

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., Dec. 4.—George R. Percie, of Margerville, warden of Sunbury county, was nominated in the interest of the provincial government party in a convention held at Burton today.

One of the largest horse heads seen here this season was brought this morning from the Victoria Hospital today. It was secured by Frank Dorian, a week ago. It has since passed to the hands of a collector.

Israel Goodine, aged about twenty years, son of Alex. Goodine, of Upper Kingsclear, died at the Victoria Hospital today, his death being due, it is said, to injuries received from a kick in a mix-up with a young man named Long in a store at Upper Kingsclear some months ago.

The appointment of John A. Humble, of Stanley, as claims agent on the I. C. R. has also been made. This position is worth \$1,800 per annum and traveling expenses, and was formerly held by E. H. Allen, of this city, and lately by John S. Leighton, Jr., of Woodstock. Mr. Humble will enter upon his duties at an early date.

Fredericton, Dec. 4.—The Royal Gazette today contains a proclamation that after the first of May next liquor licenses will not be issued in the parish of Lancaster, St. John county, or in the parish of Richmond, Kent county.

W. S. Thomas has been appointed manager of the Bank of New Brunswick here and will come from Sussex in the course of ten days or two weeks to take up his new duties. Mr. E. J. Jardine, the present manager, recently appointed manager of the Bank of Vancouver in Vancouver, will probably leave in about three weeks for the Pacific coast city to take up his new duties at the first of the new year.

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per day and expenses while engaged in their duties and Mr. Kenney will have his expenses paid while attending to his duties under the act.

John E. Sullivan and Ald. Jewett returned last night from New York, where they attended the horse show. They and other members of the club purchased several animals, all high-class racing stock.

The action of the government in reviving the office of inspector of weights and measures, abolished by the liberal government years ago, has created considerable surprise here.

The intercolony railway station is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of January.

Mr. George Vessey is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Heber Wiles, of Calhoun's street, New York, who is recovering from a few days' last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Humphrey.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation and all kindred & resulting troubles. 25¢ a box

Quality Butter That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn—Hand Foot Levers with Roller bearing

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world in Denmark, the latter country of high birth and in every section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Dairy instructors recommend it because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.

DEER ISLAND. Dear Island, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Warren H. Fountain has her new barn erected on the site of the old one which was recently destroyed by fire.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD. If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption method.

FREE. Get FREE TO YOU. The Ladies' Favorite. This is the best and most reliable of all the pills ever made.

ST. JOHN MAN IS DEAD IN THE WEST. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "James Albert McWilliams, head of the McWilliams-Henry Milling Company, of Everett, died at home 1115 Thirtieth avenue south, yesterday. He was ill only a few days."

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TO DISCUSS IMMIGRATION. Thursday, Dec. 7, Premier Fleming, who was in the city yesterday attending the meeting of the Jordan sanitarium commission, told a reporter for The Telegraph that with the view of having the proposed new bridge across the rivering falls discussed, a meeting between representatives of the St. John Street Railway Company and a committee from the local government consisting of the premier, Hon. Mr. Morrice, and Hon. Robert Maxwell, had been arranged to take place in this city next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, 57, MARKET ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 80 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

FREE. HANDSOME WATCH AND PHONOGRAPH. READ OUR WONDERFUL OFFER. We are prepared to give away absolutely free 1000 of these magnificent Gents and Ladies' High-Class Watches and an equal number of these beautiful Phonographs or Talking Machines. Our Handsome Gents' Watches can be had in either high-Antique or modern styles. Ladies' Watches are beautiful small size high-class imported Swiss watches or gold or silver. They are a beautiful small size high-class imported Swiss watches or gold or silver. They are a beautiful small size high-class imported Swiss watches or gold or silver.

FREE THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL. also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-finished jeweled ring. GIRLS, THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME! DON'T MISS IT! The magnificent doll house is a perfect little town with every detail.

A Clean Man. Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and healthy, healthy tissues.

FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Moving Picture Machines, Best Silver Watches, Gem set Rings and Brooches, Latest-produced Dolls and many other beautiful premiums FREE for selling our high-class Golden-Loved Dressed Tea Cards at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the most beautiful and artistic ever made.

BIG SALE NEARLY

\$500,000 Form

Factory to Be Chamcook W Large

Montreal Finance Scheme, and T Begin Opera Summer—East to Be in Charge

LIBERAL DISMISSAL IN PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The press of the Borden government and his to be dismissed from parliament today. Since the axe has been busy in a and Liberals have been getting them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

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

Authorized Agents The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: WM. SOMERVILLE, MRS. E. S. MCKOY, W. D. GOUGH.

