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LOCAL HOUSE OFF TO A GOOD START

Debate on Address Was Brief

Premier Flemming and Mr. Tilley Full of Optimism

Have One Claim Against the Dominion Government That Should Put $7,000,000 Into the Provincial Treasury—Crown Lands Sinking Fund to Be Started—Hon. George J. Clarke Re-elected Speaker.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, Feb. 13—There was a brevity and directness about the proceedings in the legislature this afternoon that was new and strange. It cannot be denied that much was accomplished in a little over two hours, but there was also much of that interest lacking that has always characterized the first days of former sessions.

The absence of an experienced and alert opposition naturally lent a tameness and sameness to the proceedings that wearied even those who to whom legislative openings are always of interest, and led them to leave the assembly rooms before the speakers were through.

The spice of an opposition criticism was lacking this afternoon and while those present had a chance to listen to three short, good and non-partizan speeches, even the many supporters of the administration would have profited by such criticism as might fairly have been offered under the circumstances.

Old Friends in the Speech.

The speech of the lieutenant-governor, of course, is the work of his advisers, the members of his government, abounded in detail. It was longer than usual and yet not so many subjects were touched upon. Some of the paragraphs were dressed in the same costume as for years past. Representation and the fishery claims are certainly old acquaintances and yet, to the latter Premier Flemming added something of interest in the very clear manner in which he explained the claims of the province.

This applied, as well, to his presentation of New Brunswick's claim for compensation because of the tremendous acreage of school lands granted the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. When they extend confederation and the additions since to the territory of two of the original partners in the Canadian confederacy, Ontario and Quebec. If one could think there was no other side to the story it would seem as though New Brunswick had a claim for nearly $7,000,000—a sum that would come in particularly handy at the present time.

New Brunswick's Claim.

In brief, the story, so lucidly and ably presented by the mover of the address, Mr. Tilley, and Premier Flemming this afternoon, is that soon after Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to enter a confederation partnership, they bought from the Hudson Bay Company for $1,500,000 or £300,000, all that country now included in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and north of those provinces. Each of the partners, of course, paid their share but in 1870 Manitoba was created, in 1871 British Columbia, in 1873 Prince Edward Island joined, and in 1876 the two great provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were added and in every township two sections were set aside, the proceeds of the sale of which should be used for the purposes of education.

More than 8,000,000 of acres in each of the three western provinces were thus granted for education purposes and nearly 2,000,000 have been sold bringing on an average more than $10 per acre.

Further, the present dominion government have increased the bounds of Quebec and Ontario, giving the latter 95,000,000 acres and the former 354,951 square miles. Nothing has come to any of the maritime provinces and Premier Flemming and his government are after compensation for New Brunswick to the extent of $6,900,000, or at five per cent. an annual revenue of $345,000.

These facts enlarged upon, and properly garnished, were among the most interesting statements made by the premier and Mr. Tilley. They were used, one speaker said, by Attorney-General Grimmer in Ottawa and so he may properly claim the credit of digging out the information.

Mr. Tilley Starts Well.

Mr. Tilley had quite the air of an old parliamentarian when making the several motions in connection with the consideration of the address and reply. He did not make the mistake of a long speech and he made one free from exultation or landation. The topics he dealt with, agricultural, education and compensation to New Brunswick from the federal government, were important and he handled them with ability. The present prospects and future of New Brunswick afforded him an opportunity for some eloquent periods, of which he took advantage.

The gentleman from Gloucester, Mr. Hachey, who followed Mr. Tilley, is an Acadian and yet the fact would hardly be suspected, his English is so free from accent and his command of it so certain. He labored under the disadvantage which many seconfler experiences of having much

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NOVA SCOTIA BANK CLERK ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

William Van Trefry, Former Teller at Middleton, Charged With Cashing Forged Draft for $5,400—Had a Lively Time With the Money.

New York, Feb. 13—The glittering swath that William Van Trefry, a young bank teller of Middleton (N. S.), has cut through New York, Boston and London ended here tonight in a police station.

Trefry, who is only 20 years old, is charged with cashing a forged draft for $5,400 on the Royal Bank of Canada, at Vancouver.

According to the complaint, Trefry on the first of the year resigned as paying teller in the Springhill (N. S.), branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. He forged the name of the cashier to a draft made payable at the New York branch of the bank, then came here and representing himself as the payee got the money.

After a gilded career in Boston and London, he returned to New York, where he was arrested by a detective who gained his confidence by posing as a millionaire's son. According to the police, Trefry admits his guilt.

Reported His Own Death.

Halifax, Feb. 13—(Special)—Two days ago the Halifax Herald received a letter from Monte Carlo purporting to be written by John K. Wollard, of that place, but which was in the same handwriting as that of W. V. Trefry, the young man who was arrested in New York today charged with cashing a forged draft on the Royal Bank of Canada. In view of subsequent developments it shows the Monte Carlo letter was only a blind. The letter, which was dated January 29, 1913, was as follows:

"To the Editor of The Halifax Herald:

"Sir,—A young man from Canada was shot and instantly killed last night by Count Beraski, of Austria, after a dispute. Papers in the young man's pockets showed that he was from Nova Scotia and that his name was W. V. Trefry. It appears that he was connected with the Royal Bank of Canada in your city. Count Beraski was immediately arrested and is being held here by the police. There was a letter in the young man's pocket from the Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax. Further than this we do not know where he came from, and I thought I would write you about it.

"Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) "JNO. K. WOLLARD."

Trefry is a native of Wolfville (N. S.) He was employed for about six months of last year in the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Springhill, in this province, but at the end of that time the bank was glad to let him go. His work was not satisfactory.

"PICKPOCKET" TRUST OPERATES IN NEW YORK

Judge Tells Aldermanic Committee That Members Arrested Are Promptly Bailed and Lawyers Hired to Defend Them.

New York, Feb. 14—A "Pickpocket Trust" and other compact organizations of criminals exist in the city's underworld, according to the testimony of Judge Edward Swann, of the court of general sessions, a witness before the aldermanic committee investigating vice conditions.

Pickpockets dispose of their loot at central fences after being assigned to sections of the city to ply their trade, and when they are arrested they are able to get bail readily and lawyers to defend them.

The "Trust" is run like any lawful business, he declared.

"Many strong associations of criminals exist, well organized and conducted for the purpose of theft," said Judge Swann. "There are, however, many different kinds of associations. For instance, there is the blackmailing association."

To smash these "trusts," Judge Swann advocated that city detectives be divided into special squads nominally known as a homicide group, bomb throwing group, and so on.

Manitoba House Shelves Woman Suffrage.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13—When a vote was taken in the Manitoba legislature on a resolution favoring the extension of the franchise to women a motion to adjourn the debate carried by 21 to 14. This means that the matter is shelved for the present session of the house. Two government members only voted against the adjournment.

NAVAL RESOLUTION HAS 32 MAJORITY

Lively Scenes in the House

Liberal and Labor Member's Amendments Defeated by Solid Coalition Vote---Second Reading of the Bill to Come Up on Tuesday.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Feb. 13—By a vote of 122 to 75, a coalition majority of 47, the combined forces of the Nationalists and Conservatives voted down the propsals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for an effective Canadian fleet unit in co-operation with the British navy, and of Mr. Verville, the representative of labor in the house, for an appeal to the people before committing Canada to the Borden policy of contribution.

It was a somewhat spectacular situation. In all, three divisions were taken.

The galleries were crowded to witness the close of the first chapter in the story now being written as to Canada's future place within the empire, both with regard to naval defence and self-government.

Nationalists and Conservatives stood together on the main issue, their ranks augmented for this occasion by Colonel McLean, who stands both for a contribution and a Canadian navy.

The culmination came after thirteen days of debating on the "emergency" which was first staged on the premier's return from England six months ago. It found the Liberals still standing for the principles of a sound, active, imperial Canadianism and singing O Canada.

The coalition forces heralded the division with Rule Britannia. Both sides afood and joined heartily in God Save the King.

After the division on the Liberal and Labor amendments, the Nationalists in an endeavor to "square" themselves put up Mr. Mondou to move the following amendment:

"This house, while prepared to adopt effective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declines to concur in the said resolution because it contains provisions tending to impose upon Canada, which has no voice in imperial affairs, a share in the external responsibility and the defence of the empire, outside of Canadian territory, the only portions of the empire over which Canadian people may exercise any political or constitutional authority."

Nationalist Amendments Ruled Out.

After Mr. Mondou had spoken at some length in support of his amendment, Speaker Sproule ruled it out of order on the grounds that it re-affirmed a principle which had previously been rejected by the house during the current session. It had already been moved and disposed of in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

At 12.30 this morning Mr. Guilbault briefly proposed another Nationalist amendment calling for the amendment of the Laurier naval service act and the submission of the government's to the people by plebiscite.

Mr. Guilbault's amendment was also ruled out of order on the ground that it was in part an instruction to repeal an existing law and in part practically the same as the Verville amendment which had already been voted down.

Government Majority of 32.

The final vote on the Borden resolution was 115 to 83, a government majority of 32. One Liberal, Col. McLean, voted with the government and Messrs. Achim, Boulay, Mondou, Lamarche, Guilbault, Barette and Bellemare, Nationalists, voted against the proposal.

Premier Borden declared that the measure would be immediately proceeded with when the house met this afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed attention to the fact that it was 3 o'clock in the morning and did not think it fair that the measure should be pressed on this afternoon. He suggested that it be proceeded with on Tuesday, a suggestion Mr. Borden finally accepted.

The house adjourned with scenes of unusual character. The members on both sides stood several moments alternately cheering their respective leaders, while the crowd in the galleries remained for some time watching. O Canada, Rule Britannia were sung in turn before the members passed out to don caps and coats.

This ends the first trial of strength. It is needless to say the Liberals will continue their opposition with undiminished determination.

Laurier Scores Borden.

The concluding speeches of the debate by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden tonight dealt briefly with the Verville amendment. The Liberal chief effectively pointed out the inconsistency of the premier and his Nationalist allies in declaring before the last general election that the principle of consulting the people prior to giving effect to any naval policy should be adopted while now they were refusing such a demand.

The premier took shelter behind the qualifying words of his resolution of 1910, that it was only a permanent policy and not an emergency policy which demanded an appeal to the electors.

There was considerable interest in the vote cast by Colonel McLean, of Queens. When he arose and cast his vote against the Verville amendment for a plebiscite, for which the other Liberals voted, there were loud cheers from the government side. Dr. Paquet, the Nationalist, was particularly demonstrative in his approval, standing and waving his handkerchief while cheering. When Col. McLean voted against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment there was another great burst of cheering from the government benches.

When the Borden resolution was called Col. McLean was not in the house and therefore did not cast his vote.

REBELS DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF MADERO

Bombard National Palace All Day and Tighten Their Lines on Government Forces—Shells Flew Thick and Fast in Mexican Capital Yesterday.

Canadian Press.

Mexico City, Feb. 13—At 5 o'clock this evening it was reported that General Diaz had demanded the surrender of the national palace. All through the day the rebel batteries of heavy guns were throwing a fierce hail of shrapnel around the palace. Many of these dropped into the Socolato, which fronts the building and the federal soldiers were compelled to move to cover.

Before dark the fire on both sides was intermittent, but apparently less vigorous from the federals. The government troops were receiving ammunition in small consignments, and it was said that they were running short.

The fifth day of the battle began at 8 o'clock, a battery of federal artillery opening fire on the arsenal, but, although the bombardment was kept up without cessation for an hour or more, it had no appreciable effect on the rebel defences.

That Diaz had prepared for the threatened overwhelming movement by the government, which Madero promised would be through by today, was shown by the fact that he had stationed sharpshooters on the roofs of adjoining buildings, had dispatched a force outside his lines to the west of the city and had placed his heaviest guns in positions commanding all the approaches to his stronghold.

General Huerta, commanding the federals, had promised to rush the fortifications of the rebels, but he elected instead to employ his artillery from the various points of vantage. Only once during the early part of the day did the infantry come into action.

The Palace Heavily Shelled.

During the heavy shelling of the palace, Diaz apparently slowed some of his fire by the emplacement of his guns, and shortly before 10 o'clock the palace was made the target of both shells and rifle fire from that district. Coincidently the rebels succeeded in extending their zone of activity in other directions.

The rebel fire towards the palace was intended not only to bring about its surrender, but had for its purpose also the clearing of the intervening high buildings of machine guns and riflemen and of silencing the federal battery operation in San Juan Letran street, at a point midway between the arsenal and the palace.

American Club Riddled.

The shelling wrought havoc among the buildings in that section of the city. The American club was riddled. The interior of this building on the second and third floors was completely wrecked. Of forty Americans within it, several had an almost miraculous escape from death. In all, seven shells tore through the walls. The first two crashed through the reading room across the greater length of the front of the second story. The others entered above the second story on the sides, which are not protected by buildings.

In addition to the shell fire the interior as well as the exterior of the American club was perforated in scores of places by bullets from rifles and machine guns.

The shells which entered the reading room tore their way through the stone window casing, demolished a heavy leather chair and exploded with terrific force. Shrapnel was hurled in all directions, cutting the furniture to ribbons, ripping the floors and walls, and puncturing in a score of places the portraits which hung about the room. The portrait most seriously damaged was that of President Madero.

President McKinley's face is now set in a circle of holes, while the portrait of President Taft, hanging next, escaped with a single mark.

President-elect Wilson's features were riddled, while at the other end of the line of portraits bullets found lodgment in plaster of the picture of another Democrat, Thomas Jefferson. In the rear of this room is a large one used for billiards. There, many Americans were gathered, as the manager had forbidden the members to assemble in the front room, when a second series of shells crashed through the wall. These tore a way through the story above.

EXPECT BRITAIN TO BE GENEROUS IN ITS GRANT

Feeling Grows That It is the Duty of the Nation to Carry Out Scott's Request

Summoning of London Editor Before the Bar of the Commons Arouses Much Speculation About the Outcome.

(Montreal Witness Cable).

London, Feb. 13—There is a growing feeling here that the prime minister should state at the earliest possible moment the intention of the government with respect to carrying out the wishes of the late Captain Scott, to provide for those dependent on the men who lost their lives.

There is no doubt whatever that sufficient money will be forthcoming for the purpose, but it is felt that this is not a case for private effort but a duty devolving on the nation and that, as the mouthpiece of the nation, parliament ought to announce its intention without delay.

Extraordinary interest is being taken in the calling of J. Ld Maxse, the editor of the National Review, before the bar of the house of commons for refusing to divulge the names of certain individuals who gave him information on which he based allegations against certain ministers of the crown.

The case is important for journalistic precedent, as newspapers, without exception, invariably refuse to give the names of any persons from whom the information they publish is obtained. It will be seen, therefore, with what interest a decision is being awaited as whether a select committee of the house of commons can exercise the powers of a judicial commission and compel the names to be given.

At the same time the calling of Mr. Maxse before the speaker of the house of commons has served a useful purpose and should put the public on guard against placing reliance on journals notorious for slanderous assertions.

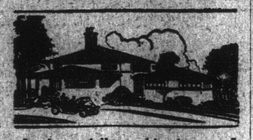
UNCLE SAM AFTER HARD COAL TRUST IN A NEW CASE

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 13—Further prosecution of the "Hard Coal Trust" was begun here today by the federal government in a civil suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, charging violations of both the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the commodities clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

Arrangements and contracts between the two defendant corporations which have practically common stockholders, declared to be simply devices to avoid the prohibitions of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and are said to have resulted in giving the coal company a monopoly of the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons coal annually produced along the lines of the Lackawanna railroad.

The United States District Court is asked to enjoin the railroad from transporting coal mined or bought by it from delivering such coal to the coal company under existing agreement which the court is petitioned to adjudge as constituting a combination in restraint of trade.

How Would You Like a Suburban Home?



Look carefully at this picture. It illustrates splendidly what a fine piece of property can be made of a suburban home and how an investment of this kind pays big interest, not only in the money return, but also health and happiness. Bargains in homes like this are constantly being offered in our Want Ad section. If you are interested in a suburban home, turn to our Classified Advertisements now and read the opportunities there. If you have a home or other property you want to sell, a little Want Ad will find a buyer.

Use "The Want Ad Way"

SCOTT PARTY LOST LIVES FOR OTHERS

Two Ill and Injured Members Delayed Return of Expedition

Further Extracts from British Explorer's Diary Showed How After Planting the Union Jack at the Pole, Two of Their Companions Fell Sick, One After Another, and They Had to Be Cared For--Amundsen and Englishman Hit the Coveted Goal Half a Mile Apart.

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(Special Cable to Central News, Ltd.)

Lyttelton, New Zeland, Feb. 13—The following is the official account of the doings of the British Antarctic expedition of 1910, compiled by Commander Evans from Capatin Scott's personal diary and the official records of the expedition:

On January 4, 1912, Commander Evans left Captain Scott and his four companions to continue the journey to the pole. Captain Scott's party marched an average of twelve miles a day all the way to the pole and they reached the pole on January 17, about 156 statute miles from the spot where Commander Evans turned in 87 degrees, 35 minutes.

The first day at the pole was cloudy with a mock sun. The second day, Jan. 18, was clearer, and the sun visible. Sights were taken for which purpose Scott used a four inch Theodolite. Captain Amundsen used a sextant with an artificial horizon. The fixing of the pole by the two explorers differed by only half a mile, practically locating the same spot.

Planted Union Jack at Pole.

Scott's observations gave latitude 89 degrees, 59 1-2 minutes. The party marched the extra half-mile, taking with them their sledge and there planted the Union Jack in latitude 90. They had previously picked up Norwegian dog tracks and they followed these to the Norwegian camp which was situated within two miles of the pole. The track of the Norwegian dogs was obliterated by drifts at intervals.

The party found all the records and the gear left by Amundsen. Sastrugi from two directions marked at the pole gave evidence of a slight blizzard since Amunsden erected his tent.

The temperature at the pole was about 20 below zero. The surface, unlike that of the barrier, was soft, no crust. It was found from snow collected from any depth that on melting it was also unlike the barrier snow, and gave very little water.

Ten photographs of Captain Scott and his party were taken at the pole. The films were recovered and developed at Cape Evans, together with two photographs of the Norwegian tent as Captain Scott's party found it.

The return journey over the plateau was marked by a series of good marches in medium weather. The temperature averaged between 20 and 30 below zero and the marches varied up to eighteen miles deily to the top of Bearmore Glacier. Both the depots on the plateau, one 89 degrees south and the other under Mount Darwin 85 degrees, seven minutes south, were secured.

Before descending Bearmore Glacier Dr. William and Lieut. Bowers visited Buckley Island and climbed to a large nunatak at the top of the glacier. Here they spent some time making a large collection of fossil-bearing sand stones and coal in quantities. The fossils should finally settle the age of the latest sedementary deposits yet found in Victoria land and certainly are the best ever obtained in this quadrant.

Made Another Halt for Investigations.

Leaving Buckley Island and going down the glacier they passed Mount Kinsey, a magnificent dolomite peak, having an altitude of 11,000 feet and forming an admirable steering point. When they reached a small depot under Cloudmaker Mountain they made another halt for geological investigations. From the side of Cloudmaker Mountain fossils of much greater age were found in the limestone and a total of 35 pounds of geological specimens were carefully packed.

These specimens were taken forward by the party to their last camp and are now in the possession of the expedition. From Cloudmaker Mountain to the foot of Bearmore Glacier, the surfaces encountered by the party consisted of the same deep snow as on the way up, and this fact, together with bad weather, severely hampered their march. The weather was abnormally thick, snow crystals falling, the surrounding land being only occasionally visible.

Injured Companion Hampered Party.

Captain Scott dates the beginning of the failure of Petty Officer Edgar Evans from the time of reaching the pole. He was a great anxiety to them on the plateau and in the descent of Bearmore Glacier, when the party got amongst very rough ice. Evans fell injuring his head and sustaining serious concussion. During the whole of the descent his condition delayed the whole of the party and their surplus food gradually diminished.

On February 17, while on the march, Evans' foot worked out of his skis and he was compelled to fall out to readjust it. The party moved along and seeing he was not following they camped and cooked a meal, anticipating that Evans would soon reach the tent. When the meal was ready and he had not arrived the party went back and found him in a state of collapse. He bravely tried to go forward but had to be placed on a sledge and died a natural death within two hours of reaching the tent. This delay, as Captain Scott stated in his diary, greatly weakened the party and made an inroad into their surplus provisions which was serious, in view of the fact that the season was unduly advanced.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the subsequent falling temperature the surface became sand-like, as is well known in colder climates. Ice crystals which melt under the friction caused by a sledge running over them at higher temperature cease to do so when the thermometer falls to thirty below zero and become cutting edges.

The low temperature complained of by Scott accounts for the slowness of the party's progress over the barrier. The average distance was sixty-five miles, which, now allowing for bad weather, meant that the party must average over nine miles a day. The food and fuel stored at each depot gave a full ration at this speed for a week.

Another Sick Man to Care For.

The best day's march of the southern party on the barrier was approximately nine miles, falling at a later stage of the march to as low as three miles. The failure to maintain a higher speed was undoubtedly due to the failing condition of Captain Oates, this being a constant tax on the energies of the party and rapidly weakening them at a time when they had to face persistent winds and frequent blizzards. But despite the hopeless nature of the outlook forced on them they never relinquished their gallant struggle but fought on heroically to the bitter end.

As recorded in a previous despatch, the search party found their tent on November 10, 1912. It was half covered with snow and the sledge with their gear was completely covered. The tent was well spread with an inner tent spliced in poles.

The bodies having been identified the inner tent was placed over them, and a large cairn of snow was erected and a cross placed on the top bearing the following record:

Erect Cross to Their Memories.

"Left this cross and cairn erected over the remains of Captain R. F. Scott, C. V. O., R. N., Dr. E. A. Wilson and Lieut. H. R. Bowers, R. N., as a slight token to perpetuate their gallant and successful attempt to reach the pole. This they did on January 17, 1912, after the Norwegians had already done so on December 1, 1911.

"Also to commemorate their two gallant comrades, Capt. R. E. G. Oates, of Inniskilling Dragoons, who walked to his death in a blizzard, willing, about twenty miles south of this place, to try and save his comrades, beset by hardship; and Petty Officer Edgar Evans, who died at the foot of Deardmore glacier. 'The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.'"

This record was signed by all the members of the search party. Surgeon Atkinson states that no symptoms of scurvy existed.

All the records of the southern party having been collected the whole search party proceeded twenty-three miles south to search for the body of Capt. Oates, but no trace of it was found. Near the spot of departure from his comrades a cross and cairn were erected and the following record left on the cairn:

"Hereabouts died a very gallant gentleman, Capt. R. E. G. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons, who on the return from the pole on March, 1912, willingly walked to his death in a blizzard to try to save his comrades, beset by hardship."

Seven mules, supplied by the Indian government, were used by the search party. Their rations consisted of eleven pounds of oil cake and oats in the proportion of one of oil cake to two of oats. The speed of their march averaged better than that of the ponies of the previous year. From the start the daily marches averaged fourteen miles. The surfaces on the outward journey were exceptionally good and the mules made good progress without sinking deeply. Deep snow was encountered on the return and the going was much heavier.

Fed Mules on Tea Leaves and Rope Yarn.

The chief difficulty in connection with the mules was that they would not eat anything except their rations. The food of some consisted of rope yarn, tea leaves, man's and dog's biscuits and tobacco ashes. The weights hauled by the mules were

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SACKVILLE

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 10—The residence of David Wheaton, at Midgic, was burned to the ground about six o'clock this morning with most of the contents of the house and cellar. The family were at breakfast when the fire arrested their attention. The kitchen was then a mass of flames. Neighbors gathered and did all they could to help. The children of the house were first removed and taken to the house of L. Anderson. The mercury was around twelve degrees below zero and the children, clad scantily in their night clothes, were frost bitten. Some of the furniture in the lower part of the house was saved. Mr. Wheaton carried some insurance.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, N. B., Feb. 10.—The funeral of James Wilson, of Albert, who succumbed to the effects of injuries received in the lumber woods, took place on Saturday from the home of his parents, and was largely attended. The service at the house was conducted by Rev. Thos. Stebbings, of the Methodist church, and Rev. J. M. Love, the Baptist pastor; the Loyal Orange Association, of which the deceased was a member, having the direction of the service at the grave, in the Hopewell cemetery. Members of the Orange order acted as pall-bearers.

In the death of Thomas Matthews, of Point Wolfe, Albert county, which took place last week, that section lost an old, esteemed and useful citizen, whose passing away will be regretted by all. Mr. Matthews, although advanced in years, had enjoyed good health until recently, when his formerly vigorous constitution broke down. He was a prominent adherent of the Methodist church, and had been superintendent of the Sunday school in his locality for something like sixty years. He is survived by one son, Charles, on the homestead; one brother, John Matthews, of Elgin; and a sister, Mrs. McKinley, of Point Wolf. His wife died quite a number of years ago. The late James Matthews, of Curryville, was a brother.

Mrs. Brydon, wife of the manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, Riverside, has returned from a quite extended visit to St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Brydon have now taken up housekeeping in the bank residence.

The Albert train, which is now running on her changed time, got off the track twice on the down trip on Friday night, and was two hours late in consequence.

The Hopewell Cape basketball team and the Riverside seniors will play a match game in the hall at Hopewell Hill on Friday evening, Feb. 14.

Mrs. Charles Cochrane, of Curryville, is very low at her home there, with little or no hope of recovery.

Last night the glass again reached 15 below zero, and, with a high wind, was the most bitterly cold night of the winter. Frost entered houses badly.

George Upham, of Curryville, seventeen years of age, died yesterday at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Fenton. The young man had been suffering from appendicitis and complications, and was operated on on aSturday.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, Feb. 8—Wilson Fraser, of Vancouver, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser, Red Bank.

A team of spirited young horses belonging to Mr. William Pollock, of Iron Bound Cove, became frightened at the approach of the train at Chipman and after knocking Mr. Pollock down ran all the way home a distance of five miles without upsetting the sleigh or doing other damage. Mr. Pollock escaped without serious injury.

A number of the C. P. R. engineers have been engaged for several days in taking measurements and making a survey for a new railway bridge on the N. B. Coal & Railway road at Chipman.

The death of the late J. D. Brown, of Red Bank, took place on Thursday, January 30, and the funeral on Sunday afternoon. The service at the house was conducted by Rev. Edwin Smith and at the grave the orangemen had a short service also. Mr. Brown was 81 years old and an honored member of the Presbyterian church and of the Orang Order. He was for many years superintendent of Red Bank Sabbath school and always took a deep interest in all that made for the good of the community in which he lived.

The death of William F. Austin, which occurred on Tuesday last, came as a surprise to all. The funeral service was held in the church at Gaspereaux Forks where for many years he had been a faithful and sincere worshipper. Rev. Edwin Smith preached the service and preached on "The Immortalite of Influence," Heb. ii., 4. His was a singularly beautiful life and his end was peace. Interment took place at River side cemetery.

MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 10—(Special)—Several estate matters have recently been before Judge Russell in the Westmorland probate court. The estate of the late Judge F. W. Emmerson is probated at $3,500 and letters testamentary granted to his widow, Mary Emmerson.

The wills of the late Ernest L. Anderson, of Sackville, and James T. Atkinson, of Shediac, were probated, the latter at $14,000 and the former at $10,440. Further hearing in the matter of the estate of William Cochrane late of Dorchester will take place tomorrow. The estate is valued at $55,000.

Moncton, Feb. 12—Moncton tonight is in darkness on account of trouble with the natural gas main. The fuel supply at the electric light station and principal industrial establishments is off. This afternoon it was discovered the gas pressure was reduced considerably and an investigation showed, so far as could be ascertained, that the trouble was caused by water in the pipes freezing. The gas was shut off M. T. E. & Gas Co. power house, I. C. R. and other large consumers, in order to supply the numerous residences which are entirely dependent upon gas for heat.

This meant shutting off the electric light and power over the city, and the town was in darkness and the householders resorted to oil lamps and candles.

