Will Occur Between the Countries, But Nothing to Mar Their Friendship---Laurier Makes Happy Reply.

Ottawa, Jan. 22—Hon. Elihu Root, United States secretary of state, addressed the Canadian Club, whose guest he was at luncheon today. Among those present were Earl Grey, governor-general; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. W. S. Fielding, and others. Mr. Root made an important speech, which was punctuated throughout with applause.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed a vote of thanks. When Mr. Root read Governor Swettenham's message there was great cheering.

Secretary Root.

Mr. Root said:

"I thank you for your most cordial and friendly greeting. I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the presence at this luncheon table of the governor-general and the premier of Canada. Another kindly greeting has been received by me since I took my seat at the table from a gentleman who, for reasons which you will readily appreciate, was unable to obtain a seat in the room. I will take the liberty of reading it to you.

"It is a telegraphic despatch, dated Jamaica, Jan. 20, received in Washington yesterday and repeated to me:

"'Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State:

"'Jamaica profoundly grateful to your excellency for expression of sympathy and for the very practical aid so kindly given by Admiral Davis and the entire particular service squadron of the United States government.

(Sgd.) 'GOV. SWETTENHAM.'

Tribute to Canada's Builders.

"I do not feel at all a stranger here, partly because in your climate blood has to be thicker than water. (Laughter and applause). Partly because in your atmosphere everyone born and bred in the common law of England and under the principles of justice and liberty that the English-speaking race have carried the world over wherever it has gone, must breathe freely in Canada.

"It is a full forty years since I paid my first visit to Canada. At brief intervals, during all that period, I have been returning, sometimes to one part of the dominion and sometimes to another, but always keeping in touch with the course of your development and with the trend of your opinion and spirit. During that time what wonderful things we have seen. We have seen feeble, ill-compacted, separate, dependent colonies growing into a great and vigorous nation. We have seen the two branches of the Canadian people, English-speaking and the French-speaking, putting behind them old resentments and steadily approaching each other in tightening bonds of sympathy and national fellowship (applause), a happy augury for the continuance of that entente cordiale which between the two great nations on the other side of the Atlantic is making for the peace of the world.

"We have seen not merely growth in population and in wealth, but we have seen here great examples of that constructive power, examples of a great race of builders which have made and are making and are to make the western world unexampled in the history of mankind. The spirit of the Norse seekers, the spirit of the great navigators, of Columbus, of Vasco De Gama and of Drake and Frobisher, the spirit of the Spanish conquestadors, the spirit of men of power and might who have been the great influence in the world, has found its development in the western hemisphere, in the great builders, and within our lives. We have seen some of the greatest of the great building men of constructive power and energy. (Applause).

"We have seen and are seeing now the growth of that historic sense, the growth among the people of that appreciation of the great examples of their own past which is so essential to the making of a nation, and as you are drawing away, through the course of successive generations, from that past, the great figures of the makers of Canada loom up more and still more lofty. The courage, the fortitude, the heroism, the self-devotion of the men of Canada's early time stand out in historic eminence from which well may flow the deep and unending stream of a great national patriotism. (Applause).

"Above all we see a people trained and training themselves in the act of self-government, in that discussion and consideration of all public questions, not only in the high seats of government, but in the farm house and the shop, that discussion which lies at the base of modern civilization, that discussion among the plain people which furnishing the basis for political and social systems, differentiates our later day civilization from all the civilizations of the past and must give to the civilization of our time a perpetuity that none of the past has had. (Applause).

Fisheries Modus Vivendi.

"Lord Grey has very kindly furnished me in the last few days with the debates which have been going on in your house of commons on the subject of the fisheries modus vivendi. I have been much impressed by the thoughtful, temperate and statesmanlike quality which has been conspicuous in that debate. I am sure, and indeed no one who reads the debate can doubt, that whatever conclusion your parliament reaches will be a conclusion dictated by sincere and intelligent and right-minded determination to fulfil the duty of representatives of the people, whose rights they are bound to maintain and protect. Whatever theconclusion may be, however much any one may differ from it, all men will be bound to respect.

"The existence of this club, the existence of similar clubs in the great cities throughout your country, is an augury, a good omen for the future of Canada. That intelligent discussion and consideration of public questions which enables the men who are not in office to perform their duty as self-governors, is a solid foundation for a nation that shall endure. (Applause).

"For all this I profess with sincerity and feeling my admiration and my sympathy and I speak the sentiment of millions of my own countrymen in saying that we look upon the great material and spiritual progress of Canada with no feelings of jealousy but with admiration, with hope and with gratification. (Applause.)