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.

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 mustache, 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 Britain, the McNamaras, charged with the dynamiting outrage in California, would have been tried and sentenced in about one week. In the United States the trial had proceeded for some weeks before the jurors returned their verdict.

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 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.

The late Joseph Pulitzer, whose methods have been subjected to frequent and sometimes merciless criticism, doubtless made many errors in judgment in building up his great newspaper. Sometimes it seemed to the onlooker that the great force of the New York World was being used without regard for the public interest.

Mr. Pulitzer's will must have been much in the way of silencing critics who spoke without knowledge. It should be worth while to glance now at Colonel Watterston's estimate of Pulitzer, for it is that of a man who frequently was opposed to the Pulitzer methods, but who knew him intimately and who was enabled, therefore, to judge his motives.

Organized labor has too good a cause to desire to profit by murder or any of the lesser crimes which sometimes occur in connection with strikes. Laboring men take part in making the laws of the land, and they are securing yearly a larger representation in the legislative bodies of the world. By their votes they can secure fair play just as surely and as rapidly as can any other class; and more than fair play no good citizen will ask for, or give.

When ill health made it impossible for him to have the editor's files for every day he would keep the files for weeks and then when his condition permitted he would go over them with painstaking care, always from a point of view of a detached critic, seeking only to determine whether the page was taking the fullest advantage of its opportunities for public service.

Colonel Watterston's own words to the newspaper men of Boston, and his estimate of Pulitzer, should both be of service, not only to newspaper men, but in making more intelligent, more pleasant and more productive of good results the relations existing between every newspaper and its constituency.

THEN AND NOW On March 9 of last year, Mr. R. L. Borden moved a resolution in the House of Commons, part of which was as follows: "That in the meantime, the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessity of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing, WITHOUT DELAY, at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada, such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships, or armored cruisers of the latest Dreadnought type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes of naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire, and thus assure its peace and security."

On November 29 of this year Mr. Borden moved the election of Mr. Pierre Edouard Blondin as Deputy Speaker. All of Mr. Blondin's last known utterances are intensely anti-British and disloyal. This is one of his declarations: "Canada owes nothing to England. England did not conquer her to plant the cross of Christ here. This is to spread optimism among our people, and keep them at home by demonstrating to them the leading truths of the so-called lands of promise elsewhere. How can this best be done? Something in this line, of course, is being done already. But not enough. Indeed it is upon this branch of the subject of building up New Brunswick that much thought should be centered, and money spent liberally when a definite and productive policy has been decided upon. From the first it ought to be kept in mind that one or two things

heard him speak, or who have read full reports of what he has said, are persuaded that he has done more to devalue 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. There is an old saying that while only five men out of six know how to preach better than the preacher (or think they do) and that while only forty-nine men out of fifty know how to command the army better than the general, at least ninety-nine out of a hundred know how to run a newspaper better than those who are engaged in running it. Like the story of Mark Twain's death, this view of the relations existing between the public and the newspapers may be greatly exaggerated. Still, there is something in it (ask the preachers and the generals, if you do not think so) and when a newspaper man comes across one of Watterston's perorations he feels as though a shaft of sunlight had descended upon newspaper-making and had at once illuminated and ennobled it.

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

HERE IN THE EAST Whenever business men get together to talk about building up New Brunswick, whenever a commission is appointed to consider some line of advance here in the East, whether it be in regard to agriculture or some kindred subject, one result of the deliberation is very likely to be a wealth of suggestions, many of them good in themselves, but so numerous that no government or body of citizens could undertake to carry them all into effect. The very fact that the suggestions are good, as well as numerous, causes one of them to distract attention from another, or results in a division of opinion as to which particular line should be taken up.

Elimination is, therefore, a necessity, or, call it selection and order of precedence. This point might be illustrated by reference to the work of the Agricultural Commission. Its voluminous report contained a great many excellent suggestions, but the report itself was so bulky that it did not emphasize some one thing to be done, and to be done thoroughly within a specified time, or did not name the things to be done in the order suggested by their relative importance.

We are again at the beginning of a period of lively discussion to be followed, let us hope, by equally lively action—as to what we are to do in order that our people may reap the benefit of the results of this fine province by the sea. If a suggestion be in order thus early in the day, it would be that a scattering policy be avoided, had that, after reasonable deliberation, some one, or some two, or three specific lines of action be taken up, and that not more than one be undertaken until at least the first one has been tried out to a reasonable expenditure of effort and of money.

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. This may sound like an exaggerated statement, but men who know the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Florida Keys will be disposed to agree that the New Brunswick summer is the most agreeable to be found on this continent.