Business dependent upon electrical power was paralyzed and the newspaper offices were put out of business, the Transcript being unable to issue. The gas company immediately began the work of laying a temporary pipe across the bridge and expect to have a sufficient supply for all purposes some time tonight.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 12—Mrs. Wallace, of the American Hotel, received a telegram last night stating that her brother, James Wright, a former I. C. R. fireman, had committed suicide in Salem yesterday. He met with an accident about a year ago, resulting in amputation of a hand and had since been suffering from melancholy. The body will be brought here.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 12—It was fortunate for two prisoners in police cells and for Call Officer Arseneault that Lloyd Leaman was arrested by Policeman Gaw at 2.45 o'clock. When the patrolman reached the station with his prisoner, arrested on drunkenness charge, he saw Policeman Arseneault stretched out on the floor of the station and two prisoners in the cells were only semi-conscious.

Suspecting that gas was the cause of the unusual spectacle he opened the doors and windows, unlocked the cells and got the prisoners and the policemen into the open air. Once in the air all soon regained consciousness.

Policeman Arseneault says he was sitting in the patrolmen's room when he heard one of the prisoners knocking on the wall of a cell. The man complained of dizziness and a choking sensation. Suspecting gas he returned to the outer room, but was himself overcome by gas and fell to the floor. A few minutes later Gaw came in with Leaman and the situation was relieved.

Twenty minutes later it is probable that all in the police station would have succumbed to the deadly fumes.

It was found that some one had tampered with a damper of a fume pipe on one of the gas furnaces, and the fumes had been pouring up through a radiator in the cell corridor.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Feb. 10—Rev. John E. Curtis, Methodist Sunday school secretary for the maritime provinces, conducted service in the Methodist church here yesterday morning and evening, and this evening gave a lecture in the same church on the Adult Bible Class.

Mrs. Alex. Leggatt and son, George Leggatt, who were visiting at the home her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Bell, returned last Monday to their home in St. John. Mr. Bell continues very pill.

Mrs. Robert Patterson, who was visiting relatives in Kouchibouguac, returned on Friday to her home in town. She was accompanied by Miss Lily Tweedie, of Kouchibouguac, who will attend the Grammar school here.

Miss Jennie B. Irving has returned from a visit to the home of her brother, Alfred Irving, West Branch.

Richibucto, N. B., Feb. 11—(Special)—A special meeting of the Presbytery of Miramichi was held this morning in St. James's Hall, Newcastle, to deal with a call from Prince street church, Pictou (N. S.), to Rev. A. D. Archibald, pastor of St. Andrew's congregation, Rexton and Richibucto. The call was accompanied by a guarantee of $1,600 stipend, four weeks vacation and reasons for translation. Rev. W. W. McNairn, of Westville (N. S.), a native of Buctouche, Kent county, represent Prince street church and the Presbytery of Pictou, while G. Jardine spoke for Rexton.

After some discussion the call was put into Mr. Archibald's hands and accepted by him in a short address in which he spoke with regret of the parting from his co-presbyters and congregation. The presbytery then acquiesced in his decision and appointed Rev. F. C. Simpson to declare the pulpit vacant on the first Sabbath of March. Rev. J. M. McLean was appointed interim moderator of the session.

Mr. Archibald is, from point of service, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the province, having been ordained in Fredericton in 1897 and settled as ordained missionary at Salt Springs, Kings county. He next labored at Dorchester and Richmond coming here in 1904. The charge to which he has been called is the one of which the late Dr. Falconer was minister for twenty years and to which on his retirement Rev. G. C. Taylor, now of Zion church, Charlottetown, ministered for about three years. While Mr. Archibald's decision will be learned with regret by most of his congregation the majority cannot fail to believe that it is not pecuniary advancement which has lead to it, but the belief that the call is really coming from a higher source.

GREENWICH HILL

Greenwich Hill, Feb. 10—Samuel Chisholm met with a painful accident one day last week when he accidentally slipped and fell on a double bitted axe, which he was carrying at the time. The wound, which is about three or four inches in length and quite deep, is doing as well as can be expected.

A very nice social event took place Monday evening when Miss Annie Day entertained a number of her friends. Refreshments were served at midnight and games, dancing and music were indulged in until a late hour. About thirty-six persons were present, and all spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Walker Weldon spent a few days in the city last week.

A few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Daye gave them a very pleasant surprise one evening last week, the evening was spent in playing games and dancing.

Rev. L. A. Cosman held service in the Baptist church Sunday morning, and Rev. Mr. Buckland also held service in the hall.

Miss Sadie McKinney was in St. John last week.

Mrs. Abraham Daye gave a very pleasant at home on Tuesday evening of last week.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Manford Pitt, last month.

Frank Pitt, of St. John, spent Sunday with his family here.

Ira Day spent the week end with his brother, F. B. Day.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Feb. 11—Everything points to a very successful inter-city matinee meet on the quarter-mile speedway of the Celestial City Driving Club on the river tomorrow. About three inches of snow fell during the day and the weather turned mild tonight, but it is thought that the track will be fast, nevertheless. Seven horses entered by members of the St. Croix Driving Club arrived here at noon today and ten St. John horses arrived tonight. The city is crowded with racing enthusiasts.

The provincial government did not meet here tonight ,but will be in session all day tomorrow, preparatory to the session of the legislature which will begin Thursday. Many members of the legislature are here now to attend the session. The lieutenant-governor is here and is at the Queen hotel. L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., of St. John, who is to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, is also here. Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, is to be the chaplain.

Around the hotel lobbies tonight it was generally believed that Hon. George A. Clarke would be re-elected speaker and W. B. Dickson, member for Albert, would be elected deputy speaker.

The February term of the Supreme Court opened this morning with Chief Justice Barker and Judge McKeown absent. Judge Landry, as senior puisne judge, presided.

In the case of the King vs. John W. Allen, Mr. Weyman moved for leave to appeal from conviction. His point was that the wife of the accused was subpoenaed by the crown to give evidence and did give evidence against the accused. The prisoner was indicted and convicted for obtaining money under false pretences.

Attorney-General Grimmer consented that leave be granted and leave to appeal was granted. The case is to be heard on the second Friday. This is a St. John case.

An Austrian named Horschuk, charged with stealing money from a companion, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

The Fredericton Board of Trade will be represented by counsel at a meeting of the Public Utilities Commission in St. John on March 26, when a petition of the N. B. Telephone Company will be considered. The board has endorsed a resolution of the Gagetown Board of Trade protesting against any change in the route of the Valley Railway.

A resolution from the Campbellton Board of Trade approving of government ownership of the I. C. R., and urging acquisition of the branch lines, was also endorsed.

St. Stephen horses to participate in the matinee ice races here on Wednesday, arrived today. Three inches of snow fell here this morning.

Fredericton, Feb. 12—The Royal Gazette today contains the announcement of the removal from office of James Friel as registrar of probates and clerk of the peace in Westmorland county, and also of Allan W. Chapman as clerk of the circuit court for Westmorland county. To fill the vacancies thus created, Robert W. Hewson, K. C., of Moncton, is appointed registrar of probates and clerk of the peace, and Arthur N. Charters is made clerk of the circuit court. Mr. Hewson was president last year of the New Brunswick Barristers Society.

That the lumber cut on the crown lands of the province of New Brunswick for the present season—1912-1913—will show a shortage of about 15,000,000 feet as compared with last season when the total cut was about 283,000,000 superficial feet, is the estimate revealed by W. H. Berry, superintendent of scalers, of St. Stephen, who is at the Barker House.

Mr. Berry has just returned from an extended trip to the North Shore, and he finds that in the cut on the crown lands there is a reduction of about five million on the Restigouche and probably twice as much on the Miramichi waters.

Chief Commissioner Morrissy said today that nothing had yet been done towards awarding the contract for the new St. John suspension bridge. Chief Engineer Wetmore, he said, was in Montreal conferring with Engineer Snyder, and no action would be taken until his return.

In the supreme court this morning Robert W. Hewson, K. C., was called to the inner bar, having presented his commission as one of His Majesty's counsel.

Ex parte Margaret Taffrie re Allan W. Chapman, J. D. Phinney, K.C., showed cause. Hughes supported his application. The court considers.

The King vs the Town of Grand Falls ex parte Grand Falls Co., Ltd., Taylor, in support of rule, asked that the case stand in order that he might answer affidavits; Hughes contra. The case stands until the April sittings.

In the King vs. Magistrate W. H. Allingham, of St. John ex parte David Keefe, A. A. Wilson, K.C., stated the grounds taken for a rule to quash a conviction for keeping liquor for sale without license and showed cause against a rule nisi to quash.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, pastor of Brunswick street Baptist church for twelve years, has received a call from the Baptist church in Ottawa, and now has the matter under consideration. Dr. Macdonald's pastorate here has been most successful and his departure from Fredericton would be deeply regretted.

The Peel Lumber Company, Limited, with head offices at Florenceville, has assigned to James Powerie, of East Florenceville, and Frank P. Wilson, carpenter, of the parish of Simonds, has assigned to Sheriff Tompkins.

Thomas L. Brown and Enslow E. Parsons, doing business as Brown & Parsons, millmen at Brighton, Carleton county, have made an assignment to Sheriff Tompkins.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 11—E. D. McPhee, principal of the Salisbury school, returned home on Monday afternoon from a pleasant visit with friends in Albert county.

Ernest Lewis, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway service, spent a few days at his home here, last week, and was initiated into the Salisbury Masonic Lodge on Friday evening.

Rev. F. G. Francis is conducting a series of special religious services in the Baptist church here this week.

N. E. Sharpe and G. A. Trites, commercial travellers, are spending a few days at their homes here this week.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 12—The arbitrators in the cases of McBride, Peabody, Bedell and Kennedy vs. The St. John & Quebec Railway Company, will give a decision on all the cases March 10. The case of Gallivan and the railway will be taken up on the same date.

George E. Balmain was sworn in collector of customs for this town yesterday by Inspector McLaren.

Immense quantities of potatoes are being shipped from Caribou, Fort Fairfield and other Aroostook points via the C. P. R. Sixty car loads went through Sunday evening billed to Boston. Aroostook farmers are paid from $1.20 to $1.35 a barrel. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad strike is making matters very serious for farmers along this line, and unless settled soon great losses will result.

It is rumored that Hartland has offered the land for a trotting park and buildings to the Agricultural Society. No action has been taken pending negotiations with A. B. Connell relative to the grounds on Elm street held in trust by him for the town.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Feb. 12—A meeting of Miramichi steamboat owners was held in Newcastle town hall yesterday afternoon. Thomas Flett, of Nelson, presided and Councillor J. Percy Burchill, of Nelson, was secretary. Others present were: T. W. Crocker, Capt. John Russell, Hon. D. Morrison, ex-Mayor Hennessy and E. A. McCurdy, of Newcastle; Hon. John P. Burchill and Sheriff John O'Brien, of Nelson; Mr. Branley, manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., and Mr. Reinsboro, of Chatham, and others.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Burchill, a committee of three were appointed to draw up a memorial to the dominion government asking that a resident board of examiners for captains, mates and engineers be appointed for Miramichi.

Then earest examiners stations are now Charlottetown and Halifax. The committee is Hon. J. P. Burchill and Messrs. Branley and Reinsboro.

Monday night, Mesdames Wm. McMaster, Joseph Jardine and S. J. Macarthur gave a very successful social in St. James Hall, the proceeds for Sunday school building fund.

There are two milk cases of diphtheria in Douglastown school district. The school was fumigated yesterday and ordered closed the rest of this week but no new cases have developed.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 50

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

"IMPOSSIBLE TO HELP MY KIDNEYS"

Until I Used "Fruit-a-tives" World's Greatest Kidney Cure

Practically everybody in Toronto knows Professor J. F. Davis. For years, the elite of that city has taken lessons from Prof. Davis in the art of Dancing and Deportment.

His constant activity gradually weakened his Kidneys, which calamity threatened to make him an invalid.

But read Prof. Davis' letter:

"563 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
"December 20th, 1911.

"I wan to say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is my only medicine, and has been for the past five years. Previous to that I had been troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies without satisfactory results. Noticing the advertisements of 'Fruit-a-tives' I adopted this treatment altogether, and as everyone knows, I am now—and have been since taking 'Fruit-a-tives'—enjoying the best of health.

"J. F. DAVIS."

If Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble is making you miserable, take "Fruit-a-tives" and get well.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

There is a feeling of security, even though the baby is croupy or has a cold or whooping cough, when there is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house.

Mothers of small children have learned that it can always be depended upon, that it is pleasant to take, and that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies.

NATURAL GAS CAUSED WRECK OF MONCTON PLANT

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 11—The destruction of J. Abrams & Sons' machine shop and plant about 12.30 o'clock this morning was at first attributed to the boiler blowing up but later investigation proved this incorrect. The trouble was due to an explosion of gas remarkable in many ways.

With a roar and a shock which shook the lower part of the city and smashed windows in an office building nearly half a mile away the explosion completely wrecked the plant and machine shop and almost caused the death of three men who were working in the building at the time.

The force of the explosion blew off the roof and blew out the front of the building and also caused a portion of the front wall of one of the Record Foundry buildings across the street to buckle and lean out over the street. Practically every pane of glass in the windows of the Record Foundry buildings was broken. A window was broken in A. H. Jones' office in the Bank of Nova Scotia building near the corner of Main and Alma streets nearly half a mile away.

The explosion was caused by the ignition, in some manner at present unknown, of a large quantity of natural gas which had escaped into the interior of the building while two employes of the gas company were draining water from the main pipe in the building. These two men, Farner and Hinchey, together with the watchman, Robert Steeves, were in the building when the explosion occurred and they had a miraculous escape from instant death. As it was Hinchey and Farner were badly burned and are in the city hospital undergoing treatment.

The gas men were blowing the water out of the pipe. They first put out all the fires and cautioned the watchman not to light a match or a lantern. Then they uncoupled the supply pipe at a valve near the front of the building and set to work to blow out the pipe. While they were working the explosion occurred and that they escaped at all is a matter of wonder to those who have seen the debris littered about the spot where they were working.

Huge pieces of wood and beams and iron and steel shafting fell all about them and the floor fell in on the very spot upon which they had stood as they worked. Hinchey said in the hospital that he could not remember how they escaped. Badly burned, they made a dash for the open. Steeves, who was quite a distance from the others escaped with his beard singed.

An alarm of fire was rung in and the firemen found the ruins ablaze in one or two places. What slight fire there was, was quickly extinguished.

Hinchey says he cannot understand how he escaped instant death he was stunned for a moment and, looking up, saw the upper floor coming down upon him and made a dash for the gap left where the front of the building had been blown out. Three times he was struck and knocked down by pieces of wood and metal but got up again and struggled on, finding himself at last in the open air. His companion Farner climbed out through a window.

Enquiry at the hospital elicited the information that both the injured men are badly burned, principally about the face and arms. Their condition it is thought is not serious.

The building is all blown to pieces and some of the machinery was badly damaged. The explosion produced a blinding flash which for a moment lighted up the sky all around. So bright was the flash that the crew of a special freight passing Jones' siding, six or seven miles away, saw the glare and heard the explosion.

Abrams' machine shop has been burned out several times, once in St. John, once in Hampton and twice in Moncton. There was $7,000 insurance on the building and plant. The industry however could not be replaced for $15,000.

A meeting of the board of management of the I. C. R. is being held here. General routine matters are being discussed. Messrs Campbell, Pottinger, and Tiffin are present. Mr. Campbell arrived on Sunday.

Several railroad men and station masters arrived last night from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and will, it is understood, attend a meeting of the board today.

JUST CAUSE.

A little girl remarked to her mamma on going to bed: "I am not afraid of the dark."

"No, of course not," replied her mamma.

"I was a little afraid once, when I went into the pantry to get a tart."

"What were you afraid of?"

"I was afraid I couldn't find the tarts."

Hooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of

BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO AND RHEUMATISM.

In constant use for over 120 years. Of all Chemists.

W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria St., London, England.

Lymans, Limited, Montreal.

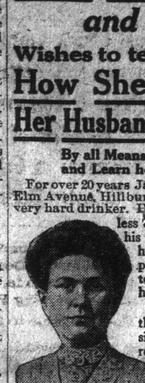
CANCER

Book Free. A simple Home treatment removed lump from this lady's breast. Old sores, ulcers and growths cured. Describe your trouble; we will send book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

This Wife and Mother Wishes to tell you FREE How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By all Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 434 Elm Avenue, Hillburn, N.Y., U.S.A., was a very hard drinker. His case seemed a hopeless one, but ten years ago his wife in their own little home, gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.



To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them has touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since.

She now wishes everyone who has drunkenness in their homes to try this simple remedy for she feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost she will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell do not send her money. Simply send a letter with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly. *(We earnestly advise every one of our readers who wishes to cure a dear one of drunkenness to write to this lady today. Her offer is a sincere one.)*

A $50 GOLD WATCH CAN YOU WORK THIS PUZZLE?

W	O	I	A
L	O	I	A	F	R	D
R	O	G	I	A	G	E

GIVEN **FREE** AWAY

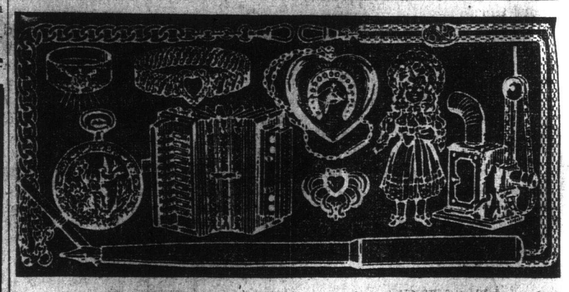
Will be given according to conditions of Contest to somebody who succeeds in arranging the letters of the above three lines so that they will spell THE NAMES OF THREE STATES IN THE UNITED STATES

ALSO A PRIZE OF $10 FOR NEATEST SOLUTION TRY IT AT ONCE. IT MAY BE YOU.

Write the names of the States on a postcard or a letter, giving your Name and Address plainly.

IMPERIAL WATCH CO., Prize Dept. [30], MONTREAL, CANADA

OR $50 IN GOLD



FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem-set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing Moving Picture Machines, finely-decorated Tea Sets, Silverware, Accordians, Lovely Dressed Dolls and many other beautiful premiums given FREE for selling our high class Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Birthday, Views, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season, of such artistic colors and superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them. You can win any of these Splendid Premiums by selling $3.00 worth and upwards, and to those who are prompt in answering this advertisement and selling the cards we will give an Extra Present of a Beautiful Electric Diamond Scarf Pin which flashes and scintilates with all the colors of the rainbow. Alfred Piteau writes, "I was offered $1.00 for my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? Because Our Premiums Are The Best. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 120 Toronto, Ont.

Home Dyeing has no terrors for me—It's simply my delight. Even Professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results. That's Because I use

DYOLA ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving reasons of Dyeing over other colors.

THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

MAXWELL'S

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION — Easiest running and most satisfactory washing machine made in Canada. Can be worked with side crank as well as top lever. Red Cypress Tub and the whole top opens up. Wash day is the easiest day of the week when you wash with the Maxwell "High Speed" Champion.

JEWEL FOOD CUTTER — is just what you need for your kitchen. So much easier, quicker and more convenient than cutting up meat, etc., with a knife.

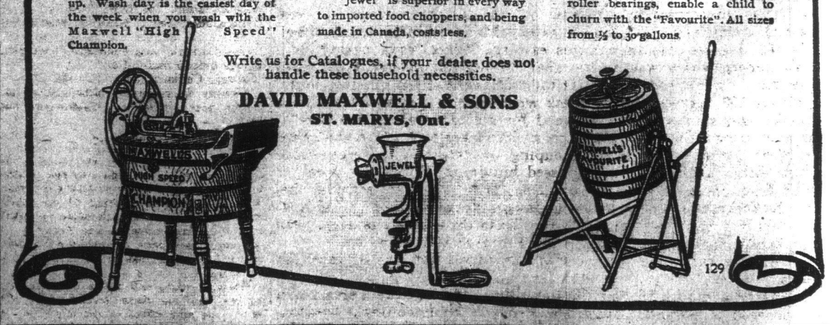
"Jewel" is superior in every way to imported food choppers, and being made in Canada, costs less.

FAVORITE CHURN — makes the most delicious butter you ever tasted. It's real "quality" butter—that is a pleasure to eat.

Both hand and foot levers and roller bearings, enable a child to churn with the "Favourite". All sizes from ½ to 30 gallons.

Write us for Catalogues, if your dealer does not handle these household necessities.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS ST. MARYS, Ont.



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LIPTON'S JELLY TABLETS

Every Little Tablet has a Flavor all its own

CANCER
Book Free. A simple Home treatment removed lump from this lady's breast. Old sores, ulcers and growths cured. Describe ble; we will send book and testimonials.
NADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED
10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

is Wife
and Mother
es to tell you FREE
w She Stopped
Husband's Drinking
By all Means Write to Her
and Learn how She did it.
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To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them
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w wishes everyone who has drunk-
n their homes to try this simple
for she feels sure that it will do as
r others as it has for her. It can be
cretly if desired, and without cost
gladly and willingly tell you what it
you have to do is write her a letter
er how she cured her husband of
and she will reply by return mail in
envelope. As she has nothing to sell
confidence to Mrs. Margaret Ander-
e address given above, taking care
your name and full address plainly.
estly advise every one of our readers
hes to cure a dear one of drunkenness
to this lady today. Her offer is a
n.)

WATCH
IS PUZZLE?
FREE
A W A Y
Contest to somebody
rs of the above three
spell
THE UNITED STATES
EATEST SOLUTION
BE YOU.
postcard or a letter,
ess plainly.
J. MONTREAL, CANADA
GOLD

e best premiums and biggest values
r offered. Gold and Silver Watches,
oducing Moving Picture Machines,
ps, According, Lovely Dresses
s given FREE for selling our high
Cards at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the
Views, Comics, also Valentine, St.
istic colors and superior quality that
ou can win any of these Splendid Pre-
s, and to those who are prompt in ac-
will give an Extra Present of a Beauti-
ntillates with all the colors of the rain-
my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send
ll forward you a package of cards and
orders from our customers. Why?
LD PEN CO., Dept 128 Toronto, Ont.

L'S
AVORITE
CHURN
the most delicious butter you
sted. It's real "quality"
that is a pleasure to eat.
hand and foot levers and
bearings, enable a child to
ith the "Favourite". All sizes
to 30 gallons
129

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS OF BRITISH EXPLORERS

One Party of Scott Expedition Lived Over Six Months in Snowdrift

Suffered Tortures With Light Clothing and Short of Provisions—Amundsen's Letter Planted at South Pole Found on Body of Heroic Commander—Britain Stunned at the Tragedy, and Families of Victims Will Be Cared For—Amundsen Describes in Graphic Manner the Terrible Ice Fields Where Disaster Occurred.

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(Special Cable to Central News, Ltd.)

The following is the second installment of the despatch written and signed by Lieutenst E. R. G. R. Evans, R. N. who was Captain Scott's second in command:

Christ Church, New Zealand, Feb 10—"On November 5, Surgeon Atkinson brought his party to Hut Point and there received the welcome news that the entire northern party consisting of Lieutenant Campbell, Surgeon Levick, Mr. Priestly the geologist, and Seamen Abbot, Browning and Dickinson had returned in safety to the expedition's base at Cape Evans on the seventh of November.

"Campbell's party which had been picked up at Cape Adare and landed for a short sledge journey in January 1912, returned to Terra Nova Bay on February 17, expecting to be picked up by the Terra Nova. The ship as detailed in last year's despatches met with ice conditions approaching the coast that were quite insuperable and was forced to leave Lieutenant Campbell and his party to make their own way back to Cape Evans, some 200 miles away. The journey could not be attemped until the sea was properly frozen over. Disappointed at the non-appearance of the ship, Campbell set to work on the first of March to prepare to winter, duly considering the resources at his disposal.

Lived Six Months in a Snow Drift.

"He selected for the home of his party a snow drift and into this they cut and burrowed, eventually completing a igloo the dimensions of which were thirteen feet by nine. This they insulated with sea weed. Whilst the igloo was in course of construction every seal that appeared was killed, for the shortage of food and fuel was the most serious problem that had to be faced.

"Campbell and his companions led a primitive existence here for six and a half months. Their diet was seal meat and blubber eked out with a few biscuits and a very small quantity of cocoa and sugar. They only had their summer sledding clothes to wear and these were soon saturated with blubber which penetrated to the skin. Their meteorological record shows winds which were almost constantly of gale force. Temperatures were not recorded, their thermometer having been broken. Sickness in the shape of acute enteritis attacked the party and weakened them to such an extent that a start for Cape Evans was not made until September 30.

"Even then the condition of Petty Officer Browning gave cause for grave anxiety but on arrival at Cape Roberts the party fortunately but unexpectedly found a food depot left by Griffith Taylor. The change to biscuits restored Browning to health in a remarkably short time.

"The northern party's trouble ended now and they made good progress to Cape Evans. This party was fortunate in picking up Professor David's specimens on Depot Island. The most remarkable feature of this journey was that the entire party lived through an Antarctic winter and actually sledged 230 miles on the stores and equipment left for one month's sledging. The appearance of seal after the winter had once set in proved after all a fortunate chance.

"At Cape Evans the scientific work of the expedition was continued throughout the winter. In this sad report, it would be out of place to expand into a detailed description of the special work which was carried out, but in fairness to those concerned it should be said that the results equalled those of last year.

Brought Letter Left at the Pole.

"While awaiting the arrival of the Terra Nova an ascent of Mount Erebus was made by a party consisting of Priestley, Debenham, Gran, Abbot, Dickason and Hooper for geological and surveying purposes, the party being away for a fortnight. When the ship arrived the records, collections and specimens were packed and with the best part of the expeditionary equipment were placed on board. The records include a letter from Captain Amundsen to the King of Norway brought back from the South Pole by the southern party. The shore party embarked with dogs, a sufficiency of foodstuffs and clothing was left at Cape Evans and forty eight hours later the Terra Nova left winter quarters. She proceeded toward Hut point and landed eight men who erected a large cross on Observation Hill overlooking the great ice barrier where our gallant leader and his brave comrades of the southern party sacrificed their lives to the honor of their country after the achievement of the great object of this expedition.

"Before leaving the antarctic the ship called at Cape Royds, Granite Harbor and Terra Nova Bay to pick up depots of geological specimens. We have established provision depots at Cape Evans, Hut point, and Terra Nova Bay.

Passed Iceberg 21 Miles Long.

"It is interesting to note that on the return voyage to New Zealand in latitude sixty-four degrees, fifteen minutes south, longitude 159 degrees, fifteen minutes east the Terra Nova passed close to an iceberg which was no less than twenty-one geographical miles in length. On February 2, in latitude 62 degrees, ten minutes south, longitude 152 degrees, during thick weather, the ship was beset with icebergs and at slow speed steamed for six miles along the face of one huge berg. She was in a narrow channel out of which she could not work owing to the close grouping of detached icebergs which lay on either hand. We have passed hundreds of icebergs, some of which from their exceptional size may drift to lower latitudes before disintegration and become a danger to navigation. Undoubtedly this is a bad year for ice. The Terra Nova has usually been clear except for isolated bergs in much higher latitudes.

"All the surviving members of the expedition are in excellent health.

"After a month in New Zealand for refitting, the Terra Nova will proceed to Cardiff, Lieutenant Pennell (commanding), Lieutenant Rennick, Surgeon Levick and the Biologists, Nelson and Lillie returning in the ship.

"Commander Evans, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Bruce, Surgeon Atkinson, Secretary Drake and Messrs Wright, Priestley, Debenham, Cherry, Carrard and Gran will return by mail steamer."

(Sg'd.) "E. R. G. R. EVANS,
"Commander Royal Navy, Commanding Expedition."

Amundsen's Views of the Disaster.

Chicago, Feb. 11—A thrilling picture of the probable manner in which Robert F. Scott and four of his companions met death on the ice barrier close to the earth's southern extremity was painted verbally by Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, who was in Chicago today.

