that were being operated in 267 of the cities during 1909 was 1535. About

In about 49 per cent. of the cities operating public playgrounds the managing authority wholly or in part is the city itself, which is working through its Board of Education, its Park De-

appointed special commissions which are organized as city departments for the administration of playgrounds. Playgrounds are no longer left to the philanthropist, the cities themselves have awakened to their responsibilities, and are including the children in

their plans.

In 55 of the larger cities local play-ground associations have been established, and many of the smaller towns have organized playground committees that will shortly be converted into permanent organizations. Of great assistance have been the churches, women's

clubs, Young Men's Christian Associa-tions, Associated Charities, and public-spirited men and women everywhere.

An index of the interest in the move

ment is afforded by a survey of the figures representing the yearly expenditures for sites, equipment, and the maintenance of playgrounds. In many cases specific information on this point

is not available, but 184 cities have sent

in reports stating definitely what it

costs them to operate their play-grounds. 14: *** **** transed

OPPORTUNITIES EAST

Young men go west because they

believe they will profit by the rapid

development of natural resources, and

by the inevitable increase in popula-

tion. That such possibilities exist in

the west, no informed person, will

deny. There are investments in farms

and farm lots which will return a

handsome profit. There are, also, investments which will yield an instruc-

But men who think in advance of

the crowd are not now confining their

attention to the west. They are looking for other fields to conquer. The

men who opened the west were doing

their pioneer work when the young men of today were unborn. And the

pioneers of today are not following

the crowds but are turning their at-

tention to the only partially developed

east. They discover here the oppor-tunity of ground-floor privileges. They

are not rushing into the west to

they are quietly overlooking the advantages of the east and judiciously

We have, undoubtedly, been blind to

many of our opportunities. A few months ago Earl Grey speaking before

class of men second to none in intel-

ligence, in industry and in courage.

But we must reckon with the fact

that these men have not been given

the opportunity to make the largest

possible profit out of their business.

The day is not far distant when in

that industry there will be realized a

We need also to open our eyes to

the fact that the man who would farm can find in this province acres

of land suitable for cultivation and at

a price that guarantees a profitable investment. The profits of the west-

ern farmer have been extensively ad-

vertised, but it would be a distinct

surprise to many of our people to dis-

cover the results that are actually be

here at home.

of their real value.

ing attained by progressive farmers

The simple fact of the matter is that

there are numbers of farms in the province which do not return a rea-sonable profit because the men who

own them do not work either hard

many cases be obtained for a fraction

For instance, on the St. John river there are numbers of farms which contain scores of acres of good soil,

from a small area about the original buildings. These farms in many in-

ost promising part of the West.

market for more than our farms

Young men need not now go West

produce. A small investment here

intelligence, will bring a man fair re-turn for his labor and guarantee him a reasonable advance on the original

outlay. The day is near at hand, when

the West will really be in the East.

TELEPHONES AND THE FUBLIC

There is good meat in Alderman Mc-

Goldrick's suggestion that the Lieu-

tenant-Governor in Council shall take

control of telephone rates. But there

is a better way. A government is not

the best body to have jurisdiction in

matters of this kind. Politics is bound

to creep into everything a government

does directly, and politics is a very

weak guarantee of justice either to

the public or to the corporations affec-

ted. What New Brunswick needs is an

independent commission, modelled

after the Dominion Railway Commis-

sion, to have supervision and to exer-

cise control over all public utility cor-

porations doing pusiness in the pro

vince. Given uch a commission, pro-

vided of course the membership is

disinterested and deserving of public

confidence, a just medium between the

ublic and its corporate servants would

be provided, to the advantage and

In the telephone trouble, for instance

the directors of the company seem

honestly convinced of the business ne-

essity of an increase in existing rates.

They profess willingness to open their financial records to any impartial body.

Telephone users, on the other hand,

quite naturally resent the proposed in-

crease and question the Company's

motives. Also they feel that if this in-

profit of both.

cked up by-steady work and trained,

but which are yielding a meagre

intelligently. These farms can in

prosperity undreamed of now.

making their investments.

tive dividend of disappointment.

