





# BIG GAME LIFE SEATTLE FOR HOW HIGH THREE

## \$500,000 Company Formed

### Factory to be Located at Chamcook Will be a Large One

### Montreal Financiers in the Scheme, and They Plan to Begin Operations Next Summer—Eastport Experts to be in Charge

St. Andrews, N. B., Dec. 6.—A company of capitalists, with G. F. Johnston, of Montreal, as president, has been formed under the name of the Canadian Sardine Company, Limited, for the purpose of erecting a big sardine plant at Chamcook, three miles from St. Andrews.

Several properties in that vicinity have recently been purchased, and these will now be utilized for a packing and canning establishment which will be second to none in Canada. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000.

In addition to the packing plant a large pier will be constructed and a number of concrete cottages will be built for the employees of the company.

Among those interested in the venture are Sir William Van Horne, William Shaugnessy, son of Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. McInnes, of St. John's, former president of the C. P. R. architect staff, is now here to prepare plans. Chas. Haycock, formerly of the Seacoast Packing Company, Eastport, is secretary-treasurer of the company. It is generally believed that Francis P. McCall, manager of the Seacoast Company, will be manager of the new company after the first of the year. He has resigned the management of the Seacoast Company to take effect Jan. 1.

The Canadian company expects to be ready for packing next summer. Markets for the factory product will be sought in Australia, South America and elsewhere.

The town council of St. Andrews has authorized the local engineer to estimate the amount of \$25,000 to erect a modern school building, which is very much needed. The plans will probably be prepared by Mr. Brodie, architect, of St. John.

## LIBERAL DISMISSALS

### WIDEN IN PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—The principal business of the Borden government has been to fire and fire, apparently from what was said in parliament, the Liberal benches. The axe has been busy in all parts of Canada and Liberals have been losing ground.

Both parties have high principles respecting government employment. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier affirmed that an office holder should be retained in his place except where active political work was proven against him. Sir Wilfrid declared that hundreds of Liberals would be taken out of office during the campaign were dismissed without being given a chance to be heard and merely to make places for Conservatives. Mr. Borden replied that the Liberals did the same thing after 1896.

Sir Wilfrid told Premier Borden that he recognized the great pressure which was being put upon him. It was well known that the premier was so busy with hunting delegations that he could not find time to eat, and that only the other day he had told a party of office seekers that he could handle the matter if he was hungry and had to have something to eat they replied: "But we are hungrier than you."

Mr. Foster replied that in confidential positions it was desirable to have men who were in sympathy with the government. Mr. Carvell said that on this basis the whole British Empire would be changed with every government. This thing was indelible except on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils.

Mr. Emerson's Poser.

Mr. Emerson asked if Mr. Borden would dismiss government officials who had been active workers in the elections for the Conservative candidates.

Mr. Borden said that was a matter which would have to be considered.

Mr. Carvell, of Ontario, said that the government was by no means living up to its principle of dismissing only for proven political activity. The postmaster of Woodstock was away from New Brunswick throughout the campaign, yet he had been dismissed. He had received no notice and knew nothing of it until a man came into the office, said he had the job and gave him the postmaster's three days to get out. At that time he was dismissed. And what for? Mr. Carvell asked.

"For political activity, I presume," said Postmaster Carvell.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Carvell, "because the person dismissed was a woman, and I have just received a petition signed by practically all the people of the place asking that she be restored to her place. She was dismissed to give a hungry Tory a place."

It remained for the new minister of public works to reduce the public system to a basis of petty larceny. Mr. Carvell said. A public building was being erected at Hartland. It was begun some time ago and before it was started he had asked the people, Conservative and Liberal, to recommend a competent and reliable man to act as clerk of works. He had been faithful, had taken no part in politics, and though the work was within two months of completion he had been dismissed and the place given to a person who had previously signed the recommendation for his appointment.

Good proportions for French dressing are one teaspoonful of vinegar, three of oil and salt and pepper to taste.

## WAVE UP! SAYS THIS OPTIMIST

### New Brunswick Must Seize Its Opportunities at Once

### A WORD TO THE LOYAL GOVERNMENT

### Pre-Election Professions Must Be Implemented Right Away—Maritime Ports Will Not Be Equipped in Time to Handle the Rush of Western Traffic

The maritime provinces are gradually receiving more attention all around. They are at the eastern gateway to the dominion, and that they are well located with respect to the other provinces, in that the trade and produce of the maritime provinces must pass through the maritime province ports in winter and that the passenger traffic and mail must continue to flow through St. John and Halifax in the summer. As the production and trade of the middle west and west increases, so must the accommodation of the eastern ports be increased. A general feeling of optimism is abroad, yet it is not business to be content with the inevitable but let us get after the powers that be, and shake them awake. A general feeling of optimism is abroad, yet it is not business to be content with the inevitable but let us get after the powers that be, and shake them awake.

