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INSURES
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PURE FOOD.

MADE IN CANADA

News of a Day

H. C. McLeod Resigns.

Halifax, Jan. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manager, tendered his resignation.

Murderer Electrocuted.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 26.—George Vez, the Middlesex county murderer, who last summer shot and killed his wife, was electrocuted at the state prison last night. Vez walked to the chair without a murmur.

Saw Aeroplane.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 26.—Several residents of this place claim that while looking for a comet on Monday night they saw an aeroplane pass over the city headed north. The machine was distinctly seen flying at a considerable height and going at a rapid speed.

Four Dreadnoughts.

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 26.—In well informed naval circles it is understood that the next British naval estimates will provide for four Dreadnoughts, two armored cruisers, eight small cruisers, twenty-four torpedo destroyers, ten submarines and 5,000 additional men.

To Honor Bernier.

Quebec, Jan. 26.—The Quebec Board of Trade has decided to acknowledge the great services rendered to the country by Captain Bernier by his trip to the Canadian possessions in the Arctic regions, by presenting the captain with a congratulatory address. This address will be presented at a special meeting of the board which will take place in the second week of February.

Fatal Collision Spill.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 26.—John Hough, 11 years old, was killed, Walter Smith, 15, was fatally hurt and Marjorie Houghton, 14, had her leg broken in a collision between a tugboat and a schooner last night. A party of 14 were on a heavy bobbed on a very steep hill glary with ice. The tugboat was going at terrific speed when young Smith, who was at the wheel, lost control and the tugboat ran into a telephone pole. The entire party was thrown violently into the air. None escaped without injuries.

Fugitive Caught.

Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 26.—George Merino, an Italian, who murdered Frank Marino, near here, was caught by a posse late yesterday afternoon near Cobourg and lodged in jail. Gunfame Muffette, one of the wounded men was operated on in the hospital here last night, but died of his injuries early this morning. Marino was foreman for Stewart and McInnes, railway contractors. His wife and four children lived with him in the camp. The murder was the result of a drunken quarrel.

Brought to Moncton.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 26.—The body of Freeman Crossman was brought here yesterday afternoon from Boston. Crossman was working in Sarnol, Mass., driving a coal team and on Friday last, as he and others were unloading coal on a siding an express struck him, killing him instantly. He had stepped from one track to another to get clear of a freight train when the express dashed by, striking him on the head and crushing it. The funeral was held this afternoon. He was a son of David Crossman of Albert County, and leaves his wife and one son, six months old.

Timber Limits Sold.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 26.—At the Crown Land Department today two timber limits were sold at public auction and evoked lively bidding. A limit of two square miles on head of the North West Branch of the Oromocto applied for by John E. Steen of Mc-

Adam, was finally bid in by the McLeish-Smith Lumber Company of Oromocto at \$190 per mile. A limit of 2 1/2 square miles on Canaan River, Queens County, applied for by Alfred West, of Cole Island was bid in by Donald B. Winslow, on behalf of the applicant at \$63 per mile, the other bidder being A. R. Ship, M. P. P., for the S. H. White Company of Sussex.

LOCAL

Station Improvement.

A new plank floor is being laid in the I. C. R. station in front of the coachmen's stand. The old planking had become much worn from the traffic.

Slightly Damaged.

Mr. John Lipsett's gasoline launch, stored in Mr. John E. Wilson's foundry on Brussels street, caught fire yesterday afternoon and was slightly damaged.

Foot Badly Bruised.

Charles Humphrey, a boy of 16, employed at A. Cushing & Co.'s mill, got his foot caught in a sprocket wheel yesterday morning and it was necessary to stop the machinery to release him. The sole was torn completely from the foot. Dr. M. L. MacFarland was summoned and examination showed that, while no bones were broken, the foot was bruised and swollen. The lad will be laid up for a week or more.

Exhibition Envelope.

The exhibition association have decided on the official envelope for the Dominion Fair. The design, lithographed in pale blue, shows a shield with the Dominion coat of arms surmounted with the words, "Dominion Exhibition," and beneath it is the date, "Sept. 5 to 14, St. John, N. B., 1910."

Schooner Sunk By Ice.

In the run of heavy ice at Indian town, a large piece collided with the tugboat schooner Elma, on Tuesday night, staving a hole in the bow and sinking the vessel. The water is not very deep, the decks being only submerged. There was no one on board at the time. The three-master is in a good position on an even keel. Preparations are being made for pumping her out and she will be towed through the falls for repairs.

In the Police Court.