This in itself is a very substantial asset. Laymen who have given immigration some thought have long had in mind that it would pay to bring to this province selected immigrants from the Old Country, even at some expense, and show them the river valleys of this province in June or July, with the idea of establishing certain centers, or small settlements for men from the United Kingdom or Northern Europe who are ambitious to possess land of their own. It might be well to carry through New Brunswick on a tour of inspection some prospective settlers or investors whom it was not intended to retain in this country at the time, but who could go back to the districts from which immigrants are drawn and give personal testimony as to what they had seen here.

It is sometimes said that settlers will not stay in New Brunswick even if they are brought here. There is less foundation for such a statement here than as applied to the West, because the West is not only less desirable as a place of residence, but there the newcomer encounters more actual hardship and enjoys much fewer advantages than here. In the West, as in some new countries, railroad companies which promote settlement and it necessary to give the newcomer a certain amount of assistance and supervision. In most rural districts they seek to have men from the same part of the Old World settle near one another, and they see to it that in each group of this sort there is some practical man who understands every branch of agriculture fitted to that locality, who can make a success of his own life, and who is not only competent but ready to give advice to those about him. It is no secret in the West that only by methods of this sort have the transportation companies been able to keep upon many parts of the prairie the immigrants who were attracted thither by the chance to secure free land or land at what seemed like a very small price. After a year or two the average settler is well satisfied to stay. He has a stake in the country.

It is impossible by any magic to fill all the vacant places in New Brunswick with desirable immigrants at once, just as it is impossible to finance in any one year the building of highways throughout any considerable part of the province; but it is possible in any one year to make some amount of advertisement for the years following, and so make the larger work of immigration easier; and it would be a comparatively easy matter to build through some one district in New Brunswick a dozen miles of macadamized road such as would sharply enhance the value of every farm through which it passed, and which, made known to the people in other parts of the province, would make them ready for a really progressive and strictly non-partisan road-making policy.

There is another intensely practical thing that must be done, and one is not sure that it should not precede everything else. Certainly it should go on while we are advertising and seeking settlers from overseas. This is to spread optimism among our people, and keep them at home by demonstrating to them the leading truths of the so-called lands of promise elsewhere. How can this best be done? Something in this line, of course, is being done already. But not enough. Indeed it is upon this branch of the subject of building up New Brunswick that much thought should be centered, and money spent liberally when a definite and productive policy has been decided upon. From the first it ought to be kept in mind that one or two things

well done will do a great deal more good than more 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.

NOTE AND COMMENT One year of reciprocity would be worth a year of immigration, but we must needs try the second best.

Canadian flour reaches Nova Scotia by water via Boston. The boards of trade will do well to look into our railroad freight rates.

An American stranger says it costs \$45 to save a soul in New York. Very likely. But the cost will go down as the business expands. The first few saved in New York will necessarily come high.

The Borden spoils system brought out some sharp and justified criticism at Ottawa yesterday. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Cavell brought up instances that must make fair-minded Conservatives ashamed of their party.

The sentences imposed upon the McNamaras will tend somewhat to allay the outcry over the fact that California promised in a matter which properly pertains to us that no proceeding, Justice in the United States is not a very dignified figure.

of the necessary parliamentary facilities. Manitoba Free Press.

Mr. Meighen should press for the reduction of agricultural implements, and, while he is about it, he should complete the rejoicing in the Conservative camp by moving for the increase of the British preference and elicit wild cheers from all those gentlemen who want a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows."

Mr. Fleming is going to lead up Mr. Hawkes with facts and enthusiasm about New Brunswick. It is a great work, and there is ammunition aplenty. The only points in doubt are the calibre and range of Mr. Hawkes. About these we shall know more later on. Results talk. It is the East's turn.

Quite a while ago there was a Blondin who used to dance on a tight-rope over the city hall, and was called "Montreal Herd."

Now there is a Blondin who is deputy speaker of the House of Commons. The name of the gentleman who does the balancing is not Blondin but Borden.

A few days ago the Standard published a list of I.C.R. employees who were dismissed by the Liberals in 1906. Now it ought to publish a list of those dismissed by the Borden government, which is throwing out of employment men earning \$5 to \$12 a week to make room for hungry Conservatives.

There were 840 homicides in Alabama last year, but few legal hangings. Collier's Weekly says that today there are more than 100,000 murderers now living in the United States, of whom more than three-fourths have never been imprisoned for their crimes. "Uncle Sam's civilization needs a lot of doctoring, and he is mighty slow in setting about it."