"It is hard to say just what happened," said the Norwegian explorer, "but we can imagine, perhaps, although it is horrible. We know, of course, that it happened about the 79th parallel and that they were down on teh barrier and not the plateau. And just about there our positive knowledge stops.

"Certainly they were exhausted and starving. It may be they had some scurvy among them, who can say? At any rate, they were not in a fit condition to meet the terrible blizzard when it came.

"Not that blizzards are unusual; Scott was prepared for them, for he was no amateur. One may always expect blizzards in that country. But there they were, those forlorn fellows, struggling along without even ponies to draw their sledges, for they had sent back their last ponies when they had reached a point 150 miles from the pole journey southward.

An Awful Stretch of Ice.

"They were drawing their own sledges, weakened though they must have been. They had no dogs, and that was a mistake, I am afraid. And always before them there stretched that awful waste of ice. Can you see it? It is flat ice stretched across the country in long, glassy undulations—stretching away so far and white that the eye cannot bear to follow it.

"And across the frozen surface sweeps the wind—furiously. The great flat expanse offers a terrific sweep for the blast and there is no protection except what man is able to build for himself."

Captain Amundsen passed a hand across his eyes.

"And they died," he said, softly. "Of course, Evans had died already. He fell on the ice. But the others must have died within a short time of each other. Oates went bravely, you know, out into the blizzard that his sickly condition might not hinder the others. That was a great sacrifice, but it did no good.

"I cannot read that last message of Captain Scott's without emotion. I never met him personally, but I know he was a brave man.

"And to think," added the captain in a hushed tone, "that while those brave men were dying in the waste of ice I was lecturing in warmth and comfort in Australia."

Captain Amundsen denied that he had suggested that the men who met death might have fallen into a crevasse.

"It is rediculous," he asserted, "to think that five men would fall into a crevasse."

Shackleton Nearly Met Same Fate.

Prof. H. J. Cox, weather forecaster, who had listened to the Norwegian adventurer's narrative, broke in: "Shackleton nearly met the same fate, you know."

"Yes," said Amundsen, "Shackleton had a hard time getting back. He nearly met death." He turned back just in time, in the very hour, in fact, to save his life. And he was only 111 miles from the pole.

"Can you think of the disappointment in that case? Only 111 miles from his goal. Yet it is a long distance. When there are railroad tracks and Pullman cars and comfort and good cheer, 111 miles is nothing. There in the frozen south it is thousands of miles."

Captain Amundsen made it plain that the fate of Scott and his aides would not deter him in his plans for a north polar expedition beginning next year.

"Why should I hesitate?" he asked. "These affairs are very sad, but they are really uncommon. It is not what one may expect as perhaps some of you may think. No, I shall start and I believe I will be successful."

"What do you care about the north pole now, captain?" was asked.

"Nothing," said the explorer swiftly. "I do not seek the pole. I may not even reach it. I do not care whether I do. These stories that I am to actually seek the pole are untrue. I am going north only on a scientific expedition—chiefly to study air and ocean currents. If I am close to the pole and conditions are favorable I will go there; not otherwise. The story that I will take an aeroplane is untrue. It is ridiculous."

Captain Amundsen sent the following telegram anent the Scott tragedy:

"Commander Terra Nova, Lyttleton (N. Z.):

"Deep sorrow loss comrades. Congratulations success expedition."

"Kinsey, Christ Church (N. Z.):

"Convey deep sorrow Mmes. Scott and Wilson loss husbands. Magnificent battle."

Britain's Heart Stirred.

London, Feb. 11—Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Captain Robert N. Scott's farewell message to the world, written while he was doomed to death with his companions in the Antartic ice and snow, are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public today.

"It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls, who have done and dared so greatly," is the prevailing note in the comment.

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic: "Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, the endurance and the courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely, surely, a great and rich country like ours, will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for," have had an electric effect.

Steps are on foot already to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, could still write that they did not regret their journey.

Scott Not Like Cook.

Captain Scott's interest in the welfare of his men was emphasized by practically the last business he transacted before he left to join the expedition in New Zealand. This was the sale of his story: He declined to make any private profit from the transaction and decided that the total receipts should go to increase the financial reward of the men who had undertaken to share with him the dangers of the Antarctic region. It was, therefore, that all sums paid by newspapers throughout the world for the story of the adventure should be distributed among the members of the crew as a surprise bonus on their return to England.

Mrs. Scott is assured of a good pension from the British government. A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday. Many flags in all parts of London are dying today at half staff.

Telegrams from all parts record the profound regret, mingled with pride, felt throughout the British Empire, while messages of sympathy have reached the government in considerable numbers from foreign states.

London, Feb. 11—Details of the disaster in which Captain Scott and four of his men perished in the Antarctic, are brought here in special despatches of the Central News Service. Captain Oates evidently set out from the ten it which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion, to brave death alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them.

After a brave struggle for weeks, with his hands frost bitten, Oates declared to his comrades that he was going to set out in the storm and did not know when he would come back. He left the tent and he was never seen again. He evidently knew he was setting out to meet his death along.

The others later tried to push on, but were forced into camp again on March 21, after nine days' struggle in the blizzard. Food and fuel were both exhausted.

Probably realizing that his party was doomed, Captain Scott entered in his diary four days later, on March 25:—"A Message to the Public." In this he declared that the disaster was not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect to successfully encounter such temperature and storms as as they had met on the barrier, which so retarded their progress. When they arrived within eleven miles of One Tone Depot, they had fuel for only one hot meal, and food for two days.

The doomed explorer wrote apologetically of his "rough notes." He said these and the bodies must tell the tale. He appealed to his countrymen for the care of those dependent upon the perishing explorers.

According to the special despatches, the "Terra Nova" relief party which found the bodies, read a simple burial ritual over them. A cairn was erected over the bodies.

The relief expedition then set out in search for the body of Captain Oates, but, although they covered more than twenty miles, they discovered no trace of his body. It was with great difficulty that the party brought back all of the records, including Amundsen's letter to the King of Norway, and a large quantity of geological specimens.

March 25, 1912, the date of Captain Scott's last message to the public, is believed to have been written only four days before death overtook the party.

Terrible Shock to Peary.

Washington, Feb. 11—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, said when he received the news of the death of Capt. Scott and his companions:

"The news comes to me as a terrible shock. Mrs. Scott and the wives and relatives of the brave men who perished with Capt. Scott and the whole British nation have my deepest, sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy and condolence."

Capt. Ronald Amundsen, who led in the race to the pole as against Capt. Scott and other competitors, paid a glowing tribute to Scott in the address he recently made here before the National Geographic Society, on receiving the society's gold medal commemorating his achievements. Amundsen then said that a friendly rivalry had existed between Scott and himself, but that they always had in mind the best interests of scientific research, in which both were engaged.

He felt that the two British explorers, Shackleton and Scott, had done much to assist him by preliminary research in the Antarctic regions.

London, Feb. 11—The tragedy of Captain Robert F. Scott's Antarctic expedition was referred to today in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith. Speaking with evident emotion, he said:—

"We all at this moment, are under the deep impression created by the reading of the last message to the world left by Captain Scott, one of the most moving and pathetic utterances in the annals of discovery. We can only say that his last appeal will not fall on deaf ears."

Scott's widow and baby, the little chap whose only thought of his father, for two years absent, was to take his photograph to bed with him at night and "keep daddy warm," were already idolized by the British people.

National Appeal for Funds.

London, Feb. 11—The committee of the British Antarctic expedition will issue a national appeal for a fund to provide for the relatives of the dead explorers. Among those signing the appeal is Lord Strathcona. The admiralty tonight issued an official expression of its profound regret at the loss of the heroic officers saying: "The circumstances under which Captain Scott and his comrades lost their lives prove with that constancy and resolution they carried out the duty for which they volunteered. The lords and commissioners of the admiralty consider that their loss should be regarded as if they had been killed in action, and their story will long be remembered with honor by the navy."

Nothing has been decided as to what steps the government or the admiralty will take, but full confidence is felt that ample provision will be made.

The Lord Mayor of London has asked the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Churchill, whether he will open a fund. Mr. Churchill's reply has not yet been given, but the lord mayor says: "If it should be found necessary to open a fund, the Mansion House will rise worthily to an occasion which affects us all."

King George to Attend Memorial Service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

London, Feb. 12—King George announced today that he personally would attend the memorial service for Captain Robert F. Scott and his comrades to be held in St. Paul's cathedral.

Expected Scott Back Last March

Christ Church, N. Z., Feb. 12—Commander Evans said today that reckoning by the progress of the supporting parties, Captain Scott should have returned to Hut Point by March 17. Regarding the shortage of food, he said that Scott had enough to last a month beyond the date of his expected return.

Glowing Eulogies.

London, Feb. 12—Captain Scott's touch-appeal to his countrymen, written when the hand of death was upon him, has especially stirred the public imagination and is the principal theme of editorial comment of the morning papers.

The heroism of Captain Oates in going out to die rather than be a handicap on his companions, also is the subject for these highest tributes of admiration by newspapers. The Morning Post says:

"We never have heard of greater heroism than this, not even among the ancients, who made an art of dying nobly, while Captain Scott's unique dying journal should teach all of us how to live and how to die. We do not think it probable this journey will ever be made again, at least in the practical future. It has been made twice in one winter and these white storm vexed uplands of the Antarctic will resume the loneliness in which they have existed since the birth of the world. But they have not existed for humanity in vain since they have been the occasion for this great heroism."

The Standard considers Scott's journal one of the most amazing documents of the world's history. "That it should have been written at all is wonderful," says the Standard. "That it was written in such a tone of temper is more wonderful still. The record is complete, and leaves no uncertainty and suspense such as existed over the fate of the Franklin expedition. A merciful veil is drawn over that terrible death scene in the frozen hut with the Antarctic blizzard shrieking a vague requiem, but over the rest of the story there is no mystery."

The Daily Telegraph has opened a fund for a national memorial to Captain Scott and his dead comrades. Among the first subscribers are Rear-Admiral Peary and Baron Rothschild.

Pension for Widow.

London, Feb. 12—Mrs. Scott will receive a pension of £200 a year from the admiralty which has decided that Captain Scott and Petty Officer Evans, both of the royal navy, be treated as being killed in action. If an officer is killed in action, the widow's pension is £100 a year more than half pay of his rank.

Dr. Wilson leaves his wife and mother, Lieutenant Bowers, his widowed mother and two sisters, Captain Oates, his mother, and Evans his wife and three children.

Premier Asquith, in a few words touched with deep emotion in the commons, said:—"Scott's appeal will not fall on deaf ears. That appeal was one of the most moving and most pathetic utterances in the annals of discovery. The speech of a brave, enduring man, face to face with the tragic end of a career of devoted service. The government will make a treasury grant to those dependent on the gallant men who laid down their lives without a murmur for the honor of their country, and advancement of scientific knowledge."

Toronto Doctor is Safe and Well.

Toronto, Feb. 12—Dr. C. S. Wright, son of Alfred Wright, of 60 Crescent Road, who was a member of Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole, is well known among the younger people of Toronto, and the news that he is safe and well will cause rejoicing among his many friends. Dr. Wright was a brilliant student, and his record at the university is one of which anyone might be proud. In 1904 he was head boy at Upper Canada College, and in 1908 he won the 1851 exhibition, a scholarship for research work. This scholarship made it necessary for him to go to another university, and he chose Cambridge. After studying for two years at the famous Cavendish laboratory there under Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson, he happened to read about the projected Scott Antarctic expedition. He immediately applied for permission to accompany it, and was appointed as one of the physicists. There were two physicists with the expedition. Their work was of the usual meteorological and magnetic variety, and they were to make a survey of the currents and conditions of the upper atmosphere by sending up balloons carrying registering instruments. Dr. Wright also intended to devote considerable attention to an investigation of the crystal structure of the ice from the point of view of its age and past history.

The last letter which Mr. Alfred Wright received from his son arrived last April, and is as follows:

March 2, Cape Evans.

"Dear Dad,—Hope the ship gets back to carry this letter to you. Before I finished writing, the dogs came back from Hut Point to say that Lieut. Evans was down with the scurvy and that the dogs had brought him in the last 30 miles (he was of the second return party) and that I was to go down and take Dr. Atkinson's place in charge of the relief dog team, meeting the last or polar party. I at once rushed off to Hut Point with Cherry, and the carpenter is to go instead, so as to avoid breaking up all the magnetic and other work.

"When we got there it started to blizzard, and didn't stop for six days, making a total of 12 out of 13 consecutive days.

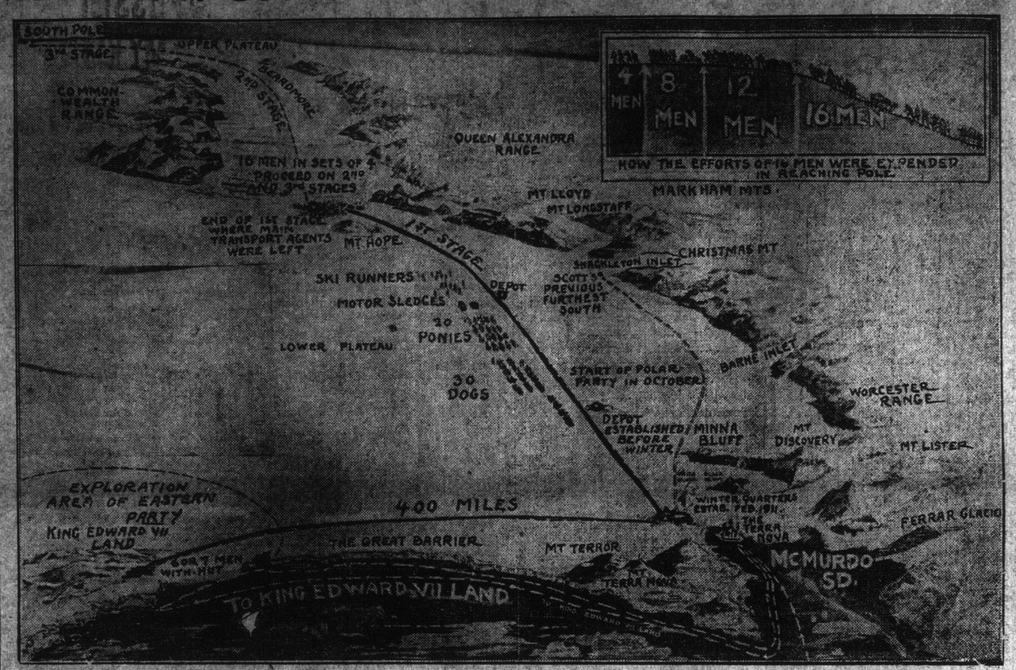
"The Western geological party got safely back and did some good work—coal and fossils found. Apparently some of the limestone I brought back from the Beardmore also may contain fossils, which will be very nice. The Eastern party were picked up at Cape Adare in January, and landed at Evan's Cove, and it is there the Terra Nova will seek for them.

"The polar party are due in about two weeks, if they have fair luck, though nine days is none too soon to expect them. In any case, even if they don't return at all, there can hardly be the slightest doubt that they have reached the Pole. They were all well in 87 degrees 37 minutes, 143 miles from the Pole and seven weeks grub to do the 286 miles; i.e., they need only do six miles a day to get outful rations. They will probably, however, average twelve miles at least.

"Yours, with love,
"CHARLES."

DR. C. S. WRIGHT.

HOW CAPT. SCOTT AND PARTY REACHED SOUTH POLE



This diagram explains the route and plans of the expedition. McMurdo Sound is where Amundsen and Scott met. It is thought that Scott and his men were well on their way back to McMurdo when they met disaster.

MRS. SCOTT EN ROUTE TO MEET HER HUSBAND

Is Aboard Steamer for New Zealand, and May Not Know His Fate.

Honolulu, Feb. 11—Mrs. Robert Scott, traveling toward New Zealand on the steamer Aorangi to meet her husband, probably knows tonight of his death, although the short range of the Aorangi's wireless, which reaches only 300 miles, protects her grief from the world.

The wireless offices here have a stack of messages, received by cable for Mrs. Scott, but all efforts to get an answer from the Aorangi, since news of Captain Scott's death was received, have been unavailing. This does not mean, however, that the vessel's wireless has not picked up some of the messages sent out.

The Aorangi will reach New Zealand via Tahiti and Samo, on Feb. 27, and barring chance communication with some passing liner no news may be received from her before that time.

MRS. SCOTT AND HER LITTLE SON

Capt. Scott's widow and baby, the little chap whose only thought of his father, for two years absent, was to take his photograph to bed with him at night and "keep daddy warm," were already idolized by the British people.

SACKVILLE FIRE DOES $1,500 DAMAGE

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 12—(Special)—At 10.30 this morning an alarm of fire was sounded for a blaze in H. I. Wry's tailor shop. Fire Chief Smith happened to be in Mr. Wry's store at the time and through quick action on his part soon had the chemical engine at the scene and not more than three minutes elapsed before it was working on a very stubborn fire which was raging among the cloth and clothing; in fact the whole lower store of Mr. Wry's establishment appeared to be on fire at once.

Too much praise cannot be given the fire department for the able way in which they handled this serious looking fire and prevented it from spreading. Mr. Wry's loss is about $1,000, mostly covered by insurance. Mrs. Amasa Dixon's loss is about $500, covered by insurance.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

THE RISING TIDE

One of the best indications of the progress of taxation reform in Ontario is that the Conservative papers are beginning to support it, in spite of the political strength of Sir James Whitney, whom they are following on most other matters. The Ottawa Citizen, Conservative; The Ottawa Journal, Independent Conservative, and the Toronto World, Conservative, are all campaigning for the exemption of improvements, and for home rule for each municipality in taxation matters. The Toronto World publishes a striking cartoon, the central figure of which is an old woman (Ontario) coming from her milking with a leaky pail which is causing "injustice" and "loss" at every step. She addresses Sir James Whitney, who is pictured in the garb of a farmer, saying: "Do I get the new pail from you, James, or do I ask Brother Rowell for it?" "James" has been warned repeatedly of late by Conservative newspapers that if he does not grant the new pail Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader, will certainly get a chance to do so before olng.

Why should any municipality be denied the right to raise its taxation in any way it chooses? If the people who are paying the taxes—that is to say, who are taxing themselves—wish to exempt improvements, they should certainly be permitted to do so, whenever a majority of the electors have decided in favor of that course.

An attempt has been made throughout Ontario, and we shall see the same attempt here later on, to scare the farmer by giving him the idea that he would pay an undue share of the taxation in any municipality if improvements were exempted. But in most of the rural municipalities the farmers constitute a majority, and if they are not in favor of this branch of taxation reform, no municipality which they control will be able to adopt it. Where the question has been explained, in the Middle West and in portions of Ontario, the rural districts have been heartily in favor of exempting improvements. In fact, it is a step toward additional local freedom everywhere.

The farmer pays a great deal of Federal taxation today for which he receives benefit mainly in the imagination of the privileged classes who get their profit directly. It is part of the game to tell the farmer that he is being saved, or is saving the Empire, by submitting to excessive duties on nearly everything he buys. But every day more farmers are awakening to the facts of the situation, East and West, and evidence is not wanting that they are nearly ready to take hand in tariff making. It is time. There is no reason why we should not have the square deal in taxation matters as well as in other affairs affecting the well-being and the pocketbook of all classes.

AN EMERGENCY

Mr. Borden has been diligently talking of an emergency, and it is becoming more and more evident that there is one. But it is not in Great Britain. She goes on her even way proposing reform after reform, removing old abuses, and on the side, keeping her naval strength some sixty per cent above that of her nearest rival. But the emergency is in Canada. It is in the Tory party. It has already cost Mr. Borden one of his ablest ministers. It is fast costing him the respect of the country.

His whole proposal is about as indefensible as it is well possible to imagine. It is the price of a political alliance which for dishonesty and gross indifference to public opinion and public morals has no parallel in our history. Now the Borden plan is made the excuse for Tories, inside the cabinet and out, to speak ill of the country. Mr. Cockshutt has said that a permanent policy of contribution is contemplated, adding that as it required great skill and many men to man a Dreadnought, Canada could not do it. This man does not hesitate to cry down his own country in defense of this makeshift compromise. Surely if we have neither the men or the skill in this country, we have the money; and having the money we may have the ships and the men too. We can import the skill necessary to build the ships, and we can secure Hessian mercenaries to run them, if everything else fails. The government passively connives at this slander uttered by its supporter. They can do nothing else, because the same slander is implied to their own proposals.

Mr. Borden's proposal to modify the British constitution so as to justify him in the grant of money is of the same makeshift and undigested character. He is apparently unable to think out or mature anything. No doubt he has thought long and hard on how best to keep the Allies in leash so as to retain power, but he could not possibly have bestowed serious study on the problem of Canada's relation to the Empire when he suggests this as a permanent policy. He proposes that Canada have a representative on the Defence Committee, because she is now contributing to Imperial defence. But will the necessities of representation accompanying taxation be thus fulfilled? The defence Committee has only advisory powers. It has no voice in the making of peace or war. The actual conduct of the foreign policy is the thing that makes for peace or war; it is determined from time to time, by issues arising, altering, assuming new phases. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs cannot stop in the midst of critical negotiations with a foreign power to consult the Defence Committee, even if it has upon it a Canadian representative. He would undoubtedly consult with the Prime Minister in times of acute crises, but the exigencies of the position are such that he cannot go round consulting everybody. How would the Canadian representative or the Australian representative keep in touch with his chief and the cabinet when so far away? The Foreign Minister has constantly to act and decide and judge from day to day, and in his acts he can only be responsible to the Parliament and Cabinet of which he is a member. The genius of the British system is the responsibility of the Cabinet to Parliament, and it cannot be responsible to an outside body, no matter how many colonials may be upon it. Even the London Times says that this Committee of Defense has no power and no responsibility, that it is purely advisory, and that its character will not be altered by the appointment of a Canadian Minister. Yet this is the condition that Mr. Borden attaches to his offer—a condition that is bound to produce dissatisfaction, if the people of Canada are led to think that it carries with it a substantial meed of political power. It does not carry with it any power, and it is impossible to endow this committee with any real power under the present constitutional system.

Mr. Borden had before him the definite opportunity of having Canada build her own navy, raise her own forces, and hold them at the disposal of the Empire in time of war. He turns away from this reasonable Canadian policy and proposes something to which he never gave adequate thought—"an emergency policy" to save him from his Allies, instead of saving Britain from her enemies—and a policy that may later bring to us and to Britain unimagined mischiefs. The British taxpayer is not consulted in his "gift." It imposes new burdens upon him. The British taxpayer must keep up the ships when they are built, and he must man them when they are equipped. Britain must not decrease her ship-building programme on this account. This is one of the implied conditions of the gift. She must build as many ships as ever, and by this gift of Dreadnoughts we impose a new tax on Great Britain. A simple, wise and safe solution was before Mr. Borden, one that would build up Canada and that could be entered into readily without slandering this country by saying we could not build or man ships. He rejects it, with the positive genius he seems to have for taking the wrong course and the false turn. He is ruled by the Nationalists instead of ruling them.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EMINENT MAN

Thrasybulus, the tyrant of Miletus, asked Periander, the tyrant of Corinth, one of the seven sages of Greece, for advice on the art of government. Periander made no reply but proceeded to bring a field of corn to a level by cutting off the tallest ears. This is a policy not only expedient for tyrants, or in practice confined to them, but equally necessary to democracies. It is indeed what the United States Senate by a two-thirds majority considers a constitutional necessity for a democracy.

To be quite honest, it is not obliged to cut off the tallest ears of corn. It has a simpler method. It attempts by legislation to prevent the man who shows superiority from obtaining authority or political responsibility. The Senate has succeeded in passing, by a sufficient majority, an amendment fixing the Presidential term at six years; it provides that "no person who has held the office by election, or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as President, shall be eligible again to hold the office by election." It is ex-post-facto legislation, and it looks directly at Theodore Roosevelt. There was no concealment about this. It was freely revealed in the debate. It stood out in the actual vote. Every Senator with Roosevelt sympathies was strongly against the amendment. What some of them said, and what all felt, was that this was an attempt to make it forever impossible for him to be President again. The amendment expressly shuts him out. It puts one in mind of the story, perhaps a mythical one, of the judge who said to an earnest young barrister who was conscientiously elaborating a question of law: "Now Mr. So and So, we are not here to discuss questions of law but to settle this business." It is the first time that the United States has been driven to ostracism of this kind, but ostracism has long been an organ of democracy. Democracy by using it mutilates the nation; without it democracy would probably mutilate itself.

Aristotle often tried to solve the problem of the eminent man. He considered that the democratic state could not retain within itself and encourage eminent men. It must contrive to level, by one method or another, and to restrain the man who rose above the regulation standard. He coupled extreme democracy with tyranny, and his prescription for the preservation of a tyranny is drastic: "The tyrant should lop off those who are too high; he must put to death men of spirit; he must not allow common meals, clubs, education and the like; he must be on his guard against anything that is likely to inspire either courage or confidence among his subjects. * * * Hence we see that legislation is necessarily concerned only with those who are equal in birth and power; and that for men of preeminent virtue there is no law—they are themselves a law. Anyone would be ridiculous who attempted to make laws for them; they would probably retort what, in the fable of Antisthenes, the lions said to the hares ('Where are your claws?') when in the council of the beasts the latter began haranguing and claiming equality for all. And for this reason democratic states have instituted ostracism; equality is above all things their aim, and therefore they ostracise and banish from the city for a time those who seem to predominate too much through their wealth, or the number of their friends, or through any other political influence."

Aristotle always considered democracy a sociological mistake, but it has made some progress since his day. It makes law for the superior citizen whether his superiority is that of wealth or of political power, and sometimes it succeeds in enforcing the law. It uses its claws. But its progress in other ways is not so evident. It was the praise of the Athenians and Romans, that although the people had the right of elevating plebians to office, it could never bring itself to elect them. In Athens, though it could by the law of Aristides, choose magistrates from all classes, it never happened that the lower people demanded the election of rulers who could injure its safety and its glory. From the point of view of practice, the blending of democracy and aristocracy apparently makes the best constittuion. Were this blending to become a real fusion, public business would be ideally managed. When the aristocrat becomes wise enough, and unselfish enough to labor for the common good he is the best of democrats.

A SUBSCRIBER'S SUGGESTION

A subscriber who read the recent speech of a New Brunswick Member of Parliament on the navy calls The Telegraph's attention to the fact that in this speech the great sums of money advanced by British capitalists for investment in Canada, for many years past, were set down as constituting a heavy obligation on our part, real and sentimental, toward the Old Country. The subscriber desires to know whether British investment in the Argentine, and in the United States, places those countries under a similar obligation.

Evidently the answer he expects is that British capital goes where it can find satisfactory security together with reasonable interest, and that, when it discovers these two in conjunction, it travels without regard to sentiment.

It is, of course, a misuse of logic to employ the financial argument in an attempt to flog what some of our politicians seem to regard as Canada's lack of patriotism. There is no such lack. There is patriotism and to spare. But it has, as this subscriber suggests, very little to do with financial transactions. In such matters the rules of business are much the same everywhere.

And those politicians who are forever worrying about Canada's attachment to the flag and the throne, insult their fellow-Canadians by suggesting that this attachment lacks either warmth or the readiness to make any sacrifices demanded by honor. The people of Canada have more real patriotism—and more common sense along with it—than not a few professional flag-wavers realize.

THE NEW CITY SPIRIT

In our modern cities "boosting" has taken its place quite among the regular and recognized means of publicity. In its present meaning the word comes to us from the West, but it is now in general use all over the country. Towns whose foundation is hardly beyond the memory of the youngest inhabitant have become populous and busy centres through the activity and persistence of their boosters; and others with equal advantages have been totally eclipsed because this spirit was not with them. "Boosting" a city is a form of advertising that should appeal to all.

The booster need not depart from the truth. When there is no foundation to back it, boosting is as foolish as if a man hoped to build up a successful business by advertising without having any value to offer his customers. Advertising will bring customers; value must keep them. The avowed aim of boosting is progress, and when it does not attach itself to truth, or to what may easily become truth if all the citizens were boosters, it but draws attention to defects and emphasizes weakness. Like all effective advertising it must be honest and must at least be first cousin to truth.

