

...ING EGGS  
J. R. COTE

... sold as fresh eggs at the end of that time...  
Where cold storage are not within reach...  
is still very extensively used by those...  
in the secret, and this secret has been...  
sold by its inventor at \$5 and he made a...  
few thousand dollars with the sale of this...  
secret, and I know of somebody who is...  
selling hundreds of the recipes even now...  
at fifty cents each.

... Here is the recipe which is worth...  
money: Take twenty-four gallons of water...  
and put in it twelve pounds of unslacked...  
lime and four pounds of salt. Stir it well...  
several times a day, and then let it stand...  
until perfectly clear. Then draw off twenty...  
gallons of the clear lime and salt water...  
Then take five ounces each of baking soda...  
cream tartar, saltpeter and borax, and one...  
ounce of alum. Pulverize these and dis...  
solve in one gallon of boiling water, which...  
should be poured into the twenty gallon...  
of lime and salt water. This will fill...  
whisky barrel half full, and then...  
holds about 150 dozen eggs. Let the barrel...  
stand one inch above the eggs. Put a...  
cloth over the eggs and pour the settling...  
of lime over it. Do not let the cloth hang...  
over the edges of the barrel. If the water...  
evaporates, add more, as the water must be...  
kept covered with the preserving fluid.

... If you wish to preserve a small quantity...  
of eggs, all you have to do is to mix less...  
quantity you desire to pack away, and...  
can assure you that eggs treated that way...  
and kept in a cool place will defy any...  
fault finding between them and truly fresh...  
laid eggs.

... (Readers wishing to have any special in...  
formation on any matters pertaining to...  
poultry will have my prompt personal reply...  
if they address their correspondence to J...  
R. Cote, Chatham (Ont.)

NOVA SCOTIA GIRL  
TRIES WEDLOCK AS  
TYPHOID CURE

Boston, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Miss Atwid...  
H. Harlow, daughter of Freeman Harlow...  
of Port Mouton (N. S.), was married yes...  
terday in Somerville, on what is believed...  
to be her death bed, to Frank A. C...  
Chute, formerly of Port Mouton. They...  
were engaged for fifteen years. The...  
wedding was held in July at Port Mouton...  
where Miss Harlow contracted typhoid...  
fever. The wedding was arranged as a last...  
hope that the ceremony might help her...  
to recover.

MONEY AND CLOTHING  
FOR CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Oct. 24.—Following is a list...  
of supplies received from Oct. 17 to Oct...  
22 inclusive:

## C. P. R. PLANS TIDE ELEVATORS AT DIGBY

### Big Extension to Freight Shed

### Maine Central Officials Also Look Over the Bay Port

Edward McGregor, of Westport, Disappears, and Search Party Finds No Trace of Him—All Sorts of Rumors About the Missing Man.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Digby, N. S., Oct. 27.—Digby's boom appears to be an assured fact after the visit of J. W. Brock, of Montreal, an engineer with the C. P. R.; F. C. J. Coakley, general freight agent of the D. A. R., and C. E. W. Dowdell, government engineer, who with W. W. Hayden, government wharfinger at this port, thoroughly examined Digby's shipping facilities today.

Everything is said to be favorable for the installing of tide elevators in connection with car ferry across the bay, and the building of 120 feet extension on the present freight sheds on the wharf to accommodate the C. P. R.'s freight traffic to Halifax via Digby.

The visitors were more especially interested in the above business, but every indication points towards a big passenger and freight business between Boston and Digby over the C. P. R.'s direct route.

Two other important railroad men were in town today on business connected with Digby's boom as a railroad and steamboat center. They were Mr. F. Dunn, superintendent of the Maine Central Railway, and W. M. F. Clawson.

### Westville Man Disappears.

The mysterious disappearance of Edward McGregor, single, aged about 57 years, is causing a lot of excitement in his native village of Westville, two miles from Digby. He is the son of the late Nathaniel McGregor, and lived alone in a house on the Bay road, near the D. A. R. railway crossing. He was last employed by Edgar Warner, a neighboring farmer. He left Warner's at about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., and an hour later, or about dark, he was seen by a man named Sibley. McGregor was then picking up wood in his own door yard, and apparently for supper.

After a few days had elapsed, and no one had seen the missing man, his house was broken into but no clue to his whereabouts could be discovered. His two cats were found, evidently having been taken by the appearance of the lamp, it was also thought that he had gone in the night. This afternoon a large searching party went through the woods in that vicinity but no trace of the missing man was found.

Lots of stories are in circulation regarding suicide, foul play, etc., but nothing definite can be learned. It is said he recently executed a large bill which he claimed he did not owe, and which bothered him considerably. Up to a late hour tonight the mystery had not been solved. McGregor was not in the habit of going away. He was at one time employed as a track hand on the Digby section of the D. A. R. One brother resides in Digby, one in Westville, and one is a member of the S. S. Yarmouth's crew on the Bay side.

### JURY DISAGREED IN REID ASSAULT CASE

Hopelessly Divided After Two and a Half Hours' Deliberation—Accused Let Go on His Own Recognizance.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Hopewell Cape, N. B., Oct. 27.—After being out over two hours and a half the jury in the case of G. D. Reid, charged with aggravated assault, reported through Foreman J. A. Cleveland they were unable to agree upon a verdict.

## TWO-MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT VICTORIA, B. C.

### Business Section Scourged

### One Concern Loses \$300,000 —Several Yachts in Har- bor Destroyed—Times Newspaper Plant Gone, Too.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 27.—A large section of the business district of Victoria was scourged by fire last night, and before the flames were under control, damage estimated at \$2,000,000 had been caused. At 1:30 this morning the fire was reported under control but still burning.

The flames broke out in the upholstery department of Spencer & Co., and owing to a high wind spread rapidly. The Times newspaper office and a large section of the block bounded by Fort Government, Broad streets and Trowace alley, was destroyed.

### BOSTON HERALD IN NEW HANDS

Liquidators to Get Permission to Sell Property and New Management Will Take Charge.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The Boston Herald Company receivers appeared before Judge Cole in the United States circuit court today seeking permission for leave to sell the assets of the company. The judge stated that 90 per cent of the unsecured indebtedness had assented to the proposed sale. It was proposed to hold a private sale at a price that would net 40 cents on the dollar to the unsecured creditors who have had their claims allowed by a decree authorizing such a sale was asked.