In the police court yesterday Morris Green reported for obstructing the main entrance to the depot yesterday morning. After evidence in support of the charge had been given by I. C. R. policeman Scovill Smith, the case was postponed until Friday at the request of Mr. Scott Morrell for the defendant for the presence of witnesses. Miss Mary Coyle, a clerk in Mr. Green's store, Carleton, is reported by Officer Hughes for selling cigarettes to Avard Duffy on the 24th inst. The steamer Athenia had two stowaways on her recent voyage from Glasgow, Scotland. They were arrested yesterday afternoon and will be dealt with this morning.

SCIENTIST MUST FACE TRIAL FOR MURDER

Prof. Ekerburg Implicated in Bomb Outrages in Sweden and Who Hid in England to be Extradited.

London, Jan. 26.—Professor Martin Ekerburg, the Swedish scientist, who on being arrested in London last fall, charged with complicity in several bomb outrages in Sweden, became temporarily insane, was committed to-day for extradition to Sweden.

Professor Ekerburg is a resident of London, but was in Sweden last October when Ian Hammer, director of the Swedish Export Association at Stockholm, was injured by a bomb received in his mail, and when a similar attempt was made upon the life of a manufacturer of Gothenburg, who was reported to be unfriendly to the society of the Young Socialists. Upon his return to London Ekerburg became the object of suspicion and knowledge of the facts so distressed him that he broke down mentally and was removed to an asylum. Later the professor appeared to have recovered possession of his mental faculties and he was removed to Brixton jail.

UNDER THE SEA TO THE NORTH POLE

Dr. Kemp of Germany Building a Submarine to Rival Captain Nemo—Has Worked For Decade in Profit.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The old idea of reaching the north pole by submarine, as was so graphically set forth in Jules Verne's story of Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, has been revived by the announcement that Dr. Anschutz Kemp, the well known in-

THE TELEPHONE AN ACCIDENT

Dr. Bell Says He Stumbled Upon the Invention—Teaching the Dumb to Speak, His Life Work.

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST TELLS OF HIS PLANS

New York, Jan. 26.—Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor and philanthropist, came from Boston to New York yesterday to attend a meeting of the directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. Dr. Bell is the founder of this movement, and at the time this association was formed endowed it with a fund of \$25,000. He has since given \$250,000 toward carrying on the work.

Dr. Bell said last night at the Hotel Lorraine that it is the purpose of this society to increase the scope of the movement until every deaf and dumb child in the United States has been taught the power of speech. In a measure the education of the deaf and dumb has been his life work, for it was while making experiments in this direction that he was led to the invention of the telephone.

Dr. Bell said he first became interested in the subject through a phonetic alphabet system devised by his father, who was an elocutionist, to interpret all languages by a system of symbols. Dr. Bell used this system for experimenting with deaf children and found by this method they could be taught speech. At the time Dr. Bell was living in England.

To Give Up.

He was compelled to give up his project for a time on account of illness and went to Canada in search of health. After a year he came into the States and was invited to demonstrate the method in the deaf and dumb schools of Boston.

To teach the deaf to speak was comparatively a new thing in this country and only a few advanced thinkers had any confidence in its possibilities. Miss Hubbard, whom Dr. Bell afterwards married, was one of the very first children in this country to learn the oral system for the deaf. After an illness of scarlet fever she completely lost her hearing and was a little more than three years of age. Her parents consulted Horace Mann and Dr. Howe on the subject of educating their daughter, and were advised by these men to continue to speak to her as they had always done. It was not long before they saw that she could understand the movement of their lips and an instructor was engaged to assist in teaching the child. Mr. Hubbard made an effort to have a bill passed in Massachusetts introducing the system in the schools for the deaf and dumb, but it was vetoed for the reason it was considered impracticable. It was brought up a second time and was finally passed. One of the members who had voted it down the first time it was presented, the father of a deaf child, had been convinced in the meantime through what had been done for Miss Hubbard that deaf children could be taught speech.

Dr. Bell continued his experiments and introduced other methods. He began the study of the vibrations of the voice with a manometric flame. He found by speaking in the tube of the apparatus that certain sounds produced certain waves in the flame. The object was to make the vibrations of the air as visible to the eye as it is audible to the ear. It was found that on account of the colors in the flame it was impossible to do this.

Dr. Bell next tried a phonograph, a cone shaped apparatus. The vibrations were registered on smoked glass, but they were entirely different from those produced by the flame. This proved unsatisfactory, and Dr. Bell went to an ear specialist and asked to have the human ear dissected. The specialist suggested that he make use of a human ear. Dr. Bell did secure one and took it with him on his vacation in Canada. At the same time Dr. Bell was experimenting with an apparatus for transmitting musical tones over the telephone wire.