ET. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 7, 1909.

NEW YEAR

With pleasant good nature each mar on this day wishes his fellow a happy and a prosperous New Year. B fortunate mortals the greet altogether appropriate and ch The wish implies no necessary or circumstance. That been will be. A kindly nich has been all doubtless continue to avidence will doubtless continue to life. But the good nature of good returne is, after all, personally insignitude is, after all, personally insignitude is averaged itself in phrases. eant. It exhausts itself in phrases. For, now that the fairles are all quite ad, wise men know that they cannot ely upon their kindly activity. was to them more real than the world they seemed to understand. They never foolishly sought to interpret the universe by the bit of it that they had ored, felt, and named. When they led an unfortunate neighbor a by New Year they did not smile at their folly, they were not confused by the facts of his ancestry, his environment, his character, the confused forces of his post, of which his future must be inevitable resultant. They have sincere in their good wishes because they believed that the undiscovered forces, the fairies, would indo overed forces, the fairies, would if they

Would.

Fiven after men lost the fairles they till had hope of a sort. They had no aith in dominant persons, but with he virtuous vice of gamblers, they pped without faith. At worst the New hoped without faith. At worst the New Year was but another throw of the lice. They still believed the game fair. They had not discovered the lead. With pitiable eagerness, but with admirable optimism and sincerity, they waited the show of the throw. The wheels of fortune storned by The wheels of fortune stopped by chance, and might stop up or down, high or low, so why not, up and high.

But all that happened before men discovered the universal reign of law. Even the preachers no longer thunder the threat of longer that it is tactless to tor-warns them that it is tactless to tor-ture the damned. The unhappy, the ill-favored, the beaten and the bound, now know they are so because of the orderliness of the conditions of life, and that no fairy hands ever inter-fere with the inexorable forces that hold a man to all his days and all his

It is, therefore, difficult to be sincer good wishes. It implies effort on thing. The happy New Year that will not come by chance must be, and will not come by chance must be, and can be, coerced into coming. Fairtiss that confer favors by magic must be nat confer favors by magnetical agencies.

orce must be matched against force not law against law. The sincere ood wish implies the belief in the ticiency of beneficent forces in the ossibility of the legitimate attain-

tly that we have well-nigh exhausted usefulness of a merely goodnatured deity. The eternal smiles of erably offensive. A good-natured God s of little value to men who must liv nder the reign of iron laws and fight the grim foes of heredity and environment. The man who must reckon with vesterday grows to hate the God who imply emiles passively at its mis-

It is small wonder then that in these days of a discovered world, men an seeking a renewal of the sense of the eality of that belief which worked itself into the minds of the men who folowed the Prophet of Nazareth. The airies are all lead, intelligent men no elieve in luck, we face the malterable facts of life beneath the unchanging laws of the uni-verse and we give significance to our good wishes only when we can se in the upward struggle, the comradeship of struggling men and a struggling God. By honest work we gain if at all the fair world we wish for ourselves and others.

A 100 (4) - 10 10 10 PARY NAMES

That some men are still violently partisan is always more or less manifest, but during an election campaign the fact is plainly and sometimes painfully apparent. It is not, however, necessary to believe that there is any significant reason for this division. Men are named Conservative and Liberal with surprising disregard for their peculiarities and political beliefs and with confusing reference to their political association. The Victoria Colonist offers an interesting and enlightist offers an interesting and enlight ning discussion of the subject thus:
"He whom we call a Liberal mign

very often just as well be called a Conservative, and vice versa, and in some cases even more so. Liberalism has been defined as a recognition of the needs of social and national evolution and a courageous attempt to meet them, and this meets this case very well. But if we test Canadian politics by the application of this defi-nition, we shall find it very difficult to decide which party is which. His-torically Liberalism in Canada had its origin in the demand of the people for responsible government. In Ontario early Liberals called themselves Reformers; in New Brunswick they were called Radicals; in Nova Scotia the term Liberals was in common use. Conservation was plain enough in those days. The Liberals demanded representative institutions in their fullest development; the Conservatives fullest development; the Conservatives wished to continue the existing order of things. To the Conservatives, the Liberals were little short of rebels; to the Liberals, the Conservatives were the representatives of tyranny. When once responsible government had been granted, the distinction between the two parties began to dispanse respidity until there was vir-