No one appeared to object to the granting of the decree and Judge Cole intimated that he would enter the decree when it should be presented to him in final form tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

### Blames Trust for High Prices.

North Adams, Mass., Oct. 27.—Continuing his gubernatorial campaign in the Berkshires, Eugene N. Foss spoke at a Democratic rally here tonight, as in Pittsfield, on the tariff and the cost of living, and adding to his topic of reciprocity with Canada, he said in part:

"You are being told by Republican leaders that the tariff has not anything to do with high prices, that the high prices exist all over the world, and that hence it can't be the tariff. But if it isn't the tariff that has raised the prices so much higher here than anywhere else in the world, why do they say in the report made to the state by the cost of living commission appointed by Governor Draper last spring that 'if the tariff did not raise the prices of protected articles, it would fall of its purpose'?"

### EFFORT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM TORONTO MERCHANT FAILED

Man, Who Threatened to Blow Up J. C. Eaton's House or Yacht, Caught by Police.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Toronto, Oct. 27.—James McCauley was charged in the police court today with attempting to extort money from J. C. Eaton, Toronto's leading merchant, by threats.

He sent Eaton a regular blackhand letter threatening to blow his house or his yacht up unless \$200 was deposited in the wash room of the King Edward Hotel by a certain time yesterday.

### Liberals Win British Bye-election

London, Oct. 27.—In the South Shields bye-election today the result was: Russell Rea, Liberal, 7,629; Williams, Unionist, 4,910.

## "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE," SAYS BORDEN

### BOLD HOLD-UP NEAR RICHIBUCTO

### Two Men Attack Greer Jardine on Lonely Road; Beat As- sailants Off in Spite of Hail of Bullets.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Richibucto, N. B., Oct. 27.—There was considerable excitement around town today on account of a daring holdup by two highwaymen last night between Richibucto and St. Louis.

Greer Jardine, a farmer and lumberman of Kouchibouguac, left Richibucto shortly after dark and when about four miles out two men suddenly sprang from the bushes near the road. One caught the horse's bridle and the other attempted to get in the wagon. Jardine struck his assailant across the face with the whip, and recoiling the desperado called to his mate to fire. The man at the horse's head pulled a pistol and fired apparently at Jardine, as the bullet went through the dash board.

Realizing his perilous position Jardine put the whip to his horse and escaped, but he was followed by several shots which luckily missed him. He had no suspicion as to the parties, but reported the holdup today.

### FORMER KENT CO. WOMAN GAINS ALIENATION SUIT

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Webber Awarded \$10,000 Damages Against Husband's Aunt for Loss of His Affections.

Boston, Oct. 27.—An award of \$10,000 was made by a jury in the superior court at Dedham yesterday to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Webber of Needham, who sued Mrs. Sarah A. W. Benbow, of Needham, for \$25,000 for alienation of the affections of her husband, George H. Webber.

The defendant, 48 years old, is an aunt of the plaintiff's husband, who is 27. The defendant, who is ill, put on no witnesses. It took two days to present the plaintiff's case. The jury was out two hours.

### CAN A WIFE MAINTAIN CIVIL SUIT AGAINST HUSBAND FOR ASSAULT?

James Gorham, of Peterboro, Fired at Officer Who Wanted to Arrest Him, But Bullet Hit His Parent.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—James Gorham was found guilty of murder at Peterboro as cases today. He had been drinking and raising trouble at his family home near that city, and when his relatives sent for a constable, James fired at the officer, after warning him. The shot went wide and entered the breast of the prisoner's mother who was standing in the doorway of the house, killing her almost instantly.

### NO ROOM FOR WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 27.—The proposal made some months ago that New York city hold a world's fair in 1913 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Manhattan Island, was rejected on the ground of expediency at a meeting today of the committee of one hundred appointed by Mayor Gaynor to look into the matter. It was argued that there would be lack of time to perfect such an immense project, and that the transit facilities were inadequate to meet the demands.

### MOTOR BOAT SWAMPS; HALIFAX SOLDIER DROWNS

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.—(Special)—Chas. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, was drowned at Lawrencetown today as the result of a gasoline boat accident. Jones, who is caretaker of the garrison at Halifax, went with Lewis Morrissy and Pilot White, of No. 2 boat, to Lawrence town on a duck shooting expedition. They got on a duck shooting expedition. They got on the breakers and the launch swamped. Villagers were able to save Morrissy and White, but Jones perished.

### Cornell Footballist Dies of Injuries.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 27.—L. B. Payne, of Cornell University, acting captain of the Cornell freshman football team, died at the Cornell infirmary tonight from supposed internal injuries received while playing football.

### RESCUE OF WELLMAN'S AIRSHIP CREW



This picture was taken by a passenger on the S.S. Trent as that vessel was coming to the aid of the helpless America.

### STAMPEDE TO NEW AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD CONTINUES

Thousands at Bullfinch Unable to Find Accommodation

Melbourne, Oct. 27.—The rush to the newly discovered goldfields at Bullfinch continues unabated, thousands from every quarter of Australia arriving daily, and accommodation for the diggers is hopeless. The proposal to take a referendum on the question whether Bible lessons should be given in the state schools has been rejected by the Victoria assembly.

### GENERAL STRIKE OF TEAMSTERS IN NEW YORK THREATENED

Drivers and Helpers of Big Express Companies All Out and Rioting Follows.

New York, Oct. 27.—The strike of express drivers and helpers spread from the New Jersey water front to Manhattan today and simultaneously assumed a more serious aspect. Service was almost halted at both the Grand Central and West Side stations in this city, and to-night the threat of a general strike in an effort to tie up the whole Metropolitan district was made by officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

### United States Supreme Court Asked to Reverse Decision of Judge Who Dismissed Suit of Woman Who Wanted \$70,000 Damages.

Washington, Oct. 27.—If a husband beats his wife till she is bruised and bleeding, even crippled for life, should he be allowed to sue him for damages or would such suits violate the sanctity of the home and tend to break up civilization?