Heavy Tones.

While experimenting with the ear, he noticed the heavy tones in comparison to the membranes that moved the tones. This suggested to Dr. Bell to use a heavier piece of iron or steel in front of an electro magnet, and the telephone was the result.

Dr. Bell said yesterday: "I am not an electrician, and it was out of ignorance that I made my machine. I don't believe that any electrician could ever have invented the telephone."

Returning to the subject of the deaf and dumb, Dr. Bell said there are now 11,000 children in these schools and 73 per cent. of them are having the reading of the lip method training. He said when he founded the association only a very small per cent. of the children were being taught by method. Dr. Bell says there are still deaf teachers in some of the schools, and though these teachers may be valuable for certain things they retard this particular work, because they have a feeling that they will be thrown out of employment by the oral method.

Almost every deaf child has perfect vocal organs, Dr. Bell says, and he believes that a child should be taught to read the lips as soon as it is discovered that it is deaf. Boston last night and will leave the early part of February for Baddeck, Nova Scotia, where he will witness the trials of two flying machines of his own invention.

Dr. Kemp has also invented and patented in all civilized countries the different apparatus by means of which he hopes to take his soundings and bearings when deeply submerged.

SOARS AS EAGLE PRODIGES WITHOUT FEAR

Louis Paulhan's Description of Airship Flight—Might Have Gone Asleep and Let Machine Go.

KNOWS HOW THE BIRDS FEEL NOW

Louis Paulhan, the French aeronaut, who last week established a record for altitude in a heavier-than-air flying machine, by going up nearly a mile in Los Angeles, describes his ascent for a New York paper. The description is about as extravagant in language as some of Paulhan's "stunts" with his machine before the crowds, but the man's nerve and skill have not yet been discounted. He appears absolutely without fear and reckless of possibilities. The air was cold, but he had no thought of danger when I was a mile in the air, I was as safe and secure as when flying twenty feet from the ground. I could have gone to sleep and my good machine would have carried me safely through the night. That, at least, was how I felt. There was no gusty wind and I rode on the air as gently as if I were in an easy chair. The air was cold, but it was exhilarating and wonderfully pure. It is impossible for me to describe my feelings. It was exactly as the birds feel—I know their language now. No one can understand the birds until he has been one of them—until he has experienced what I did yesterday alone in the air.

"Precautions, you ask? There were none necessary. I cannot tell what I would have done, I do not know. Oh, I suppose I should have floated to the ground. What if my engines had broken down or stopped? Why, they did stop. I stopped them myself several times, and soared through that glorious air. It was delightful.

Never Dizzy.

"When I left the ground with my Farman machine, I determined to beat the record for altitude. I succeeded, and I do not see what more could be said about it. My eyes hurt me a little, but I experienced no fear or dizziness.

It was quite cold up there but a kiss from Mme. Paulhan and a glass of hot wine was all that was necessary to dissipate any chilliness. A good cigar and I was perfectly happy.

"It was a wonderful sensation to fly so high. The ocean and the valleys and mountains looked like a big plate, here and there a speck, probably a kind of animal, and directly under me another aviation field.

"I was watching my altitude instrument very closely. When I made my fourth circuit, the needle pointed at No. 4, 'Alta.' I thought, 'this is Latham's record, and I must go higher.' And higher I went. Holding on tight to my lever I gradually lost all sense of direction. The turn of the eddy of the current and soared along like a veritable eagle.

So Still, So Peaceful.

"Then I forgot to look down. It was so still around me, so peaceful, that I was totally oblivious of time. I did not think of anything. Several times I stood still, or so it seemed, and I began to feel as if I could sail forever. Every breath I took seemed to be life-giving. My machine seemed to have a soul of its own.

"I had gradually dropped to an altitude of 3,000 feet when I realized that I could not spend the night in the air. I turned my machine at an angle of about thirty degrees, straight down from where I was, and landed upon the spot where I had started. It was the simplest thing in the world. I landed as if I had stepped from where I started my flight.

Mme. Paulhan.

"The cheers of three thousand people made me think that I must have done something wonderful, but, really, I was thinking of nothing. Several of my friends were standing around me and I carried me on their shoulders. I wondered what possessed them. But when my wife kissed me and whispered something in my ear I knew I had reason to be proud. I don't think Mme. Paulhan was afraid while I was a mile up in the air, but I believe she was glad to have me home.

"I am glad, of course, over the fact that I beat Latham. When he read this event in the Paris papers, he will at once order out his machine and try to fly higher than I did. I do not fly into Paradise and defy him to follow me there."

CANADA THE CENTRE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Archbishop of York Speaking At Sheffield Refers to Dominion as Pivotal Point of Empire.