tween the two parties began to disappear rapidly, until there was virtually no difference between them, except such survivals of personal hostility as had been engendered in the heat of conflict, and the remnant of class distinction which survived the general leveling-up process through which the British North American inces had passed. And thus mat stood at the time of Confedera

openents of Confederation were composed of the Conservatives, who were apposed to any change, and the Librals who were hostile to what they believed would be a surrender of provincial rights. It is a mistake to say, as some people do, that the Conservatives carried Confederation. In Ontario and Quebec it was brought about by a coalition of the two parties; in New Brunswick it was carried by the the people. When Sir John Macdon ald formed his first administration, h included in it both Liberals and Con servatives, and thus was formed wha servatives, and thus was formed what up to a short time ago was called the Liberai-Conservative party. An Opposition speedily developed in the First Parliament, and it was composed irst Parliament, and it was compo-

Pacific Scandal, which brought the Liberals into power. This, which was the first issue in Dominion politics, was largely of a personal nature, and manifestly it was not a question upon which parties could long remain divided. At the next general election Sir John Macdonald developed what came to be known as the National Policy and thereby a square issue was Policy, and thereby a square issue was presented upon which parties could take sides. The Liberals claimed to be Free Traders up to the time they came into power, and there was a semblance of a distinction between the two par-ies on a great principle; but that has all intents and purposes dropped out of politics. Subordinate issues have arisen, but they were of necessity only eary in their nature. The future

istorian will not fail to direct attention to the fact that the greatest fight put up by the Liberals in Opposition against the Conservatives was over the greatest fight put up by the Con-servatives in Oposition against the Liberals was over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; and he may say that, tested by the definition above given, the Liberals opposed the Conserva-tives when they were the most Lib-eral, and he may add that the Conservatives opposed the Liberals when they were following the greatest precedent set by the Conservatives. Re-cently another great question has arisen in Canadian public life, namely that of naval defence, and such differ-ences of opinion as exist in regard

thereto are irrespective of party lines.
The Colonist does not thereby conclude that party government is a failure, nor that the occasion of difference will never arise. Indeed, we may regard it as fortunate that whenever men of either opinion.

For the peace of the land we may hope that such significant contests may that in the near future political par-ties will be forced to stand for princiles which will give meaning to allegiance. On the question of defence there is but one opinion, on matters affecting the immediate prosperity of the people there is no dispute but the will come when the old fight for sound justice will need to be reewed. When that day arrives the newed. When that day arrives the old names may have a new meaning. Until then the names serve to keep the machinery in condition for an emergency.

THE PROVINCE

To believe in New Brunswick it is but necessary to know the place and the people. If any man's faith is would do well to learn more of the land in which he lives and of the people with whom he neighbors. Read, for instance, the informing and inspiring despatches from the mayors of the chief towns which are published elsewhere in this issue. Throughout them all there is a note of confidence. a buoyant optimism begotten of well-These men simply record the fact that the people they know are not looking where for success, nor expecting elief from abroad, but are actually accomplishing by their own effort a gratifying and satisfying success. Other men have praised our provnce, but it is for us to accomplish its development. There is no province in the Dominion that contains more undeveloped possibilities. There is no province toward which investors are ooking more expectantly. The man who knows how will gain financial support whenever and wherever he nonstrate his abilitiy.

The story of 1909 is good to read. But the story of 1910 may be better. To every man, woman and child prepared by hard work to make it so, The Sun extends hearty greeting.