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There is another intensely practical thing that must be done, and one is not sure that it should not precede everything else. Certainly it should go on while we are advertising and seeking settlers from overseas. This is to spread optimism among our people, and keep them at home by demonstrating to them the leading truths of the so-called lands of promise elsewhere. How can this best be done? Something in this line, of course, is being done already. But not enough. Indeed it is upon this branch of the subject of building up New Brunswick that much thought should be centered, and money spent liberally when a definite and productive policy has been decided upon. From the first it ought to be kept in mind that one or two things

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Pays for Itself More Times Than Any Other Engine Made

An I.H.C. Gasoline Engine will separate your cream, grind or cut feed, bale hay, run your pump—fanning mill—threshing—electric light plant—washing machines, and do the thousand and one other jobs around the place. It will save and make money for you at every turn of the flywheel. It is built for the farmer's use—for hard, steady, year-after-year work. The thousands of I.H.C. 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

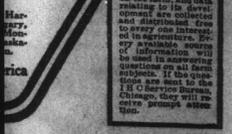
I.H.C. Gasoline Engine With an I.H.C. engine, farming becomes scientific—there is less hand labor, more brain work, and bigger profits. Boys become satisfied, hired men's wages are saved, and the farm becomes a pleasure home. Get an I.H.C. The principles, materials, and workmanship embodied in the construction of I.H.C. engines insure your getting the best value when you select an I.H.C. engine. No other engine will run so smoothly and steadily. The I.H.C. is simple, strong, durable, and economical. Whatever your need, there is an I.H.C. for you. They are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical type—10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 590

More Times Engine Made

electric, grind or cut feed, bale, clean light plant—washing jobs around the place. It will do the work. The thousands of H.C. most profitable investment you can make without the help of an

Engine

scientific—there is less loss. Boys become the farm becomes a business, materials, and of I H C engines, you select an H.C. by and steadily. The ple, strong, durable, economical. Whatever it, there is an H.C. They are made following styles: Vertical type—1 to 25 H.P., 25 and 35 H.P., horizontal—1 to 25 H.P., portable—1 to 25 H.P., 25 and 35 H.P., traction—12 to 45 H.P., sawing, pumping, and grinding out. Built to operate on kerosene, alcohol or local agent, or any



IHC Service Bureau. The Bureau is a central office where you can get all the information you need about IHC engines. It is located in St. John, N.B.

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and jury investigation of an alleged wide dynamite conspiracy. Among reasons necessitating the investigation is, in the opinion of federal authorities,

the presence of Orrie McManical, who, his own assertion, was a participant many dynamite plots. The presence of James B. McNamara, his brother, John J. McNamara, and their departure for San Quentin penitentiary where they are sentenced to life fifteen years' imprisonment respectively.

the amazing quantity and completeness of evidence gathered against the McNamara, which led their chief counsel to eagerly for terms on which his clients had pleaded guilty.

conference to determine the scope of federal grand jury investigations was today by government officials, and a conference yesterday. The grand will convene tomorrow.

Minneapolis, Dec. 8.—Steps were taken last night at a meeting of a committee of international traders of Indianapolis, composed of international officials, to protect the members from becoming members of unfriendly organizations. Resolutions were adopted not condemning the McNamaras, but maintaining the action in taking John J. McNamara in Indianapolis as wrong. Believing that some procedure might be adopted in arrest and deportation of other unionists, the conference decided to be prepared to make a stronger fight than was made in the McNamara case.

W. W. BRUNSWICK MEN WIN CATTLE PRIZES AT AMHERST FAIR

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5.—The big show of full swing today and the town is crowded with visitors. The judging of the cattle was completed today and two prizes were awarded. Both sheep went to New Brunswick. Harold E. of Westmorland Point, won M. J. Ten's cup for the championship in the show class and Edward M. McNeil, of Amherst, won the Hon. Wm. Pugsley for the championship in the grade beef class. This cup was won by W. W. Black of Amherst and became his property and Black now offers the cup to be sold for under the same conditions.

the old and new students of the agricultural college met around a banquet at 6 o'clock this evening and the evening proved a happy event. W. A.holm of Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, acted as guest of honor. The speaker, Cummings, Prof. Archibald and Prof. Hill.

the evening's meeting was presided over by A. Archibald, of Truro, and Prof. Cummings was the opening speaker. dealt with the conservation of the soil, the seasons and recommended frequent use and also the use of barnyard

interesting addresses were also given by H. Newman, secretary of the Seed's Association, and W. A. Rich, on the selection of wood and M. McNeil, on the industry in the maritime provinces.

ABE MARTIN

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

POULTRY

SHIPPING POULTRY

Practical Pointers for Producers of Birds for Market.