London, Jan. 26.—The Archbishop of York, speaking at Sheffield in behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, referred to the position of the Church of England in Canada. One problem which more than any other would test the faith and loyalty of the Church of England during the next quarter of a century was the problem of the Canadian Church. Within fifty or sixty years the centre of the British Empire, if there was one then, would not be in London, but in the nation of Canada, and the question was, is this great nation to have religion, and if so what would that religion be?

Other religious bodies were making serious and determined efforts to answer the question. There was the Church of Rome, whose energy ought to command their admiration. That church all over Canada, was buying sites, and building churches. The Methodists were also working with wonderful zeal, force and faith, and also the Presbyterian church. Where did the national church come? It was a bad fourth, not only in numbers but showing very few signs of force, enthusiasm and vigor.

PRODIGES AT HIS HISTORY

The Case of William Sidis of Harvard is not Without Parallel—The Lives of Previous Ones.

CONIC SECTIONS AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE

American newspapers are rolling their eyes and throwing up their hands in astonishment at the precocity of one, William James Sidis, aged 11, who lectured to a select circle of mathematicians on the fourth dimension at Harvard the other day. The amazement is becoming, for young William James must take high rank among the infant prodigies of the world. As far as mere mathematical genius is concerned, the case of Sidis is by no means without parallel, but the really remarkable feature about the boy is that his mind appears to have been wonderfully developed on all sides. It has been frequently remarked by students of infant genius that their talent generally runs toward mathematics, and the case of Mancelly, who was an actual under-head at figures, is exceptional.

The Marvelous Boy Pascal.

Probably the most wonderful of all marvelous boys, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, was Blaise Pascal. When a mere infant his father realized that the child was a prodigy, and that his natural bent was toward the direction of mathematics. Pascal, senior, a highly talented man himself, thought it advisable to direct his son's wonderful mind toward languages and literature. In these studies the boy made remarkable progress; but continued to be very inquisitive about mathematics. One day he asked his father what geometry was, and was told that it consisted in drawing lines and defining their relation to each other. Further information his father was averse from giving.

An Unparalleled Feat.

One day, descending to the cellar, he found the boy, then aged 12, busily engaged with a piece of chalk on the cellar walls, which were almost covered with hieroglyphics. To the amazement of the father, he found on examination that the boy had evolved for himself the whole theory of geometry, and had worked out its mysteries as far as the thirty-third proposition of Euclid. This had been accomplished with no help of any kind, and with no knowledge of the vocabulary of mathematics, for young Pascal called the lines "bars," and the circles "rounds." At the age of 12 Pascal wrote a treatise on acoustics, suggested by his childish discovery of the fact that when a pewter dish was struck by a knife, the resulting sound could be stopped by a finger against the dish. A little later he invented elaborate adding machines, and at the age of 16 wrote a treatise on conic sections that Descartes declared to be the work of a master.

A Phenomenal Baby.

Of Ampere, whose name is preserved in the vocabulary of electricity, it is told that he taught himself to count on pebbles when he was three years old, and that about the same time, becoming ill, he was kept for three days without food. At the end of that fast he was given a biscuit, but instead of devouring it he broke it up in several pieces, and found more satisfaction in counting the fragments than in eating them. At the age of ten or twelve, Ampere went to a library and asked for books of a certain celebrated author. The librarian told him, however, that the works were in Latin, a language with which the boy was unfamiliar. He went away disappointed, but turned up again in six weeks' time, announced that he had mastered Latin and bore away the books in triumph.

A Wonderful Hamilton.

Another wonderful child, was Sir William Rowan Hamilton, who knew Hebrew at 7 and at 21 the Greek, and Greek, spoke French, German, Italian and Spanish, and had a fairly thorough knowledge of Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Sanscrit and Malay. His attainments in these languages were impelled by the fact that he was destined by his family for the East Indian service. At 12 he had mastered most of the higher mathematics, and at 17 was picking holes in Laplace's standard work on astronomy. At 18 he wrote a paper which he said, "made a new school of optics." These three geniuses were not the order of infant prodigy and never amounted to anything in after-life. At an unusual age, he grew wiser and more brilliant with years.

Stafford and Colburn.

Almost to be compared with Pascal, Ampere and Hamilton was Sir William Rowan Hamilton, an American astronomer who died a few years ago. At the age of 8 he was a master of algebra, geometry and astronomy. Needing locarisms he found them himself by a theory of his own, and at 10 he computed almanacs, and mentally squared a neat sum of eighteen digits. He received his Harvard degree at the age of 18. Of the infant prodigy whose preternatural faculties arouse hopes that he is unable to realize there are many records and mention may be made of Zerah Colburn. This Vermont farmer when a child of 6 made extraordinary calculations, and at 7 mentally raised the number eight to the sixteenth power. The President of the United States, when he was a child, discovered he had been considered a backward child. In later years, however, Colburn's powers deserted him, and he sank back into mediocrity.