Such a question was laid today before the supreme court of the United States for decision. Jessie E. Thompson, wife of Chas. N. Thompson, both then living in the District of Columbia, sued her husband for \$70,000 damages for seven alleged assaults upon her. The nature of the alleged assaults and injuries was never brought out in open court, because before the suit came to trial the court had given judgment in favor of the accused, on the plea that at the time of the alleged assault, the parties were husband and wife.

### Big Snowstorm in Michigan.

Calumet, Mich., Oct. 27.—Northern Michigan is experiencing the first snow of the season, driven by a thirty mile gale. Over three inches has fallen in two hours. All boats on Lake Superior are seeking shelter from the drenching snow.

### Sir Frederick Declares Any Trade Treaty Must Be Fair

Says Canada is Tired of Rebuffs at Washington and Overtures for Reciprocity Must Be Made by Uncle Sam—Minister of Militia Guest at Boston Banquet.

Associated Press.  
Boston, Oct. 27.—Any proposals the United States may make for reciprocity with Canada will receive careful consideration from the dominion government, but the attitude of the Canadian people now is to "let well enough alone."





Subscription Rates

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Important Notice

All remittances must be sent by post-office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements take the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Authorized Agent

The following agent is authorized to transact and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft! No deals! The Thrush, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 29, 1910.

THE STANDARD AND THE MAYES CASE

The gentleman who is forging and launching the editorial thunderbolts for the Standard in these days seems scarcely to have calculated the direction of his fire. This is somewhat unfortunate, for, as will be seen, he has missed the mark at which he believed he was aiming and has landed some hot shot in the houses of his friends.

The Standard, in a series of articles, has insinuated that the Minister of Public Works inspired, or agreed to, a settlement in the Mayes case, through a desire to save himself or some of his friends from revelations which might have been made had the case gone to trial.

In again assailing Dr. Pugsley, and in ignoring the direct and specific denial which he has made regarding these insinuations, the Standard accuses Attorney-General Hazen and Recorder Baxter of what would seem to amount to the compounding of a felony. For, if it means what it says, it charges these gentlemen with having joined with Dr. Pugsley in a transaction of the most sinister color; and the more the Standard assails Dr. Pugsley in this connection, the harder it hits the Premier of New Brunswick and the Recorder of the city of St. John.

Just as there must be two parties to a quarrel, so there must be two parties to a corrupt transaction. Dr. Pugsley, who never had anything to fear personally or officially, in connection with any of the Mayes transactions, has entered his denial of the insinuation that there was anything improper, from any standpoint, in connection with the settlement of the suit in the Exchequer Court. But the Standard, in refusing to recognize that denial, and in keeping up its insinuations, is, of course, insisting by implication that the Attorney-General and the Recorder conspired with Dr. Pugsley to defeat the ends of justice, for purposes best known to themselves.

Mr. Hazen and Mr. Baxter have been associated with the activities of Mr. Mayes, in one form and another, throughout a considerable period. It was Premier Hazen who read and fathered the notorious Mayes affidavit which was the centrepiece of the conspiracy which the Minister of Public Works unhesitatingly denounced as a concerted attempt at blackmail. The failure of that conspiracy was a signal one, but its failure was due to no lack of energy on the part of either Mr. Hazen, or of Mr. Baxter who at that time was counsel for Mayes and whose telegram to the Minister of Public Works, saying that his client was getting impatient, and urging that his demands be met, was a feature of the Mayes case which is still well remembered.

It is necessary to go back now to the notorious Mayes affidavit because of the association of Premier Hazen and the present Recorder of the city with that peculiar enterprise, and it may be inferred that their failure, and that of Mayes, at the time of the last Federal election, to destroy the reputation of the Minister of Public Works, accounts in some measure for the bitterness and shamelessness of the attacks now made upon Dr. Pugsley by the newspaper which represents a small Conservative ring that has Mayes for its centre and its inspiration, and Premier Hazen and Mr. Baxter for its advisers.

The Standard intimates that, had the Mayes case not been settled in the Exchequer Court there would have been revelations injurious to the Minister of Public Works and some of his friends. One word as to that. Let any sensible man be asked this question: If Mayes and Mr. Hazen and Mr. Baxter had believed in their hearts that they could do any injury to the Minister of Public Works or to any of his friends, or could in any way discredit him or his friends, by pushing the recent Mayes case in the Exchequer Court to a conclusion, would these men have deliberately relinquished any such advantage? To ask that question is to answer it to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men who know them. As for the statement that Dr. Pugsley has never made answer under oath to the Mayes affidavit, even the Standard cannot forget that the Minister dealt with that affidavit, and with its maker, in a very thorough, vigorous and satisfactory manner on the floor of Parliament, which is the highest court of this country. It is, perhaps, not necessary now to recall that the Minister of Public Works was not the only man of prominence during that debate to characterize Mayes in terms of the plainest and most unmistakable character. By garbling the records on that occasion the Standard imputed to Hon. Mr. Fielding a reasonably decent reference to Mayes, but that description did not outlive twenty-four hours. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own description of Mayes on that occasion will not readily be forgotten by that gentleman's backers.

ed this question: If Mayes and Mr. Hazen and Mr. Baxter had believed in their hearts that they could do any injury to the Minister of Public Works or to any of his friends, or could in any way discredit him or his friends, by pushing the recent Mayes case in the Exchequer Court to a conclusion, would these men have deliberately relinquished any such advantage? To ask that question is to answer it to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men who know them. As for the statement that Dr. Pugsley has never made answer under oath to the Mayes affidavit, even the Standard cannot forget that the Minister dealt with that affidavit, and with its maker, in a very thorough, vigorous and satisfactory manner on the floor of Parliament, which is the highest court of this country. It is, perhaps, not necessary now to recall that the Minister of Public Works was not the only man of prominence during that debate to characterize Mayes in terms of the plainest and most unmistakable character. By garbling the records on that occasion the Standard imputed to Hon. Mr. Fielding a reasonably decent reference to Mayes, but that description did not outlive twenty-four hours. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own description of Mayes on that occasion will not readily be forgotten by that gentleman's backers.