BIGGER, BUSIER AND BETTER

This is the first working day of the New Year-the day your shining resolutions get their first bump from hard actualities. It is not so easy to do as ishment would not be nearly so much worth while. The more a thing costs, the more we value it; the hardthe prize. That's human life and human nature. And that is what has

made human progress. Speaking to the students of Harvard ecently, President Lowell said: "I believe there is no more valuable thing that a man can acquire in life than the habit of victory."

There is a phrase that should live-"The habit of victory." Victory is not by luck nor by inborn genius. It awaits any man who has confidence in himself, enthusiasm in what he fights for, knowledge that what he wants is good, and persistent determination to win. Without these none can win; with them none can lose. And every victory makes the next one easier. Get the habit of victory, remembering al-ways that the greatest successes have often been the product of apparent reverses. Edison failed in thousands of experiments before he found the filament that made the incandescent electric light possible.

Here's a resolution for the New Year's first working day to which every man in St. John should sub-"I will do more in 1910 than I did in 1909 to make St. John a bigger, busier and better city." Suppose 500 or even 100 active men pasted that in their hats and set to work to carry it out, in energetic faith that it can be done. This city, before the year was out, would be made over. St. John has every material advan-

business men, in the conduct of the own affairs, take recond place to none anywhere. Its opportunities at the present time are brighter and more present time are brighter and more Local trade is growing, port traffic is developing at a tremendous rate; more railways are approaching this Atlantic terminus; more steamship lines are added every season; during the last year two large and important industries had a middle and the distance of the steam of the ocation for their business; the atten-tion of many others have been favortion of many others have been favorably attracted; a great corporation planning the construction of a dockyard and ship repairing plant has chosen St. John as the best site; there is reason to believe that one of the greatest shipbuilding firms in Great Britain is favorably considering the establishment of a plant here. Surely here is ground for vigorous and lively confidence and for effort based thereon to hasten the advance. Never has a year opened with brighter prospects. All we need is a real knowledge of our conditions and opportunities and a co-operative determination among the citizens to take advantage of these for development. And a year of such effort, with the confidence the certain

habit of victory.

Will you—and this means YOU—lend a hand, and pledge your endeave to do more in 1910 to make St. Joh bigger and busier land better that ever before?

WAGES IN GREAT B ITAIN

The Sun published recently a letter making compariosn between the cost of living in Great Britain and in Can-ada, considerably to the disadvantage of this country. In this connection, however, some recently published statistics regarding the scale of wages n British railways, turn the scales the other way. The employes on all Brit ish railways made a demand for an increase of wages. The matter was amicably arranged by an arbitrator, and his award was accepted by the companies and the men. At one time it was feared that there would be a general strike, but this was happily averted. In the locomotive depart-ment the hours of engineers and firemen working 150 train miles per shift were reduced to nine hours per day. The regular wages of engineers—\$15 a week for mail and express trains and \$12.50 for freight—was not affected; but the drivers of yard engines wer reduced from \$1.82 to \$1.45 per day The wages of firemen were increased Under the old schedule, firmen bea at 84 cents and reached a maximum of \$1.20 per day in eleven years; no the maximum 's reached in eight years. Cleaners began at \$2.43 per week, and rise to a maximum of \$4.37. there arises an issue upon which men divide that we have ready to hand Under the new schedule the maximum political organizations ready to serve is raised to \$4.86. Engineers, firemen and cleaners are not to be called out on duty without an interval of at least nine consecutive hours, except in great emergencies. The wages of freight brakemen (called guards) is raised from \$7.29 per week to \$7.78. Some slight increases were awarded the signalmen (who were paid \$5.25 per week), the station staffs and

in the freight ware houses, In Canada engineers receive, on an average, \$4 per day of ten average, \$4 per day of ten hours; firemen, \$3.45 per day; clean ference in the cost of living.