The growth and development and prosperity of the maritime provinces depends largely on their being able to cope with conditions, hence it is time for them to rouse up and shake themselves. A general feeling of optimism is abroad, yet it is not business to be content with the inevitable but let us get after the powers that be, and shake them awake.

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## Brother Gets 15 Years

### Judge Bordwell, in Statement Afterwards, Says No Bargain Was Made With the Court—Tells of Effort to Sacrifice One Brother to Free the Other.

### Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—John B. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to blowing up the Times building, killing twenty-one people, was sentenced to life imprisonment today. His brother, John J. McNamara, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by Judge Bordwell.

Two hours before court opened several hundred curious men and women assembled along the corridors of the hall of records to get a last glance at the prisoners. A hundred men, headed from the sheriff's force of deputies, marched the two brothers to line along the several flights of stairs leading from the basement of the hall of records to the eighth floor, where Judge Bordwell's court is located.

The McNamara brothers faced the prospect of sentence with more than equality. They rose in good spirits and made rapid work of a big breakfast.

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## BOULEVARD GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A POLICY

### Divided Over the Naval Question, They Are Pursuing a Drifting Course, and Little Progress Can Be Hoped For from an Administration Torn by Racial Strife.

### Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The result of the material advancement of Canada was that it represented a united party standing for definite principles, and having sufficient support to enable it to give practical effect to those principles. The constructive policy of the Laurier government, beyond any doubt, gave inspiration and direction to the energy of the people, and thereby secured the improvement of the conditions which makes the period of Liberal control of Canada's affairs, the most notable and brightest chapter in her history.

When the change of government only meant a change of men, it was only a substitution of one aggressive policy of advancement for another, there would be no cause for the people of Canada to look with doubt upon the immediate future of the country, but under the conditions which the debate on the address developed, a government in power whose only policy was to undo the constructive work of the previous administration, and whose declarations of principle made within recent months, that they had not yet had time to make up their minds, and when the reason for that condition was made evident as being because of radical differences of opinion between the several factions in the government, it must be concluded that the outlook for the future of the country is not bright.

It is to be feared that the attitude of the government in regard to the material progress of the country will follow the lead of the campaign cry, "Let well enough alone," that their policy will be to hold back rather than to push forward, and to avoid the various interests, and to proceed they owe their recognition to office, the advantages in regard to which sound economics would require that every citizen should have equal opportunity.

From the expressions of the opinion of the government, and of the minister of trade and commerce, it would seem to be their idea that the country achieved success by a process of stagnation and inertia, as a result of capable direction. There is too much danger, judging by the records of the later years, during which the present government has been in power, that the policy of leaving well enough alone, so far as the country at large is concerned, while taking special interest in the high officials, will be the policy to be pursued.

This was the policy which stagnated Canada during the years preceding the accession of the Liberal government to office. It is not surprising that the high officials, and property which Canada has since attained, there is great reason to fear that a like policy will produce like results.

The action of the government in regard to the material progress of the country will follow the lead of the campaign cry, "Let well enough alone," that their policy will be to hold back rather than to push forward, and to avoid the various interests, and to proceed they owe their recognition to office, the advantages in regard to which sound economics would require that every citizen should have equal opportunity.

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## OPEN PLACE FOR GOOD FISHING

### Forest, Fish and Game Association Has This in View

### MATTER DISCUSSED

### Will Ask Provincial Government to Place Fishing Privileges of South Branch of the Oromocto Under Its Control—Proposed Amendments to Game Laws.

For the purpose of securing a place open to the public work, where good fishing may be found the Forest, Fish and Game Association at the meeting last evening decided to ask the provincial government to place the fishing privileges of the South Branch of the Oromocto under its control. If it is successful in this it will undertake the protection of the waters and will issue permits to those who wish to enjoy the fishing privilege, charging for the same only enough to recoup itself for the expense involved in the undertaking.

Another important step taken last evening was the decision to stimulate interest in its work by securing experts to give lectures on subjects in which the members are interested. Some amendments to the game laws of the province which were suggested were referred to sub-committee for study. The meeting, which was the monthly gathering was held in the board of trade rooms with the president, J. Fraser Gregory, in the chair.

When the meeting was called to order the secretary, W. W. Garvey, spoke of his recent appointment as secretary-treasurer of the gun club and asked if it was the wish of the association that he should undertake such work outside the bounds of the association. In the discussion which followed the new gun club was highly commended and a resolution was adopted expressing gratification at the organization of the latter body and the appointment of its secretary to the position which he holds. A small committee was appointed to deal with similar questions in the future.

The matter of the fishing privileges on the Oromocto was brought up and the secretary reported that the lease of the club which now controls the waters, at an annual rental of \$200, expires in 1912. He also reported that they had learned that there were eight good fishing places on the lake and not only two as had been previously reported. Several speakers emphasized the desirability of having some place to fish for those who were not members of any of the clubs holding fishing privileges. The president, Mr. F. J. Shreve, it was decided that the association should make an effort to secure control of the lake. On a further motion a committee of five was appointed to interview the government and press the matter was left to the president.