If the Standard means what it says, it is charging the Attorney-General and the Recorder with having joined with Dr. Pugsley in an evil transaction. It cannot convict Dr. Pugsley, or cast suspicion upon him, without implicating Mayes' counsel. It was not Dr. Pugsley but Mr. Baxter who suggested that Mr. McAlpine and Mr. Wallace should retire while he and Mr. Hazen discussed the case with the Minister. And, Dr. Pugsley declined to consider any settlement that was not agreeable to counsel for the Crown and the engineers of his department. If the excited Conservative organ really means to accuse Mr. Hazen and Mr. Baxter of participation in a questionable transaction, it may be left to make them such settlement as may be deemed advisable among a group of friends all suffering from the sting of bitter and disfiguring spite.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

The way of advance in solving municipal problems was marked out by the Union of Municipalities in their meeting at Woodstock last week—that is, by public discussion to quicken among the members and others an appreciation of their municipal obligations. The meetings of the Union and the discussions to which it gives rise are well calculated to have that result. It makes those interested familiar with the machinery of municipal government and acquaints them with existing conditions.

It is easy to arouse spasmodic interest when governments are languid or criminally administered, or when public utility corporations become unusually rapacious and greedy. But spasmodic interest never produces results of consequence. The shallow and indifferent way in which the telephone company advanced their rates last year, charging all the traffic would bear, is an example of what will always occur when private interests come into competition with the general good, if the public are not organized and vigilant. Too often the fight for the general good is a fight of unorganized volunteers against organized regulars—organized regulars who see the inspiring vision of unjust profit in the immediate foreground. The thought of the new municipal movement is that our cities can only be rescued from evil by the permanent organization and continued watchfulness of the forces of good.

The great force that helps to quicken organization and alertness is the growing ideal on the part of many of the true city life. The general tendency in the past in this country, and more so in the United States, has been to despise government and magnify private action. The result has been that municipal governments have been left, generally speaking, to the more careless and ignorant classes. Even today there are many otherwise estimable citizens in St. John who think that they have no call to take any interest in civic politics. But all over the country there is a growing willingness of able men to devote time to city problems and to accept office. Many who before were simply residents are becoming citizens. They are experiencing a new civic birth. They are discovering certain needs—better sewers, sanitation, lights, houses, schools, police, poor relief—and are setting about their realization. Unions and discussions are but the drill ground for the training of those recruits.

Municipal leagues and unions and reform organizations will not lack recruits if they are real and positive in their appeal. What is needed is that all citizens may see that reform is possible, and that they themselves help or hinder it. It is only something bold and far-reaching that will strike an answering chord in every heart. It is a vision worth cherishing that will rescue the laborer from his cups and the indifferent man from his degrading pleasures. The need of intelligent activity is perhaps best expressed by Prof. Huxley, speaking of the East End of London: "There is nothing to remind the people of anything in the whole universe, beyond their miserable toil rewarded by slow starvation. In my experience of all kinds of savagery all over the world, I found nothing worse, nothing more degraded, nothing more hopeless, nothing so intolerably dull and miserable, as the life I left behind me in the East End of London. Nothing would please me more than to contribute to the bettering of that state of things, which unless wise and benevolent men take it in hand, will tend to become worse and worse, and to create something worse than savagery—a great Serbonian bog, which in the long run will swallow up the surface crust of civilization."

Our egotistic, atomistic, individualistic theories of government and of society are producing similar results in this country, though on a narrower scale. The slums of Montreal are said to be as bad as the slums of London. The alienation of any men or class of men from politics is fraught with danger to the country. And ignorance and vice and wretchedness constitute a danger that burying one's head in the sand has never yet been effective in averting. There is a power in nature called natural selection, which can produce new kinds of plants and animals. There is a power in society of social selection which can create new environments and make over again men and communities.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

A native of New Brunswick who returned to this province the other day to visit his old home, called at the office of this journal for the laudable purpose of begging off any too flattering notice that might be made of his rise to prominence and wealth in the land of his adoption. He did not wish to be held up before the people of his native land as a man who had merely become rich, and he requested that, as a matter of news, it became necessary to mention him at all, the reference should be as brief as possible. Now, modesty along with success is a very admirable trait, and this journal met the wishes of the visitor so far as was possible. During his call this successful man discoursed somewhat upon life, and success, and the end of man. And while he reeled in his own words considerable knowledge and advice that may be traced back to the earlier prophets, some of the things that he said are not repeated frequently enough in our day, when we are all more or less mad over the pursuit of money, or place, or some passing success of the market place.

"The rich man," he said, "is not necessarily a successful man. A man may make a great deal of money, and still be a great deal of a failure. I call that man successful who has not allowed money to get control of him, who has kept faith with himself, who has kept a fair measure of the health which he had when he started, who is reasonably content and who has reasonable cause for being so, who can pay his debts and give his children a fair education, and who, generally speaking can look himself and the world in the face."

He went on to say that in the United States he had observed many of many Canadians who went there to make their way, and he dwelt much upon the old truth that industry and honesty, temperance and tact, are the things that count. "There is nothing like hard work," he said. "Too many of our young fellows in these days do not know what it is to be thrown on their own resources and to have to earn for themselves everything that they need. Hard work does not injure the boy, and it tends to give him character and steadiness, to keep him out of mischief, and to give him the balance and discipline that count later on when he comes to have responsibilities placed upon him. As he gets along his employers will be found willing to give him profitable and serious tasks if he is found fit for them, but if he is unsteady or trifling they lose patience and the promotion goes to another."

He added that in the old days in the country districts of New Brunswick one often used to hear it said that it was too bad the young people did not have more luxuries, and even more necessities, more shoes, more clothing, a greater choice of food. The man who was speaking had experienced all these lacks, and strange as it may seem to some of our young people of today, he seemed thoroughly convinced that these early encounters with the rough edge of life had done a very great deal toward making a man of him.

On the whole, while these reflections are homely, they are also very healthful. Particularly it is well to give thought to this man's reminder that the pursuit of wealth for itself is not profitable in the best sense of that word. Properly speaking, independence is not to be bought for a price, least of all for a very high price in money. A certain measure of material success is highly desirable, but to mean much it must be accompanied by those other possessions of the well-rounded man which our visitor referred to: peace of mind, the sense of usefulness, a degree of contentment based upon self-respect, and the habit of dealing fair and commanding fair dealing, health, the absence of envy, and the steady cultivation of a sense of proportion. The modest visitor to whom reference has been made here would be called rich in Canada, and that is something, but though he might be disposed to deny it, he is an enlightened philosopher; and that is more important.