----LABOR AND LIBERALS

The alliance between Liberals and aborites in the British elections is proving not so close as was predicted by Liberal campaign nanagers. An this is not surprising in view of the fact that the British Labor party has distinct policy of its own, which differs in many respects from either of the o'der party platforms. For one instance, the Labour party is pretty effectively controlled by the Socialists and is committed by formal resolution " socialization of the means of pro duction and distribution and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire com munity, and the complete emancipation of labor from the domination of capitaism and landlordism, with the estab lishment of social and economic equality between the sexes." This, it will be noted, involves woman suffrage as well as communism. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives are as yet prepared to go this far. The labor party also advocates such measures as these
—An adult suffrage, national measures for dealing with unemployment, taxation of unearned increment, secular nimum wage of thirty shillings for Government employees, compulsory early closing and abolition of 'livingin" for shop assistants, local veto in liquor traffic, and prohibition of publication of betting news. The societies orming the party have about a millie members, and there is little doubt but their strength will be greatly increased whose first organization does not date back for ter, years to have fifty members in the present Parliament is good showing.

ADVERTISING A CITY

The secretary of the Citizens' Publicity Committee recently formed in Ottawa for the purpose of making better known the various advantages of that beautiful and progressive city, points out in a newspaper letter that what is proposed there is no new and untried policy, but one that has made any cities, as well as many private industries, prosperous. He quotes Atlantic City as one that has received great profit from energetic and judious publicity. Out of a desolate sand waste-money push and advertising created a city of 50,000 permanent population, and visitors that averaged m 300,000 every day during the season, who spend a total of \$110,000,000 annually. Columbus, Ga., in 1901, had population of some 17,000, and by advertising it went to 35,000 in 1907 Oakland, Cal., has achieved still larger results. In 1900 it had a population of 66,960, and in May, 1907, it had 235,

000. Advertising did it. The writer need not have gone far afield for his instances. Here in Canada many cities have learned through profitable experience value of municipal advertising. Vancouver owes no little of its progress to organized boosting. Winnipeg is spending at the present time thousands of dollars annually in civic publicity. Many Ontario cities, notably Guelph, Berlin, Fort William, London

The profits of advertising are sure and are proportionate to the effort and enthusiasm and good judgment put into it, whether in the interests put into it, whether in the interests of a municipality or a private business, provided always that the city or the business is worth advertising. And there is no doubt of the value of St. John's proposition. No city in Eastern Canada surpasses it in wealth of opportunity for intelligent enterprises. To its advantages as a trading city the annually increasing statistics of traffic testify. The same conditions make for industrial success. As a tourist centre and resort its summer climate alone, aside from the scenic and sporting attractions of its vicinity provides a gold mine only awaiting development. In everything pleasant and profitable, we have the goods to deliver; all we need is that these things shall be recognized and appreciated—by ourselves as well as the world outside. In other words, we need advertising, at home and abroad. And there is encouraging / evidence that we are going to get it. hat we are going to get it.

THE MAN ON HORSEACK

The men who hoped or proph that the United States would so time be ruled by a Dictator would strengthened in their hopes and or ons by President Taft's plan for government of Alaska. It is based on the Phillipine Commission, for there are to be nine Councilmen or Commisioners of whom a minority of four are to be elected. His plan is for a strong ly centralized government adminis ered by comparatively few men. It esembles nothing so much as the Inlan Council of the days of Warren Hastings. It is a complete abandon ent of the democratic theory of gov ernment and of the historic American form for the administration of a ter ritory later to become a state.

It is a form of government which free States have applied to subject peoples. England has often tried it in her government of others for their own good. The United States has applied government by Generals or Comnissioners to Cuba, Porto Rico, Pan ama, and the Phillipines. But this is the first instance where a modern democracy has proposed it for a home territory. It is a quick and early fruit of American Imperialism. But it must be bitter to the stomach of many Americans who still love the demo cratic theory as well as to those gold seekers who have made their home near the Arctic circle. These men in Alaska are Americans and just as capable of exercising self-government as those in the old States and territories, and much more so than the aglomorate of immigrants who block the Eastern ports.