To get the highest price for poultry, shippers should exercise care in seeing that all fowls are properly fattened before they are shipped. Thin, poor stock, means a loss for everyone, as there is no demand for that kind of fowls and in order to get rid of them commission merchants are compelled to sell at prices away below the market for fancy, fat fowls.

There is no time when shippers should give the packing and shipping of poultry more care than just before Thanksgiving and Christmas, for then the supply as a rule is large and the fancy stock will sell fast and invariably thin, poor stock is sold for much lower prices.

In packing for a market box there must be more than one kind of poultry in put in the same box to be sure to put a slip on top with the number of each kind the barrel contains. This will ensure that the returns, as many times, when commission merchant receives a barrel of poultry the top is torn off and if it is packed with one kind of poultry, the barrel is returned, as it is all alike, unless a slip is put to tell what the barrel contains.

Shippers should see that coops are in good condition before using, so that they are not liable to leak or to have the fowls escape, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coop should also be high enough to allow poultry shipped room enough to stand up. Low coops should not be used, it is not alone being cruel, but a great deal of poultry is lost every year by asphyxiation. For turkeys heavier coops than for chickens should be used.

Coops may be loaded heavier in cold than in hot weather. Do not overcrowd the coops. Coops often arrive with a good deal of dead stock. Do not blame the commission merchant for heavy shrinkage of poultry smothered in transit through carelessness in overcrowding the coops.

Keep different stock separate as much as possible. If a shipper has sufficient stock to fill coops it is best to ship the hens, spring chickens, roosters, turkeys, ducks and geese separately, mixed coops can be sent.

Spring chickens weighing less than one pound should not be shipped, as they become a drug on the market.

In the first place keep eighteen hours without food before killing. To dress chickens, kill by bleeding in the mouth or open the veins of the neck. Leave the head and feet on, do not remove the intestines. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible. Be careful not to tear or remove the outside skin, as this will reduce the price. Dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen. Always see that the animal heat is entirely out of the body. Appearance add to the sale, and, of course, the price.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week and they are enough to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses considerable in weight by shrinkage.

SHIPPING TURKEYS

Turkeys are packed sometimes in barrels and sometimes in boxes, but the better grades usually go forward in boxes. Very little, if any, packing is used. The box is lined with paper and the turkeys packed solidly in it with the heads bent under at one side and breasts up. The heads and feet are packed so that the cover is on there is no room for the contents to shift during their journey to market.

Occasionally straw is used for packing, but this sometimes leaves unsightly lines or marks in the skin of the carcasses which injure their sale. Only one grade should be shipped in the same box, for if several grades are included the entire crop is likely to be sold at the price of the lowest grade.

GETTING WINTER EGGS

After all the matter of winter feeding is simple. One of the things that makes the security of winter eggs a difficult matter is that we try to get them where they cannot be gotten. We have fallen into the way of thinking that feeding could be so arranged that winter eggs would be on any conditions. There is no feed that will make hens lay. Hens are not machines. Get the idea in your own mind that you are not a machine, but a human being, and you will understand why it is that hens lay when they want to, and the essential thing to do is to get the hen to want to lay. Health, vigor, and vitality are the most important things. First select hens that are of good laying strains, and then house them properly. Hens must be comfortable if you are going to get a large crop of eggs.

WINTER FEED FOR COLTS

The present season is likely to prove critical for many weaning colts on account of the lack of clover hay as a roughage ration for them on many farms. It is important that all young animals be kept growing from the start for the most economic results, but it is particularly true for colts, as they are the most susceptible to many diseases and a lack of development reduces their earning power to a corresponding degree, whether they are destined for work or for sale.

STOCK

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

New Bulletin Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin 473, recently issued by Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains an important and most comprehensive statement of facts on bovine tuberculosis. The bulletin deals with the history, nature, and symptoms of the disease, how it spreads, and its prevention and suppression.

CLIPPING HORSES

We can easily see why it is advisable to clip both driving and working horses in the spring so that they will not suffer from the heat of summer. But most of the people around here, who clip their horses, clip them in the fall, and a worse policy they could not well practice. It is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals should look into which makes for good winter riding.

WANT TO HAD A LITTLE LAMB

Story of a Famous Rhyme.

(Weekly Sootman). Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow, And everywhere that Mary went The lamb was sure to go. It followed her to school one day, That was against the rule; It made the children laugh and play, To see the lamb at school.

MOLASSINE-FED STOCK COMMAND HIGHEST PRICES

As a builder up of your stock—hens, cows, pigs, horses or lambs—Molassine has no equal. A little fed to your stock builds them up, keeps them in the pink of condition, and thus secures for you the highest prices when you want to sell.