MR. FOSTER AGAIN

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER, who writes of the tariff in the Canadian Century, argues that the present is not a good time for Canada to enter into negotiations for reciprocity with the United States, and he contends that "no important Canadian interests are calling for further treaty engagements with our neighbor."

If Mr. Foster knew what terms the United States will propose to Canada, and what terms this country will propose to the United States; if, in fact, he knew how far either country is prepared to go in the matter of giving the people on both sides of the line some measure of relief from the more oppressive and unfair features of their respective tariffs, he might be in a position to say that reciprocity negotiations were, or were not, desirable at the present time.

But Mr. Foster cannot know these things until he has learned, as he will learn in a few months, just what the attitude of the United States is. Meantime, his contention that no important Canadian interests are calling for further treaty engagements with our neighbor, is a statement which is favorable to the cause to which he is committed. The most important interest in Canada by all odds is agriculture, and the farmers both in the East and in the West are anxious to see what improvement can be made in our tariff relations with the United States without doing injustice to Canadian industries.

What Mr. Foster and his high protectionist friends are afraid of is the very thing that most people in this country desire, and that is, that every schedule in the present tariff, if it is at all under suspicion as resembling class legislation, shall be taken up separately and so examined as to determine whether its existence is for the benefit of the people generally, or whether it represents an unfair tax upon the consumers as a whole for the benefit of a small group of people who ought not to be supported by tribute levied upon the rest of the population.

Mr. Foster and his friends are in favor of a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows," and they fear that an examination of the tariff now may be the thin end of the wedge of sanity in respect of tariff matters. But they are too late. There will be an investigation of the tariff, and such changes as may be deemed advisable will be made. The general tendency of any revision will be downward, not upward. If this be treason, Mr. Foster and his friends may make the most of it.

THE WORLD'S CROPS

A telegram from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, received at Ottawa, gives some particulars regarding the European wheat crop. In some countries there is a very marked falling off. France, for example, where the average wheat crop is 340,000,000 bushels, will this year have only 283,000,000. Italy will have about 183,000,000 as compared with almost 200,000,000 last year. In Roumania, on the contrary, the estimated yield is 110,000,000 as compared with 80,000,000 last year.

For Great Britain and Ireland the estimate is 56,000,000, which is slightly above the average for the last ten years. The government crop bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and showing conditions up to the end of September, says that reports at that time show lower averages of condition for the whole of Canada than those of a year ago, but the reduction applies chiefly to the Northwest provinces. "In the eastern provinces a high per cent is maintained for nearly all the crops, and quantity and quality are nearly as good as a year ago and better than two years ago. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is a drop of about twenty per cent in the quality of grains and roots, but the threshings indicate that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August. For the whole of Canada, the condition of rye at the end of September was 83.69, which is ten per cent better than two years ago and 2.39 better than last year. Peas and beans are nearly eight per cent lower in condition than a year ago, but nearly ten per cent higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year, and 12 per cent better than in 1908, whilst mixed grains are better, by five per cent than last year and by 19.47 per cent better than two years ago. Corn for husking compared for the three years 1910, 1909 and 1908 shows percentages of 85.12, 86.77 and 82, and corn for fodder of 80.82, 87.18 and 82 for the respective years. The condition of potatoes is 76.08 at the end of September compared with 90.37 last year, of turnips 82.09 to 83.34 and of sugar beets 83.18 to 71.02, whilst in 1908 their condition ranged from 68 to 74. Alfalfa has a condition of 83.39 for the end of September, and it exceeds 90 in the maritime provinces and Ontario. In Quebec and the Northwest provinces it is not more than 70 per cent, and in British Columbia it is 68.83 per cent. All field grains in the province last named exceed 82 per cent in quality."

The Maritime Provinces make a very good showing in these reports as compared with the rest of Canada, and particularly with the West. Here in the East we do nothing sensational in the way of agriculture, but there is a fair crop everywhere on the average, and usually a very good one if the farmer has devoted close attention to his business. In some other parts of Canada farming is much more speculative than it is in the Maritime Provinces. The tendency of land values in these provinces will be upward for some years to come. The farmer's market, already good, is steadily improving.

VACANT LAND

How much of the land fit for agriculture in New Brunswick is already occupied? And how much of the land already cleared is being made to produce the crops of which it is capable?

One finds in several Western newspaper articles about the new lands being explored in the northern portions of British Columbia and all of the other provinces as far eastward as Quebec. The Western newspapers are telling their readers that there is room for another railroad still farther north than the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that there are tremendous areas of land in northern Canada, now vacant and practically unexplored, that are fit to support a large population. Let us hope that all this is true, and that the case is even better than our Western friends represent it to be.

But we must hope, also, that before any very large stream of population moves "north of 53" much attention will be directed to the vacant land available in the Maritime Provinces. It is commonly reported—and one seems to recall having read something of the sort in the journals of explorers—that the climate of the regions far north of west is somewhat severe. At all events it probably will be admitted by unprejudiced persons that in point of climate, in point of comfort, and in point of return for a given amount of effort, the Maritime Provinces may claim some advantages over these regions which are now being discovered and advertised by the Western newspapers. New Brunswick is opening up several new railways; but, although these railways pass through much wooded country, and much that is fit for settlement, the new land thus made available has not been classified, and there is today no quick and ready means of ascertaining by whom it is owned, whether or not it is for sale and at what price, and just what portions of it are intended to remain in timber or are intended for settlement.

All of the Crown land through which the Grand Trunk Pacific and the International Railways pass ought certainly to be classified in this manner, and the provincial government might at the same time set for some declaration of policy from the New Brunswick Land Company whose tremendous holdings of forest land in New Brunswick, much of it along the Transcontinental, certainly include very large areas suitable for farming.

Since it is the purpose of New Brunswick to invite new settlers to come here, information of the sort referred to should be readily available, and every man who leaves Great Britain bound for Canada and intending to settle here, even if he is already thinking of going West, should have placed in his hand before he leaves Liverpool definite information regarding the attractions and opportunities offered by this province.