Mr. A. Smith suggested that it would be of great value to the club and other citizens to have educational addresses delivered by experts on the various phases of the association's activities, at least once each quarter. The president said that they already had begun to make plans for having such addresses delivered at each monthly meeting and that a general meeting would be secured for the next gathering.

Amendments Proposed.

The secretary reported that several proposed amendments to the game laws of the province had been prepared with the intention of preserving the game more effectively by further limiting the open seasons, by more stringent provisions for the prevention of the commercial sale of game, and by placing a smaller limit on the number of birds which may be taken in one day. The amendments were referred to the committees interested.

The president appointed the convenors of the standing committees of the association as follows: Finance, John White; natural resources, J. F. Gregory; fish, H. H. Brown; wild animals, F. H. Flewelling; upland birds, W. H. B. Sadelet; enforcement of laws, E. A. Smith; legal, S. B. Bustin; each committee to consist of five members.

Coroner's Jury Finds That Lad Was Not Drowned, But Was Killed Before He Struck the Water.

## LUNENBURG BOYS

### BODY FOUND IN LA HAVRE RIVER

### Its Telephone System, it is Understood, Was Not Fully Satisfactory -- Officials on Duty.

It is understood that the telephone dispatching system on the C. P. R. has been abandoned, for the present at least, and commencing at midnight, the former "Morse" telegraph system was resumed. Mr. Marseus, who has been acting as dispatcher, went on duty last night and from now on he will act as third night dispatcher. William F. Noble, who was on duty this morning at 8 o'clock, T. A. Stephenson, who was formerly here but was transferred to Brownville, returned on fourth night duty. The telegraph has been used for some time as a substitute for the telephone, but the conditions will now be reversed, the phone being the auxiliary.

The phone system, which it was thought was going to revolutionize things in the dispatching line, was adopted in August last. The whole system was owned and operated by the railway. The change, it is understood, is to be permanent.

The new state of affairs, or rather the return to the old, will not interfere with Walker B. Brown, former superintendent, now assistant superintendent to C. W. Burpee on the St. John-McAdam and Huron Line sub-division, who will retain his present status.

To scour brass, dip half a lemon in table salt, rub briskly over the surface, wash off with clear water, and dry.

## Further Exposures in Parliament

### Tory Government Adds Millions to Consumer's Burdens

### Lumber Combine Allowed Duty on Rough Output—Oliver Defies Anyone to Bring Charges Against Him—Borden Dodges Ne Temere Question Again.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Parliament did not business today, but the five hours' talk developed another illumination of just how much money the deficit of reciprocity, and the return of the high tariff interests is power.

The Liberal members from the west are having a decidedly hard time of it in actively criticizing the government. It is felt that the defeat of reciprocity has already cost the western farmer over \$12,000,000 on this year's crop, while on the very first tariff ruling of the coalition government, playing into the hands of the western lumber combine, has meant an additional cost of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 to the western consumer.

Today Mr. Cocksfoot, Brantford, in attempting to reply to some criticisms made last week by Hon. Frank Oliver on the undue cost of agricultural implements to the farmer, unwittingly gave the western Liberals another chance to emphasize the exploitation of the consuming classes by the protected interests.

Mr. Cocksfoot, in defending the price charged for Cocksfoot plows in the west and in maintaining the necessity for keeping up the high protection, was forced to admit that despite the 15 per cent American duty his company was able to successfully compete in the United States market.

His plea that a reduction of duty would be ruinous to the Canadian manufacturer was met both by the figures quoted against him by Hon. Frank Oliver and other Liberal speakers, and by the declarations of some of the western Conservatives that the west justly demanded lower duties.

Oliver's Challenge.

Incidentally a characteristic effusion by Hon. Frank Oliver, charging the defeat of the late government was the primary cause of its fiscal policy, but to such things as the "Fielding" subscription list and the Oliver charges" gave the ex-minister of the interior an opportunity for a clean-cut challenge to the major or to any other member of the house to move for an investigation of any allegations against him which they might have the courage to make.

"I say there are no Oliver charges up to date, either inside or outside of the house," said Mr. Oliver. "But if my hon. friend has any charge to make, or if his friends, either in front of him or behind him, have any charges to make, now is the time to make them."

Whereupon Major Currier hastened, amid Liberal laughter, to disclaim any intention or desire to make charges.

Parliament will adjourn on Thursday night until Jan. 10.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley sought from the minister of justice an answer to his question as to the powers of parliament to deal with the late government's advance measures in a query because of the statement of the member for West Peterboro, and because of the fact that the house was called upon to consider the matter in relation to Mr. Lancaster's bill.

Premier Borden said the question involved a point of law and that it was not in order to discuss it, advance measures which were on the order paper, an answer which was greeted by Liberal laughter.

## C.P.R. RETURNS TO OLD SYSTEM

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## STORIA

### for Castor Oil, Paree, It is Pleasant. It is not other Narcotic. It cures Worms, Diarrhea and Wind, cures Constipation, Food, regulates the bowels and natural sleep.