KILLING TURKEYS

Although a turkey is a much larger bird than a chicken and on that account more difficult to handle when alive, the business of killing and picking is not much more removed much more easily without tearing the skin.

The best method of killing is to asphyxiate the bird by forcing air into the trachea, which is done by holding the bird's head under water in a bucket or tub. The bird will die in a few minutes and the feathers will be easy to pick.

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Story of a Famous Rhyme.

COLONY HOUSE, MACDONALD COLLEGE

The strong hold of the system of colonizing fowls in small families with free range has been the belief that fowls could be made more profitable on free range than in yards; that they would be healthier, more vigorous, more prolific, and the eggs would be more fertile.

The greatest difficulty with the system seems to be that of keeping the birds warm and comfortable. They are exposed to more storms and extra cold in winter than they would be in the continuous housing plan.

The methods of building colony houses are about as numerous as poultry breeders. They are triangular, square, oblong, they are built of nearly every conceivable kind of building material, very many in size. Usually they are made to accommodate about 25 or 25 chickens.

The illustration herewith shows a colony house which has been from a satisfactory at Macdonald College. It is cheap, easily made and is comfortable. The construction of such a house is known to most farmers, so that a lengthy description is unnecessary. The illustration speaks for itself.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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As a builder up of your stock—hens, cows, pigs, horses or lambs—Molassine has no equal. A little fed to your stock builds them up, keeps them in the pink of condition, and thus secures for you the highest prices when you want to sell.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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EFFECTS OF FEED ON ANIMALS.

In selecting feeds, the effect which the feed may have on the animal should be kept in mind. It is well known by dairy-men that certain feeds have a laxative effect on the bowels. It is natural for the droppings from a cow to be soft and not hard like those of the horse. Feeds such as oil meal, sugar, alfalfa hay, cowpea hay, brewer's grains, bran and roots are called good conditioners and are complimentary to those which are not good conditioners. Cottonseed meal, clover hay and corn meal do not go together as well as cottonseed meal, corn meal, silage and clover hay.

GENERAL

POTATO DISEASES

Experiments were carried out at the Agricultural Institution, Glasnevin, Dublin, to ascertain whether the disease, Phytophthora infestans, is carried to the tubers of the potato plants from the leaves through the stems, and with the object of proving the value of preventive spraying and suggesting its reason d'être.

MILK POWDER STARTERS

Experiments made in South Dakota show the practicability of using milk powder solutions in place of natural milk as a medium for growing starters for cheese-making. In making butter from sour, half separated cream and in making butter from sweet cream, the milk powder starter is fresh cream. Much of the powder starter as natural milk starter, so that the one may replace the other in practical cheese-making.

PROTECTING CHEESE BY PARAFFINE

Nearly all cheese of the Cheddar type made in the United States is paraffined before it reaches the public. Yet it is not more than six years since it became a general practice, and less than ten that paraffine was used to protect the cheese from first brought to the attention of cheese handlers.

CLIPPING HORSES

We can easily see why it is advisable to clip both driving and working horses in the spring so that they will not suffer from the heat of summer. But most of the people around here, who clip their horses, clip them in the fall, and a worse policy they could not well practice.

WANT TO HAD A LITTLE LAMB

Story of a Famous Rhyme.

(Weekly Sootman). Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow, And everywhere that Mary went The lamb was sure to go.

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ABSORBINE

Will relieve all kinds of skin troubles, itching, eczema, dandruff, etc. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

Every cent invested in this wonderful health-giving, weight-building, income-producing, horse, cow, sheep and hog. Careful tests show that it is the best and the most economical feed of any kind.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will make your cows fatter, your horses stronger, your sheep and hogs more profitable. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases.

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Stone Bruises, Cuts, Aches, Pains, and other like troubles of children quickly relieved by

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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

25¢ and 50¢ Bottles

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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 threatening his life from a ten acre plot and he had just thirty bushels, three bushels to the acre, which he sold for about \$2, not much of a return. Another man started his machine around a flax field, which he said should net him \$1,000, but after going around 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 tiny shacks heated up by a smoking coal fire, which is no warmer than a fire after the cheerful wood fires of the New Brunswick farm houses. Years pass before the homestead can secure lumber for a barn or other farm buildings. 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 right kind of frost 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 a 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 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 Blenheim, was in the city Tuesday and left again at noon 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. B. Rose, 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 was held last evening at the city hall, 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 be called together to select candidates to contest the general election, and that a committee be appointed to take up the organization.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

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. 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. Later he went with the late Charles Ramsey as a stove-maker. Twenty-four years ago he again took up business as an undertaker and continued in it until a few years ago when he retired. He is survived by his son, Daniel J. O'Neill, and his daughter, Miss Annie O'Neill to carry on the business.