THE FAST STEAMERS

When the Canadian Atlantic mail subsidy comes to be renewed, in 1912, it may be expected that there will be unusually spirited bidding, and that the new service will be a great improvement upon that now existing; just as the present one is a considerable improvement over that of ten years ago.

A telegram a few days ago contained a report that the C. P. R. would build large and swift steamers to replace the Empresses, which are to go to the Pacific. The Allans will be prepared by 1912 to bid for the new contract, and so will MacKenzie & Mann, of the Canadian Northern, who already have two fast steamers on the Canadian route. A fourth formidable competitor will be the White Star Line, which initiated its Canadian service through the Dominion Line last year with the Laurentic. The Grand Trunk Pacific will have a fleet of its own within a few years, and it also may have a try for the mail contract.

How fast the new ships will be, or what speed the government will require from those who are to receive the enlarged subsidy is not yet decided, but there is talk about twenty-two knots, and over the shorter Canadian route that speed would make the journey seem a very short one. The entry of the White Star Company into the Canadian trade is an event of no little commercial promise. This company has just launched the 45,000-ton Olympic at Belfast, a steamer 822 1/2 feet long, of nearly 100 feet longer than any other ship afloat and 13,000 tons greater in displacement. She will be able to carry 2,600 passengers and will have a crew of 860; and she is a ship of eleven decks.

When the Great Eastern was launched fifty-three years ago it was twice as large as any ship that had preceded it, and its size was unsurpassed up to the time the White Star people launched the Olympic, a few years ago. The Olympic in tonnage is nearly four times the size of the Great Eastern, is nearly 200 feet longer, and has ten feet more breadth of beam. There are now about some fifty steamers larger than the Great Eastern, although it used to be predicted that the limit was reached when the Great Eastern was launched. It is not at all probable that the Olympic will long hold the record as the largest ship afloat. The great ports of the world will probably be asked to accommodate ships approaching 1,000 feet in length within the next ten or fifteen years.

While the Standard is seeking for information in connection with the affairs of G. S. Mayes, it might proceed to ascertain for what amount the Mayes dredging plan was assessed last year, and why the amount was so small. The Globe recently described the Mayes dredge as a very fine one. Mayes tried to sell it to the Department of Public Works for \$150,000. Who at City Hall was influential enough to keep the hands of the assessors off so much valuable property?

NOTE AND COMMENT

In the course of a wandering editorial article of a column and a quarter, the intent of which is nowhere either disclosed or indicated by the writer, the Globe last evening discussed the latest Mayes case. From a mass of qualifying phrases and other verbal underbrush we disentangle this direct statement:

"The action of the minister was very generally approved by the people, for they considered, whether they knew much about the matter or not, that it was a good settlement for the Crown."

Further, this paragraph occurs: "For some reason or other The Telegraph and its adjuncts have been very sore and very bitter over the intimation that the dredge Deaver was relieved from the disability under which she was believed to labor since the quarrel between the contractor and the minister."

Those who have followed what The Telegraph has said about the matter will observe that there is little common sense in such comment. The matter at issue has not been a dredge, but the propriety or impropriety of the settlement of the law suit, of which settlement the Globe now unqualifiedly approves. The greater portion of its discussion and disingenuous article rather serves to recall Sheridan's famous remark: "The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts."

HOT OFF THE BAT.

Be frank and you will be friendless. Loose habits may get a man into a tight place. The kittenish girl doesn't always develop into an "old cat." There is no insurance against the accident of birth. A ruffled temper doesn't improve a plain woman's looks. Those who stick to business rarely get stuck up. It seems to be the fate of the autoist to see the under side of things. Life may be a grind, but you need not be a crank. A liquid voice is an excellent thing in a woman if she doesn't neglect to turn off the tap.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE THE PARTITION OF POLAND By Charles James Fox

From speech on the king's message respecting overtures of peace from the consular-government of France in the English house of commons, Feb. 2, 1890.

NOW, sir, what was the conduct of your own allies to Poland? Is there a single atrocity of the French in Italy, in Switzerland, in Egypt, if you please, more unprincipled and inhuman than that of Russia, Austria and Prussia in Poland? What has there been in the conduct of the French to foreign powers; what has there been in the plunder, devastation and murders perpetrated upon the subdued victims of their rage in any district which they have overrun—worse than the conduct of those three great powers in the miserable devoted and trampled-on Kingdom of Poland, and who have been, or are, our allies in this war of religion, social order and the rights of nations? O, but you "regretted violence, and that is all you did. You united yourselves with the actors; you, in fact, by your acquiescence, confirmed the atrocity. But there was nothing, perhaps, in the manner of doing it which stamped it with peculiar infamy and disgrace. The hero of Poland, perhaps, was merciful and mild! He was "as much superior to Bonaparte in bravery, and in the discipline which he maintained, as he was superior in virtue and humanity!" He was animated by the purest principles of Christianity; and was restrained in his career by the benevolent precepts which it inculcates!" Was he? Let unfortunate Warsaw and the miserable inhabitants of the suburb of Praga in particular, tell! What do we understand to have been the conduct of this magnanimous hero, with whom, it seems, Bonaparte is not to be compared? He entered the suburb of Praga, the most populous suburb of Warsaw, and there he let his soldiery loose on the miserable unarmed and unsuspecting people! Men, women and children—may, infants at the breast—were doomed to one indiscriminate massacre! Thousands of them were inhumanly, wantonly butchered! And for what? Because they had dared to join in a wish to meliorate their own condition as a people, and to prove their constitution, which had been confessed, by their own sovereign, to be in want of amendment. And such is the hero upon whom the cause of "religion and social order" is to repose! And such is the man whom we praise for his discipline and for his virtue, and whom we hold out as our boast and our dependence; while the conduct of Bonaparte unfits him to be even treated with as an enemy!

OTTAWA WHISKERS

By Arthur E. Ford in the Trail Magazine, Regina, for September

Time was when there was a great collection of heavy beards in the House of Commons. During the past few years handsome flowing beards have gone out of style. Only a few of the old-timers cling to the ancient custom. Senator Scott, who has been in the upper chamber since the year one, and Hon. William Patterson have patriarchal beards of the Abraham style. Sir Richard Cartwright has a stately pair of Lord Dundrearys.