There are many indications of a new spirit in this city. The public is learning to act in an organized way. Hitherto we have lacked a city sense. Now there is indicated a new attitude toward the city, a belief in its life, outward form and appearance, its architectural expression, its parks, schools and playgrounds. There is a determination to make it a more beautiful as well as a more wholesome place in which to live. It is only as the business men strive to make the city a home and an object of public-spirited endeavor that anything of real value can be accomplished.

St. John is not at present an ideal city for the workingman. The housing is not satisfactory, and the rents are high. Our present methods of taxation are responsible for a part, at least, of this condition. According to the present method of levying taxation a man is punished for enterprise and for efforts to beautify and improve the city. Taxation is imposed upon the full value of his buildings and improvements. His neighbor, the land speculator, on the other hand, while he retards natural development and sacrifices municipal progress for his own advantage, is only charged a nominal tax for the land he withholds from use. In every city large areas of land are to be found idle or badly improved, held by their owners for a rise and ultimately placed upon the market at an increase in price. The efforts of the owner do not hasten this increase. Whether at home or abroad, industrious or shiftless, whether dwelling upon the site and watching it by day as well as by night, or living in the furthermost quarters of the globe, the growth is the same. The growth of population assures the universal upward movement in the cost of land. This is the one value that thrift, economy, prudence, or any of the traditional business virtues cannot alter, cannot aid.

It is a matter that deserves the very best attention from those who are interested in the future of the city. If it is not attended to, the improvements of the past and the prospects of the future will be discounted. Civic pride is the one soil on which civic patriotism can grow, and civic pride that is of any value depends on having a city that is comfortable and wholesome for the workers and all citizens to live in. When men glory in their city, its up-to-dateness, its progressive and influential character, its comfort, its justice to all classes, they will usher in genuine and solid prosperity.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Mr. Stewart, editor of The Chatham World, who is one of the representatives of Northumberland County in the local Legislature, makes editorial protest against the proposal of Premier Flemming to place the old-time title "M. P. P." under the official ban and introduce "M. L. A.," meaning Member of the Legislative Assembly. "This," says Mr. Stewart, —"is the prosaic, uncultured, and unpoetical mental attitude of the self-made man everywhere. New Brunswick has enjoyed a certain degree of distinction in the confederacy from the fact that she did not use the calsomine brush on everything of the past as freely as the other provinces, but the utilitarian reformer, brush in hand, has come at last, and a coat of official whitewash will put her down to the level of her sister provinces in this titular matter."

Fortunately Mr. Stewart will presently have an opportunity of presenting his objections on the floors of the House, in addition to his treatment of the subject in his newspaper. Mr. Flemming can make the change in the official correspondence of his government, and on the official stationary of the province, but beyond that he is powerless in the matter except that he may set an example. That his example will be widely followed is not to be expected, as Mr. Stewart suggests, the change proposed by the Premier has little point and less merit. It may be, of course, intended to accompany the movement for a larger sessional indemnity, with the idea that although an M. P. P. may be worth only $500 a session to the public, an M. L. A. would be cheap at $1,000. Unless some strategy of this nature underlies the projected innovation, it is difficult to understand; and if this be the real explanation, it will be still more difficult to convince the public that the proposal partakes of the nature of statesmanship.

Mr. Stewart no doubt feels that the time of our provincial members might well be occupied by exercises of much greater utility than that of attempting to lift themselves to a higher plane of dignity by exertions upon their own boot-straps. This year there is no troublesome opposition to prevent the administration from giving the province wise, economical, and progressive government. There is nothing to prevent the administration from carrying out its premise of some years ago, and giving the province good roads, a real immigration policy, an effective publicity output, a genuine forest conservation policy, real measures for the preservation of the public health. If the Premier and his associates should set to work along these lines they might call themselves anything they pleased, and if they kept at it long enough many a convinced Liberal would be prompt to give them credit and support for enlightened government.

With the editor of the Chatham World at their elbow, Mr. Flemming and his supporters may do something this session to lift the proceedings above those of other years, when the debates were marked chiefly by partisanship run mad, reckless finance, gross favoritism, and the most short-sighted and indefensible neglect of the public interest.

TENDENCIES IN EDUCATION

Bernard Shaw said that the school did well if it did not interrupt education, and the man who values knowing a few things well is likely to regard his words as true when he remembers that we have always with us those who seek to load the educational system with everything they think desirable. It is not so important that we give the boy a smattering of many subjects as it is that we get his mind working with enthusiasm and zest. Once that is done, all other things may be added. He can accomplish an education then by grasping at large anywhere.

There are many things worth knowing that cannot be included in a school curriculum. There are many things which should have a place there whose value is indirect; that is, their benefit is more in the way of cultivating the reasoning powers and training in taste and thinking than for present knowledge. Latin, which was once a great source of culture, is being banished from our schools; Greek, they never had; and history is being taught more and more as a kind of science, with emphasis upon sources and facts, rather than upon the human element in it. A recent writer says:

"The young people should know something of the great magazines and of the kind of reading matter which may be expected in each. A training which will lead the young people to select healthful standards and influential magazines is absolutely necessary if we are to train for the best citizenship."

This certainly is to become modern. One would think that with current literature, and literature of the most ephemeral kind, forming the predominant part of parents' reading, pupils might be trusted to absorb sufficient knowledge about it at home. With the early Roman and Greek classics banished, this proposal, that we banish also our English classics, naturally follows. English is the one definite source of culture left for the pupils, and now we are told that in English, too, the classics are in the way of the moderns, and that the largest place should be given to the study and reading of current literature.

Perhaps the one item in which our schools fail today most completely is in teaching their pupils to speak and write their thoughts well and clearly. As a people we are growing wonderfully careless in this matter, so that the social conversation of a great many men and women is little more than careless chatter; this, because we have failed to realize that speech is living and vital and is always to a large extent an indicator of the life. We think that bombast and loudness are force, while they are a confession of weakness. Now, to speak well cannot be learned from a schoolmaster or acquired from a book. Simplicity of speech depends on simplicity of life, and the only way to avoid vulgarity in speech is by being honest in thinking and living. The florid, pompous, vulgar style of the current novel and of much of current literature may be responsible for our failure in the use of gentle speech.

One is reminded of the rebuke administered by a judge to the son of respectable parents, who was convicted for the theft of some poultry: "Young man, you were blessed with a noble and exemplary father, who inculcated in your mind the principles of honesty and virtue, and a pious mother who nightly offered up prayers for you; instead of which you go around stealing ducks."

Our language is rich in wholesome, racy, good Anglo-Saxon words. We believe our schools should give much time to a study of their meaning, and to encouraging their use. Schools should aim to widen and broaden the literary taste of the growing generation. This cannot be accomplished by putting the chief emphasis on modern literature. To Milton a great book was "the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." If this literature of power is displaced by the literature of recreation, or by the lighter books and magazines of today, our case is bad indeed.

UTILITY AND INVENTION

Man is making great progress in his fight against disease and the antoward forces. Dr. Freidman has possibly discovered a remedy for tuberculosis; at least the world has some reason to hope that he has. Dr. Vincent, an eminent French epidemiologist, has secured truly remarkable results in experiments in anti-typhoid inoculation. His work was carried on among the regiments stationed on the Moroccan frontier, and the results were published some time ago. Two hundred and eighty-three men were treated either with the Wright serum, or one invented by Dr. Vincent. The experiment was carried on under the most trying conditions—in a notoriously unhealthy region, among a population ignorant of the rules of cleanliness, with whom the pollution of water is a usual practice. There developed among 2,632 soldiers of European origin, who were not inoculated, during a period of three months, 171 cases of typhoid fever and 134 cases of febrile intestinal disturbances, a rate of 115 per thousand, with eight deaths. Among 129 men treated with the Wright serum there was a single light case, giving a ratio of eight per thousand; among 154 men treated with the Vincent serum there were no cases.

Nature is surrendering her secrets in response to the direct attacks of those men who approach her from the point of view of utility. It is not common for her to do so. She sets a premium upon the study of her mysteries for their own sake. If utility is the sole incentive for research, the results will range on a lower level; if, however, utility is forgotten in the passion to get at the heart of things for their own sake, it sometimes surprises us upon the way. Utility has not been the mother of invention. The reason may be that when man seeks for those secrets that will minister to his need or comfort, his mind ranges over the surface of things. The more profound levels are removed from practical considerations and results. The practical naturally follows after the theory is discovered. The telephone, the incandescent light, the electric car—these are simply the concrete expression of the great electro-magnetic theory.

It is to be hoped that the German, Dr. Freidrich Frenz Freidman, is governed by the largeness of spirit of the explorer in pursuit of truth. Where there is this inner constraint there is no thought of placing a patent upon the output of the brain. The glow of discovery is a sufficient reward, to which nothing can be added save the satisfaction that others share it. In a quaint old writing of one of the pioneers of chemistry, the author speaks of chemists as a "strange class of mortals, impelled by an almost insane impulse to seek their pleasure among smoke and vapor, soot and flames, poisons and poverty." "My kingdom," said he, "is not, however, of this world. I trust that I have got hold of my pitcher by the right handle, the true method of treating this study; for the pseudo-chymists seek gold, but he true philosophers, science, which is more precious than gold." It is not of the first importance that Dr. Freidman make a fortune from his discovery; the importnat thing is that humanity may be enormously benefited and enriched through his researches.

"NOURISH A DOCTRINE"

This was the advice given by the late Professor Sumner, of Yale, to the nations that desired war. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines and catch phrases. The reconquest of the Holy Sepulchre, "The Balance of Power," "No Universal Dominion," "Trade Follows the Flag," "The Throne and the Altar," "He Who Holds the Land Will Hold the Sea,"—these are the things for which men have given their lives. Phrases and doctrines get inside a man's reason, and sometimes betray him against himself.

When these are analyzed they are generally seen to consist of nothing but rhetoric and phantasms. It would ruin many a doctrine to define it, because then it could be analyzed, criticized and verified; doctrines are always vague. The Monroe doctrine is a good example of this vagueness. The candidate for office in the United States would be looked upon with horror who said that he did not believe in it. Everyone is supposed to believe it, but hardly anyone knows what it is. When any doctrine arrives at that degree of authority, the name of it is a club which any demagogue may swing over you at any time and apropos of nothing.

It is a survival from the days of primitive necessity, when circumstances gave not time for reason and when men responded to the hard facts of life in the most direct and primitive manner. Wars and the killing of the old began at a time when the competition of life was so direct and pitiless that it left no room for kindly sentiment. The latter is a product of civilization. It could be cultivated only by men for whom the struggle for existence was so easy, and competition of life so moderate, that the severity was taken out of them.

If the nourishing of doctrines have kept wars alive, it is possible that the nourishing of doctrines of a different sort will continue the empire of peace. At least one peace movement is progressing without a hitch. That is the project of celebrating in 1914 the completion of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Plans are forming to make this celebration notable on both sides of the Atlantic, and these plans not only look to celebrating the past of peace and good will between the two countries, but are a pledge for the future. The list of eminent men who are actively interesting themselves in the movement in Braitin includes the chief representatives of politics, law, letters and the church. There is no greater service that Canada can render to the Empire than by making friends in all honorable way with her great neighbor, now that the United States has come to understand that this half of the continent is to remain forever British.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The tragedy of the Antarctic is not quite as bad as at first reported, but it is bad enough. Captain Scott and several of his companions perished when their triumph was fresh. It is a grim toll that the ice takes, south or north. Brave men the world over will mourn for the brave. While many regard the knowledge to be won in the polar regions as less valuable than any human life, all the world thrills at the proof of that courage which no terror of nature can daunt, that daring that leads men like Scott and Shackleton to keep their nation ever foremost in looking upon "the bright face of danger."

* * *

Speaking of emergencies, read this from the London Times:

"The growth of friendly relations between us which the cordial co-operation between the two governments within the last few months has done much to foster should enable both countries to discuss the naval policy without the bitterness and suspicion of the past."

The Times is referring to improved relations between Britain and Germany. What do our Conservative jingo friends think of that? And some of our Liberal friends who are inclined to play Mr. Borden's game just now—what do they think of it? What a thin and wan "emergency" it has become!

* * *

The German scare is subjected to still further attention by the news from London. A cablegram of Tuesday says that a general feeling of satisfaction has been caused in Great Britain by the tone recently characterizing German discussion of naval matters. It is intimated that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Churchill will have something of interest to say on this head on the occasion of the introduction of the naval estimates. This raises an awkward question. If the war with Germany, which some of our Conservative friends are proposing, but which has been abandoned by all except a certain excited school of politicians in Britain, should be definitely called off within the next month or two, what would become of Mr. Borden's emergency naval policy?

* * *

"It is much the duty of a nation to arm for the prevention of disease amongst its own people as to build and equip vessels of war and maintain a standing army against the invasion of a foreign foe, no matter how remote the latter contingency may be. The foreign foe is by no means so dangerous as the foe at home. It is omnipresent, but so accustomed has man become to it that many, if not most of us, are still fatalists, accepting what we believe to be the inevitable with almost stolid indifference."—From an address by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, medical adviser of the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

The case is so clear that no one disputes it; no one questions the wisdom or the necessity for Dr. Hodgetts' advice. Yet in St. John, and in New Brunswick generally our public health policies are forty years behind the times. We are all too busy, or too careless, to demand the requisite change and to see that we get it.

NEW FAIRVILLE POST OFFICE TO OPEN AT ONCE

Announcement Made in Parliament—No Postmaster Appointed Yet

Government Decides Not to Take Any Action to Assist Those Short of Hay in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Ottawa, Feb. 10—The commons spent the day dealing with a bill to increase the capital of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

In moving the adjournment of the house at midnight, Premier Borden, replying to former questions by Mr. Chisholm, of Antigonish, stated that the government had had under consideration representations made concerning the shortage of hay in portions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the consequent application for free transportation of that commodity over the Intercolonial. The government deemed that if any aid were to be given it should be by money grant and not by free transportation. However, the government's investigation had shown that the shortage was not as serious as was represented nor the situation as acute as it had been in former years, and the government had consequently decided to take no action in the matter.

Dr. Pugsley was told that the Fairville post office would be opened immediately. No postmaster has yet been appointed. Clerk of Works Bettison has been kept on to the present looking after retaining wall construction.

BRING MEN FROM OLD COUNTRY TO MINTO

Rothwell Company Has No Response to Local Call for Workers.

While complaints are being made that men are stranded in the city without work, the Rothwell Coal Company, of Minto, has had no response to its offer to give steady employment at good wages to men willing to work. It is announced that the company has been forced to seek labor elsewhere, and is bringing a couple of parties of men, of twenty each, out from the old country. Owing to difficulty of securing men the company is making things attractive for good workers and have been erecting cottages for the miners and assisting them to bring out their families.

The population of Minto has been steadily increasing lately and with the new mines which are being opened and the extension of the railway to Fredericton it is expected that the growth will be permanent. One of the latest signs of progress is the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

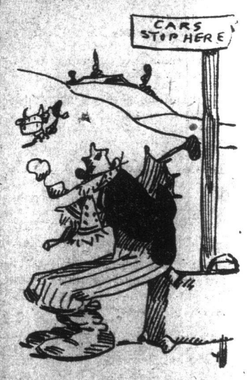
GRIT DISMISSALS TOO NUMEROUS TO TABULATE

Special to the Telegraph.

Ottawa, Feb. 11—After more than a year since parliament ordered it, a return was presented in the commons this afternoon giving the list of dismissals under the Borden government during the first three months of office.

The return consists of 416 pages, and at that the list of dismissals by the postmaster general is not included. Of straight dismissals for the three months there were more than 500. This represents only the first installment. As Premier Borden stated in the house a few days ago, it will take about eighteen months to bring the list down to date. Returns of correspondence dealing with individual cases and tabled in the commons already total over 400.

ABE MARTIN



Th' style t' be thin comes in right handy with th' high cost o' livin'. When a speaker adjusts his spectacles an' fumbles around his inside pocket it's a good time t' quietly leave th' hall.

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LOCAL HOUSE OFF TO A GOOD START

(Continued from page 1.)

by the preceding speaker, but he did exceptionally well for a young, new man. One of his material presented to the audience can imagine Mr. Hachey very eloquent in his own language, in fact, there are many English-speaking members who could not make his speech of this afternoon.

Premier Flemming.

Premier Flemming's congratulations were therefore not of the perfunctory kind. He meant them and his reference to Sir Leonard Tilley—a pleasant compliment by that way that Mr. Hachey had used—and the hope that his son would follow in his footsteps were warmly applauded.

The premier was somewhat humorous, too, in his welcome to Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier, the sole opposition representatives and his invitation to them to surrender at once, as he had them surrounded, produced some merriment. As the premier continued, one might think that the recent rumor of his retirement had some foundation, in fact when in referring to the large number of supporters, he said it did not make so much difference whether or not some other occupied his present position, it was nevertheless pleasant to be surrounded with so many friends.

It was, he continued with just a flicker of warmth, an answer to the campaign of misrepresentation. That phrase "campaign of misrepresentation" is quite as old as the legislature but despite its lack of originality it seems to be a favorite of Premier Flemming. He has it on the end of his tongue, and he really doesn't mean it every time he says it. Of course something must account for forty-six out of forty-eight agreeing with him, but another phrase said to have been coined by a former premier used to give some of the credit for such happenings to "the resources of civilization."

There were two gentlemen from the federal upper house, Senators Thompson and Yeo, present on the floor as spectators during the debate and if they wish they can carry away some of the optimism about New Brunswick shed by all three speakers. "This is the province and we are the people" would sum it all up. A great deal of it was a fact and everybody will hope that all the rest will come true.

Premier Flemming pictured what the agricultural schools might do for the province which now was producing between $19,000,000 and $20,000,000 worth of products if what the experts said was at all possible. They claimed we could double our production and his picture of what kind of prosperity would hover over little old New Brunswick if even half that prophecy came true was attractive enough to make you stand and look.

Mr. Tilley was no slouch on the boom business and he no doubt spoke from the experience of a St. John real estater, while the Bathurst man burst into eloquence and poetry "breathes there a man with soul so dead, etc., etc." in doing his share along the same line.

They say Mr. Dugal, one of the opposition members from Madawaska, can make a good speech in French. Today he contented himself with saying a very few words in English congratulating the mover and seconder of the address. He received session; and whatever extra the railway porters who can well afford to be generous with their applause.

Lieut.-Governor Wood has a stunning new uniform, gold lace all over, and it looks to be the real thing. He looks well in it and with the St. John contingent of officers headed by Col. McAvity to his right and left as stiff as ramrods and very spick and span in their bright uniforms the chief executive did the honors nobly. He seemed to enjoy all the pomp and vanity of the affair.

The veteran clerk Rainsford rose up in his place and delivered sundry curt messages to the elected gentlemen from his honor at 3 o'clock, stating that until they elected a speaker he wouldn't come in, and then after that difficulty had been overcome and Hon. Mr. Clarke kindly consented to act again, the sergeant-at-arms said his honor was outside. "Has arrived" were the exact words and Mr. Speaker courteously said: "Let his honor be admitted," and then left his seat and the stately gentleman in the new uniform appeared, guarded by the gentlemen from St. John who are in the Fusiliers.

Then the speaker asked if the governor approved of him and Clerk Rainsford had a tip that his honor did and said so, after which the governor produced a big roll of parchment and began to read about the prosperity of the country, and every minute the cannon on the river bank roared and nobody could hear a word until the ammunition was all gone.

The members kept standing, the speaker and clerks stood in fear and trembling between the military gentlemen until the speech was ended. Then there was a lot of bowing and the speaker and clerks retired and the governor left with the military gentlemen and everybody took seats and talked about the uniform until the stern cry of order from the sergeant-at-arms made everybody pay attention and by that time the speaker was in the chair again. He had somehow got a copy of his honor's speech and the members proceeded to business and proposed and passed a reply and appointed a committee to take it to him just two hours later.

The government is going to start a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt and a bill was introduced today by Premier Flemming to carry this out. Every little while the province makes a sale of some asset—a bit of crown land or a water power or something of that nature—and hitherto the proceeds have gone into current revenue. This measure will provide that after this the sums from such sales shall be deposited to the credit of a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt.

The bank account will be opened with two tidy sums amounting to over $30,000 from the Grand Falls power and the crown lands taken by the Transcontinental Railway on its right of way.

Rev. Dr. Smith was made chaplain, Douglas Black official reporter and Walter B. Dickson, M. P. P. for Albert, deputy speaker and chairman of supply for the house of assembly this afternoon.

All of these positions have some remuneration attached to them. The official reporter will do many things, including sending telegraphic reports to the St. John and Moncton dailies and to the weekly papers if necessary; also publish 300 copies of the debates for $1,600 for a five weeks' session and whatever extra the railway commission insists upon the telegraph companies being paid over and above the time-honored rate of fifteen cents per hundred words, will have to be borne by the government. If there is any insurgent movement and the session is prolonged over five weeks the official reporter will get more money.

Speech from Throne.

The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me much pleasure to welcome you on assembling for the despatch of your legislative duties. As a result of the general elections in June last, some are entering upon important legislative work for the first time. I have confidence that both the new members and those re-elected will devote themselves earnestly in discharging the obligations of the trus reposed in you, and that increased prosperity and contentment may be the result of your labors.

The past year has been one of general prosperity and satisfactory expansion throughout the whole dominion. A period of advancement in which our own province has participated. Climatic conditions during the past summer were to some extent unfavorable for farmers and others engaged in outdoor work, the rainfall being excessive. Notwithstanding this, a fair harvest was gathered, good prices have prevailed, labor has found remunerative employment, manufactures have been busy and business conditions generally satisfactory. We have every reason to be thankful that Providence has dealt so bountifully and kindly with us.

During the past year the province was honored with a visit from His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of the Dominion, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses, The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. His Royal Highness was tendered a cordial and hearty welcome by all classes of people throughout the province who gave evidence of their appreciation of the signal honor conferred upon this part of the Empire by the appointment of so distinguished a member of the Royal Family to the high position of representative in Canada of His Majesty the King.

The hearty reception accorded His Royal Highness was not only on account of the fact of his being a distinguished member of the ruling house of Britain, but by reason of the eminent services he has rendered to the Empire, his valued services in his present position in Canada, and as a tribute to his own personal worth and general excellence as a man.

During recess my government has devoted itself to the encouragement of agricultural interests and substantial progress is noticeable throughout the province. Fruit growing has received increased attention, and more fruit trees have been planted than in former days. That we have a large area of valuable fruit lands is not questioned, and the apple-growing industry will no doubt increase in importance each year.

Agricultural societies in most districts are doing well. Institute meetings are more largely attended than heretofore and the desire to adopt better methods is apparent on every hand. The grant received from the federal government for agricultural purposes has made it possible to prosecute the work of the agricultural department with more vigor than formerly. It is pleasing to note that an act is now before parliament to continue and increase the assistance given by the federal parliament to the several provinces to stimulate agriculture, and particularly agricultural education. My government recognizes the importance of the dairy industry, and special efforts will be made to develop and extend this leading branch of agriculture.

Expert knowledge in the science of agriculture is becoming more generally recognized as being necessary. My government is desirous of bringing agricultural education within the reach of our farmers, dairymen and fruit-growers, and to give our young men upon the farm the opportunity of securing agricultural education. With this end in view, it is the intention to establish two agricultural schools within the province; one at Woodstock, and the other at Sussex. A modern building of suitable dimensions will be erected at Woodstock by the executors of the estate of the late L. P. Fisher, under the provisions of Mr. Fisher's will, without cost to the province. Plans are being prepared for this school building, and tenders will be called for soon. It is hoped that both schools may be ready for work within a year. A bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of these schools will be presented for your consideration.

During recess my government has been in conference with representatives of the governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a view of making a united effort to prevent a further reduction in the representation of the maritime provinces in the federal parliament. Before redistribution takes place, a conference of provincial premiers will probably be held, when it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of the question may be reached.

By reason of a former government of the dominion having granted large sections of the public lands of Canada to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the assistance of education, and of the present federal government in granting last year, A. D. 1912, certain other very large sections of the public lands of Canada to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, whereby large add tions were made to the territorial areas of the last named provinces, my government was of the opinion that due regard had not been paid to the rights of New Brunswick under the terms of confederation and that this province, as well as the other maritime provinces, were entitled to compensation for the alienation of the said public lands. In view of this it caused a presentation of its claims to be made to the government of Canada and compensation has been claimed from the government of Canada for the maritime provinces in the premises, and I have reason to feel and believe that ample justice will be done, not only to this province but to the maritime provinces generally in this respect by the federal administration at Ottawa.

Throughout the year my government has continued to press for a settlement with the federal government of our fishery claims. It is a matter of regret that the claims have not been adjusted. My government feels strongly that the amount claimed is fair and reasonable; that the justice of the claim should be recognized and settlement arranged. My government has proposed that if the federal government is unable to recommend the payment of the amount claimed, then that the question be submitted to a board of arbitrators. We have strong reason to hope for an answer from the federal government at an early date.

The territorial revenue during the year reached the gratifying sum of $522,399.66, an amount slightly less than the previous year. It is very satisfactory that both in 1911 and for the year closed, our revenue in the Crown Lands Department has well exceeded the half million, the amount being a large increase over former years. Ocean tonnage was hard to secure and freight rates were high, which prevented prompt shipment of manufactured lumber and militated to some extent against the lumbermen. Prices, however, have been fairly satisfactory, and the lumber industry is in a healthy condition.

The work of construction on the St. John Valley Railway, and the Fredericton and Grand Lake Railway was begun in May last, and has been pushed vigorously since. Construction is general on the three sections of the Saint John Valley line between Centreville and Gagetown, and it is expected that these sections will be ready for traffic before November 1 next. Grading has been completed on the Fredericton and Grand Lake line and about twenty miles of steel laid. This line will be completed and in operation in the early summer.

The increased activity at the coal fields in Sunbury and Queens is very gratifying. Within a short time the output from our coal areas will have increased more than 100 per cent.

The advantages of New Brunswick as an attractive field for settlement are becoming better known in Great Britain, and the work of our offices in London and St. John has increased greatly during the year. More people are coming to New Brunswick and the prospects for the present year in this connection are very bright. The farm settlement board, constituted under the Act of last session, has been at work for several months, and is succeeding in placing settlers upon farms not previously occupied. The advantages of the plan under which the Farm Settlement Board operates, being applicable to the people of our own province as well as to those coming here to settle, has caused the scheme to be most favorably received.

Bills to consolidate the laws relating to rates and taxes, to amend the Public Utilities Act, and to amend the game law, as well as other measures, will be submitted for your consideration.

I have directed the accounts of income and expenditure for the past year, together with a statement showing receipts and payments of the current year up to the opening of the present session, to be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you, and I think you will find that due attentiion has been paid to the needs of our public services, together with due regard to economy.

I have full confidence that you will devote yourselves with earnestness and zeal in dealing with the various matters coming before you.

Bills Introduced.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt. In explanation, he said that the bill provided that in future the proceeds of sales of crown lands or utilities sohuld be deposited in a special fund which would be known as the crown land sinking fund. In the past he said that the proceeds from the sources named had been turned into the current revenue and the province had been dissipating its capital without liquidating its assets to the same extent. The bill also provided that the receipts last year from the sale of the Grand Falls power privilege amounting to $30,000 and from the sale of crown lands for the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway amounting to $22,000, should be the first amount included in the fund and these amounts, he said, were now placed in a special fund marked "Crown Land Sinking Fund."

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the returns of the bonded indebtedness of the municipalities of Victoria, Kings, Kent, Restigouche and Northumberland and towns of Chatham and Dalhousie.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the returns of the provincial elections, also the annual report of the chancellor of the University of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that committee to nominated standing committees consist of Hon. Messrs. Flemming, Grimmer and McLeod and Messrs. Mahony and Dugal.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to consolidate the act regarding rates and taxes.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the act creating a public utilities commission. He explained that the bill provided that the board of public utilities commissioners shall have their powers enlarged so that they may act in conjunction with the Dominion Railway Commission in matters affecting railways and provincial charters.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that Mr. Dickson (Albert), be deputy speaker and chairman of the committee on supply.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NO BUTTER FOR ENGLAND; HOME MARKETS' NEED

J. A. Ruddick on the Dairy Industry—Canada's Domestic and Foreign Trade.

(Canadian Mail).