The surviving members of the family known in this city, where for some years, are one son Daniel J. in this city, two daughters Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh and Miss Annie O'Neill of this city, and one grand child, Arthur B. Walsh, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, all of this 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, 600 Main street to Holy Trinity church where regular high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock.

William Dingley.
Thursday, Dec. 7.
Word has been received of the death at Gagetown of William Dingley, one of the young men 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. She was born in Vermont and came to St. John about twenty years ago. She was a member of the Episcopal church and was very active in its work. Her death was a great loss to her family and to the community.

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 born in 1824 and lived in this city for many years. She was a devoted wife and mother and was very active in church and social work. Her death was a great loss to her family and to the community.

Mrs. John Friel.
Wednesday, Dec. 6.
The death occurred yesterday afternoon of Mrs. John Friel, who was the wife of the late John Friel. She was born in 1824 and lived in this city for many years. She was a devoted wife and mother and was very active in church and social work. Her death was a great loss to her family and to the community.

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 Kinross, Saturday night. He was the age of 77. He had been ill about three months with lung trouble. He is survived by his wife and one son.

The funeral was held at Kinross, Rev. G. S. Pringle officiating.

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. She was born in 1824 and lived in this city for many years. She was a devoted wife and mother and was very active in church and social work. Her death was a great loss to her family and to the community.

George Forsythe.
Wednesday, Dec. 6.
George Forsythe died yesterday morning at 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.
Cambridge, 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 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 Cambridge. 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.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 80 Portland street.

Walter H. Murdoch.
(Cambridge Chronicle.)
Walter H. Murdoch, a life-long resident of this city, died last Sunday. He was struck on Tuesday with a stroke of paralysis and did not regain consciousness before passing away. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 107 West street, at the home of Mrs. Murdoch, for several years. Rev. Dr. L. V. Staples of the Grace Methodist church officiated. The burial was at Cambridge cemetery.

Mr. Murdoch was a well known citizen and was very active in church and social work. He was a devoted husband and father and was very active in church and social work. His death was a great loss to his family and to the community.

John M. Robertson.
Prominent St. John Citizen Passed Away in Massachusetts While on His Way to California.

A message received yesterday morning by James F. Robertson brought the sad tidings of the death of his brother, John M. Robertson, of the firm of Robertson, MacLean & Co., of St. John. Mr. Robertson was in California on a visit to his family, and it was while on his way back to St. John that he died. He was a well known citizen and was very active in church and social work. His death was a great loss to his family and to the community.

Peel Lumber Co. Wins Suits.
Perth, Dec. 5.—(Special)—A verdict of \$205 was awarded today by the court in a case against Charles E. Watson, of Cliffordvale, at the adjourned session of the county court before Judge Carleton. The case was one in which the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants cut logs on their land and brought a reindeer suit. The court found in favor of the plaintiffs and awarded them the sum of \$205, with costs.

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

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 back 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-day 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 work, 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 perturbed to ask the legislative body.

"Aiding for What Have."

The chairman expressed the hope that the legislature would agree to should appoint the record of police, although the city council is present.

Mr. Estabrook—"We what we ought to have, in speaking to this case, the section relating to controlling heads of departments must be amended by the committee approval of council before only.

Some fear was expressed of absolute power to the night lead to increase in ceasing estimates, but it was pointed out that the committee and the heads must abide by the principle of the law. The principle of the law is having the right to appoint dismiss employees, was applied in speaking to this case. Walker made the charge when certain men are away from their meals, it charges are merely thought of and have to be as usual. When the section provisions having any

COUNTRY MARKET.

Best, western	0.09	0.10
Best, butchers	0.08	0.10
Best, country	0.08	0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08	0.10
Pork, per lb.	0.07	0.10
Native cabbage, per doz.	0.07	0.10
Spring lamb, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Veal, per lb.	0.08	0.10
Potatoes, per bushel	1.75	2.00
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.40	0.50
Eggs, case, per doz.	0.28	0.30
Tub butter, per lb.	0.21	0.24
Roll butter, per lb.	0.23	0.24
Creamery butter	0.24	0.27
Ducks, per pair	1.00	1.25
Fowls, pair, from killed	1.11	1.12
Spring chickens, pair	0.16	0.16
Fresh killed, per lb.	0.15	0.22
Turkey, per lb.	0.20	0.22
Letting, per doz.	0.40	0.50
Maple syrup, per gal.	1.00	1.25
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.14	0.19
Peanut butter	0.20	0.20
Ham	0.19	0.19
Carrots, doz bunches	0.00	0.25
Beet, doz bunches	0.00	0.25
Mushrooms	0.50	0.50
Squash	0.01	0.01
Turnips, per bbl.	0.00	0.75
Calishing	0.15	0.00
Wool (washed)	0.22	0.22
Wool (unwashed)	0.40	0.40
Beef hides	0.00	0.11
Lamb skins, fresh	0.00	0.70
Rendered tallow	0.00	0.05