If this theory of Government is now confled to Alaska there is no reason why it should not later be applied to some of the older states. In other States there have been coal land frauds and timber land frauds. The Guggenheims and Cunninghams have defrauded and stolen in other states as well as there. The costliness and inefficiency of many state government are notorious. Many municipal operations are full of jobs. A strongly centralised government administered by a few men is a simple and reasonable step, but it is a complete abandement of democracy and a step in the wrong of democracy and a step in the wrong direction. When the United States took the first rash plunge into Imperialism it was little thought that the experiment would react so quickly or ner own political ideas. But it has.

This is one of the paralyzing effects f Imperialism. Lincoln said that the afety of the nation was not in its fleets, its armies, its forts, but in the mirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere, and he warned his countryme that they could not destroy this spiri without planting the seeds of despot ism at their own doors. The principl of self-government of which America has been the great exponent has been the overshadowing political fact of the nineteenth century. Nothing has been able to check the onward march of that idea. We trust that Congress will not adopt any such plan for autocratic government in Alaska.

PROGRESSIVE PROVINCE ON PAPER

One of the best newspaper editions ever printed in the Maritime Provinces s the New Year's issue of 'The Hall fax Chronicle, a publication of forty pages, giving in interesting form, well illustrated, a comprehensive history of Nova Scotia's industrial and commercial work and progress during the past year. Every department of the The East offers a market, and a good province's activity is covered thoroughly and authoritatively, and the result as a whole should be a source of pride to every Nova Scotlan, and particularly to the management and staff of the Halifax Chronicle, who are to be highly congratulated on their cnterprise, capacity and public spirit.
The year in Nova Scotia, according to the Chronicle's reports and figure has been one of progress all along the line. The total production of the province is estimated at \$114,400,000, which the largest item is fernished "Manufactures, Ships and Freights," \$60,000,000, and the next by Agriculture, \$29,000,000. The figures complete are as follows: Coal.... \$14,200,000

Coke... Gold.... Limestone 750.000 other materials Stone and Building Mater ials.... 1,100,000 Pig Iron.. Steel Rails, Rods, etc. .. 9.500,000 8,000,000 Fisheries Ships and 29.000.000 5,000,000 Products of the Forest....

THE CITIES AND HE CHILDREN The rapid growth of public apprecia tion of society's responsibility for the care of children is encouragingly illus-trated by the Year Book of the Playground Association of America, just issued, showing that out of 914 cities and towns in the United States ha a population of five thousand and over, 336 municipalities are maintaining

crease is conceded they have no gua ested men with power to regulate, be are a of greatest density of population, in the North Atlantic States, where the need for playgrounds has not only emphasized itself strongly upon the social mind, but has been met to a large extent by the actual establishment of playgrounds. The number of cities in the North Atlantic States maintaining playgrounds is 149, and the number of playgrounds established in 123 of them is 873. Massachusetts particularly has led in the playground movement, as in so many other movements for progress and social betterment.

In about 49 per cent. of the cities fore whom the case for the Company and the case for the public can be presented for decision on their just siness merits.

TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE

Alderman Baxter, if he has bee correctly reported, took an unwar-ranted position at Monday's council neeting when he ventured to impugn the motives of the city press in gen eral, and of those of his fellow aldermen who favor the transfer of the West Side foreshore to the C. P. R. It is untrue, for one thing, to charge that the press of the city without exception had joined in advocating the partment, or other municipal bureau, or by combining the activities of two or more departments. In fifteen cities of the United States the mayors have appointed special commissions which transfer. The Sun, for instance, has made no such advocacy, and will not, unless it is made clear just what the C. P. R. proposes to do with the property, and unless it is absolutely guaranteed that no obstruction shall be placed in the way of any railway desiring to reach our West Side water front. The Sun's attitude this mater has been actuated by no motives apart from the public interests. and we do not believe that those in the council who have advocated the transfer have been influenced in any improper or dishonest way. If Alder-man Baxter possesses information to knowledge public; if he has no such information his colleagues at whom he has directed suspicion should insist upon an apology. ----

BIG QUESTIONS

The public should profit from full discussion by the Board of Trade of the three important civic questions now awaiting settlement—the matter of permanent paving, the proposed harbor bridge, and the suggested sale of the West Side terminals to the C. P. R. All of these are matters of extreme public interest, upon which the alder-men naturally desire, and are entitled to, a frank expression of public opinion.