### STORIA ALWAYS

### Always Bought

### 30 Years.

### WATCHES

## ENT DOLL'S HOUSE

### IMPORTED DOLL

### HOUSE

## LIBERAL DISMISSALS

### WIDEN IN PARLIAMENT

### WIDEN

## TRUSTEES NOT ABLE TO LIVE

### Within the Income-Interest Charges Heavy.

### WOODSTOCK, DEC. 4.

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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.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 9, 1911.

BUILD UP NEW BRUNSWICK

The optimism shown at the Board of Trade meeting Monday and the practical action taken in launching a "Build-up-New-Brunswick" movement makes good news.

YOU AND THE NEWSPAPER YOU READ If you picture to yourself a fine looking southern gentleman, with white hair and a white moustache, a ruddy face, a keen eye, and a look bespeaking dignity, and courage, and humor, and a knowledge of men, you will have some idea of the appearance of Colonel Henry Watterston, of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Year by year we see some 40,000 or 50,000 immigrants landed at the port of St. John, yet, as one speaker reminded us yesterday, these newcomers see nothing of New Brunswick, and do not begin to realize that they are in Canada until they have reached Montreal.

THE McNAMARA CASE Great crimes have been committed in Great Britain, the McNamaras, charged with the dynamiting outrage in California, would have been tried and sentenced in about one week.

THE McNAMARA CASE (Continued) In the United States the trial had proceeded for some weeks before the jurors returned their verdict, and in filing the jury box. Both sides had coun-

sel of high standing and skill, and almost unlimited money with which to hire detectives and to do any other work that seemed expedient. Under such circumstances it was expected that the world would have another shocking exhibition of the law's delay, of which exhibitions the United States has of late years given so many.

The sudden termination of the case by the confession of the accused, while it may afford relief in one sense, must lead to a great deal of speculation as to the circumstances attending a grave compromise. If these men were guilty they should have been punished after the fashion prescribed by the criminal law; but if they were innocent they should have been freed by a fair trial, and then they should have been assisted by their friends and supporters in bringing actions for damages against those who had accused them.

And, we may be asked, has Henry Watterston made of the Courier-Journal a newspaper up to the standards he lays down for other men? No. That were not possible. But he has come within striking distance of his ideals, and his consistent striving to attain them has given him high rank among reasonable men, and better yet, has afforded opportunity for strong inspiration for less able men engaged in the same calling.

There is immigration. To round up a large number of immigrants and bring them to New Brunswick in the autumn or winter season would be to lose a great many of them in the spring, before they had ever seen this country in the summer months, when it is the most desirable place of residence on the entire Atlantic seaboard.

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heard him speak, or who have read full reports of what he has said, are persuaded that he has done more to elevate the calling he has done, and to make the public begin to understand it, than could have been done by a dozen schools of journalism.

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the alliance with Mr. Bourassa. How far the people of Canada will let him go is to be seen.

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well done will do a great deal more good than mere projects poorly organized and halfheartedly financed. Vigor, courage, decision—these are needed in beginning really to build up New Brunswick. Here in the East we have a great proposition. We are only beginning to realize it; but the day of enthusiasm is coming.

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An IHC Gasoline Engine will separate your cream, grind or cut feed, bale hay, run your pump—fanning mill—thresh—electric light plant—washing machines, and do the thousand and one other jobs around the place. It will save and make money for you every turn of the flywheel. It is built for the farmer's use—for hard, steady, year-after-year work. The thousands of IHC owners will bear us out when we say it is the most profitable investment you can make. You cannot afford to farm another day without the help of an

IHC Gasoline Engine With an IHC engine, farming becomes scientific—there is less hand labor, more brain work, and bigger profits. Boys become satisfied, hired men's wages are saved, and the farm becomes a pleasure home. Get an IHC. The principles, materials, and workmanship embodied in the construction of IHC engines insure your getting the best value when you select an IHC engine. No other engine will run so smoothly and steadily. The IHC is simple, strong, durable, and economical. Whatever your need, there is an IHC for you. They are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical type—12, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, 175, 185, 195, 205, 215, 225, 235, 245, 255, 265, 275, 285, 295, 305, 315, 325, 335, 345, 355, 365, 375, 385, 395, 405, 415, 425, 435, 445, 455, 465, 475, 485, 495, 505, 515, 525, 535, 545, 555, 565, 575, 585, 595, 605, 615, 625, 635, 645, 655, 665, 675, 685, 695, 705, 715, 725, 735, 745, 755, 765, 775, 785, 795, 805, 815, 825, 835, 845, 855, 865, 875, 885, 895, 905, 915, 925, 935, 945, 955, 965, 975, 985, 995, 1005, 1015, 1025, 1035, 1045, 1055, 1065, 1075, 1085, 1095, 1105, 1115, 1125, 1135, 1145, 1155, 1165, 1175, 1185, 1195, 1205, 1215, 1225, 1235, 1245, 1255, 1265, 1275, 1285, 1295, 1305, 1315, 1325, 1335, 1345, 1355, 1365, 1375, 1385, 1395, 1405, 1415, 1425, 1435, 1445, 1455, 1465, 1475, 1485, 1495, 1505, 1515, 1525, 1535, 1545, 1555, 1565, 1575, 1585, 1595, 1605, 1615, 1625, 1635, 1645, 1655, 1665, 1675, 1685, 1695, 1705, 1715, 1725, 1735, 1745, 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10055, 10066, 10077, 10085, 10095, 1