In an exhaustive review of Canada's domestic and foreign trade in dairy products, given at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Dairyman's Association of Eastern Ontario, J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner for the dominion, showed that not a solitary pound of Canadian butter had been shipped to Great Britain since last March, as compared with shipments of 34,000,000 pounds in 1903, the record year for exports to the Old Country.

"Indeed," said Mr. Ruddick, "this great dairying country, one of Britain's principal sources of supply a few years ago, found it necessary last year to go to the opposite end of the earth (New Zealand) for supplies to feed her own people, and the indications are that the imports of butter into Canada this year will reach several million pounds."

In explanation, Mr. Ruddick showed that in 1911 there were 106,000 fewer dairy cows on the farms of Ontario than in the previous year. It was the sequet to the distressing scarcity of farm labor. Unable to secure helpers, the farmers had been compelled to sell their cattle.

Mr. Ruddick contended that the dairy industry was not on the decline, as many assumed. "I hold," he said, "that there has been as much increase in milk production, taking Canada as a whole, during the last ten years as there was during any period in the history of the industry. Our view of the situation is often wrong, because we fail to take into account the increase of two and a half million people in the population of Canada. They require enormous quantities of milk and milk products, and in one way or another Canadians are consuming between thirty and forty million dollars' worth a year more of dairy products than they did ten years ago. Our home consumption of milk and its products has reached the staggering total of $100,000,000 per year.

"Undoubtedly our most important market is the home market. Our attention in the past has been focussed on the markets of the Old Country, but it must be evident that we need to change our point of view if the whole industry is to receive proper attention."

DADDIE'S STATUS.

A Toronto newspaper man is not sure whether to chuckle or not over a joke at his expense, the unconscious joker being his five-year-old son whose unexpected remarks are the alternate delight and dismay of the fond parents. The youngster was watching with interest a cash carrier in a store in which a little box travelled to and fro on a wire, the motive force being a spring released by a pull on a handle.

"Daddie," asked the child, "if you were a storekeeper, you could pull that handle and make the little street car run on the wire, couldn't you?"

Daddy gave a ready affirmative.

"But when you're only the husband of a lady, you can't pull it, can you?" pursued the inexorable questioner.—Saturday Night.

The cereal left over from one breakfast should be fried in slices for the next.

CONFERENCE OF PROVINCES IS SUGGESTED

Meeting to Discuss Federal Highways is Strongly Advocated

A RESOLUTION OF IMPORTANCE

Feeling is That Much Would Be Accomplished by Co-operation of Provinces—Former St. John Man Writes from Regina in Regard to Campaign for Good Roads.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—It has come to my notice, through reading reports published in The Daily Telegraph, that the old question of "Better Roads" is receiving unusual attention in New Brunswick these days. It was more than interesting to note that a strong campaign for better roads was being waged and I feel sure that the efforts of the Provincial Good Roads Association will be attended with gratifying results. In adopting the policy of "Take the Roads out of Politics," this organization, which I understand is entirely non-political in its scope, has struck upon a motto which is, to say the least, most commendable.

My purpose in writing, however, was not to eulogize the Good Roads Association, but rather to direct the attention of the members of this association, as well as those interested in the construction of highways generally, to a rather important resolution affecting this work which was recently passed in the legislature of Saskatchewan. While the resolution to which I am going to refer may be along somewhat different lines to those which are at present occupying the attention of the Provincial Good Roads Association, still, in view of the fact that there is a possibility of this same resolution being given an airing in the coming session of the New Brunswick legislature, I think, that for various and perhaps obvious reasons, some good might be derived from an early publication of it.

The resolution discussed and passed in the Saskatchewan legislature had to do with the dominion government's contemplated measure of providing for the expenditure of certain sums of money in the construction and improvement of provincial highways. This bill went through the house of commons last year, but, fortunately was held up by the senate, the latter body fixing to it an amendment which the dominion government apparently did not look upon with favor. It is understood that a similar bill is to be again introduced in the house at the present session. I hereewith enclose a copy of the resolution introduced and adopted in the Saskatchewan legislature by a majority of thirty to 6 which, I think, will speak for itself:

"Whereas at the last session of the parliament of Canada a bill was introduced by the dominion government providing for the expenditure by the said government of certain sums of money in the construction and improvement of highways in the various provinces of Canada;

"And whereas it is reported to be the intention of the dominion government to introduce similar legislation at the present session of the parliament of Canada;

"And whereas according to the true intent and interpretation of the Canadian constitution the control of highways and of all subjects pertaining to the building and improving of highways within a province are matters of provincial concern;

"And whereas as a consequence it would seem that any action taken by the parliament of Canada assuming to vest the control of such matters in the government of Canada and to provide for the expenditure thereon of moneys taken from the revenue of Canada, constitute:

"1. An attempt to usurp the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures in a matter of purely provincial concern;

"2. An assumption that expenditures should be made upon the construction and improvement of highways in the various provinces in addition to the amounts which the said provinces are in a financial position to make and consequently that the subsidies granted the several provinces under the terms of Confederation are inadequate for the proper carrying on of important works of provincial responsibility;

"Therefore be it resolved that this house deems it to be its duty to direct the attention of the federal and provincial governments of Canada to the constitutional question involved in the contemplated action of the federal government with respect to the improvement and construction of highways;

"And be it further resolved that in the opinion of this house it is desirable before any further action is taken by the federal authorities in the direction of providing for highway construction and improvement in the several provinces of Canada that the governments of the said provinces should be called together in conference with the federal authorities for the following purposes, namely:

"(a) The consideration of the constitutional question involved in the said proposed action of the dominion government.

"(b) The consideration of the advisability of so increasing the annual grants and subsidies payable to the several provinces to enable them to make proper provision for any additional expenditure that may be necessary for highway construction and improvement.

"Resolved, also, That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying that he will cause to be forwarded to the secretary of state for Canada a copy of the resolution respecting highways for transmission to his royal highness the governor-general in council and also a copy to the provincial secretary of each of the provinces of Canada for transmission to the lieutenant-governor in council."

I have been credibly informed that a copy of this resolution was forwarded to the provincial secretary of New Brunswick along with all the other provincial secretaries of the dominion and also to the secretary of state for Canada. Under these circumstances I think I am right in surmising that this matter will be given an airing at the coming session of the New Brunswick legislature. At any rate there is no reason why it should not be given some consideration by the New Brunswick government.

You will notice that, after summing up all the evils that might arise from the enactment of such legislation in the dominion house the resolution points out that the Saskatchewan legislature is "of the opinion that it is desirable before any action is taken by the Federal authorities in the direction of providing for highway construction and improvement in the several provinces of Canada that the governments of the several provinces should be called together in conference with the federal authorities for the prpose of considering it in its different phases" and incidentally to offer some valuable suggestions. And does this not sound reasonable?

In the debate on this resolution in the Saskatchewan legislature, Hon. Mr. Turgeon, the attorney general, (who by the way is a New Brunswick boy, and one who has made good in this western country) was its champion. In arguing in favor of its adoption he pointed out that while the dominion government's proposition did not exactly contravene the letter of the Canadian constitution, it was certainly contrary to conventions in as much as it encroached on one of the basic principles of equality of confederation. "To alter the constitution by the modification of its conventions was a serious thing and the bill in question could not but effect a dangerous disturbance in the inter-relation of the provinces."

He showed how the money, which the dominion government proposed to hand over to the provinces, was part of the surplus which the dominion now had on hand out of the revenue collected mainly through custom tariffs and excise. The main financial condition of confederation was that the provinces should give to the federal authorities the control over these sources of revenue and receive in return as compensation an annual payment based on the respective population of the different provinces. As to how this money was to be expended was a matter of purely provincial concern and for the dominion government to grant money with the unqualified stipulation that it must be expended in the construction of roads was against the principle of equity of treatment recognized as a fundamental principle of confederation.

Aside from the constitutional phase of this question, however, Mr. Editor, it must appear evident to all broad and unprejudiced minded men that the enactment of such legislation would leave the door open to the gravest of political trickery. There is absolutely no assurance that the money shall be expended on a basis of fairness and equality. What is more it is questionable if the money would be expended to meet the essential needs of the provinces, particularly in view of the fact that an equitable distribution of the funds would, in many cases, redound to the benefit of non-supporters rather than supporters of the government, and no government is anxious to make scores of enemies.

"If more money should be spent on our roads than the provinces are in a financial position to spend," said Attorney General Turgeon in speaking on this question in the Saskatchewan legislature, "then increase the provincial subsidies and put the provinces in a position to carry out this work efficiently," and it will have to be admitted that there is more truth than poetry in this.

Which sounds the more reasonable, Mr. Editor? To donate a sum of money to be spent indiscriminately on roads throughout the provinces, as would be the inevitable outcome of such legislation, or, a substantial increase in the provincial subsidies? With their subsidiy increased the New Brunswick government would be in a position to better help the Provincial Good Roads Association to carry out their present campaign for better roads to a successful issue.

In conclusion I might state that according to a report published in this morning's issue of the Regina Leader, Premier Scott of this province, has taken this matter up with Sir James Whitney, suggesting to the Ontario premier, that he call a conference of the provinces.

WILLIAM M. RYAN.

Regina, February, 7, 1913.

Mr. Ryan was formerly on The Telegraph news staff.

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AGRICULTURE

Hints for the Farmer—Lime and Liming—Green Manures—Rations for Laying Hens—Length of Germ Life in Different Seeds.

The continued use of acid fertilizers and green manures tend to make soils acid. A soil that we tested a few days ago was so acid that it was the chief cause of failure to grow paying crops on that area. Does the farmer know that the application of manure or chemical fertilizer on such soils is waste? The amelioration of that land is not possible until the soil is first sweetened. Lime is the remedy.

It is wasteful to plow lime under, so that plowing should precede liming. It is also undesirable to mix lime with fertilizers, as it is almost sure to liberate nitrogen, which escapes in the air. It is often convenient to apply lime in the fall, so that there will be no interference with the heavy application of fertilizers in the spring.

The lime requirements of different soils vary greatly. Half a ton of stone lime is sufficient for some soils. Many soils need a ton per acre, while seventy-five bushels are often applied per acre to truck land.

Green Manures.

Where the supply of stable manure is limited, the problem of how to keep up the humus content of soils becomes a real one. If a soil lacks humus it bakes easily, becomes hard, difficult to farm and produces poor crops. Such soils are greatly benefited by plowing down some crop, such as buckwheat or clover. The plowing down of clover adds nitrogen as well as humus, and thus serves a double purpose. The gardener, who is farming high-priced land, can scarcely afford a year to grow green crops for the sake of improving the land, as it is constantly employed in the growing of cash crops. Very often, however, winter rye may be grown—seed sown after the cash crop is harvested and plowed down in the spring in time for the usual crops. Much humus is added in this way with consequent soil improvement without loss of time or great expense.

The following course is to be recommended for general farming, where it is desired to build up poor land. Sow rye in the fall, using three bushels of seed and 500 chemical fertilizer per acre. Plow down the rye the next spring when the grain has made a good growth. Give a liberal dressing of stone lime. Then sow three bushels of oats and one bushel of Canada field peas. Again use 500 of chemical fertilizer. Adjust chain to plow and turn under this second crop of green manure in late summer, and again sow rye. If this crop is plowed down the next spring it will be found that this poor land has been made productive. Try it!

Rations for Laying Hens

Dry mash feeding seems to be winning favor over the wet mash. Try this dry mash for winter feeding:

Two parts bran, one part middlings, one part cornmeal, one part gluten meal, one linseed meal, one beef scrap. Mix by weight.

Length of Germ Life in Different Seeds.

Cucumber	8	to	10 years
Cauliflower	5	"	6 "
Lettuce	3	"	4 "
Turnip	3	"	6 "
Onion	2	"	3 "
Pumpkin	8	"	10 "
Squash	8	"	10 "
Peas	5	"	6 "
Beans	2	"	3 "
Carrots	2	"	3 "
Tomato	2	"	3 "
Celery	2	"	3 "

Other things being equal, fresh seeds are by all means the best. It sometimes happens, however, that seeds two years old are superior to one year seed. This is true only when seeds have been grown under poor conditions. In every case test seeds, so that percentage of vitality may be known.

Treatment for Weevils.

Peas and beans should be inspected frequently for weevils. It is never safe to plant seed infected with insects. They may be killed with a certainty with bisulphide of carbon. If the quantity of seed is large the bisulphide should be poured in an open dish placed on top of the seed. The fumes are heavier than air and settle quickly through the seed, killing all insects. The preparation is inflammable, so that a flame of any kind should not be brought near it. The seed receptacle should be closed tightly, of course, during the operation. For small quantities of seed the liquid may be poured directly on the seed, without danger of injuring the seed. One teaspoonful of the liquid to two quarts of seed is sufficient.

E. M. STRAIGHT.

WHITLOCK HEARING TO BE ADJOURNED TILL MARCH 4

St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 11—(Special)—The case of the shareholders of the refunct St. Stephen Bank against Julius T. Whitlock, which was adjourned on Thursday last until Thursday, 13th instant, will on that date be again adjourned by consent ob both parties until Tuesday, March 4.

The Marysville hockey team play here tomorrow night.

To remove coffee stains from light material, moisten the spot with glycerine, then rinse in lukewarm water, and press on the wrong side.

A Tortured Priest

Formore than 12 years, Mr. the Abbé J. Duval suffered much from deafness and annoying buzzings in the head. After having tried many remedies with but little success, he at last succeeded in effecting a cure in 2 months by a simple, rational, and inexpensive treatment which will be indicated FREE OF CHARGE for humanitarian reasons, by the "Laboratoire Saison" 84 d'Hauteville Street, Paris, France. Letters require 5c., Post cards 2c. postage.

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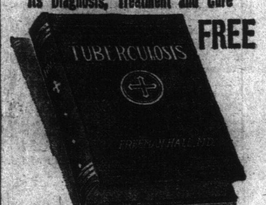

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By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

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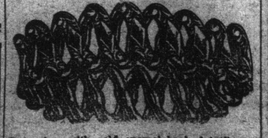

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DEPT. 79 DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

CANADIANS NOT AN INFERIOR RACE

Tory Slander Hotly Resented

Liberal Members Declare We Can Build Ships and Man Them

Hon. Mr. Lemieux and F. F. Pardee Pour Broadsides Into Government Ranks—Verville, Labor M. P., Says War is Impossible Because of the Attitude of Industrial Workers in Civilized Countries.

Ottawa, Feb. 11—The organized labor men of Canada tonight opened their views on the naval question through A. Verville, the only Labor member in parliament. They demanded a vote on the naval proposals and Mr. Verille moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Carroll, of Cape Breton, declared that Premier Borden could not be elected in Halifax on account of his proposal to have the Canadian navy built outside this country.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

"If I were an enemy of the British empire I would hold up both hands for the Borden policy," declared Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in the course of his eloquent speech resuming the naval debate in parliament today. He fortified the declaration by that of Mr. Borden in 1909, when the present premier made his memorable parliamentary announcement that any attempt to solve the question of imperial naval support by contribution, or other than by the construction of a Canadian navy, would be to lessen rather than strengthen the ties of the empire.

"We are ardent Canadians and British subjects," said he. "There is no annexation or separatist sentiment in Quebec, but we are jealous of the British rights we have won." Canada, he maintained, had to decide a momentous matter. "We must either take a step forward, or a step backward," he declared, in contrasting the policy of construction with the policy of contribution. As a Canadian he deplored Premier Borden's declaration that Canada could not undertake the defence of its shores for fifty years.

"The words of the premier cost more to the prestige of Canada than the thirty-five millions," he commented. As a native of Quebec he deplored Hon. Mr. Pelletier's declaration that it would be "cheaper to hire Hessians, as of old, because Canada could not afford to pay blue jackets of her own."

"This policy of contribution is against the spirit of our British constitution. It commits the country to a radical new policy which was not discussed before the electors in 1911. They have a right to be consulted about it. We say to the government, "You must not and you cannot commit the country to all the consequences of this new policy without consulting it."

Mr. Lemieux dealt at length with the conditions which had forced Mr. Borden to adopt the policy of tribute, in the sordid compromise of the high jingoes and the extreme Nationalists. Mr. Foster had said that it was not an emergency it was a need and he had spelled the latter word. "It was," continued Mr. Lemieux, amid laughter, "the weak kneed, compromise of men, whom the country expected to be patriots, to the patronage hunters and the unworthy ends of party exigency." He described the alliance between Tory and Nationalist as "the greatest constitutional scandal which ever dishonored a British parliament." It was true, Mr. Foster had admitted, that the factions did not see eye to eye but he had added eloquently, "Who won?"

"Both factions won," was Mr. Lemieux's response, "Canada lost."

Mr. Pardee.

"This is a man's job let's do it man's way, and do it right." Such was Ontario's message as delivered to parliament in a telling speech by Mr. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, who followed.

"The trouble is," continued Mr. Pardee, "that we are allowing the development of a mauldin imperialism in this country instead of a sound self-reliant imperial Canadianism. The sooner we get rid of it the better for Canada and the better for the empire. It is to this sentiment that the government unfortunately is appealing. It is a nickel-in-the-slot imperialism, an imperialism that pays and gets but doesn't do. It doesn't build, it doesn't equip, it doesn't man, and it doesn't maintain. It isn't imperial, it isn't empire building at all in the true sense.

What Canadianism had done Canadianism could do again. It had constructed some of the hugest enterprises the world had known, the world's greatest canal system, transcontinental railways, and other stupendous engineering works.

Canadianism could go on with the establishment of ship yards and the building of vessels, vessels of peace and commerce as well as vessels of war. This would develop the resources of the country, the iron, the nickel, the timber and the coal. It would mean permanent and profitable employment for thousands upon thousands of skilled artisans in shipbuilding and the allied industries and," Mr. Pardee added, amid laughter and applause, "as a solace to honorable gentlemen opposite, it may be added that it would do much to build up the home market upon which they seem to be depending.

"It will be a sad day for Canada if she secures the right to have her say as to whether England shall go to war or not."

Mr. Pardee said that it was significant that there had been no contradiction from the government side of Mr. Cockshutt's statement that the policy of contribution would be the permanent policy and that Canada would be called upon to make a contribution every year.

The announcement that Germany and Britain have reached an agreement to preserve the present proportion of their armaments meant the end of the race for greater armaments, and the extinction of the German war scare. He closed with a declaration of Canadian self-reliance as the greatest contribution to imperialism.

Alphonse Verville, the Labor member from Maisonneuve, said that organized labor, like farmers, churches and many societies, had declared against war. Their declaration against war was not, however, a declaration against a proper provision for police protection.

Speaking for organized labor, he said: "We favor providing ships to guard our own coasts and to protect our avenues of commerce." He predicted that the end of war scares had about been reached. The labor men were beginning to speak, and to make themselves heard. The forty-one labor members of the British parliament and the 110 labor members in the German reichstag during the past few years have produced great changes in the attitude of the governments of those countries on all questions. The workmen of England, of Germany, of France and of Switzerland had declared that hereafter before war is declared they must know why it is undertaken, and if it shall be approved or hereafter they would not permit any of these countries to plunge into war to satisfy the whim of any group.

If an effort is made to declare war between these countries, the workmen of each countries will go out on general strike and make the operations of a war, in the starting of which they have not been consulted, absolutely impossible. They had given a demonstration of their capacity to do this. A short time ago the German government threatened war over the Moroccan situation. What happened? One hundred thousand workmen in the city of Berlin made a hostile demonstration against this proposal of the German government, and there was no war.

Seconded by Mr. Robb, the Liberal member for Huntington, he concluded by moving a second amendment to the Borden proposals, declaring: "That the consent of parliament should not be given to this resolution until it has been submitted to the approval and has received the assent of the electors of Canada."

OPERATION OF INTERCOLONIAL

Hon. H. R. Emmerson Asks for Some Useful Information

ANSWERS GIVEN

Number of Cars in Use and Being Built and the Employment and Pay of Officials Set Forth—The Question of Train Agents.

On January 15 Hon. H. R. Emmerson, ex-minister of railways and canals, asked the following questions in regard to the operation of the Intercolonial Railway. The replies were given this week and the information contained therein is published here along with further questions by Mr. Emmerson:

January 15—How many ticket agents or train agents, so-called, are in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway, engaged in collecting tickets and fares or attending to a portion of the work formerly performed by the conductors of the railway, on the trains of the Intercolonial, on what divisions of the railway, on what trains are they so employed, what are their names and what salary is paid each respectively, and what was the occupation of each such train agent respectively, previous to their employment by the railway in this particular work?

2. What salaries or wages are paid per month to the conductors employed and engaged, respectively, on the trains where such train agents are also so employed?

3. What have been the results secured by the employment of such train agents, and what advantage has accrued to the railway by reason of the engagement of such train agents on the Intercolonial?

4. Have any particular results been thereby demonstrated on the eastern division of the railway? If so, in what direction, and has there been, as a result, any financial gains in the matter of passenger fares or earnings on that portion of the railway? If so, to what extent?

5. Can any particular details be given or results set forth as to the financial or other gains and benefits accruing to the railway, or to the conserving of its receipts and earnings, by reason of the creating of these offices of train agents and the engagement of such officials, in addition to the conductors necessarily employed on the same trains?

6. What has been the total cost of the engagement of such train agents, since the inauguration of the system to the present date, or what is the total amount paid to these officials in wages and in expenses to the present date respectively?

Minister, Mr. Cochrane. A. W. Campbell, deputy minister, Ottawa, January 27, 1913.

The Replies.

The replies to Mr. Emmerson's questions contained the following information:

At the present time eighteen train agents are employed on the I. C. R. Seven men commenced in April, eleven in August and one in October, while one man was transferred to the general office staff on the 1st inst., and has not been replaced.

The men are now employed on the divisions between St. John and Halifax, and between Montreal and Levis. Previously for certain periods they have also operated between Ste. Flavie and Levis, and between Truro and Sydney.

The names of the men and the trains now covered, etc., are as follows:

A. J. Roy, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 199 and 200 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was ticket agent I. C. R., Levis (P. Q.)

J. A. Trudel, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 33 and 34 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was freight clerk I. C. R., River Du Loup (P. Q.)

Thos. Powers, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 199 and 200 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk dispatcher's office, Levis (P. Q.)

J. E. Guimont, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 33 and 34 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was merchant, Montmagny (P. Q.)

E. Belanger, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 33 and 34 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was time clerk, superintendent's office, Levis (P. Q.)

L. G. A. Aubut, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 145 and 146 in Montreal and Levis district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk, Montreal L. H. & Power Co.

E. C. Belliveau, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 33 and 34 in Moncton and Halifax district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk, trackmaster's office I. C. R., Moncton.

A. P. Voyer, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 33 and 34 in Moncton and Halifax district; previous to employment as train agent he was operator and ticket clerk B. & M. Ry., Boston.

E. H. Melanson, monthly salary $100; employed on train No. 9 and 10 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk I. C. R. audit office, Moncton.

J. E. Legere, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 9 and 10 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk I. C. R. audit office, Moncton.

G. B. Edgett, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 9 and 10 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk M. R. A. Co., Ltd., St. John (N. B.)

C. N. Smith, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 199, 25, 200 and 26 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was time clerk superintendent's office, Campbellton.

R. R. Brown, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 199, 25, 200 and 26 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was operator I. C. R., Sackville (N. B.)

E. Evans, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 199, 25, 200 and 26 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was temporary clerk I. C. R., Moncton (N. B.)

E. S. Williams, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 133 and 134 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk car foreman's office, Moncton (N. B.)

R. Jarvis, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 19, 1, 2 and 20 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was clerk electrician's office, Moncton (N. B.)

J. H. Brown, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 12 and 18 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was stores clerk, River Du Loup (P. Q.)

F. Youmans, monthly salary $100; employed on trains No. 1 and 2 in Halifax and St. John district; previous to employment as train agent he was loom fixer Gibson Cotton Mills, Gibson.

The answer given to question No. 2 was that on train Nos. 9 and 10, Halifax to St. John district four conductors were employed, two making fourteen trips at $113.75 and two making twelve trips at $97.50 each or a total of $422.50 a month. Three train agents cover all these trips; on Nos. 199, 25, 200 and 26 there are four conductors, two making sixteen trips at $130 and two making fifteen at $121.88 or a total of $503.76 a month, these trips are covered by three train agents every day except Sunday; on Nos. 33 and 34 in Halifax and Moncton district there are three conductors, two making eighteen trips at $109.69 and one making sixteen trips for $97.50, or a total of $316.88 a month, two train agents cover these trains on all trips; Nos. 133 and 134, Point du Chene and St. John district, two conductors making twenty-six trips at $115.38 each or a total of $230.76, one train agent covers half these trips; Nos. 19, 1, 2 and 20 in Halifax and Amherst district, two conductors, one covering sixty trips for $105.63 and the other forty-four trips for 102.38, or a total of $208.01 a month, one train agent covers half these trips; Nos. 17 and 18, in Halifax and Truro district, three conductors, one making forty-eight trips for $97.50 and two making two trips each for $7.30 or a total of $112.10 a month, one agent covers all these trips. Nos. 1 and 2, in Amherst and St. John district, two conductors each making twenty-six trips for $105.63 or a total of $221.86, one agent covers half these trips; Nos. 33 and 34 in the Levis and Montreal district, five conductors, one covering twenty-one trips for $129.97, one covering twenty trips for $121.88, one covering thirteen trips for $79.22, one covering seven trips for $42.66 and the other covering one trip for $6.09, or a total of $379.82 a month, three train agents cover all these trips; Nos. 199 and 200 Levis and Montreal district, five conductors, one having twenty-two trips for $134.06, another having twenty trips for $121.08, another ten trips for $60.94, another six trips for $36.56, and another four trips for $26.41, or a total of $379.85 a month, two agents cover these trips; Nos. 145 and 146 in the Nicolet and Montreal district, two conductors each covering twenty-six trips for $84.50, or a total of $169 a month, one train agent covers these trips. The total amount for these conductors is given as $2,933.94.

The answer to the third question was given as follows: In the opinion of the management, the employment of train agents has resulted in a safer and better service to the public, and an advantage to the railway in increased passenger revenue. The conductors are enabled to devote more time to the handling of the trains and looking after the safety of the passengers, while the train agents willingly and courteously answer any questions and look after the comfort of the passengers.

Question four was partly answered by number three but the increased earnings in May, 1912, in the Halifax and St. John district over the corresponding month of the previous year was $4,720.54 or 8.79 per cent, or an increase of 5.23 per cent. over district not covered by train agents. For September, 1912, in the Truro and Sydney district there was an increase of $5,682.54 or 12.96 per cent over same month of previous year or .82 per cent. increase over district not covered by train agents. In October, 1912, in Truro and Sydney district there was an increase of $8,500.03 or 31.21 per cent. being an increase of 11.42 per cent. on district not covered by train agents in the same month of the previous year. For the same district in November, 1912, there was an increase of $3,301.91 or 15.84 per cent., which is an increase of 14.48 per cent. on district not covered by train agents in same month of the previous year. The total increase for the above period would be $22,155.02 or 15.88 per cent.

Estimating 8.44 per cent. as the normal per cent. of increase during the above period the total increase would be $11,768.89. The estimated increase in earnings attributed to train agents would be $10,386.33, while the salaries of the train agents in connection with the above would be $2,375. The estimated net gain to the railway would be $8,011.33.