There is no doubt that the majority of the city's business men are actively in favor of better streets, and a strong expression from the Board of Trade in this regard would strengthen the hands of the aldermen in the work that has to be done. In the matter of the harbor bridge, the general opinion, in which The Sun heartily concurs, seems to be that, while this work is undoubt edly a necessity of the not far future its urgency is subordinate to the permanent paving requirements, and that a start at least should be made upon street improvement before the attention of the citizens is distracted and perhaps the opposition of the taxpayers aroused by the complication of two expensive programmes. At any rate, it is generally conceded that the information at hand with reference to the bridge is insufficient for a final decision by the electorate. The matter over which the most controversy will arise chance it with every new-comer, but is the proposition for the sale of the West Side wharves, and The Sun for one will welcome the opinions of the business men of the Board of Trade. These wharves have been our greatest pride, and one of our best civic assets. They have been constructed and oper-

733 DRUNKARDS GURED IN 2 YEARS BY THE DR. JOHN M. MAGKAY TREATMENT

ties permanently to one concern—even one with which the city's interests are

vitally knit-is one which demands the

most careful consideration.

The Dr. John M. MacKay Treatme for drunkenness was officially adopted by the Province of Quebec in 1904, Instead of fining habitual drunkards the Recorders gave them a chance to re-form by ordering them to take this Treatment.

Out of 773 cases treated in two years 733 were saved and have become good, hard-working citizens. Is it to be wondered at that the Dr. John M. MacKay Treatment will cure the ordinary case of excessive drinking in 21

days ? "I hereby certify that for forty years I was an inveterate drunkard. the advice of a friend, I took stances offer opportunity for invest-ment which cannot be equalled in the Dr. MacKay's Treatment for Alcoholwhich happly to say, has ism. cured me radically of my disease." CHAS. CHEVALIER, 79 Marianne St.,

> Write, for full information as ates, etc. Dr. John M. Mackay 893 St. Catherine Street West,

Montreal. The Old Love

(By Dr. William J. Fischer.) vain we appeal to the old Love. Asleep in her shroud of the snows; the was true, she was true, she was

Time's bridal, white, beautiful rose. Then away with the pain and the anguish Of parting, that ev'ry heart knows!

Let us, then, for the sake of the old Gaze long in those passion-warm eyes, They are tearful and know not the

rapture
Of anxious, bright, amethyst skies
That now lie in the lap of the morn-To greet the sad world's precious prize.

old Love, And, on the fresh wind's mighty breath. Love, old Mt."fl., 'f1!
Comes a whisper of life that is rosy, And now a fond joy lingereth

midnight, From out the cold valleys of death.

She has passed, through the portals of

The virginal New Year and fair-

The bright spirit of joy and content That thrills the glad world every And sweet lures our thought, far dow the future. On

her lips, God's message and prayer!

HARDING-WILLIAMS.

An event in which many local people ere interested took place yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the mission Row, when two well-known young people were united in marriage by Rev. J. W. Milledge. The principals were Harold H. Williams, the well-known musician, and Miss Mabel May Scott Harding Paradise Row. The bride was attended by Miss Jessie Chute, a cousin of the groom, and the latter was supported by his brother Charles Miss Harding wore a suit of blue Venetian cloth, and hat of a corresponding color. The young couple will reside at 9 Paradise Row. On account of a recent bereavement in the family

of the groom the wedding was a simple one, and there was no receptions The groom was handsomely remen bered by the members of the Salvage Corps, to which he belonged, their pre-sent being a valuable clock. The announcement of the wedding came a surprise to a large circle of the fries of the groom, his fellow-players in the orchestra and the Artillery Band hearing of it only Wednesda night or yesterday morning

DEATHS

R A. BELYEA

The death of Robert Addison Belyea occurred very suddenly yesterday. He dropped dead on King street on his way to attend the fishing privileges sale. The deceased was one of the most prominent residents on the West good health this morning, but was seized with heart failure near Was w son's drug store. Mr. Belyea was in his 73rd year. Ha

was a son of the late George W. Being rear. The deceased followed the fishing for several years. He was also a boat builder.

