

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

(From First Page.)
 actually quite an equalization of the rate. However that may be, our coal people, who were alarmed over this reciprocity matter, will have to bear a cut of eight cents per ton on their duty, and I hope as one who has warm sympathy for the coal trade that they will be able to stand it and continue to do business at the old stand.

A GAIN FOR CANADA
 "There is no change in the duty on slack coal coming into Canada, but there is a very important change in the duty on slack coal going into the United States. Slack coal is dutiable at 15 cents per ton in the United States. Recently, in the last amendment to the tariff law words were used in a definition of slack coal which led to considerable trouble. The words used, if I remember correctly, were that all slack coal shall be deemed coal produced in the ordinary way, and, therefore one of our coal concerns which has large contracts in the United States desires to build up a large trade in that country in slack coal found itself subject to this condition. That what it regarded as slack coal was regarded by the United States as coal screened and held dutiable at a rate of 45 cents per ton. We protested against that and we asked that the duty of 15 cents per ton on slack coal should apply to slack coal of all kinds including washed coal."

ALL FISH FREE
 One of the most important concessions secured was in respect to fisheries. The Canadian Commissioners declined to grant the American request for the right to fish in Canadian waters. But at the same time Canada had been able to secure free admission for all kinds of Canadian fish on the American market. Brief announcement by Mr. Fielding that fruit, dairy products, garden produce, vegetables, were also to be on free list were greeted with rousing cheers by the Liberals.

GLoucester INTERESTS ACTIVE

(Special to St. J. Globe.)
 Washington, Jan. 27.—That the only way President Taft can force the Canadian reciprocity treaty through Congress is by calling an extra session, was the assertion of Congressmen from the north western states last night, after they had carefully dissected the proposed free list and the mutual reductions. Even some of the leading insurgents who have fought so long and so bitterly for lower duties frankly admitted that the reciprocity treaty savored too much of free trade to suit them. The north western states feel they more than any others are affected. As one of them put it, "we are being laughed to make a reciprocity holiday." One of the members of the Minnesota delegation made this emphatic statement: "If this treaty goes through the republican party in Minnesota will go out of business." President Taft considers a reciprocity treaty the greatest achievement of his administration. The treaty in the opinion of leaders in Congress will establish free trade between the United States and Canada, if the American Congress and the Canadian Parliament ratify it. In one paragraph of this message the President points out that there is danger of the United States changing from a coast exporting nation to a coast importing nation. In another he says: "The geographical proximity, the closer relation of blood and common sympathies and identical moral and social ideas furnished very real and striking reasons why this agreement ought to be viewed from a high plane." What the President means by this is that all senators and representatives who are opposed to the treaty because it has so many interests, should view the matter from a different angle. The opinion of politicians at Washington is that the treaty has one chance in five of being ratified. The chief interest in the treaty now that its terms are known, is in the way it will be received by Congress. No one will deny that there are powerful interests arrayed against its ratification. The conflict involves features as important as those which characterized the long drawn out dispute over the Payne tariff bill. The most interesting fight will come from the Gloucester fishermen, who sent word to their congressmen that they were standing with their backs to the wall fighting for their very existence. "Ruin is staring us in the face," they

said. "It is," said one of the members of Congress, "a Macedonian cry to the country for help to stay the hand that would strike down the historic industry of Gloucester." It means a death blow to Gloucester's prosperity if the treaty goes through." All New English fishing towns, it is stated, were wiring their representatives to fight the treaty to the limit. The paper manufacturers, pulpwood men, lumber men, produce men, and all others affected by the treaty have representatives on the ground ready to begin the fight at the earliest possible moment.

Fielding Answers Tory Mud-Slingers

(Special to St. J. Telegraph.)
 Ottawa, Jan. 31.—An attempt was made today by the opposition to sully the good name of the minister of finance Hon. W. S. Fielding.
 Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, moved a resolution declaring that ministers of the crown should not be the recipients of gifts from any source. He demanded the names of those who had subscribed to the \$100,000 testimonial given to Hon. Mr. Fielding by his friends and admirers last year, and intimated that W. R. Travers, manager of the defunct Farmers' Bank had been one of the contributors and that the press had credited the minister of finance with being the recipient of stolen money.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was laboring under considerable emotion, and at times his voice broke while he was making reply to the effort to deprive him of the glory for his recent splendid achievement at Washington. He said that it had not been his intention to say anything on the matter which was so largely personal to himself, but he feared that his silence might be understood. He stated that some years ago he had been approached by some friends who desired to press a testimonial upon him. He told them he saw good reasons why this should not be done, though he appreciated their kindness. He had given a similar answer a second time. Some years afterwards he had received a similar proposal from a man of the highest character whose motives were above suspicion and had still declined, on the ground that men seeking favors from the government might be accused of contributing. Years passed and he was approached again and it was pointed out to him that while his refusal might be justified in earlier years, at this stage of his life the offer might be fairly considered.

MR. FIELDING'S CONDITIONS
 "The friend who approached me guaranteed that not a penny would be contributed by government contractors or anyone seeking office or looking for favor or patronage from the government. In order that I should not feel under obligation to the honors I should never know who they were. On these conditions and with the concurrence of my friend, the prime minister, I agreed to accept."

He said as much as the testimonial he had valued the expressions of good will with which he had been favored by Conservatives as well as Liberals in the house.

"I leave to my fellow members of the house to determine whether there is anything in this which reflect upon my honor or independence as a member of this legislature."