The answer to number five is as follows: The following will show the estimated gain to the railway, on the districts covered by the train agents, from April 1, to November 30, 1912. Districts covered by train agents, April, 198 miles, May, 275 miles; June, July and August, 198 miles; September, October and November, 412 miles. Local passenger revenue, April 1 to November 30, 1912 $307,333.58; April 1 to November 30, 1911, $316,288.37; total increase, $51,045.21; per cent. of increase, 16.14. Districts not covered by train agents, April, 1,270 miles; May, 1,193 miles; June, July and August, 1,276 miles; September, October and November, 1,066 miles. Local passenger revenue, April 1 to November 30, 1912, $1,233,108.63; April 1 to November 30, 1911, $1,150,073.81; total increase, $83,034.82; per cent. of increase, 7.22. Increase in passenger revenue, districts covered by train agents as shown above, $51,034.21. Estimating the normal per cent. of increase 7.22 per cent, the same as to the districts covered by train agents, the total increase would amount to, $22,938.02. Estimated increase in earnings attributable to train agents, $28,209.19.

Cost of train agents service during the above period: Salaries, $9,723.29; expenses, $637.40; total, $10,360.69; estimated net gain to the railway on districts covered by train agents, $17,848.50; average percentage of increase in cash collections on trains over districts covered by agents for above period amounted to 23.53 per cent (on some trains the increase was more than 100 per cent) the average percentage of increase in cash collections on trains not covered by train agents for the above period amounted to 3.77 per cent; cost of the engagement of train agents since the inauguration of the system to December 31, 1912: Amount paid in wages, $11,792.35; amount paid for expenses, $637.40; total, $12,429.75.

No. 1—How many box, refrigerator or other freight cars were in use on the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st day of December, 1912, and what was the number of each particular class and kind? Answer, 10,931; box, 6,746; platform, 2,561; refrigerator, 237; coal, 1,251; tanks, 92; stock, 125.

No. 2. How many of these cars with the number of each class and kind were Intercolonial cars belonging to the railway? Answer; 5,293; box, 1,491; platform, 2,494; refrigerator, 104; coal, 1,037; tank, 41; stock, 125.

No. 3. How many Intercolonial freight cars, with the number of each particular class and kind, were in use on that date on other Canadian railways, or railways in the United States, or were on such date in possession of such railways, respectively? Answer, 6,279; on Canadian railways: Box, 2,297; platform, 243; refreigerator, 16; coal, 91; tank, 12; stock, 12; on United States railways: box, 3,472; platform, 97; refrigerator, 92; coal, 1; tank, 0; stock, 6.

No. 4. How many freight cars of other Canadian railways, with the number of each kind and class, and the railway which owned or claimed them were in use or in possession of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st day of December, 1912? Answer, 2,260. The names of the railways were also given.

No. 5. How many freight cars of the United States railways, with the names of the railways which owned or claimed them, and the number of each class and kind were in use on or in the possession of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st of December, 1912? Answer, 3,459. The names of the railwsye were given also.

Questions 4 and 5. In addition to cars belonging to Canadian and United States railways, as shown, the following private line tanks cars and refrigerator cars were on the Intercolonial December 31st, 1912: Tanks, total, 48; refrigerator cars, total, 41.

It was answered that the total number of freight cars owned by the Intercolnial Railway on December 31 was 12,138; to be replaced, 239; undergoing repairs, 80; waiting repairs, 257; total in commission, 11,571.

Fifty-four new cars were constructed in the Intercolonial Railway shops in 1912. Under construction, 170.

Notices of Motion.

In the house of commons on Monday, Hon. H. R. Emmerson gave the following notices of motion:

1. Is the government aware that the new public wharf at Sackville (N. B.), constructed by the department of public works for the dominion, was completed early in September last, and taken over by said department?

2. Has there been any connections made by a spur line of railway between the Intercolonial Railway and the said new wharf? If not, is it the intention of the government to make such connection? If so, when?

3. Is the government aware that great inconvenience and loss is said to have resulted to the trade and shipping interests of Sackville by reason of the want of such rail connections during the past autumn?

4. Previous to the completion of said wharf and as early as a year ago, was the attention of the Intercolonial Railway authorities or management called to the necessity of the construction of such spur line anticipatory to the completion of said wharf, in order that the shipping facilities at Sackville might be perfected and the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway increased?

1. Has Mr. A. B. Carson, of Kent County, New Brunswick, been appointed to any position under the direction or control of the department of marine and fisheries? If so, to what position and when was he so appointed?

2. Has his position, if appointed, anything to do with a Fisheries Advisory Board, as a representative on such board of the counties of Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland, in New Brunswick?

3. What experience has the said A. B. Carson to qualify him for holding such a position, and what are his qualifications for such an office; what was his occupation, by whom was he employed at the time of his appointment, and who recommended his appointment?

4. Did he ever have any connection with the fisheries in Canada beyond retailing fish, such as herring and codfish, in a country store, and what salary is paid him?

5. Is the government or the department of the marine and fisheries aware that the said A. B. Carson is said to be an American citizen?

1. Has the government yet reached any decision, with regard to the policy of acquiring the branch lines of railway, or any of them, connecting with the Intercolonial Railway, with a view to operate same as a part of the government system of railways? If so, what conclusion has been reached and will it be announced to parliament?

2. What is the total amount of expenditure involved in the acquisition of such railways, and in improvements to same?

1. Is the government aware that just previous to the holding of the provincial general election in the Province of New Brunswick in June last, that a number of men were said to be engaged and employed in building a side bed to the dominion government wharf at Gatros village, county of Westmorland, New Brunswick, and that an expenditure of about two hundred dollars was made in the construction of said side bed for said wharf and that the work was undertaken under the direction and instruction of Mr. James P. Sherry, of Memrumcook (N. B.), who, as alleged, authorized the same and instructed the employment of the men engaged on the work?

2. Was the said work authorized by the department of public works, or the minister of public works, or by any officer of the department? If so, by whom?

3. Has the department paid out any sum or sums of money in connection with said works? If so, to whom and what amount?

4. Is the government, or the department of Public Works, or the minister thereof, aware that the workmen who were said to be employed or engaged in such work have never been paid therefor, and that not a cent has been received by them, as alleged?

1. Has the Intercolonial Railway ceased to operate its Producer Gas Plant at Moncton since the installation of the use of natural gas at the works there in connection with the railway?

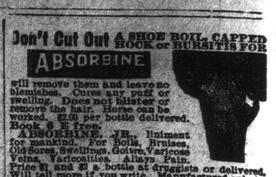
2. How many men were employed in and about the operations of the Producer Gas Plant?

3. Will these men be given other employment in connection with the railway works at Moncton?

4. If not, will they be dismissed? If so, will they be retired in the enjoyment of the privilege of the Provident Fund Act?

Mr. Emmerson—On Wednesday next—Order of the house—For a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other papers on file in the department of railways and canals, or in the offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, relating to M. L. Tracy, an employee of the mechanical department of the Intercolonial during the years 1899 and 1900, and of all letters and correspondence relating to the case of the said M. L. Tracy, passing between the then minister of railways and canals and any of the official of the railway, during those years; also a copy of the letter of D. Pottinger, then general manager, the late James E. Price, then general superintendent, and the late M. Jarvis, then a divisional superintendent of said railway, relating to the same subject during the said period of 1899 and 1900.

Mr. Emmerson—On Wednesday next—Order of the House—For a copy of all letters, correspondence, petitions and other documents, on file in the department of railways and canals, or in the offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, relating or in any way appertaining to the new public wharf at Sackville (N. B.), and the necessity of establishing in the interests of the traffic of the Intercolonial Railway, and of the shipping and trade facilities of Sackville, and of the commerce of communities adjacent thereto, rail connections between the said wharf and the main line of the said railways at Sackville station; also of all letters and other communications received by the chairman or vice-chairman of the government railways managing board, or by any official of the said railway, relating in any manner to the said subject, received by them or any of them during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.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THE MID-WINTER SALE IN WOMEN'S GARMENTS

THE MID-WINTER SALE IN WOMEN'S GARMENTS IS A GREAT VALUE GIVING EVENT. New and attractive styles at prices lower than we have ever sold equal qualities for. Order from the page to-day.

WE PREPAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

WHEN ORDERING BE CAREFUL TO GIVE NUMBER THAT ACCOMPANIES ARTICLE AND AVOID MISTAKES

C13-06—Percale Waist, pretty new style, made of good quality Percale; Robespierre collars, has fancy border trimming, also border trimmed band down front and on turned cuffs, open front fastens with pearl buttons; colors—sky or navy; sizes 32 to 42; a wonderful waist for the money. Mid-Winter Sale Price ... 69¢

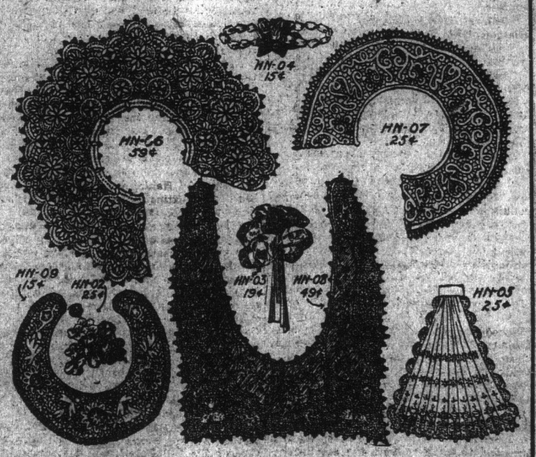
C13-07—Women's Waist, made of good quality flannelette, in a smart style, black and white shepherd's check, Gibson pleat over shoulder, front fastens with silk covered buttons, pleated collar and cuffs satin strapping on front; sizes 32 to 42 ... 69¢

C13-010—Women's Lawn Waist, made of finest quality sheer Swiss lawn, linen collar and cuffs, dainty embroidered front and tucking, front fastens with pearl buttons; two rows of tucking down back; sizes 32 to 42. Our Mid-Winter Sale Price ... $1.00

C13-08—500 only, Strikingly Beautiful Waists, made of fine quality flannelette, bordered band across front, also on collar and cuffs, Gibson pleat, open back. This style is new and will be very popular. Colors—sky and white, navy and white, black and white; sizes 32 to 42 ... 98¢

C13-011—White Lawn Waist, made of finest quality sheer white Swiss lawn, front beautifully embroidered, scalloped edge down front, fancy stitched, turned collar and cuffs, front fastens with pearl buttons; sizes 32 to 42 ... $1.00

BOWS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS
THAT YOU WILL LIKE AT FIRST SIGHT, AND PRICES MEAN MONEY SAVINGS.



C13-HN2—Dainty Floral Bows, with brooch pin, value 35c, assorted colors, for ... 25¢

C13-HN3—Assorted Floral Bows, with pin fasteners, value 25c; for ... 19¢

C13-HN4—Silk Bows, very pretty, assorted colors, with pin fasteners, value 19c, for ... 15¢

C13-HN5—Fine Quality Swiss Embroidered Jabot, assorted designs; regular value 39c, for ... 25¢

C13-HN6—Stylish Guipure Lace Dress Collar, in white and cream, 6 inches wide; reg. 79c, for ... 59¢

C13-HN7—Guipure Lace Collar, assorted designs white and cream, width 4½ inches wide, very pretty; reg. 35c, for ... 25¢

C13-HN8 — Handsome Guipure Lace Collar, in white and cream; value 69c, for ... 49¢

C13-HN9—Dainty Guipure Lace Collar, in white and cream, depth 3 inches; regular 25c, for ... 15¢

C13-HN10—Ladies' Fine Swiss Handkerchiefs, hemstiched and with pretty guipure lace corner; special value; regular 25c, for ... 19¢

C13-HN11—Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs, lace edges and embroidered corners; rare bargains; reg. value 20c, for ... 15¢

C13-HN12—Ladies' Beautiful Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, assorted designs, exceptional value; regular 19c, for ... 10¢

C13-F57—DRESS SHIELDS.

Light Weight Dress Shields, perfectly odorless lined both sides. Sizes 1, 2 and 3. 10c each, or 3 pairs ... 25¢

CHILD'S SWEATER

C13-Z30—Child's Sweater Coat of best quality worsted yarn, has two large patch pockets, double band around neck and down front; also double cuff. Buttons down front with large bone buttons. A good warm and durable sweater coat for every day wear. Comes in white, grey, red, navy and black. Price ... 75¢
6 to 14 years.

Girls' Dress Middy Style

C13-Z31 — Girls' Dress, middy style, good quality, all wool shrunk serge waist, has sailor collar, laced front, and black patent leather belt with double clasps. Separate skirt has 8 inch waist band and open back, deep kilted pleats, well sewn and finished throughout. Comes in navy and red. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price ... $4.50

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WHEN ORDERING BE CAREFUL TO GIVE NUMBER THAT ACCOMPANIES ARTICLE AND AVOID MISTAKES
C13-O8—500 only, Strikingly Beautiful Waists, made of fine quality flannelette, bordered band across front, also on collar and cuffs, Gibson pleat, open back. This style is new and will be very popular. Colors—sky and white, navy and white, black and white; sizes 32 to 42 ... 98¢
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C13-F57—DRESS SHIELDS. Light Weight Dress Shields, perfectly odorless lined both sides. Sizes 1, 2 and 3. 10c each, or 3 pairs ... 25¢
CHILD'S SWEATER
C13-Z30—Child's Sweater Coat of best quality worsted yarn, has two large patch pockets, double band around neck and down front; also double cuff. Buttons down front with large bone buttons. A good warm and durable sweater coat for every day wear. Comes in white, grey, red, navy and black. Price ... 75¢ 3 to 14 years.

...ls' Dress ...ddy Style
...—Girls' ...s, middy style, ... quality, all ... shrunk serge ...t, has sailor ...r, laced front, ... black patent ...her belt with ...ble clasps. Se...ate skirt has a ... waist band ... open back, ... kilted pleats, ... sewn and fin...d throughout. ...es in navy and ... Sizes 6 to ...ears. $4.50
...LIMITED

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WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 9, Smithtown. Apply, stating salary, to J. W. Scovil, Smithtown, Kings Co., N. B. 1025-2-19

WANTED immediately; reliable agents; good pay weekly; outfit free, exclusive stock and territory. Our agencies are valuable. For particulars write, Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ontario.

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HAVE YOU talked to one of Pelham's salesmen recently? If not the Agency is open and your opportunity to sell Pelham's famous nursery stock. Widely advertised; widely known. Write for particulars. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.

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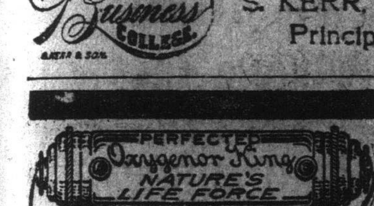

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TO ASK FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR

Board of Health Would Improve Plumbing and Drainage Conditions in Lancaster—Unsanitary Premises.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

At the regular meeting of the board of health yesterday afternoon it was decided to ask the councillors of the parish of Lancaster to appoint a man to inspect the plumbing and drainage of the parish and that this man be under the direction of the board of health. At present there is no person to look after the inspection of the plumbing, etc., and the board thinks the time opportune for the appointment of such an official. The system of drainage in the community has been improved and the board thought it well to have an inspector appointed.

The matter of employing a dairy inspector to look after the sanitary conditions of farms where milk, butter, cheese, etc., are prepared, was again taken up, and the department of agriculture will be asked to take immediate action in the matter.

It was decided to take action against three men for having unsanitary premises.

WELL CONCEALED.

"This is a man's world," she complained. "Perhaps it is," he replied, "but one wouldn't suspect it while straying through a department store."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Handsome Doll Free

to the little girl selling 30 sets of our Easter, St. Patrick, Birthday, Floral and View cards (6 in a set for 10c.) It has long flowing curls, sleeping eyes, very daintily dressed; you will like it. Write today; we will send the cards free; return us the money and we will send the doll, all charges paid. Get our big list of other premiums for boys and girls. Address:

Toronto Novelties Co. Dept. 109 Toronto, Ont.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Sch Bluenose, 166, McNamara, New York, C M Kerrison, coal.

Sch Minnie Slauson (Am), 271, Camden (Me), A W Adams, bal.

Sch Pesaquid, 113, Densmore, North Head (N B), C M Kerrison, bal.

Coastwise—Str Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

R M S S Corsican, 7,296, Cook, from Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo (off Partridge Island.)

Coastwise—Schrs Amelia, 103, Geldart, Halifax via ports, and cld; Granville, 48, Collins, Annapolis, and cld.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Docked, R M S S Corsican, 7296, Cook, Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and general cargo.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee Co, pass and mdse.

Cleared.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Str Hochelaga, Tudor, Sydney.

Str Knutsford, Butlin, Sydney.

Sailed.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Str Knutsford, Butlin, Sydney.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Stmr Montreal, McNeill, London and Antwerp, C P R, general cargo.

Stmr Bray Head, Butt, Belfast, Wm Thomson Co, general cargo.

Stmr Bornu, Dutton, Nassau, Havana, and Mexican ports via Halifax, J T Knight Co, general cargo.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Feb 10—Ard, str Manchester Commerce.

Halifax, N S, Feb 11—Ard stms Volturno, from Rotterdam; Raven, from Jacksonville (Florida); Oruro, from Demerara and West Indies; Manachester Inventor, from St John; City of Sydney, from St John's.

Sld—Stmr Florizel, from St John's.

Halifax, Feb 12—Ard, stmr Ionian, Glasgow; Royal Edward, Bristol.

Sld—Stmrs Manchester Inventor, Manchester; Volturno, New York; Oranmore, Boston; City of Sydney, New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, Feb 10—Ard, strs Carthaginian, Philadelphia; Pretorian, Boston.

Liverpool, Feb 10—Ard, str Hesperian, St John.

Manchester, Feb 8—Sld, str Manchester Shipper, St John.

London, Feb 12—Ard, stmr Montrose, St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Portland, Feb 7—Cld, strs Ascania, Melsom, London; Welshman, Davies, Liverpool; sch Nellie F Sawyer, Foster, Boston.

New York, Feb 10—Ard, schs Village Belle, Portland; Emily I White, St John; Charles H Sprague, St George.

Vineyard Haven, Feb 10—Ard, sch Percy C, Perth Amboy.

Boothbay Harbor, Feb 10—Ard, sch Seguin, New York.

New York, Feb 11—Ard stmr Kia Ora, from Shields, bound for St John.

Progresso, Sld Feb 9, stmr Sokoto, for Newport News and St John.

Galveston, Texas, Feb ...—Ard stmr Rathlin Head, Belfast via Swansea.

New Orleans, Feb 7, Cld stmr Manchester Spinner, for Rotterdam.

New York, Feb 11—Ard schrs W E & W I Tuck, from St John; Ladysmith, from Lunenburg (N. S.); Ellen M Golder, from Bridgewater (N S); Mary L Crosby, from Windsor (N S); Henry D May, from Parrsboro (N S.)

Vineyard Haven, Feb 11—Ard schr Brooklyn, from Weymouth (N S.)

Calais, Me, Feb 11—Ard schr Abbie C Stubbs, from South Bay.

Deleware Breakwater, Feb 11—Sld schr Herald, for Calais (Me.)

Vineyard Haven, Feb 11—Sld schr Seth W Smith, for Greenport (N Y.)

New York, Feb 12—Ard, schr Maud R Dudley, Portland (Me).

New York, Feb 12—Sld, schrs Lawson, Shelburne (NS); Ann J Trainor, Calais.

Vineyard Haven, Feb 12—Sld, schrs Percy C, Halifax (NS); Willie M Maxwell, Calais.

Antwerp, Feb 12—Ard, stmr Mount Temple, St John.

CHARTERS.

J. T. Knight Co. reports the following charters:

Steamer, 1,600 standards, St. John to Glasgow, June loading, 15c 9d.

Steamer, 1,000 standards, Bay of Fundy to West Coast, first half of April, 55s.

Steamer Helmer Morch (Dan.), 1,349, Miramichi to Glasgow, 55s.

Steamer, 1,000 standards, Halifax to West Coast, March loading, 55s.

Bark Edna M. Smith, 747, Mobile to St. John, pitch pine, $9.

Bark Edna M. Smith, Bear River to Buenos Ayres, $13.50.

Steamers—The full cargo steamer market continues in a practically unchanged condition, rates remaining steady at about the basis current during the past two weeks with a steady moderate demand prevailing for tonnage.

Schooners—Offerings continue light, and vessels are still being laid up.

MARINE NOTES.

Schooner Rebecca J. Moulton, of New London (Ct.), which went ashore on Two Bush Ledge, on Eastern Penobscot Bay, Friday, was floated by a tug and towed to Rockland. She had 12 feet of water in her hold.

Peter McIntyre, local agent for the schooner Lucia Porter, said last night that the schooner was not damaged at Pollock Rip, according to a wire from the Captain, and that the vessel had been towed to Vineyard Haven for harbor only. The Lucia Porter sailed from New York on Saturday for this port with a cargo of coal and being becalmed off the shoals, signalled for help, to which the revenue cutter Achushnet responded.

Captain Johnson, of steamer North Land, from New York for Portland, reports the light on Nobska gas buoy was extinguished when he passed there at 4 a. m. Feb. 9.

Steamer Montserrat (Sp.), reports Fed 2, lat. 38 40 N., lon. 74 22 W., saw a boat painted white, with black rail.

The Allan liner Cosican arrived at Partridge Island last night and will dock this morning with 14 first, 120 second and 125 third class passengers.

The Bray Head will sail today for Belfast with a general cargo.

Up to a late hour last night, no word had bee nreceived of the Donaldson liner Athenia.

The steamer Bornu is due to sail this morning via Halifax for Nassau, Cuba, and Mexican ports. Included in her cargo are 5,000 barrels of potatoes for Havana.

The C. P. R. liner Empress of Britain, which is due here on Friday, is bringing out 1,247 passengers; 71 saloon, 439 second cabin and 737 third cabin. This is the largest number of passengers that the Empress has brought to this port this winter.

C. P. R. line steamer Lake Erie, for London and Havre, took away Canadian goods valued at $216,197, and foreign goods valued at $9,021, making a total valuation of $225,218. Her wheat shipments are 25,741 bushels.

C. P. R. line steamer Montreal, Captain McNeil, will sail for London and Antwerp tomorrow with general cargo.

Captain Norman McLeod, of the missing four-masted schooner S. P. Blackburn passed through the city Saturday on his way to Bath. He reports that the schooner before being abandoned had been caught in the thick of a heavy southwest gale blowing about 60 miles an hour, all four masts being snapped off like pipestems on Jan. 26. For two days following the schooner wallowed about in extreme high seas. Great holes were torn in the deck and these were covered with canvas to prevent the schooner from filling. He considered the schooner in a sinking condition when abandoned and she has probably gone down before this, as none of the revenue steamers which have been searching for her have as yet sighted her.—Portland Argus.

The schooner Alice Trahey, bound to this port from Perth Amboy, was in for harbor at Portland on Sunday.

The Allan liner Corsican docked early yesterday morning after a rough trip from Liverpool via Halifax, with passengers and a heavy cargo of freight.

The Donaldson liner Athenia bound here from Glasgow with 264 passangers, and a full freight, is meeting with severe weather which is causing considerable delay to the progress of the steamer. A message was received yesterday from Captain Black stating that the liner was 200 miles south of Cape Race at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, and that all was well.

The C P R liner Montreal sailed yesterday afternoon for London and Antwerp with a large cargo, including a heavy shipment of grain.

The steamer Bray Head sailed yesterday afternoon for Belfast with a general cargo, including grain and deals.

The C P R liner Montfort of the London and Antwerp service is evidently having a rough passage, as no word has been received from her.

News is expected tomorrow of the Empress of Britain, bound to St. John via Halifax, with a complete passenger list and a full freight.

The New Zealand steamer Whakatane is due to sail Saturday with a record cargo, including a large of motor cars.

The liner Kai-Ora is due here Friday from New York to load for Australia and New Zealand.

The steamer Ninian which is bound here from Liverpool under charter to the C P R, with an unusually heavy freight cargo, will load at this port for South Africa.

All the steamers from Liverpool to St John are carrying capacity cargoes and it is reported that there is an amount offering so great that it has become almost a congestion.

The Manchester Commerce was due to sail from Halifax last night for St John to load for Manchester.

The West India steamer Oruro was due to sail from Halifax last night for this port.

The Manchester Importer is due here tomorrow from Manchester direct.

The Manchester Shipper is bound to St John from Manchester via Halifax.

Donaldson line steamer Cassandra, for Glasgow, took away Canadian goods valued at $133,776, and foreign goods valued at $30,581, making a total of $164,357. Her grain shipments are 64,477 bushels wheat and 1,492 bushels barley.

C P R line steamer Montezuma, for London and Antwerp, took away Canadian goods valued at $312,152, and foreign goods of $401,868. Her wheat shipments were 52,833 bushels. She also has on board 26,352 bushels flax.

Steamer Cymric (Br), from New York for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown, reports that she had been in wireless communication with motor ship Christian X (Ger), from Hamburg for Boston and Baltimore, which reported that she was standing by steamer Crown Point (Br), from London for Norfolk, before reported disabled. (The Christian X is reported by wireless to have been 310 miles SE of Cape Race at 6.50 a.m. 10th.

A telegram received at London from San Juan, PR, states that steamer Vasco struck on a rock at Yabacoa, PR, and foundered; crew saved.

Schooner Village Belle (Br), which arrived at New York from Port Clyde (N S), for Elizabethport (NJ), reports that Seaman Alfred Stickland, aged 21, of West Point, Lapoile Bay (NF), was washed overboard and drowned on Feb 8 during a westerly gale off Faulkner's Island, Long Island Sound.

Steamer Thespis (Br), which arrived at Manchester Jan 22 from New York, sustained damage to steam steering gear, bows, deck fittings, etc.; also lost three boats and three derricks Jan 14 to 16 in the Atlantic.

Steamer Annie (Br), which arrived at Avonmouth Jan 27 from New York, reports having met with bad weather in the Atlantic from Jan 13 to 23; two cracks found in the deck were temporarily repaired; heavy seas smashed lifeboat, drove funnel to port, carried away cabin ventilators and did other minor damage; damage to cargo is anticipated.

Steamer Pisa (Ger), from New York, took fire at Hamburg, but the fire has since been extinguished; it was confined to crew space; cause unknown.

Schooner Virginia, arrived at Liverpool today with loss of main boom and sails.

A Cadiz despatch says: Spanish steamer Bartolo and Conde Wifredo have been in collision and the former sank; all on board saved and landed here; latter has put in badly damaged; cargo will be transshipped; will go into dock at once.

Steamer Meridian (Br), from Shields, arrived at Bermuda on the 4th inst with one propeller blade broken and damage to hull and machinery caused by fouling some wreckage about 10 days before arriving here. She was ordered to Newport News for dockage and proceeded 7th inst.

With the largest cargo of fish ever exported from Newefoundland, the steamer Westwood left St John's a few days ago for the Mediterranean with 33,354 quintals of codfish and 50 tierces of salmon, valued at about $250,000. She goes to Alicante, Naples and other ports.

Anxiety touching the safety of the Liverpool schooner Adriatic was dissipated yesterday when F K Warren, her agent, received a message stating the Adriatic had safely reached Cape Roe, Newfoundland, and would continue on her voyage to St. John's with the coal she loaded at Louisburg some time ago. The Adriatic arrived at Halifax on January 3 with molasses from Barbadoes proceeding from here to Louisburg, but when after leaving the Cape Breton port, 24th, she was not since reported, some fears for her safety were inspired at St. John's. It is thought she was the ice-bound vessel sighted a few days ago by the steamer Invermore and reported by her at Sydney.

The schooner Inga, fish laden from St John's (NF), arrived at Bahia on Friday after a passage of 35 days, winning a race from the schooners H R Silver and Mersey, also fish laden, which left St John's at the same time for Bahia, and had not reaeched Bahia at the last report.

The steamer City of Sydney which arrived at St John's (NF), on Friday, from New York via Halifax, reports ice fields off Cape Race.

A message to the marine and fisheries department today reads as follows: "Westerly wind, clear, and intensely cold. Straits blocked with ice."—St. John's Telegram, Feb. 10.