OBITUARY.

Miss Lina M. Morrow.

The death of Lina M. Morrow, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Morrow, Queen street, occurred yesterday morning. She had been in ill health for some time, but the end was unexpected. Miss Morrow was 16 years old and is survived by one sister, Lilla P., and one brother, Elbert, as well as by her parents. Rev. C. W. Squires will officiate at the funeral service on Friday.

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NOTABLE GATHERING FOR FORESTRY CONGRESS

Arrangements Completed for Convention of Canadian Forestry To Be Held in Fredericton Next Month.

Fredericton, Jan. 26.—The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association here next month will bring to Fredericton a notable gathering of public men. The sessions will be held on the 23rd and 24th of February in the legislative assembly chamber, and Senator Edwards will probably preside. Lieut. Governor Tweddie will deliver an address of welcome, opening the convention and addresses of welcome by Premier Hazen, Surveyor General Grimmer and the Mayor of Fredericton will follow. The visitors will probably be the guests of honor at a reception to be held on the evening of the 23rd, at the legislative building. The programme is being arranged between James Lawlor, secretary of the association, and the Surveyor General's office.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior, will be here also. Dr. Fernow, Dean of Toronto University, Forest School, and Clifford Pinchot, until recently chief forester of the United States, will probably attend. The province of Nova Scotia will be represented probably by Hon. A. K. McLean, E. A. Sterling, chief forester of the Pennsylvania Railway, will be a prominent visitor from the United States.

The papers to be read by local men will probably include the following: Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, "The Educational Aspects of the Forest Question;" Prof. R. B. Miller, of the U. N. B. Forest School, "A Forestry Course in a Lumbering Region;" Hon. Charles E. Oak, President of the Miramichi Lumber Company, "Should the Province Allow the Cutting of Undersized Logs or Pulpwood, and if so why, and if pulpwood is cut should it be exported, and if so why?" H. W. Woods, M.P.P., "How Best to Deal with Forest Fires;" Hon. J. P. Burchill, M.P.P., "Lumbering in New Brunswick;" Jas. Beveridge, Chatham, "The Pulp Industry;" Joseph Feinbrook, Chatham, "The Distilling of Tar and Turpentine from Stumps." It is likely that W. H. Berry, superintendent of scalers, will also read a paper.

Secretary Lawlor, of Toronto, will visit New Brunswick several weeks previous to the date of the convention and deliver lectures on Forestry practice in several of the principal centres.

HALIFAX GIRL AMONG VICTIMS OF DROWNING

Hampton, N. H., Jan. 26.—Turning winter into summer, a party of probably four young people taking a small, leaky boat here started out yesterday and the ice floes for a merrily frolic. They never returned. A mystery surrounds the whole affair.

This morning the body of Lena Cavanaugh, who came here from Halifax and has near relatives residing in the provinces came ashore in front of the Sea View Hotel. The other three bodies have not been recovered.

It is not definitely known just who were in the party or exactly how many of the young merry-makers there were. Miss Flannery, the sweetheart of Miss Cavanaugh, is missing. One theory is that two of the party tried to cross the river on a large cake of ice to reach their boat, and that half way over the cake broke and they were thrown into the icy water.

The girl worked for a man named Meyers of Boston, who comes here in the summer. Meyers said he did not wonder at the accident for the girl was of an extremely reckless and adventurous nature and was always up to peculiar pranks. He said she had a mother and father living, he thought, in Halifax.

BARNESVILLE.

Barnesville, Jan. 25.—Surprise parties to lumber camps seem to be the order of the day, two having visited Mr. Andrew Floyd's in the last week where they were most hospitably entertained. Robert Armstrong furnished the music for the dancing.

Mrs. John Duncan returned to her home in St. John on Thursday, after spending a few pleasant days with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Lawson.

Mrs. Eliza Duncan, an aged resident here in a very critical condition, spent a few days last week with friends here.

Mrs. Charlotte Bettie, of Bloomfield is here nursing Mrs. John Hosford, who is seriously ill. Her friends are feeling anxious.

Mrs. William Floyd spent some days visiting friends in St. John returning to her home last Thursday.

Mr. Theodore Titus, who has spent some time here with Mr. Robert Hastings, who has been very sick and has so far recovered that he was able to return to his home in St. John.

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