And saying this Mr. Fielding left the chamber amid the cheers of the house from the Liberal side.
 H. H. Miller, Liberal, declared that Mr. Fielding's character and reputation were too high for any mud that the opposition might throw to stick to him. Mr. Sinclair, of Gainsboro, Liberal, declared that Travers had not contributed to the testimonial and that every dollar was clean money. Mr. Fielding he declared, was one of the most precious possessions of Canada.

Houghton Lenox, Conservative, challenged the government to produce the list of contributors. He declared that Senator Jaffray, of the Toronto Globe, was one of the contributors, and that the Globe got \$80,000 a year from the government.

LAURIER INSTANCES MACDONALD FUND
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier said a parallel case was that of Sir John A. Macdonald. The Conservative chief had a family

dependent upon him, as had Mr. Fielding. No one had raised a complaint because Sir John A. Macdonald had under the circumstances, accepted a testimonial from his friends.

Mr. Fielding had been approached a year ago, when it was known that he was a poor man and in a condition similar to that of Sir John A. Macdonald. The finance minister had consented to accept the testimonial only on the condition that the rate laid down by parliament twenty years ago should be rigidly observed, namely that no one should be allowed to contribute who was a contractor, a public official or who had pecuniary relations with the government. Any one who knew Mr. Fielding knew that his conscience would not permit him to do anything contrary to his high and delicate sense of honor.

On a party division the motion was defeated by a majority of 55, several members of the opposition staying away.

Wrecking a Bridge by Electricity

One of the most ingenious uses to which electricity was ever put was in the wrecking of a bridge over the Wabash in Indiana.

The bridge had been purchased by the county authorities, who intended to replace it by a steel structure erected on the old piers and abutments. The owner agreed to remove the bridge in thirty days. The task proved much greater than had been anticipated, but it was successfully accomplished.

The chief difficulty lay in the short time agreed upon for the removal of the bridge. Several wreckers to whom the matter was submitted declared that it would be impossible within thirty days to pull down the old bridge without injury to the piers.

The structure might be blown up with dynamite, but the explosion would also destroy the piers. Were it fired, the heat would crack and injure the masonry of the bridge. The thirty days expired, and an extension of one week was granted. The owner was at his wit's end, when he chanced upon an electrician who proposed, not to blow up the bridge, but to burn it apart. His proposal was gladly accepted. Each span of the bridge was composed of nine chords of three timbers each. The twenty-seven sills were to be cut simultaneously, so that the span would drop between the piers into the river. The cutting was to be accomplished by burning through the wood with loops of iron resistance made red-hot by the passage of the electric current.

The job was begun. Fifty-four resistance loops were heated to wreck each span, and the spans were wrecked one at a time. Sufficient current was used to heat the iron wires cherry-red. The result was exactly the same with every span. Between the turning on the current and the fall of the span an hour and forty minutes elapsed. Then the mass of timbers fell into the water well inside the piers, so that they were uninjured.

The cut made by the hot wire was sharp and clean, and the wood was not charred more than an inch from the place of fracture.

The whole operation took but a few hours. The current was first turned on at about five o'clock in the morning, and at two in the afternoon the last span crashed down to the river-bed.—Sci. Am. en.

Some Fools

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid by a nobleman at the beginning of the eighteenth century for a dog collar of gold. A collar of silver, with four small diamonds, costing about \$1,000, was sold to a society lady for her pet pug dog. It is fashionable in France to put gold bracelets studded with jewels on the forelegs of poodles. The plain gold collars with jewelled settings cost no less than \$100, while the jewelled collars run from \$70 to \$350 each.

The compulsory installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus on large vessels on the great lakes should be the means of saving many lives. No other invention of recent years has so added to the safety of travel by sea.

Are Your Children Properly Fed?

LET us talk about the right feeding of children. Of course, you want your children to grow up strong and healthy; you want to equip them for the battle of life with rugged constitutions and good red blood. Now, the first step is to see that they are properly fed. And these words "properly fed" mean much in the diet of children. For it isn't quantity that counts, but quality.

There is no better food under Heaven for growing children than plenty of first class bread and butter. They thrive on it, grow strong and fat and rugged. Their systems crave it because it is a complete, well-balanced food.

But the bread must be good—the very best, and the best is made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR which contains the full nutriment of *Manitoba Red Eye wheat*—for only wheat of this character contains enough of the right quality gluten to balance the starch. Gluten makes bone and muscle, starch makes fat. It takes the right combination of both to make properly balanced bread.

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May Erect new building Here

At a meeting of the creditors of the White Candy Company, Ltd., yesterday afternoon, an offer was made by George W. Ganong, of Ganong Bros. St. Stephen that if the shareholders would assign to him, he would take over the whole plant with secured debts by mortgage, etc., and pay thirty cents on a dollar to ordinary creditors. This offer was recommended to the shareholders. Other offers were received from Dartmouth, N. S., and from Sackville people. The town of Dartmouth offered a bonus of about \$10,000 to the company on condition that they locate there. I. M. Trueman, acting for the Sackville people made an offer for the plant without the building or the goodwill or the stock on hand. Mr. Ganong's offer was recommended because it included all the assets.

It is understood that Mr. Ganong expects to pay special attention to the St. John business. In fact it is hinted that a great part of the business of his firm will be done through St. John and that he will soon erect a large and suitable building. He will probably employ the present staff, including Mr. White a manager.—St. J. Tel.

Is justice so laden-footed in Waterloo that the farmers need an association to afford mutual protection against horse-thieves? Ontario is surely a little beyond the methods of Montana or the Nevada desert.