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The old reliable household remedy. Give in-wardly for Coughs, Colds, Cholera Morbus and Bowel Complaint. Sold by all dealers.

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**NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER PREFERS EAST TO WEST**

**W. D. Smith Looked Over Prairie Country Carefully and Was Disappointed—Many Western Farmers in Bad Way—Weather There Very Cold and Disagreeable—Heavy Snow Ruins Crops—Why Men Are Much Better Off in New Brunswick.**

Wednesday, Dec. 6. After three months spent in harvesting grain in southern Saskatchewan, W. D. Smith, an experienced and successful farmer, has returned to his home at St. John, Sunbury county, quite satisfied to stay in New Brunswick with his family for the remainder of his days. Mr. Smith made a careful study of conditions in the West with a view of locating there, and after making exhaustive inquiries he returned to New Brunswick to structure his life on the prairies.

"It is a great country," he said, "but I am not sure that I would like to live there. It is very cold and disagreeable, and the weather is so rigorous that many farmers proposed holding up the work of threshing until the weather improves. The western winter that their grain will not be harmed by thawing and freezing again.

"Besides these risks of weather, the farmer also suffers from blight on his crops, and one man threshing his crop from a ten acre plot and he had just thirty bushels, three bushels to the acre, which sold for about \$2, not much of a return. Another man started his machine around a six acre field, which he had sown three times, he stopped, finding the crop so poor that it was not worth cutting.

"The western farmer is bothered by scarcity of water. One man with a large stock of hauled water to them in barrels all winter for a distance of three miles. Well digging is expensive, and is not always fruitful.

"The whole prairie west is without proper buildings. Many people are living in shanty shacks heated up by a smoking fire, which is not so warm as a good fire after the cheerful wood fires of the New Brunswick farm houses. Years past before the homesteaders can secure lumber for a barn or shed for his machinery. Thousands of dollars worth of machinery are left standing out unprotected in the wintry storms.

"The manufacturer appears to have a struggle hold on a large part of the country. They sell readily on credit, and it takes 100 per cent of machinery to farm a half section, but when the notes come due, ten per cent is added at every renewal. Alberta and Saskatchewan voted for their own existence when they voted for reciprocity and cheaper farm machinery. The people say that prices have advanced by Canadian monopolists and that the interests in another half section, by insisting on the enforcement of the twenty-five per cent duty on American dressed lumber are striking a blow at the treeless West.

"The West may be a fine country," said Mr. Smith, "but I am not going there. It would be well for every New Brunswick farmer who is thinking of going West to read carefully and digest Mr. Smith's story.

**Western Farmers in Bad Way.**

This year the weather was particularly severe, and many of the farmers are in a bad way. Snow fell on the grain in stock and thrashing was not more than half done when I left Saskatchewan on Nov. 22, and it looked then as if a great quantity of grain would have to be left in the field all winter. We cannot imagine such a thing in this province, but the snow, ten inches deep, covered the prairie, with the grain only partly threshed, and after that we carried on the work with great difficulty. If the snow or ice went through the machine with the straw it came out in the grain, thus creating the danger of heating in the granaries. If the head of wheat had fallen under the snow and rested on the ground, it would begin to sprout, and the risk of the grain in this way. One man, running a big farm for a New Brunswick syndicate, had 1,000 acres in wheat, and it was not more than half threshed when I left there. One man I worked for was threshing away, but was not more than half done. It was colder there early in November than it was in New Brunswick at any time in the winter, and it is little wonder that the westerners got away as soon as they could.

"My car was frozen stiff one day while I was at work leading grain. Another day, with the temperature below zero, I

**Hard on the Farmers.**

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**Praises New Brunswick as Apple-Growing Country.**

Henry S. Culver, United States Consul Here, Reports Favorably on Possibilities in This Province.