The only recent parliamentarian to sport a beard is Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, who was west with the premier. He has a neatly groomed, prettily curled, carefully nurtured whiskers a la Governor Hughes. They curl up, too, very much like the whiskers of the New York statesman. They never bristle; they may ruffle a little around the ends but that is all.

And that is one of the reasons why Pugsley is not a favorite with the opposition. They can't get him angry. He simply sits back in his seat, strokes his whiskers and smiles tantalizingly at the foe. Yes, there was once that the House of Commons saw those finely curled whiskers. It was two sessions ago, at the time the report of the New Brunswick commission was made public. This commission had been appointed by the Hazen government to investigate railway deals of the previous administration, of which Pugsley was a member. The result was not particularly favorable to Mr. Pugsley. As the opposition had no love for the minister of public works, perhaps because he was once a Conservative (they unkindly say he changed on a certain night in 1890 when he saw certain election returns come rolling in) it concentrated its fire on the minister. All the big guns and the little ones were turned on Pugsley. It was a general attack along the line. It drew forth all the latent lightning whisks a la Pugsley. His beard uncurred the nonce it bristled fiercely and he fought back in one of the greatest belligerent speeches ever heard in the house. Old-timers in the press gallery said only one other man ever could make such a speech and that was Sir Charles Tupper when he had his back against the wall. Since that day the opposition has had more respect for Pugsley.

The great rival of Pugsley is Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who also sports—no, that is too frivolous a word to use for Foster—who possesses a beard; but it is a weazened, Opposition, starved affair compared with the sleek and prosperous whiskers of the holder of a cabinet position. Foster and Pugsley have been rivals since college days. They came from farms in adjoining counties in New Brunswick. It was a fair fall day away back in 1865 when, as green and gawky country lads, they wandered up to the gates of New Brunswick University—gave the university his name, and entered in the freshman class. They were rivals from the first day. They were the two cleverest in the class and it was always a see-saw as to who would be first in the list of honors and the medals. For the first three years Foster nosed out his rival for primary honors, but the final year Pugsley got his revenge and headed the class with Foster a close second.

The two brilliant graduates started off with their sheepskins—the one to enter the profession of school teaching; the other to study law; both finally to wind up in politics.

Sometimes one has been on top; sometimes the other, for their lives have always strangely crossed each other. Now again they are rivals at Ottawa. For many years it was Foster's manager, but today, as at college, Pugsley can finally claim first honors and the fat seat.

PIT BRAINS AGAINST THE MURDERER. (Collier's Weekly.) Ontario has more than her share of murders. Crimes of violence increase out of due proportion to population. The stress of the time may have something to do with it, but the chances are that not long ago there was a true explanation. In short, Ontario has too many murders because the murderers are too clever for the detectives. In the matter of criminal investigation Ontario might well take example from the Canadian northwest, where the plain-clothes men of the Mounted Police are among the finest detectives in the world. Vengeance there is as patient as it is sure—the hunt never lets up, and the free use of money makes the arm of the law longer. Justice never gets gold feet tracking down a murderer. The result is that there is little crime in the west and a prodigious respect for life and property. What Ontario needs is a detective bureau chosen for brains and resource rather than for weight. Four smart police reporters from the daily newspapers could give the present outfit oars and spades.

CANADA'S INCREASING TRADE. (Charlottetown Guardian.) The total trade of Canada, that is the added imports and exports for the first nine months of the year ended in 1908, was \$131,027,532.

The total trade of Canada for the year 1896 was \$239,025,260. Thus the increase in the first twenty-eight years after Confederation was \$108,000,000 in round numbers.

SECRET.

Let us stray together in a world of golden weather. Hear the gallant wind that sings— Trust thy tresses to his wings. Hear the boyish brook that calls— No such music in four walls. See that branch against the blue— Tremble where the oriole flows. All the blowing grasses bend Guidance to thy feet to lend; And the bougths of every tree Spread a tent for thee and me. Sweetheart, I'll hold thee back From the tempting meadow track. Shall the wind-eyed world be dim? All that is by right my own! Shall a myriad blades of grass Learn thy smiling as we pass? Sun and wind and bird surprise What I read within thine eyes? Here beside our door the rose, Trilled high, a friendly rove, 'Tis we now beneath its shield— In the dusk we'll go afield. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in Harpers' Bazar.

Mr. Post's Beard. "We crossed the lake Hudson, and I was told by the Georgian Bay canoe that there is water one country not on to float all the ships crossed the Ottawa forests of northern innumerable lakes. try below us was on Wednesday morning north of Lake St. and we had hoped to continue the trip Labrador coast."

"Unfortunately, a Tuesday afternoon, to us and it became landing. We picked came down upon landing on the motion of about 1,500 p.m. It was near that we were a company settlement, a night in the basket, "The next morning, heading, leading, 30 days of strenuous to eat than was to the traps were brought out to carry the blankets to cover the snow storms of Trappers Pilot. Wilds. "On the fourth of Jack Matthias, ately he was away, ever, stayed there, tality of his camp needed rest. They traps were brought out to carry the blankets to cover the snow storms of Trappers Pilot. Wilds.

Dust silk with a of a clothes brush, was thoroughly a delicate fabric.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams suu WALT MASON.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Some time ago a dauntless soul went soaring o'er the snow-capped Alps, and folks who saw his pinions roll had tingling feelings in their scalps. He landed on the other side upon a heap of stones; and shortly after that he died, a poor bruised mass of broken bones. Heroic stuff! Had I the fire of Austin, I his praise would sing! My old lure is sure to have a busted string. Tell the truth, that brave man's deed does not enthrone me with a darn; I'd rather write a humble screed about the man who paints a barn. A man may fly to beat the Dutch, across the Alps, across the sea, and not accomplished half as much as some plain guy who plants a tree. Some aviator risks his neck, defying gravitation's rules, but let me praise the human wreck who hitches up a span of mules. For gaudy men and gaudy deeds the bards will always twang their lutes, but who'll supply the soulful needs of those who light the kitchen fires!