Particulars of the loss of the schooner Rowena were received by the steamer Glencoe this morning: This vessel left St Pierre on the 23rd with a gasoline boat of about 24 tons in tow, and a cargo of 30 bbls gasoline, 30 of acid, 14 dories and sundry other goods. It came on to blow a gale with heavy sea and on the morning of the 24th while removing two men from the tow and cutting her adrift they collided, injuring the bowsprit foremast of the Rowena which shortly after came by the board causing the vessel to leak badly. The crew abandoned both vessels in two dories and arrived at Burgeo on Thursday last by steamer Glencoe from Ren Contre. Glencoe reports the gasoline boat as being taken into Richard Harbor by the fishermen of that place and that men of New Harbor boarded wreck of Rowena which was in a sinking condition and seved 14 dories from her deck. R Moulton Ltd, are sending men to Push-through to see about recovering gasoline boat and any other goods that may be salved.—St John's Herald.

Captain Taylor, of the steamer Invermore which arrived at North Sydney on Saturday from St John's (NF), reports having sighted a schooner with all sails set and frozen in an ice-field 8 miles east-northeast of Flint Island. Captain Taylor said that he had encountered considerable drift ice about 35 miles off Cape Breton coast.

All hope is now given up for the British steamship Jura and her crew of 28, which left Baltimore on Nev 26 with a cargo of grain for Rotterdam. The Lloyds posted the steamer as lost Friday last. The Jura was in command of Captain B Williams. She was 361 feet long, 46 feet 2 inches beam and had a depth of 17 feet 6 inches. It is believed that the Jura in all probability foundered in the hurricanes which swept the seas during the latter part of December and the early part of January.

With potatoes from Kingsport, the Nova Scotian schooner Benefit arrived at Santiago, Cuba, on Feb 8. Prior to leaving the Bay of Fundy the Benefit was long retarded by the storms prevalent during December and early January, having to lay to under stress of weather at St John and Yarmouth for several weeks.

In speaking of the foundering of the LaHave schooner Muriel M Richards, off Dog Island, near St Kitts, last month, the seamen, who arrived at Halifax on the Orura, said they cannot understand the real cause. They left Phillipsburg, St Martins, about noon on a Tuesday afternoon and made fair sailing towards Lunenburg till 4 o'clock, when it was found water was making in the stern, adding rapidly to the weight of their already heavy cargo of salt. Pumps were worked continuously and Captain Richards seeing the inrush of sea was gaining in their efforts to draw it out, steered the ship for Dog Island, bringing her to anchor. When it was found the craft was waterlogged so that she could carry no sail and surely sinking, the skipper and crew took to the rowboats, making for Dog Island. Shortly after they abandoned the Richards—ten o'clock that night—she reared up in the air by the stern, poised a moment and then took a head plunge beneath the waves. How such a fine new schooner should spring a leak in calm weather none can explain. The hole appeared under the stern quarter and was sufficiently gaping to scuttle the vessel in six hours.

C M Kerrison reports the schooners Laura M Lunt and Luella loading lumber, the former for New York, the other for Boston.

The schooner Pesequid, C M Kerrison, has been laid up.

The schooner Walter Miller, C M Kerrison, has been laid up at St Martins.

Two days behind her scheaule the Pickford and Black steamer Oruro reached Halifax from the British West Indies and Demerara with passengers and cargo. On board were the shipwrecked crew of the LaHave schoner Muriel M Richard, which sprung aleak and foundered last month off Dog Island, near St. Kitts. She was then bound home from St Martins with salt. The names of the men are: Captain Harold C Richard, Daniel E Wilkie, Stannage Corkum, William Publicover, William Hirtle, Angus Himmelman and Amos Richardson.

Captain Bale said that he had had the roughest passage this trip that he had experienced for many years. From Saturday until Monday there were heavy northwest gales, and the ship could make but little headway, taking five and a half days from Bermuda, a run she usually does in four. Monday morning was the worst period on the voyage, and the ship battled with heavy seas and snow squalls and a dense vapor.

In an interview with the Montreal Star on Tuesday, G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C. P. R., said that a fine new steamer for the St. John-Digby route was now being constructed and would be ready for service in the early summer. It would have a speed of 22 knots and would make the trip in two hours, cutting off about an hour and a quarter from the present summer time.

DEATHS

REYNOLDS—At Kane, Pennsylvania, on Feb. 11, Edward, son of the late Patrick and Catherine Reynolds, of Barnesville (N. B.), leaving five brothers and four sisters to mourn. Interment at Kane, Pennsylvania.

STEVENSON—At Brownville Junction (Me.), T. A. Stevenson, aged forty-six years, leaving his wife and one son to mourn.

BAXTER—On February 8, 1913, at his late residence, Norton (N. B.), William H. Baxter, aged 82 years 6 months.

CUNNINGHAM—In the Private Hospital on Feb. 11, inst., Helen Winnifred, daughter of Etta and James Cunningham, aged 23 years, leaving, besides mother and father, two brothers to mourn their sad loss.

TROTT—In the General Public Hospital on the 12th inst., George S. Trott, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving his wife, one daughter and one sister to mourn.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH TROUBLED

GIN PILLS Cured Them.

Lachute Mills, Que., March 11th, 1912.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Disease, and a friend told me to take GIN PILLS. After taking a few boxes, I was greatly relieved, and after finishing the twelfth box, the pain completely left me.

"My wife is now using GIN PILLS and finds that she has been greatly relieved of the pain over her kidneys.

"I can safely recommend anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble to give a fair trial to GIN PILLS.

"THOMAS STEPHENSON."

We allow you to make this trial absolutely free of cost. Simply write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, and they will send you a free sample of Gin Pills. Try them. They will do you so much good that you will gladly get the regular size boxes at your local dealer's. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50.

IMPORTS

Local imports per R.M.S.S. Corsican from Liverpool:—H. A. Allan, 2 cs. books; Scovil Bros., Ltd., 1 cs. linings; H. C. Olive, 7 cs. mdse.; order truss hair belting; F. Hughes Co., 15 cs. feed; T. W. Foley Co., 4 cs. manganese; W. Symonds, 2 cs. biscuit samples; A. L. Goodwin, 25 cs. oranges; Macaulay Bros., 1 cs. mdse.; Magee, Ltd., 7 cs. hats; Order, 56 cs. oranges; Willett Fruit Co., 10 cs. onions, 20 boxes oranges; B. E. DeBow, 40 cs. fruit, 20 cs. onions; J. E. Estabrook Son, 40 cs. onions; F. Fales, 2 cs. mdse.; Brock & Paterson, 3 cs. mdse.; M. R. A. Ltd., 11 cs. mdse.; G. H. Arnold, 3 cs. mdse.; Vassie Co., 24 cs. mdse.; T. McAvity & Sons, 1 cs. mdse.; J. deAngelis, 1 cs. cigarettes; H. H. Schaefer, 12 cs. crockery, 9 cs. window sashes; F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd., 1 cs. dress goods; Wm. Thomson Co., 1 cs. lantern outfit; Order, 3 bbls. olive oil, 10 kegs tartaric acid, 500 bags beans; Order, 25 bbls, mdse.; Order, 200 cs. sardines; Comeau & Sheehan, 50 cs. rum; R. Sullivan, 30 cs. rum; Foster Co., 50 cs. rum; W. L. Williams, 25 cs. rum; C. P. R., 1,142 pkgs. mdse., 5 bales mdse.; Dominion Express Co., 13 pkgs. express.

New Brunswick Points.

F. B. Edgecombe, Fredericton, 1 cs. mdse.; Order, Port Elgin, 46 pkgs. tin; Drummond McColl Co., Moncton, 1 cs. machinery; A. Fitzmaurice, St. Stephen, 2 cs. hats; Sussex Mercantile Co., 1 cs. mdse.; Canadian Cottons, Ltd., St. Stephen, 4 cs. schappe.

Per S. S. Athenia for New Brunswick points:—Drummond McCall Company, Moncton, 38 bundles steel sheets; estate E. J. Smith, Shediac, 3 pkgs mdse.; Keyes Bros., Elmsdale, 3 pkgs mdse.; R. Tait, Shediac, 6 pkgs mdse.; C. H. Wilton, Port Elgin, 3 pkgs mdse; Dom. Coal Company, 1 coil wire; Bank Montreal, Fredericton, 2 bales jute; A. C. Leslie, Moncton, 36 tons pig iron; R. Sullivan, 36cs. whiskey; order, Salisbury, 23 pkgs. mdse.

REAL ESTATE

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

T. H. Belyea, collector of inland revenue, was the purchaser of the Leinster street dwelling of Mr. Kenneth Haley. The price paid is reported to have been in the vicinity of $6,500.

At Chubb's corner yesterday Mr. T. T. Lantalum offered for sale the property of Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Cruikshank to satisfy a claim. The property was purchased by Homer S. Cruikshank at $700. The property is situated on the old Manawagonish Road.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The city commissioners have awakened to the fact that the city is the owner of a tract of from 1,000 to 1,100 acres of land, the possession of which had almost been overlooked. The land is part of the property of the Mispec Pulp Company, and was taken over with the rest of the property when the city found it necessary to buy the pulp mill. Since then the land has been lying idle.

Commissioner Schofield discovered the estate and brought it to the attention of the other commissioners yesterday morning. They were interested and decided to go out and take a look at the property as soon as they can arrange to do so.

The property consisting of a freehold lot, 50 by 130 feet, and self-contained house, situated on the corner of Lancaster street and Charlotte street Extension, W. E., which was purchased a short time ago, has been sold again to a local man. Both sales were made by Allison & Thomas.

The following transfers in real estate have been recorded during the last few days:

G. W. and J. B. Belyea to Priscilla K. Hanson, a property at corner of Water and Rodney street, W. E.

George Robertson and M. J. Watson, to M. J. Barry, a property in Lancaster.

Vestry of St. George's church to J. F. Monohan, a property in Duke street, W. E.

H. G. Weeks to E. E. Bishop, a property in Douglas road.

Trustees of Wilmot Malcolm to G. W. and J. B. Belyea, a property at the corner of Water and Rodney streets, W. E.

(Bangor Commercial.)

It is a veritable boom that St. John, N. B., is experiencing at present. Harbor improvements have been followed by the announcement of another steamship line across the Atlantic and an agreement has now been signed that will establish in the city the largest sugar refinery in Canada. The city and dominion government give a free building site and the company is to expend some $2,000,000 on its plant and shipping facilities. The plant will cover an area of nine acres and the estimated production is 2,000 barrels of refined sugar daily.

A. H. Hanington has just sold his comfortable residence, 148 Sydney street, to H. H. Brewer, of Powers & Brewer, contractors. Mr. Brewer will occupy his new premises on May 1. The house, which has just changed hands is one of the best built and appointed in the city.

George Cromwell has sold his three-storey wooden dwelling house on Metcalf street to Mrs. W. Bell, of Adelaide street.

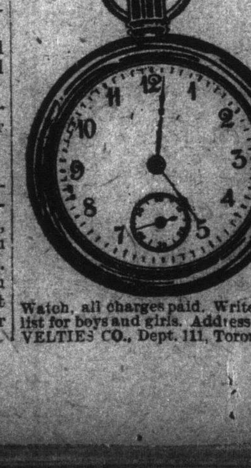
Thursday, Feb. 13.

An interesting real estate deal was completed yesterday when a local syndicate, headed by L. P. D. Tilley, M. P.P., became the owners of the property lying on the eastern side of Seaside Park which they purchased from F. E. DeMille. The property consists of sixteen acres of land with five summer cottages. It extends from the C. P. R. tracks to the shore with a frontage of 1,160 feet on the railway and 150 feet on the shore. The property is regarded as a valuable one and Mr. Tilley was offered a substantial increase in the price he paid before he had completed the purchase.

HOW TO CONQUER RHEUMATISM AT YOUR OWN HOME

If you or any of your friends suffer from rheumatism, kidney disorders or excess of uric acid, causing lameness, backache, muscular pains; stiff, painful, swollen joints, pain in the limbs and feet; dimness of sight, itching skin or frequent neuralgic pains, I invite you to send for a generous FREE TRIAL TREATMENT of my well-known, reliable CHRONICURE, with references and full particulars by mail. (This is no C. O. D. scheme). No matter how many may have failed in your case, let me prove to you, free of cost, that rheumatism can be conquered. CHRONICURE succeeds where all else fails. CHRONICURE CLEANSES THE BLOOD and REMOVES the CAUSE. Also for a weakened, run-down condition of the system, you will find CHRONICURE a most satisfactory GENERAL TONIC that makes you feel that life is worth living. Please tell your friends of this liberal offer, and SEND TODAY for large free package, to MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box E. 70—Windsor, Ont.

Boy's Watch Free



for selling 30 sets of our Easter St. Patrick, Birthday, & View cards, (6 in a set for 10c). Watch is heavily nickel plated, open face, stem wind and set. Guaranteed for one year. Write to-day; we will send the cards by return mail free; send us the money, and we will send Watch, all charges paid. Write for big premium list for boys and girls. Address: TORONTO NOVELTIES CO., Dept. 111, Toronto, Ont.

$250,000 COLD STORAGE PLANT BURNED DOWN

Big Structnre at Port Hawkesbury Was Full of Fish—Town of Hastings Said to Be on Fire.

Halifax, Feb. 11—(Special)—Fire broke out at midnight in the cold storage plant of the North Atlantic Fisheries Limited, at Port Hawkesbury (C. B.), and in an hour the immense structure was destroyed. The place was stored with fish and the whole is a total loss. The whole town is threatened, but at 10 o'clock this morning no other building has taken fire. A snow storm today helps the situation.

The fire has not spread beyond the North Atlantic Fisheries plant, which is a total loss. The building destroyed is a wooden structure of enormous size and covering an acre of ground. The cost of the plant with the stock atp resent contained on the building was valued at $250,000. It was insured for between 80 and 90 per cent. of its value and the net loss will be at least $50,000, which does not include loss of business and contracts.

The number of employes at the plant is estimated at 100. The value of the stock at present is approximately estimated at $90,000.

A later long distance telephone message from the Strait of Canso says the town of Hastings, a couple of miles from Port Hawkesbury, is on fire and looks as if it would be wiped out. It caught from embers flying from Port Hawkesbury. No further particulars are available.

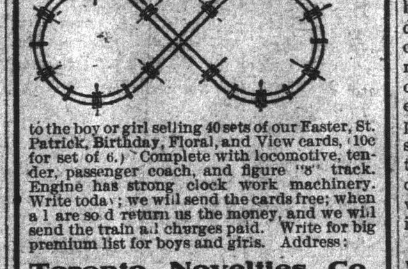
REVIVAL AT CUMBERLAND POINT

The Range, N. B., Feb. 10—The Rev. H. W. McCutcheon, Baptist minister of this place, has been holding special meetings for the last month with the Baptist church at Cumberland Point. Mr. McCutcheon was assisted part of the time by Rev. H. A. Brownell.

All the meetings were well attended, and much spirited interest was shown. The meetings closed Sunday. As a result of these meetings sixteen persons were baptized and eighteen united with the church.

Water the fern dish at night in the bathtub and leave it there to drain.

MECHANICAL TRAIN FREE



to the boy or girl selling 40 sets of our Easter, St. Patrick, Birthday, Floral, and View cards, (10c for set of 6.) Complete with locomotive, tender, passenger coach, and figure "8" track. Engine has strong clock work machinery. Write today; we will send the cards free; when all are sold return us the money, and we will send the train all charges paid. Write for big premium list for boys and girls. Address:

Toronto Novelties Co. TORONTO, ONT. Dept. 113.

Tobacco Habit

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

Liquor Habit

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

FOX STEALING A LIVE INDUSTRY IN P. E. ISLAND

Man and Woman Under Arrest Charged With Robbery of $30,000 Worth—Another Rancher Loses $20,000 Pair.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 11—Prince county is much excited over the arrests of several people in connection with fox stealing yesterday. Jacob Murray and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Murray, were arrested, charged with the robbery of the $30,000 foxes from the Barbour & Carruthers ranch at Bloomfield, and Edgar Cannon for stealing from Elmsdale ranch. Thomas Murray has escaped, but the police are searching for him.

The story that J. R. Birch's $20,000 foxes, stolen in Alberton, had been found, has no foundation, but Sheriff White is working up a clue and expects to locate the foxes in the near future.

FUNERAL OF LATE T. A. STEVENSON

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The funeral of the late T. A. Stevenson was held at Hoyt yesterday on arrival of the Montreal train, the remains being conveyed to the United Baptist church where an eloquent and touching funeral service was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor of the church. The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends of the deceased from St. John, Brownville, McAdam Junction and intermediate stations, among whom were representatives of the Masonic and Foresters' societies, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, firemen and trainmen. The floral tributes, in addition to the large number contributed by individual friends and relatives, consisted of wreaths from the Order of Railway Telegraphers, locomotive engineers, railway trainmen, office associates at Brownville Junction, and former associates at St. John. Interment took place in the churchyard adjoining the United Baptist church, the casket being conveyed thence by six members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

HEROIC RESCUE OF P. E. I. GIRL SKATER

Charlottetown, Feb. 11—(Special)—While Florence McKendrick, a thirteen-year-old girl, was skating with her companions on Grand River ice she wandered from them and broke through. Her screams attracted her companions, who, at great risk to themselves, skated on the thin ice to her aid. One held the young girls' head above the water while the others, after much effort, succeeded in securing a hold on the drowning girl.

Worn table napkins should be saved to dry lettuce in when preparing the salad.

FITS CURED

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRENCH'S REMEDY, the world famous cure for Epilepsy and Fits—simple home treatment. 25 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 1,000 in one year.

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, Ltd., 432 St. James' Chambers TORONTO

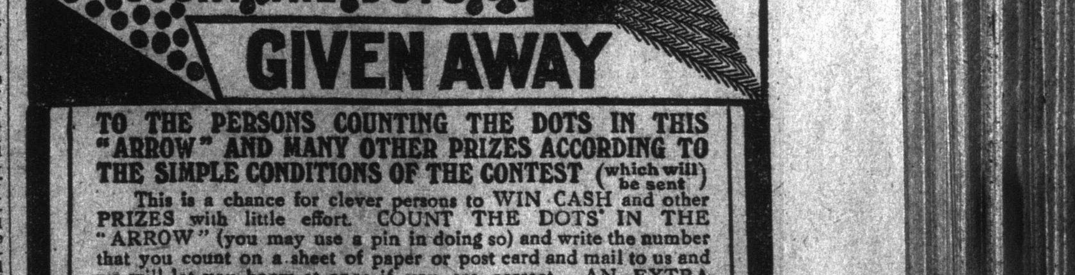
$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEEK MEN.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3520 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free. 96.



TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS "ARROW" AND MANY OTHER PRIZES ACCORDING TO THE SIMPLE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST (which will be sent)

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE "ARROW" (you may use a pin in doing so) and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are correct. AN EXTRA PRIZE of $10.00 will be given for the neatest correct count.

BRITISH PREMIUM CO., Dept. 16 MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

Important Meeting to Be Held In Fredericton This Month

Open to All Farmers of the Province, and a Fine Exhibition of Seeds Is Expected—Large Number of Entries Hoped For.

The Provincial Seed Fair, under the auspices of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, and open to all farmers of the province, is to be held in the new exhibition building, Fredericton, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 19 and 20. An opportunity is to be offered for the sale and exchange of various classes of seeds. All entries may be addressed to "Secretary of the Provincial Seed Fair, Fredericton."

The programme is to be as follows:

Monday, 17th, 8 p.m.—Opening session. (City Council Chamber). President's address. Addresses of welcome, Mayor Hooper. Address in reply, Vice-President Ashly George. Address, Hon. D. V. Landry. Address, C. N. Vroom, president N. B. Fruit Growers' Association. Reports of county vice-presidents. Appointment of committees.

Tuesday, 18th, 9.30 a.m.—(Exhibition building.) Class in judging heavy horses, instructor, Dr. J. Standish, V. S.

2 p.m.—(Exhibition building.) Class in judging dairy cattle, inspector, Prof. Stephenson, N. S. Agricultural College. (City Council Chamber.) Annual meeting Fruit Growers' Association.

8 p.m.—(City Council Chamber.) The breeding and rearing of heavy horses, Dr. J. Standish. The breeding and rearing of dairy cattle, Prof. Stephenson. The legal and moral requirements of up-to-date fruit packing, S. L. Peters.

Wednesday, 19th, 9.30 a.m.—(Exhibition building). Judging sheep and wool, instructors, Andrew Elliott and J. A. Telfer.

2 p.m.—Placing of seed exhibits in exhibition building. Judging class in live and dressed poultry at poultry show building. Poultry talks. (City Council Chamber.) Sheep raising problems, addresses by Andrew Elliott and J. A. Telfer. Conservation of farm manure, M. A. Scovil.

8 p.m.—(City Council Chamber). The principles and best practice in soil cultivation, J. H. Grisdale, director Experimental Farms. Practical agricultural education for New Brunswick, Andrew Elliott.

Thursday, 20th, 9.30 a.m.—(Exhibition Building). Seed Fair. Judging and short addresses.

2 p.m.—(Exhibition building). Class in seed judging, inspectors, Prof. G. H. Cutler and S. J. Moore. (City Council Chamber.) The poultry interests of Canada, W. A. Brown.

8 p.m.—(City council chamber). Election of officers. Drainage and its effects. How to drain, Dr. C. J. Lynds, Macdonald College. Resolutions and unfinished business.

Friday, 21st, 9.30 a.m.—(City council chamber). Conference between Agricultural Society delegates and the officers Department of Agriculture.

Note:—A meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting business, will be called on Wednesday, February 19th, at 3 p.m. At this meeting proposed alterations of the constitution and bye-laws will be considered.

Farmers will notice that only one bushel of grain is required in each section. This is done in order to encourage all to bring out something and thus help to make this the best "Seed Fair" ever held in New Brunswick. Think it over, and get busy; make your entry early.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.)

THE FARMERS AND THE AUTOMOBILE

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—We are not slow to take in the automobile situation. We have been watching the storm rage in the United States, knowing that it would be our turn next. We agree with the auto men that everybody likes to see good roads, but when it becomes dangerous to drive horses on the good roads it takes all the charm out of it. The farmer who undertook to drive a cart loaded with milk into Bangor a short time ago had a good road; but that drive cost him his life. But all the joy riders had to do was to make oath that their speed was below the legal limit when they struck the cart.

I have the official returns before me for Boston, and the automobile accidents for 1912 (as reported by the Bangor Commercial of Jan. 30) were 505. It is encouraging to notice that the gale is subsiding in the United States, and that many men are becoming anxious to drive their horses again, or buy others in place of those they discarded a year or two ago, the moment the automobile craze evaporates, and the roads again become safe. We are not so wealthy as our neighbors, and, of course, the rage with us will be shorter still. It did not take the prodigal son long to find his brains after he had squandered his money.

Mr. Flemming and company assured us a few years ago that the province was on the edge of bankruptcy. But now the auto men are inviting those very members of the legislature to gridiron the province with roads, notwithstanding the fact that we have railway accommodation throughout the province now. They also imagine that the farmers are too lazy to work on the roads, and they intend to have them brought under direct taxation—but they leave us in the dark as to who is to be secured to do the road work. Perhaps they intend to bring out Italians.

The farmers know that they are up against the real thing, but they will not suffer alone. The cost of living will go higher yet, and the villagers will pay more for vegetables. Once upon a time about 10,000 farmers went out of business in this province, and history often repeats itself. Of course, Mr. Flemming informs us that he intends to stock those deserted farms with immigrants, but if one of those farmers starts to market and finds himself and some cabbage in the air, his wagon broken and the joy riders getting away before he can identify them, it will very soon undeceive him.

Youre, etc.,
YORK COUNTY FARMERS.
York County, Feb. 6, 1913.

REV. MR. GREGG AND THE GO-PREACHERS

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—I have just read the letter in today's Daily Telegraph signed Wm. Snedden, Coldbrooke Station (N. S.) May I in the first place express my great pleasure in seeing that letter given publicity. The intelligent public have certainly a sample of the illogical, ranting, extravagant teachings which form the stock in trade of Wm. Snedden and his class of self-styled evangelists. The same letter also illustrates their method of "repentance" of all past teaching and practices that should in any way not conveniently serve their present comfort, and secure the confidence of the public.

Wm. Snedden in his letter also repeats his ardent wish, I notice, to place all honor upon one man, W. D. Wilson, Esq., of England, for the information the public possesses of the "facts" of the not to be coveted history and teachings of the so-called "Go Preachers." Mr. Wilson, of England, has no wish, I am sure, to alone share the gratitude of the uninformed and non-suspecting public in this matter. Mr. Wilson is only one of the twenty-five overseers of the poor in England who issued the following warning. "We the undersigned, being overseers of the poor of various parishes (England), feel it our duty to warn every man, woman and child against countenancing or in any way encouraging those men and women who come among us and call themselves by various names, such as "Go Preachers," "no church" etc., and endeavor to entice away our young girls under the cloak of religion."

It will take, I venture to predict, more than the contents of Wm. Snedden's recent letter, to convince the people who know a little of the history of the "Go Preachers'" propaganda that his pious pity for the poor is anything better than the pity of Judas, who at the sight of the broken box of ointment upon the person of Jesus, became hysterical concerning the need of the (absent) poor.

I am not at all surprised that the stay of "Go Preachers"—Wm. Snedden and his class of evangelists—is a short stay in any one place among intelligent, clean people.

I am, yaurs truly,
REV. J. S. GREGG,
Pastor Methodist Church.
Welsford (N. B.), Jan. 25, 1913.

PERRY'S POINT HEARD FROM

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Sir: Re a letter in your issue of Feb. 8, signed "A Resident of Kingston Point," I wish to say that I heartily endorse all that was said in this letter, and I think the residents of this section could do no better than to call a meeting and pledge themselves not to support this or any government until they get definite assurance of a means of transportation, either by bridge across the Kennebeccasis, or by the Valley Railway through this section.

If some leading residents of this section would call a meeting I think there would be no trouble in getting a large attendance, and then the matter could be brought to a definite head and brought before the government in such a way as to get something definite from them.

I would like to get in personal touch with "A Resident of Kingston Point" and I think we could arrange this matter as we want it.

Thanking you for your valuable space and hoping this matter will be speedily brought to a head, I am,

Yours truly,
GUY H. FLEWWELLING.
Perry's Point, Feb. 11, '13.

AN ADMIRER OF COLONEL McLEAN

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir: The many questions before the parliament at Ottawa I have followed pretty closely and could not help but feel the littleness in which it is being treated, in my humble opinion I considered it of such importance and of far-reaching nature that the politicians would be magnanimous enough to make it a question of the empire as a whole rather than a question of party. It was only a short time ago that there came before the house of commons in Downing street the point of the empire's safety and the house as a whole stood shoulder to shoulder.

It is fully a year ago that I had a conversation with Colonel McLean on this question when he expressed the same feeling on the navy question that I read he has expressed in the house at Ottawa and it was with no surprise I read it and for my part I honor him for the courage of his convictions, any one who knows him intimately would say he was an Imperialist first and a politician afterwards.

Thanks for space

Yours truly,
JOHN E. STOCKER.
Oromocto, Feb. 11, '13.

SCOTT PARTY LOST LIVES FOR OTHERS

(Continued from page 1.)

much heavier than by the ponies, the highest weight at one time being 760 pounds. The gear supplied by the Indian government showed great forethought and only had to be altered in very slight ways. The snow goggles were especially useful and a great comfort to the animals. The harness was a breast harness. Two mules were shot on the barrier and five returned after 350 miles of hard pulling in temperature falling to twenty-nine below zero.

There were two dog teams of eleven dogs each. Eighteen of the twenty-two which brought down in the first year all the stores were brought safely back to the depot at Hut Point.

The care of the mules devolved upon Lashley. His constant attention kept them in good order. A detailed record was kept by him showing the performance of each mule during the winter and also during the traveling season. This record will be sent to the supply transport department of the Indian government who trained the mules for the expedition. The health of the search party throughout was excellent.

(Signed) "E. R. G. REVANS,
"Commander Royal Navy, Commanding Expedition."