In the Consular and Trade Reports issued in Washington by the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Manufactures, an interesting article on the apple industry is contributed by Henry S. Culver, U. S. Consul in this city, on the "New Brunswick Apple Industry," in which it is pleasing to note that the province receives the benefit of valuable scientific and complimentary observations on the apple fruit growing possibilities. The following is what Mr. Culver has to say: "Apple culture in New Brunswick province has received great impetus through the recent apple show held in St. John. It was a splendid exhibition of almost perfect fruit, and was a revelation to the people, showing as it did what scientific cultivation will accomplish and what the climate and soil of New Brunswick can produce. There were displayed all the leading varieties of apples, perfect in texture, color and coloring, including the McIntosh, Ramona, Dudley Winter, Wealthy, Wolfe River, Alexander, Ben Davis, Pippin, Golden Russet, King of Tompkins, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Stark, Talman Sweet, Wagner Gano, Baxter, Gravenstein, Blenheim Pippin, Grimes Golden, Ontario Fallowater, Salome, Baldwin, Canada Baldwin, Blue Pearmain, Scott Winter, and St. Lawrence.

"There were sixty barrels, 300 boxes, and 1,422 plates, attractively and artistically arranged. The provincial department of agriculture exhibited 448 boxes.

"The apple industry had received little attention in New Brunswick until the department of agriculture began to present scientific methods of cultivation, which caused the people to realize their opportunities. From the interest manifested in the lectures and demonstrations by leading horticulturists, it is safe to say that this province is destined to become a great apple country."

**LOCAL NEWS**

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

Clarence B. Smith, of Blenville, was in the city Tuesday and left again on noon train for Truro, where he will attend the Agricultural College.

The checks for the second dividend of the York County Loan have been received by those in the city who placed their savings with that concern. The checks are for twenty-five per cent in each case.

Someone will be interested in the news that Night Watchman Patrick Gorman on Monday night found a purse in the I. C. B. depot containing a considerable sum of money and valuable papers. The official handed the purse to E. R. Brown, the terminal superintendent, who will be glad to restore it to its rightful owner.

Immature beets have a much finer flavor than the full grown root. To be at their best as a vegetable they should be served simply with melted butter and seasoning of salt and pepper.

**NO OPPOSITION IN THE COUNTRY**

An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the local opposition in the city of St. John was held last evening, and the situation in regard to local politics in the country was considered.

After taking into consideration the nearness of the local general election, it was decided to concentrate their efforts to win out at that time, and it was therefore concluded not to contest the present by-election but to ask that the delegates appointed be called together to select candidates to contest the general election, and that a committee be appointed to take up the organization.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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**OBITUARY**

**John O'Neill.**

Thursday, Dec. 7. John O'Neill, an aged and respected resident of the north end, passed away last night. Mr. O'Neill who had lived in this city since 1832 and was well known as an undertaker and cabinet maker and undertaker with the late Charles Humphrey. Later he went with the late Charles Ramsey as a stevedore. Twenty-four years ago he again took up business as an undertaker and continued in it until a few years ago when he retired and his son, Daniel J. O'Neill, and his daughter, Miss Annie O'Neill to carry on the business.

He was born in Ireland in 1818 and came to St. John when fourteen years of age. He learned cabinet making and undertaking with the late Charles Humphrey. He was an honorably married man, city and two brothers, Charles O'Neill of Montreal, and Thos. L. O'Neill of Hampton.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 609 Main street to Holy Trinity church where regular high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock.

**William Dingley.**

Word has been received of the death at Gagetown of William Dingley, one of the veterans, who fell recently on the ice and was injured. He was a son of the late George Dingley and is survived by his wife and two daughters.

**Rev. Thos. T. Shore.**

London, Dec. 4.—The Rev. Thos. T. Shore, Canon of Worcester, since 1881, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, died yesterday. He was born in Dublin in 1841. He was honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1878, chaplain in ordinary 1881-1901 and chaplain in ordinary to King Edward VII. He was religious instructor to the daughters of King Edward.

**Mrs. W. B. Vanwart.**

Tuesday, Dec. 5. The sad news of the death of Mrs. Whitfield B. Vanwart, which occurred on Sunday, in Seattle, Washington, reached the city by telegram to relatives last evening. Mrs. Vanwart was the wife of the late John Vanwart, a well known merchant of St. John, and sister of C. B. Allan and Thos. Allan of this city. There are also two other brothers, Morris, in Seattle, and Morton S. Vanwart, who lives in St. John. Mrs. Vanwart was a devoted wife and mother, and her death is a great loss to her family.

**Mrs. Annie Evans.**

Wednesday, Dec. 6. The death occurred yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Annie Evans, who was the wife of the late Andrew Evans. She was in her seventy-seventh year and is survived by two sons, Edward and Alexander, of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Olive D. Thompson, also of this city. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

**Mrs. John Friel.**

The death occurred at Cape Bald, West Gagetown county, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, of Mrs. John Friel, aged 72. She was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about fifty years ago. Her husband was teaching in the school here until his death. She is survived by her son, John Friel, parish court commissioner, Cape Bald, and two sons, James Friel, parish court commissioner, Dorchester, and Albert, of the penitentiary staff.

**David Low.**

Perth, N. B., Dec. 5.—David Low, a leader in the band of 800 Scotchmen who colonized Scotch Settlement, near here, in 1878, died at the home of his son, W. S. Low, in Kinrossville, Saturday, December 3, at the age of 77. He had been ill about three months with lung trouble. He is survived by his wife and one son.