The deceased left two sons and five daughters. The sons are Walter W. and Robert. The daughters are Mrs. Harry Clark and Mrs. Charles W. Morrison of the West Side; Mrs. H. L. Mc. Cavour of this city; Mrs. James Rockhill of New York and Miss Lily to of Macon, Georgia. One sister, Mrs. John E. James of Brooklyn, also sur-

WILLIAM H. COCHRANE.

BRIDGETOWN, N.S., Jan. 4.-The death of Wm. H. Cochrane occurred at the early hour this morning after an illcondition was such as to warrant the hope that his life might continue for assisted from one room to another, and collapsed while making the effort, and death followed almost immediately. Cochran formerly did business as a boot and shoe merchant in St. John, but remany occasions will not soon be forgot-ten. He leaves a widw and several children.

MISS EMINA LAKE

The death took place at an early is hour yesterday morning of Missoln Amina Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stephen Lake, of Rockland road. The hideath of Miss Lake was particularly in sad as she was only eighteen years of age. Death was due to congestion, which developed from a cold. Miss. Lake leaves many friends to mourn.

JOHN FAWCETT.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Dec. 30-At Upper Sackville this morning one of Westmorland's most highly respected citizens passed away in the person denly, though Mr. Fawcett had been in failing health for some time. He was taken ill about five o'clock and passed away an hour later. Deceased was eighty-four years old, son of the late William Fawcett, a native of Upper Sackville, he has always made his home there. Many years ago he was a propinted a marginate and in was appointed a magistrate and in this capacity attended the old sessions held at Dorchester. Mrs. Fawcett pra-deceased him nearly thirty years, put he is survived by seven children. The sons are G. H. Fawcett, of the Canadian customs service in Mexico; John L. Fawcett, Mayor of McLeod, Alberta; George A. Fawcett and W. W. Fawcett, Jr., of Upper Sackville. The daughters are Mrs. A. D. McCully, Bathurst; Mrs. Joseph McKay, Monc-ton, and Mrs. John Humphrey, Sussex. For about fifty years past Mr. Fawcett had been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Upper Sackville. The funeral will take place on Saturday,

J. HARRY JONES.

Mr. Willard B. Jones received a tele-Mr. Willard B. Jones received a telegram yesterday, announcing the
sudden death of his brother, Mr. J.
Harry Jones, at New Britain, Conn.
The deceased had intended coming to
St. John to spend his vacation during
the holiday season, but Wednesday a
message was received to the effect that
he was ill in hospital in New Britain
and would be unable to fravel. The
continue of his trouble was not stated. nature of his trouble was not stated, nor was there any intimation that his condition was serious. Consequently dithis morning's telegram was a great shock to his friends here. He had adbeen resident at New Britain for upon wards of twenty years and was on-gaged in the dry goods business. Mr. or Jones was a son of the late Jas. II. or and Hannah Jones of this city, and and was in the vicinity of 46 years of age.

(Sackville Tribune.) The danger to be faced is that of al-D poor heart! We are done with the lowing the "control of party affairs to old Lave" clique. The influence and misdeeds of a coterie of so-called party men discredited Liberal administration in the province before Mr. Robinson took of fice and to that little band the defeat of the government was largely due. If, such men should ever again try to obtain place in provincial Liberal affairs their efforts must be repulsed, unless Then rejoice! let us welcome the new Love—
The virginal New Year and fair—

The virginal New Year and Year a

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TORONTO, the Globe from otland will ye to the issu oudget, Many opposed to part of a land control of the Imperial p imperial affairs. tionably lessens Aryshire and a far however, th Lords are mak Scotland gene against the Ho can find no one tion who anticupper house.
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