At the parsonage of Rev. J. D. Wetmore Wednesday evening, a pretty wedding was solemnized, when Hiram W. Nice, of West St. John, and Miss Verna May Babbington, of Grand Lake, Queens county, were married. The ceremony was witnessed by near relatives and close friends. Miss Babbington was nicely gowned in navy blue broadcloth, and wore a white picture hat. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Marr attended the young people. After the wedding, a supper was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nice, of West St. John.

OBITUARY

Frank M. Murray.

Campbellton, Feb. 10—Campbellton is today mourning the loss of her "first citizen," Mayor Frank M. Murray, who died this morning between 9 and 10, aged 44 years.

Mr. Murray contracted a chill a week ago which rapidly developed into pneumonia. Two consultations were held but yesterday afternoon a change for the worse was seen, his death occurring this morning. He leaves a widow and three young children, two girls and a boy.

Frank M. Murray, who came here from Fredericton, travelled for a time for the Reed Company of Moncton latterly becoming manager of the branch which they opened in this town. Leaving this he opened an insurance business and a few years ago went also into the coal trade in which he was very successful.

He was elected last May by acclamation as mayor of the town, and although he had no previous council experience, made a splendid official, bringing business qualities and a high sense of integrity into all his doings in the town business. His loss will be keenly felt here and the sympathy of all classes is extended to his widow and family. Mr. Murray was a brother to F. R. Murray recently with Emmerson & Fisher, St. John.

The funeral, which will be public, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, the Campbellton Lodge of Masons taking charge of the body.

George Hilderbrand.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 10—George Hildebrand died yesterday after an illness of upwards of a year. He came here more than eighteen years ago from Newcastle to manage a carriage and farm machinery branch of the Clark & Lounsbury concern, afterwards the Lounsbury Company. He was an active and prominent member of the C. M. B. A., and was also an energetic member of the exhibition association.

His wife, two sons, Fritz and Earle, and two daughters, Mrs. G. Fred Mahon and Miss Anna, at home survive. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning.

Edward Stairs.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 10—(Special)—The death occurred tonight of Edward Stairs, head of the hardware firm of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow. He had been an invalid for some time. Mr. Stairs was the fourth son of the late Hon. W. J. Stairs. A daughter is the wife of Professor Magill, chairman of the grain commission.

Charles Hare.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 10—Charles, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hare, died on Saturday afternoon of diabetes, of which he had suffered several years. He was 11 years and 7 manths old, and a very bright boy who will be much missed. He is survived by his parents, and the following brother and sisters: Raymond, of the North Shore Leader staff; Gertrude, Ena and Phyllis.

Robert Hickey.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 10—The funeral of the late Robert Hickey, of Chaplin Island Road, took place to St. Mary's R. C. church Saturday afternoon. Deceased was a native of Newcastle and about 85 years of age, and for many years a successful and respected farmer in the suburbs. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Thos. McMahon, of Chaplin Island Road, with whom he resided. His wife, a Miss Wheeler, of Newcastle, sister of Patrick Wheeler, of the customs here, died some years ago.

Samuel E. Frost.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

After a brief illness Samuel E. Frost died at 10.45 yesterday morning, at his home in Lower Norton, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn, his wife having died one year ago. His sons are: John F., at home; William H., of Vancouver, but who very fortunately arrived home on a visit some three weeks ago, and has ever since devoted all the time to caring for every want of his father, and S. L. Tilley, in the customs department, Ottawa. His daughters are: Leah E., wife of Dr. A. D. Smith, Charlotte street, St. John; Anna M., wife of Albert H. Upham, of the Providence Ice Co., Providence (R. I.); Emily L., wife of H. V. Dickson, M. P. P. for Kings county, and Charlotte E., wife of Frank Banks, in the office of the N. B. Telephone Co., St. John. Mr. Frost was a descendant of the Loyalists, his grandfather being an officer in the English army, one with that noble band who rather than take up arms against their king, chose banishment and the confiscation of all their property. On his grandfather's arrival in New Brunswick he, with others, settled on the shores of the Kennebeccasis River, long afterwards known as "Yankee Shore," from the number of refugees settled there. He succeeded in obtaining a grant of land from the government. The original grant is now and has been ever since in possession of the family. Mr. Frost was a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Miss Cunningham.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The many friends of Helen Winnigred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham, of 115 Dorchester street, will be sorry to learn of her death, which occurred in the private hospital yesterday. She leaves her father, mother and two brothers—Percy L. and J. Vernon, both of this city. Miss Cunningham was a member of the Congregational church. She had for the last two years been employed with the McClary Mfg. Co. Her death will be mourned by a great number of friends and acquaintances, both in this city and in Bloomington (Ill.), where she recently spent two or three months.

Mrs. Martha Forgrave.

Southfield, Feb. 10—The death of Mrs. Martha Forgrave, which occurred this evening at the home of her daughter, caused regret amongst many of her friends. She was the wife of William James Forgrave, of Southfield. She has been ill about two years and was in her 46th year. She leaves to mourn besides her husband, two sons and one daughter, William, of Hampton, and Robert, at home; and Mrs. Howard Yeomans, of Titusville. Also a mother and one brother, David, of Oregon, U. S. A., and three half-brothers, Levi, Herbert and Jesse, of Waterfurd. The funeral was at Southfield services being conducted at the church by Rev. Mr. McQuarrie.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 11—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, who had charge of the upstairs department of the Ladies' College, died suddenly after a slight sickness extending over a fortnight. Mrs. Brooks was very highly esteemed by all the occupants of the college and her loss will be deeply felt. She was a widow with one child, a daughter, who is also employed at the Ladies' College. She was a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, but will be buried here in the Rural cemetery tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Nellie McInerney.

Rexton, N. B., Feb. 11—Miss Nellie May McInerney passed away at her home here Sunday evening, after a prolonged illness of tuberculosis of the lungs. She was the second daughter of the late Francis and Mrs. McInerney, of this town. She was much beloved by a large circle of friends. She is survived by her mother, four sisters and two brothers. The sisters are Miss Maulie of the teaching staff at Sussex; Miss Vera, who teaches at Dalhousie; Miss Annie, teacher at Chipman, and Evelyn, at home. The brothers are Ray, of the Royal Bank of Canada at Bathurst, and Frank in Saskatoon. The funeral takes place this morning. Rev. Fr. Lapointe will celebrate requiem high mass, and interment will be in the Catholic cemetery here. Misses Caulie, Vera and Annie McInerney have come home to attend their sister's funeral. Their brother Ray is also home from Bathurst on the same sad errand.

Carson P. Wood.

Rexton, N. B., Feb. 11—The death occurred at his home in Molus River, Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, of Carson P. Wood, at the age of twenty-two years and seven months. He is survived by four brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Fred., Thomas, James and Alonzo. The sisters are Annie, Margaret, Kate and Beatrice. The funeral will take place Monday morning. Interment will be in the Catholic cemetery at Bass River.

Roderick McPherson.

Rexton, N. B., Feb. 11—Roderick McPherson, a well known and respected resident of Molus River, passed away Friday morning at his home there. He had reached the age of eighty-seven years. He is survived by six sons and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Richards, of Molus River, and Alex., James, and John are sons. The funeral was held Saturday. Interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery at Brown's Yard.

Edward Reynolds.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The death occurred at Kane, Pennsylvania, yesterday of Edward Reynolds, formerly of Barnesville (N. B.), leaving five brothers and four sisters. The brothers are James, of Pennsylvania; Patrick, of Boston; Michael, of Windsor (Ont.), and Dominick and Charles at home. The sisters are Mrs. James Irving, of St. Martins; Mrs. Thomas Moran, of Taunton (Mass.), and Mrs. Emma Flannagan and Mrs. Thomas G. Dwyer, of this city.

Mrs. Henry Copp.

Newcastle, Feb. 12—Mrs. Henry Copp died on Tuesday afternoon in her 60th year. She had been in poor health for the last ten years and bedfast for six weeks. She was a great sufferer, and death came as a great relief. She was a Methodist and will be buried in the new cemetery Thursday afternoon, Rev. Dr. William Harrison to officiate. The late Mrs. Copp was born at Trout Brook, in this county, June 5th, 1853, and was Miss Alice Shaddick. She leaves her husband, two sons, Wallace, of McKenttrick (Cal.); and Arthur, of Newcastle, and the following brother and sisters: Henry Shaddock, of Hickory, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lizzie Hughes, Denver (Col.); Mrs. I. J. Godfrey, Los Angeles (Cal.); Mrs. Murdoch Sutherland, Curventon (N. B.), and Mrs. Rebecca McKenzie, Newcastle.

William P. Bell.

Richibucto, Feb. 11—The death of William P. Bell occurred last night at his home here. He was 49 years of age. He had been in robust health until a little less than a year ago, when he contracted a heavy cold which developed into tuberculosis. Mr. Bell was an upright and kindly man, highly respected in the community and will be greatly missed not only by his sorrowing family but by a large circle of friends. He was an elder in Chalmer's church; superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school, and a faithful member of the Sons of Temperance. He leaves to mourn his wife, who was Miss Bessie Leggatt, of this town; three sons and two daughters, besides other relatives and four brothers, who are in the West. The sons are Leslie, Lee and John; the daughters, Marjory and Annie.

The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

H. D. Lord.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

Henry D. Lord, of West St. John, died in the General Public Hospital as the result of stomach trouble. He was operated on about a week ago and his recovery was expected until Tuesday when a relapse occurred. Mr. Lord, who was forty-three years of age, had been employed with G. E. Barbour & Co., for the last eighteen years as shipping clerk. He was a vestryman in St. George's church, W. E., and a member of the Foresters. He was a son of the late John Lord of Carleton and had resided on the West End all his life. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Grace Long of Carleton; four sons—Ernest, Walter, George and Frank—and two daughters—Grace and Sophie. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, 141 Rodney street, W. E.

Robert Crosby.

Moncton, Feb. 12—(Special)—Robert Crosby, Moncton's oldest resident, passed away this afternoon at the age of 95 years. Mr. Crosby was born at Eastport (Me.), his parents coming from Scotland. Shortly after his birth, he moved with his parents to Harvey, Albert county, where he lived forty years. From Harvey he removed to Dover where he lived twenty-five years. He had resided in Moncton twenty-six years, and up to a short time before death was very active and mentally bright for his years. He is survived by one son, Arthur, in Boston, and one daughter, Mrs. Hicks, who lived with him.

George S. Trott.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The death of George S. Trott, of Gaspereau, Queens county, occurred yesterday afternoon at the Geenral Public Hospital. Mr. Trott was in the seventy-third year of his age and is survived by his wife and daughter and one sister, Mrs. R. Johnston, of Glarinond, Queens county.

Mrs. William H. Ellison.

Boston, Feb. 12—At Belmont (Mass.), yesterday, Mrs. William H. Ellison, a native of St. John (N. B.), passed away. Mrs. Ellison was before her marriage Miss Phoebe Crawford, and was well known in the Canadian provinces, where many friends now remain to mourn her. Her husband, William H. Ellison, is a prominent resident of Belmont.

Mrs. John M. Christopher.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The death of Mrs. John M. Christopher, of Carleton, took place yesterday morning at her home 87 Winslow street. Mrs. Christopher, who had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, is survived by her husband. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

The report of Thomas Mantle, immigration commissioner at Sand Point, shows that during the week ending Feb. 7 there were 110 new settlers located in the province. Many of them were farm laborers.

Reuben Fox, of Gagetown, met with a painful accident last week when in stabling a pair of horses one of them slipped on the barn floor and fell on him in such a way as to break his left leg between the knee and the ankle.

The planing mill at Magaguadavic purchased by Frasers Limited from the Scott Lumber Company has been dismantled and the machinery shipped to other mills belonging to the company. The new owners will not carry on any operations at Magaguadavic at the present time.

A quiet wedding took place on Monday afternoon at 191 Paradise Row, the residence of the officiating clergyman, when Douglas McFadzen, of Coleman (P. E. I.), and Miss Lucy Lobb, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. L. A. McLean. Mr. and Mrs. McFadzen will reside in St. John.

An interesting visitor to the city is Cornelius Harrigan, formerly of North End, but for many years a resident in the Yukon, where he is a hotel proprietor in Fresno, Fresno county. His visit home has been occasioned by the serious illness of his mother, who is now in the general public hospital. This is his first visit home in several years.

A quiet wedding took place on Tuesday afternoon at the parsonage, 242 Duke street, when Rebecca M. Davidson and Elisha Bursey, of Perlicon (Nfld.), were united in marriage by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, pastor of the Carmarthen street Methodist church. The attendants were Miss Selina Bright and Eugene Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Bursey will reside in this city.

An announcement from Ottawa that the government has decided to extend the length of the new dry dock which is to be built in Courtenay Bay from 900 to 1100 feet has been received with satisfaction in St. John. While it has been understood at city hall for some time that the government viewed the proposal favorably it was not known definitely to the citizens generally that the extension would be made.

A. E. March, Marconi operator, and Engineer Trainor, both of the steamer Bruce, and Captain Spracklin, of Halifax, will sail for Liverpool on the Allan line Corsican to bring to this country the new Reid ice-breaker Lintrose, which is now being completed at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Lintrose, which is the last word in ice-breakers, will sail for Newfoundland on their arrival at Newcastle, and will be used to keep open the passage between North Sydney and Port Basque.

The Times, London society letter this week has the following paragraph of interest in St. John and Fredericton:—

"People are wondering if the new Lord Ashburnham, who has lived so long in New Brunswick, will give the same financial support to the Carlist Pretender—Dom Jaime—as the late peer did. He was, of course, one of the chief supporters of that cause, carrying on the tradition of his family, and received the decoration of the Pontifical Order of Pius for his services to the Catholic church."

Constable William McLeod and Frederick Whalen, of Sussex, have been in the city since Friday last searching for the burglar or burglars who broke into the Mills Eveleigh Company's store in Sussex on the night of January 31, and stole along with other things, two revolvers, cartridges, a dozen or more gold watches, rings, tobacco and footwear. They returned home Wednesday without finding their man. It is understood that they have some idea who the man is and they have placed the local policemen on the lookout.

The provincial immigration agent here, James Gilchrist, is in receipt of a communication from W. Percy Thomson, of London, stating that he is coming out to New Brunswick early in the spring, and that he has had requests for farms in New Brunswick to be cultivated for market produce. Mr. Thomas intimated that there is a constantly growing feeling in favor of this province for old country immigration. The Farm Settlement Board has in view the purchase of some twenty farms in Carleton county, which are in excellent condition, and will add to the number of suitable farms on hand.

A message from Newfoundland says: "Since the first of the year the interior of the colony has been visited by a series of terriffic storms which badly handicapped the Reid cross country express from Port Aux Basques to St. John's. The ice in Fischel's Brook rafted up and carried away one of the bridges, putting the railway out of commission at that point, near George's Bay, on the west coast, for several days. The damage was later repaired and trains are all running the entire route though nat always on schedule. Mountains of snow fill the valleys and dales along the railway and terrific frosts succeed each other day after day. It is held by officials of the Reid staff that this winter promises to be the most severe of any during the past quarter of a century."

BERWICK, N. S., STORE AND CONTENTS BURNED

Berwick, N. S., Feb. 11—The most destructive fire that has visited Berwick for some years entirely destroyed the shop and contents of H. D. Rodd, the only remaining business of the north end of the town. The loss will be a heavy one as the stock was only partially covered by insurance.

By heroic efforts the residence of Wm. Wollard was saved. Mr. Rood came here from Halifax and has been in business here only about three years.

WEDDINGS

Mullins-MacIvor.

Newcastle, Feb. 11—The marriage of Miss Frances, daughter of Neil MacIvor, of South Esk, to Sherman Preston Mullins, of Boom Road, took place at the home of the bride's father, on the 5th instant, Rev. J. F. McCurdy, B. A., officiating.

FREE—Magnificent Phonograph

Over 1000 people have received these wonderful instruments within the past few months, and are delighted with them. ACT NOW and you can put the finest music and entertainment obtainable into your home WITHOUT A CENT OF COST.

This wonderful machine is guaranteed to play orchestra, band and instrumental music, to talk, sing, tell funny stories AND IN FACT DO EVERYTHING YOU WOULD EXPECT OF A FIFTY DOLLAR MACHINE. It is absolutely complete with standard cylinder record and your opportunity to secure an additional dozen of the newest and best records out FREE OF ALL COST.

WE ARE BOUND to secure at once a National distribution for the greatest flavoring extract ever produced, and we will give you this wonderful phonograph all complete ABSOLUTELY FREE, if you will help us by selling among your friends and neighbors, only 16 of our famous Gold Dollar Concentrated Pure Food Flavors at only 25c. each. You will have no trouble at all to sell these few. We will send you a grand assortment of the best flavors that everybody wants:—Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, etc., etc., and to help you sell them all very quickly, every customer who buys a trial tube from you can receive absolutely free from us, a handsome 225-page Cook Book, worth 25c. alone to any lady. It is the easiest work you ever tried.

NO MONEY ASKED IN ADVANCE. We trust you with these famous extracts until sold. Then return our money, only $4.00, and this magnificent complete phonograph and record is yours. Write to-day—at once, and in a few days this elegant phonograph will be pleasing everybody in your home. Address:

NATIONAL PRODUCTS LIMITED
DEPT. P. 16 TORONTO, ONT.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The prices in grain have dropped considerably during the last week. There have also been several changes in grocers' supplies. The wholesale quotations yesterday were:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.09½	" 0.11½
Beef, butchers	0.07½	" 0.10
Beef, country	0.08	" 0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.08	" 0.10
Pork, per lb	0.11	" 0.12
Spring lamb, per carcass per lb	0.11	" 0.12
Veal, per lb	0.09	" 0.11
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.26	" 0.28
Tub butter, per lb	0.26	" 0.27
Creamery butter, per lb	0.28	" 0.30
Ducks	1.25	" 1.60
Fowls, pair, fresh killed per lb	0.16	" 0.18
Spring chickens, pair fresh killed, per lb	0.20	" 0.23
Turkey, per lb	0.23	" 0.25
Lettuce, per doz	0.00	" 0.60
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00	" 1.25
Maple sugar, per lb	0.14	" 0.00
Bacon	0.17	" 0.18
Ham	0.17	" 0.18
Carrots, per bbl	0.00	" 1.50
Beets, per bbl	0.00	" 2.00
Celery, per doz	0.00	" 2.00
Squash, native	0.00	" 0.03
Potatoes, bbl	0.00	" 1.60
Geese	1.40	" 1.60

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, cohoes	8.50	" 8.75
Salmon, red spring	9.25	" 11.00
Finnan haddies	4.40	" 4.50
Kippered herring	4.25	" 4.40
Clams	4.00	" 4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.35	" 1.45
Oysters, 2s	2.25	" 2.35
Corned beef, 1s	2.25	" 2.35
Peaches, 3s	2.35	" 2.40
Pineapple, sliced	2.10	" 2.15
Pineapple, grated	2.10	" 2.15
Singapore pineapples	1.75	" 1.85
Lombard plums	1.10	" 1.15
Raspberries	2.20	" 2.25
Corn, per doz	1.10	" 1.15
Peas	1.40	" 1.80
Strawberries	2.20	" 2.25
Tomatoes	1.65	" 1.70
Pumpkins	0.90	" 0.95
Squash	1.20	" 1.25
String beans	0.00	" 1.02½
Baked beans	1.25	" 1.35

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	24.50	" 25.00
Pork, American clear	25.00	" 27.00
American plate beef	22.50	" 24.00
Lard, compound, tub	0.10½	" 0.10¾
Lard, pure, tub	0.14¾	" 0.15

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.70	" 4.80
United Empire granulated	4.60	" 4.70
Bright yellow	4.50	" 4.60
No. 1 yellow	4.20	" 4.30
Paris lumps	6.00	" 6.25

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	5.25	" 5.30
Standard oatmeal	5.80	" 5.90
Manitoba, high grade	6.25	" 6.30
Ontario, medium patent	5.40	" 5.50
Ontario, full patent	5.65	" 5.75

GROCERIES.

Choise seeded raisins, 1s	0.07½	" 0.08
Fancy, do	0.08	" 0.08½
Malaga clusters	2.45	" 2.75
Currants, cleaned, 1s	0.07¾	" .08
Cheese, per lb	0.14¾	" 0.15
Rice	4.00	" 4.25
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.21	" 0.22
Bicarb soda, per box	2.10	" 2.20
Molasses, fancy, Barbados	0.37	" 0.38
Beans, hand picked	2.65	" 2.75
Beans, yelloweye	3.10	" 3.15
Split peas, per bag	3.85	" 4.00
Pot barley	7.50	" 7.60
Cornmeal	2.90	" 3.00
Granulated cornmeal	4.75	" 4.85
Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store	0.70	" .075

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	23.00	" 24.50
Mid., small lots, bagged	25.00	" 26.00
Bran, small lots, bagged	23.00	" 24.00
Cornmeal, in bags	1.40	" 1.45
Pressed hay, car lots, No. 1	13.50	" 14.50
Pressed hay, per ton, No. 1	14.00	" 16.00
Oats, Canadian	0.46	" 0.52

FRUITS, ETC.

Marbot walnuts	0.12	" 0.13
Almonds	0.15	" 0.16
California prunes	0.13	" 0.14
Filberts	0.12	" 0.13
Brazils	0.12	" 0.14
Pecans	0.14	" 0.16
New dates, per lb	0.05	" 0.06
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	" 0.13
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	" 0.05
Lemons, Messina, box	0.00	" 5.00
Cocoanuts, per dozen	0.60	" 0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	" 4.50
Peaches, 2s	1.50	" 1.75
Bananas	2.75	" 3.00
California navels	0.00	" 4.50
New figs, box	0.13	" 0.18
Florida oranges	3.25	" 3.50
Valencia regulars	0.00	" 3.50
Valencia imperials	4.50	" 4.75
Valencia 714	4.50	" 4.75
Malga grapes	6.50	" 7.00
Onions, Valentia, per case	2.50	" 3.00
Onions, American, bag	1.75	" 0.00
Canadian onions	0.00	" 1.25

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.00	" 0.00
Medium dry cod	5.25	" 5.50
Pollock	3.75	" 4.00
Grand Manan herring, bbls	5.25	" 5.50
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls	2.75	" 3.00
Fresh haddock	0.02½	" 0.03
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00	" 12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.02½	" 0.03
Bloaters, per box	0.85	" 0.90
Halibut	0.10	" 0.15
Kippered herring, per doz	0.30	" 0.50
Finnan haddies	0.06	" 0.07

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	" 0.20½
White Rose and Chester	0.00	" 0.18
High grade Sarnia and Archlight	0.00	" 0.18
Silver Star	0.00	" 0.17½
Turpentine	0.00	" 0.59
Raw oil	0.00	" 0.58
Boiled oil	0.00	" 0.61
Extra lard oil	0.87	" 0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81	" 0.00

HIDES.

Beef hides, per lb	0.10½	" 0.12
Calfskin	0.00	" 0.17
Sheepskin, one dealer's price	0.80	" 1.00
Sheepskin, another dealer's price	0.85	" 1.10
Tallow	0.00	" 0.05½

B. & A. STRIKE SERIOUS MATTER FOR AROOSTOOK

Farmers Unable to Market Their Produce and Banks Are Shy About Making Loans.

Houlton, Me., Feb. 11—Scores of Aroostook farmers, who have not paid for their farms or are carrying a mortgage, face financial ruin if the Bangor & Aroostook strike continues.

Banks throughout the country are loaning but little money and the fertilizer companies are not delivering to the farmers who owe for last year's stock, as it is the custom of the farmers not to pay until the crop is harvested.

Freight traffic over the northern division is irregular and unsatisfactory. Legislative action is the only hope for Aroostook which contains more than one-tenth of the state's population.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE BIG BLOCK OF HALIFAX LAND

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 12—The plan for a large portion of the land required for the new Halifax terminals will be fyled in the resistry office tomorrow forenoon. As soon as the plans are thus fyled the property becomes vested in the crown.

The property included in these plans extends for a mile or more along the southern waterfront of the city to Point Pleasant park and westward from the harbor to Young avenue.

B. A. Wester, of the Eastern Trust Company, is chairman of a board who will settle prices with owners. If their terms are not satisfactory by this friendly arrangement the owners may take the matter to the exchequer court.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE HILDEBRAND WAS LARGELY ATTENDED

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 11—(Special)—The funeral of the late George Hildebrand was held this morning, to the Pro-cathedral, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Keefe. After the service the process started for Newcastle. There were a large number of teams present and the attendance of people was very large. The pallbearers were R. D. Walsh, James F. Connors, Sheriff O'Brien, William Connors, Charles Reinsborrow and John Flanagan, jr. After the mourners who followed the pallbearers were the employes of the Lounsbury Company and the general public. At Newcastle, where interment was made, Rev. Father Dixon performed the service at the grave. Among the many beautiful flowers that decked the coffin were wreaths from the Lounsbury Company, Chatham Curling Club, Mrs. H. B. McDonald and G. H. Lounsbury.

An important real estate transfer took place this week when D. Sadler took over the Elkin block recently acquired by J. L. Stewart and W. L. T. Weldon from the original owner, W. J. Elkin. Mr. Sadler has been a tenant in the building for some years.

St. John friends will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Susan Collins, which took place on February 11 in Melrose, Mass. She was the wife of James Collins and formerly was of South Bay. She is survived by her husband, two sons and two daughters. The sons are: Thomas, of Cambridge, and Henry, of New York. The daughters are: Mrs. Coyle, of Melrose, and Miss Alice Collins, of Los Angeles, Col.

VOL. LII.

BATTLE
IN

Rebels Hold
Positions

Madero Confident
He Will Subd
His Foes

Non-Combatants Re
From Zone of Fire-
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to Cuban Port t
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Canadian Press

Mexico City, Feb. 17—Presid
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"I never expected anythin
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fact that they realize that for
the government forces are not
strength to defeat the rebels.

General Huerta announced
that he expected to begin a
movement in which bombs w
at short range. General Blan
to the government and will b
command of the reserves at t
Palace.

Both on Sunday and today
peared sanguine of the ultima
the federal army. He declar
outlook was optimistic and t
been offered support of all ki
opinion Zapata, the Guerrila
not in favor of Diaz in the p
ment.

Nearly all the non-combatan
ed out of the real danger z
and cornmeal are abundant i
and are being distributed am
ple.

More Details of Sunday'

Mexico City, Feb. 16—By co
Cruz, Feb. 17—It was the f
that precipitated hostilities
armistice on Sunday. Operat
sumed without warning whe
fired upon the federals who
to advance their lines upon
of the arsenal.

The movement was observe
posts and the word was pass
Delgado, commander in charg
els' west wing. He at once g
check the advance.

The firing in this section
voked return fire from the fe
and within ten minutes the
both forces were in action as
any period of the battle.

Immense water mains, whi
in the street ready for inst
said to have been used as a
government soldiers to
enemy's lines. The foreign
presentatives had received as
in the day that an armistice
tended to 8 o'clock Monday
removal of the foreigners fro
fire had not been completed.

An accurate approximation
ber of dead and wounded
days' fighting is impossible.
army officers admit 350 kille
ously wounded on the fede
Diaz adherents acknowledge
killed and 100 wounded.

The ambulances of the
ciety have ceased attempt
the dead and are devoting t
tention to the wounded.
being gathered by the city
department wagons and
various sources it is estimat
to the promiscuous firing o
has been a great loss of li
combatants.

General Mondragon said t
earnestly desired by Gene
only on condition that Mad
Suarez, the vice-president,
Madero cabinet relinquish t

General Rafael Ravila, wh
of the arsenal when
of Diaz a week ag
Igeuro, chief of poli
who was taken prisoner
by General Diaz. It
both had been execute

rican Battleships

Vera Cruz, Feb. 17—Th
battleships, the Georgia, Ve
braska, are now here. The
today by the civic auth
alarm was occasioned last
tary and police officials m
laborers from an electric pla
marines.

Two hundred American
reached Vera Cruz, and m
on the way. The American
Canada, has organized a

(Continued on page 8, sev