**Mrs. Annie L. Starkey.**

Wednesday, Dec. 6. The death of Mrs. Annie L. Starkey, widow of Capt. Charles W. Starkey, took place yesterday morning after a lengthy illness at her home, 107 Main street. She was a well known resident of this city. Her husband died in 1891. She is survived by her four daughters and one son.

**George Forsythe.**

Wednesday, Dec. 6. George Forsythe died yesterday morning in the General Public Hospital. He was sixty-six years of age, and a native of St. John. The funeral is to be held from the hospital.

**Allan Miller.**

Campbell, N. B., Dec. 5.—(Special)—The death took place Saturday evening of Allan Miller, at his residence here. Mr. Miller was in his usual health till struck suddenly Saturday evening.

The funeral was largely attended today. The pall-bearers were Robert, William and Thomas Craig, William and George Miller, and John Murchie.

Deceased was a native of Scotland for a number of years he resided in Dalhousie and the last ten years in Campbellton.

He leaves a family of four sons—William H., Allan, James, George, and three daughters—Mrs. Everett Henderson, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Wm. Cook.

**Charles E. Hill.**

Thursday, Dec. 7. Charles E. Hill, an aged resident of St. John, passed away last evening. He was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1830, and came to this city when about fourteen years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade and was engaged at his work until about a week ago. Besides his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Louis Schwartz, of Johnsville (N. Y.), survives.

**Peel Lumber Co. Wins Suits.**

Perth, Dec. 5.—(Special)—A verdict of \$205 was awarded today by Judge Carter in his case against Charles E. Watson, of Cliffordvale, at the adjourned session of the county court before Judge Carter.

The case was one in which the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants cut logs on their land and brought a reindeer suit. Judge Carter asked the jury to determine whether the logs and timber were on the plaintiff's land, by the defendant. The jury found in favor of the plaintiffs and the amount of damages was \$205.

**Thomas Quinlan.**

Thursday, Dec. 7. Word was received in the city yesterday of the death at Barre (Vt.) of Thomas Quinlan, youngest son of the late Mary and Cornelius Quinlan, of Carleton. He is survived by three sisters—Mrs. J. Crippa, Mrs. A. Wilson, of this city, and Mrs. William Irvine, of Springfield (Mass.), and five brothers—Messrs. Jeremiah, and George, of this city; Cornelius, of

**WEDDINGS**

**John O'Neill.**

Thursday, Dec. 7. James Murphy, aged fifty, died last evening at his residence, 250 Sydney street. He is survived by his son, James A., his daughter, Mrs. Roy Evans and three sisters, Mrs. Bridget McEneaney and Mrs. Annie Devine, of this city, and Mrs. James Gamm, of Boston. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon.

**Wm. D. McNeill.**

Thursday, Dec. 7. William D. McNeill, a respected resident of Freeport, N. S., passed away on Monday last, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude. Mr. McNeill, who was in his 64th year, was well known in this city, where for some years he was engaged as a contractor and builder. He leaves a sorrowing wife, three sons and four daughters, a brother and sister to mourn their sad loss. The children are: Jesse, of 163 Main street, this city; Watson, in the west; Mrs. Charles L. Robinson, of 181 Victoria street; Mrs. Roy Brooks, of Vermilion, Alberta; Mrs. George W. McNeill, of Freeport, N. S.; Miss Tressa at home; George MacNeill, of Freeport, is the brother, and Mrs. L. Sinclair, of Lynn, Mass., the sister. The funeral was held from his late home.

**Thomas J. Boyer.**

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 6.—(Special)—The death of Thomas J. Boyer, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, took place this morning in the hotel. He had been in failing health for the last two years, but his death, while not unexpected, came as a blow to his many relatives and friends. He was seventy-seven years of age, and is survived by his wife, formerly Mrs. Catherine Stevenson, to whom he was married thirty-two years ago; three daughters and one son. Mrs. George Scarborough of St. John, Mrs. Thos. Burpee of Brownville Junction, Mrs. Carrie and George W. Boyer at home, are the children.

He was born in this town, and his young manhood was spent in the lumber business. He started the Exchange Hotel in Hartland, and about thirty years ago purchased the Victoria Hotel in Woodstock, and successfully conducted it until his death. He was a member of the B. O. Y. Club, and was carried insurance by Mrs. John Shea of Little Falls, Minn., and Mrs. Carrie Dixon, of Somerville, Mass., are sisters, and George Boyer of Somerville, N. B., brother of deceased. The burial will take place in Hartland.

**Mrs. Fred Webber.**

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Fred Webber, who but a few months ago, with her husband, removed to Woodstock, died suddenly on Monday last at her home in that city. She was in failing health when she left here. The body was brought here on the train for burial. One sister and two brothers in Woodstock survive—Mrs. J. H. Saunders and J. A. Hayden and Wm. Hayden.