THESE OF PROSE
CHARLES JAMES FOX
The respective overtures of peace from the English house of commons, Feb. 3, 1850.

MISSING AERONAUTS
TURN UP ALL RIGHT

Landed in Quebec
Wilder
Had Tough Time Finding Their Way to Civilization
Hawley and Post Forced to Descend on Cliff 1500 Feet High - Wandered Three Days Before Trappers Came Across Them.

Chicoutimi, Que., Oct. 28.—Thoroughly fatigued and showing plentiful marks of a strenuous week of struggling through the dense wilderness of northern Canada...

to study law; both finally to wind up in politics. Sometimes one has been on top; sometimes the other...

PIT BRAINS AGAINST THE MURDERER.

(Collier's Weekly.)
Ontario has more than her share of murders. Crimes of violence increase out of due proportion to population.

CANADA'S INCREASING TRADE.

(Charlottetown Guardian.)
The total trade of Canada, that is the added imports and exports for the first year of the union, ended in 1869, was \$131,027,532.

SECRETS.

Sweetheart, let us stray together
In a world of golden weather
Hear the gallant wind that sings
Trust thyresses to his wings.

Walt Philosopher

soul went soaring o'er the snowclad
rolls had tingling feelings in their
sided on the other side upon a cruel
and shortly after that he died, a
mass of broken bones. Heroic soul

MIDNIGHT CURFEW
FOR NEW YORK'S
CHINATOWN

Automobile Excursions Are Stopped and Police Are to Keep Streets Cleared of Late Visitors.

New York, Oct. 25.—Chinatown is to have a curfew regulation, with 12 o'clock midnight as the time set for all persons to be off the streets in that section unless they are engaged upon legitimate business.

The order went into effect last night, and policemen were stationed at the various entrances to Chinatown to question all who passed and to ward off those who were merely curious visitors.

London Oct. 25.—Ethel Clara Leneve was today put on trial on the charge of being an accessory after the fact in the murder of Belle Elmore by Dr. H. H. Crippen.

QUICK ACQUITTAL
OF MISS LENEVE

Crippen's Typist Declared Not Guilty as Accessory to Belle Elmore's Murder

Young Woman Seemed Dazed as Jury's Verdict Freed Her After Only 14 Minutes' Deliberation—Little Evidence Produced Against Girl, and Defence Offered None.

London Oct. 25.—Ethel Clara Leneve was today put on trial on the charge of being an accessory after the fact in the murder of Belle Elmore by Dr. H. H. Crippen.

A NEW CANADIAN PAPER PLANT

Price Brothers, Ltd., to Build in Saguenay Country.
A Quebec despatch says: "Mr. William Price, M. P., head of the firm of Price Brothers, Ltd., confirms the Star's cable from London to the effect that the firm contemplates the erection of a large paper mill at Lac Au Sauble, in the Saguenay country, to utilize the produce of the company's limits there."

Sickness is usually caused by the accumulation of waste matter and impurities within the body.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. Thus they prevent or cure disease. 25c. a box.

CANADIAN CRUISER AND ITS COMMANDER AT HALIFAX



REAR ADMIRAL KINGSMILL.

ed in the Daily Chronicle, let, that Crippen had poisoned his wife; 2nd, that he had made a confession that he had killed her.

REAR ADMIRAL KINGSMILL.

COUNCIL ADMITS THAT HE HAD CONTEMPTED THE COURT BY HIS CONDUCT IN THE DAILY CHRONICLE, LET, THAT CRIPPEN HAD POISONED HIS WIFE; 2ND, THAT HE HAD MADE A CONFESSION THAT HE HAD KILLED HER.

Justice Pickford.—Can you imagine more pernicious gossip than that?

Mr. Spearman explained that the newspaper did not set on this cable. It was read until the Canadian chief detective was given as a source of information.

NO BILL AGAINST MRS. CONNOLLY

Woman, Charged With Getting Money Under False Pretences in Moncton, is Freed by Grand Jury—Constable Indicted for Assault.

Dorchester, Oct. 25.—The October session of the Westmorland Circuit Court opened this afternoon, with Judge McKewen presiding. Solicitor-General McLeod representing the crown.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN ROMANIA

(Census and Statistics Monthly.)
Within the past ten years Rumania, a country in eastern Europe of about 7,000,000 inhabitants, has made remarkable progress in the direction of agricultural co-operation.

IN THE COURTS

Probate Court.
Thursday, Oct. 27.
In the probate court yesterday the will of Robert Melrose, builder, was proved.

The will of Mary Spurr Harding, widow, was proved; she gave all her estate to her four children, James Spurr Harding, Charles Spurr Harding, Frederick Johnston Harding, and Emma Amelia McBride, wife of John T. McBride.

In the estate of Mary Shea, spinster, Charles D. Treman, the administrator, files his accounts and asks for passing of the same. A citation was issued, returnable on Monday, December 5, E. T. Knowles is proctor.

In the estate of Emily Malbas Pierce, the application of L. R. D. Tilley for the return of the citation for passing the accounts was extended to December 31.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Mr. Muir, referring to the murder of Crippen, said that the jury would look at the facts with a view of discovering what knowledge the prisoner had at the time the acts in question were done, and her intentions regarding the acts she herself did.

Child's Play Wash Day Surprise Soap. Means to make the dirt drop out, not be rubbed in. The 'Surprise' way without boiling or scalding the clothes. Its a new way and a clean, easy method of doing the wash.

A Clean Man. Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man who scrubs himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside.

THE ROADS OF NEW BRUNSWICK. (Sackville Tribune.) At the session of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities last week a resolution was moved setting forth the importance of good highways to the people of the province and urging the local government to construct permanent roads.

GOOD ROADS AND THE FARMER. (Toronto Globe.) The secretary of the new British road board says that whereas ten years ago 85 per cent of the road traffic of England consisted of horse-drawn vehicles, the percentage has already been reduced to between 20 and 40, and the decline is likely to continue.

CANCER IS CURABLE. This has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases already, and is attested by thousands of testimonials. NO OPERATION, NO LAYING-UP, NO INCONVENIENCE. Those under treatment can proceed with their business or household duties as usual.