"I count myself happy to be one of those who cannot be indifferent to the glories and achievements of the race from which they sprung. (Applause.) And with my pride in my own land, with the pride that it is a part of my inheritance to take in England, is added the pride that I feel in this great, hearty, vigorous, self-governing people of Canada who love justice and liberty. (Applause.)

Bound to Be Differences.

"There have been in the past and, in the nature of things, there will be continually arising in the future matters of difference between the two nations. How could it be otherwise with adjacent seacoasts and more than three thousand miles of boundary upon which we march? How could it be otherwise in the nature of races at work? Savage nature is never subdued to the uses of men. Empires are never builded save by men of vigor and power, men intense in the pursuit of their objects, strong in their confidence in their own opinions, engrossed in the pursuit of their ends sometimes and even to the exclusion of thoughtfulness for the interests of others. But let us school ourselves and teach our children to believe that whatever differences arise, different undertakings as to the facts on different sides of the boundary line, the effect of different environment, different points of view, rather than international or conscious unfairness, are at the basis of difference. (Applause.)

Differences Trifling.

"After all, as we look back over the records of history, after all, in the far view the difference of each day and generation are but trifling compared with the fact that two nations are pursuing the same ideas of liberty and justice; are doing their work side by side for the peace and righteousness of the world in peace with each other. (Applause.)

The differences of our generation loom, held close to the eye, but after all, the fact that for ninety years under a simple exchange of notes limiting the armament of the two countries in terms which have become an antiquated example of naval literature, to single 100 ton boats with single eighteen pound cannon, after all the fact that for ninety years under that simple exchange of notes, we have been living on either side of this 3,000 miles of boundary in peace, with no more thought or fear of hostilities, than as though we were the same people. It is a great fact in history and a great fact of potential import for the future.

"We celebrate great victories, anniversaries of great single events, call together crowds and are the subject of inspiring addresses. Within a few years, eight years from now, we shall be able to celebrate the centennial anniversary of 100 years of peaceful fellowship. (Applause.) A hundred years during which no part of the fruits of industry and enterprise have been diverted from the building up of peaceful and happy homes, from the exercise and promotion of religion, from the education of children and the succor of the distressed and unfortunate, to be expended by warlike attack by one people upon the other. (Applause.)

"In the meantime our people are passing in great numbers across this invisible boundary. Canadians in the east and Americans in the west and in thousands of homes, they and their children are looking back from American hillsides to Canadian and from Canadian farm to an American fatherland. May they look back with loving memory, never to be turned to the hard gaze of hostility, of fear or of revenge. I ask you, my friends, to join me in a sentiment:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Root expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of Earl Grey, having invited the United States secretary and his appreciation of Mr. Root's acceptance. Mr. Root said he visited Canada forty years ago. The premier said that he could supplement that information from a source, the authority of which Mr. Root would admit—his better half. On a certain occasion Mr. Root was in poor health and wanted a restorative, which his physician told him to seek in a northern climate; and Mr. Root selected, where, as he said, blood was thicker than water. Once upon a time he (Sir Wilfrid) was sick and his physician told him to go to the genial climate of the south. And so it was that when Mr. Root wanted restorative he came to the north and for the same reason the premier went to the south.

"We have no reciprocity in trade," said Sir Wilfrid, "and we cannot expect to have for many years, but we have reciprocity in invalids."

Sir Wilfrid thanked Mr. Root for what he had said. They were divided in allegiance but though divided in allegiance they were united by historical tradition and by blood thicker than water. They had not always seen eye to eye, they had little bickerings on little occasions, and some important occasions, but let a crisis arise, immediately the blood thicker than water asserts itself. It asserted itself no later than three days ago when an American fleet was the first on the spot to render assistance and it asserted itself perhaps in a more signal manner some years ago in the Bay of Manila when the British admiral said to Admiral Dewey, when he was about to engage, that if it was to be a fight the British vessel would be by the side of the American.

"I have been born and bred in a British country," said Sir Wilfrid, "and I have taken my share in maintaining its traditions and I intend to maintain them."

Sir Wilfrid referred to the entente cordiale between France and Britain which was a guarantee that war would never take place between France and England. He joined in the noble sentiment expressed by Mr. Root and concluded by saying:

"God bless the king and God bless the president." (Cheers.)

Canada's public men all speak highly of Mr. Root. He has without doubt made many