**William B. Dingley.**

Gagetown, Dec. 6.—The death of William B. Dingley, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, occurred suddenly at his residence here this morning at about 10 o'clock, presumably from the effects of an accident. He was in his 64th year, and was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about fifty years ago. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Annie Dingley, and three children—John, William and George. The funeral will take place in Gagetown.

**Walter H. Murdoch.**

Walter H. Murdoch, a life-long resident of this city, died last Sunday. He was stricken on Tuesday with a stroke of paralysis and did not regain consciousness before passing away. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 105 West street, at the home of Mrs. Murdoch, who has been several years. Rev. Dr. L. W. Staples of the Grace Methodist church officiated.

The burial was at Cambridge cemetery, where Mr. Murdoch was buried. His wife, who was having died in 1898, a daughter of William Gregg, of Jordan Mountain (N. B.), and sister of Mrs. George and William Berry, Sussex (N. B.).

He leaves one son, Harris H. Murdoch, a graduate of Harvard University 1901, a daughter, Florence, who is a member of the class at Mount Holyoke college, and another daughter who is attending the Cambridge Latin school.

Mr. Murdoch was born in this city, May 1837, at the family home on Inman street. He was a successful merchant, and from good New England stock on both sides. He was a member of the St. John's Episcopal church, and was a devoted Episcopalian. He was buried in the St. John's church cemetery, at the home of Mrs. Murdoch, at 2 o'clock. Rev. William Smith, rector, officiating.

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**ST. JOHN MARKETS**

**McNAMARAS WILL NOT DIVULGE MORE**

(Continued from page 1.)

Prosecutor Baker admits that he conferred with Mr. Gompers and says he intends to make a second visit next January.

"Mr. Gompers can be assured that the United States attorney in this jurisdiction will not hesitate to prosecute any man if the facts and the law clearly justify his prosecution," said the district attorney today, after reviewing the attitude of Mr. Gompers, since the McNamara confession.

**Detective Burns Talks.**

New York, Dec. 7.—Looking more like a dapper commercial traveler than the detective who ran down the McNamaras, William J. Burns, chief of the New York police, today, to consult with Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors Association, which retained him to investigate the more than 100 dynamite outrages throughout the country.

"I have come to New York," said Burns, "to look into certain charges in this city for which the McNamaras are being held responsible. More than this I cannot say at this time. But every dynamite outrage that occurs in 1896 may be traced directly or indirectly to the McNamaras and the men behind them.

"I am not an enemy of organized labor," he continued, "I believe in the great work that has been done by the working man and I speak the truth when I say that such conservative leaders as John Mitchell and others have stood behind me and my work. Organized labor has come to stay, but if unionism is to prevail, it must kick out the corrupt and dishonest leaders and the corrupt machine which is dragging it down."

Burns declared that some labor leaders were doing their best "to stir up some to take a crack at me."

"I am not afraid of assassination," he said. "The turn the McNamara case has taken has been the greatest blow to Socialism in the history of this country, and although I have received all sorts of threats, I believe, no one except perhaps a fanatic, would attempt my life. They are too careful of their own necks."

Burns said that he did not expect any further action from the McNamaras. He was inclined to think that now they have pleaded guilty they will say nothing to implicate others. "And the iron works are not the only union guilty of dynamiting," he said.

"There are others—but to say who would be unwise."

Burns will return to Philadelphia tomorrow and will be in New York for further work on dynamiting cases here. From here he will probably go to Boston.

**Labor Federation Welcomes Inquiry.**

Washington, Dec. 7.—Organized labor in America has no desire to condone the crime of the McNamaras, according to a statement authorized tonight by the McNamara Ways and Means committee of the American Federation of Labor. The statement which was issued at the close of a three-hour session behind closed doors, denounces the McNamaras and continues:

"It is crucially unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crimes of an individual member. In so far as we have the right to speak, we welcome any investigation which either federal or state courts may undertake. The American labor movement and its friends are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights with the law."

Their knowledge of the crimes to which the McNamaras confessed, the committee in their statement asserted.

"We here and now individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt."

"From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally that we would publish an accounting of the money received, from whom received and to whom paid. A report full was made first to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting to be held at Washington, January 8, 1912."

**Strikers Condemn Violence.**

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—Thirty-eight hundred striking shopmen of the Illinois Central line today condemned the McNamara brothers and declared that death should have been the penalty allotted to them. The action was taken at a mass meeting of the Burnside shop Federation.

Violence of any kind in a labor controversy was held to be injurious to the cause of union labor. The employers of labor came in for censure in resolutions adopted.

The chairman said, on announcing the resolutions being read, that the committee elected for specific department, that the good men might be in some other cities where in force.

The chairman asked who with the appeals committee should be the health board was too large to ask the legislature to ask the legislature.

"Aiding for What Have."

The chairman expressed the legislature would agree to should appoint the record of police, although the city the right to do so.

Mr. Estabrook—"We what we ought to have, the section relating to controlling heads of departments must be approved of council before only, instead of the present.

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