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples	2.00	2.25
Bishop Pippin, No. 1	2.00	2.00
Bishop Pippin, No. 2	1.75	2.00
Kings, No. 1	2.00	2.25
Kings, No. 2	2.00	2.25
Ribston Pippin, No. 1	2.00	2.00
Ribston Pippin, No. 2	2.00	1.75
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	0.15
Marion walnuts	0.12	0.13
Almonds	0.14	0.14
California prunes	0.12	0.14
Filberts	0.11	0.12
Brazils	0.17	0.18
Pecans	0.14	0.15
New dates, per lb.	0.06	0.06
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	0.11
Bag figs, per lb.	0.04	0.05
Lemons, Messina, box	3.50	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz.	0.90	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	4.50
Corned beef, 25	3.25	3.45
Calumet, 25	1.95	2.00
Bananas	1.75	2.00
Val oranges	0.00	0.00
Ontario onions, bag	2.75	0.00
Ontario onions, per sack	2.00	2.00
New figs, box	0.10	0.15
Cal peaches	1.50	2.00

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, lb.	0.09	0.10
Fancy do.	0.10	0.10
Malaga clusters	2.00	2.00
Currants, cleaned, lb.	0.08	0.08
Cheese, per lb.	0.15	0.16
Rice, per lb.	0.03	0.04
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.25	0.25
Clear soft, per keg	2.10	2.20
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.40	0.41
Beans, hand picked	2.50	2.55
Beans, yellow eyes	2.25	2.45
Split peas	7.00	7.10
Pot barley	7.50	7.60
Commeal	3.45	3.50
Cracked corn	5.00	5.25
Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store	0.70	0.75

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	5.90	6.00
United Empire granulated	5.80	5.90
Bright yellow	5.70	5.80
No. 1 yellow	5.50	5.60
Paris lump	6.75	7.00

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	21.00	22.00
Pork, American mess	21.75	22.25
American plate beef	18.00	18.25
Lard, pure, tub	0.12	0.13
Lard, compound, tub	0.10	0.11

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal	3.75	3.85
Standard oatmeal	3.75	3.85
Manitoba high grade	6.45	6.50
Ontario medium patent	5.20	5.30
Ontario full patent	5.35	5.45

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:	7.50	7.50
Salmon, cohoes	7.25	7.70
Salmon, red spring	7.75	8.00
Finnan haddies	4.40	4.50
Kipperd herring	4.40	4.40
Clams	4.00	4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.35	1.45
Oysters, 2s	2.25	2.50
Peaches, 2s	3.00	3.05
Pineapple, sliced	2.10	2.15
Pineapple, grated	2.10	2.15
Singapore pineapples	1.80	1.85
Lombard plums	1.10	1.15
Raspberries	2.05	2.10
Corn, per doz	1.00	1.05
Peas	1.80	1.80
String beans (Mass.)	1.65	1.65
Tomatoes	1.75	1.80
Pumpkins	1.05	1.10
Extra hard oil	3.75	3.85
String beans	1.65	1.70
Baked beans	1.15	1.25

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	28.00	29.00
Mid., small lots, bagged	29.00	30.00
Brn. ton lots, bagged	23.50	24.00
Cornmeal in bags	1.75	1.80
Provincial oats	48.00	50.00
Pressed hay, car lots	10.50	11.00
Pressed hay, per ton	12.00	13.00
Oats, Canadian	0.51	0.53

OILS.

Prait's Atrial	0.00	0.15
White Rose and Chester	0.00	0.10
High grade Sarnia and	0.00	0.10
Silver Star	0.00	0.10
Arflight	0.00	0.10
Linseed oil, boiled	1.07	1.15
Linseed oil, raw	1.04	1.00
Turpentine	0.00	0.07
Extra hard oil	0.00	0.07
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81	0.00

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.20	4.20
Medium dry cod	4.20	4.20
Large dry cod	4.20	4.20
Grand Manan herring	5.00	5.00
Grand Manan herring	5.00	5.00
Half-bills	2.75	3.00
Fresh haddock	0.03	0.03
Pickled shad, half-bills	8.00	11.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.53	0.53
Shad, per doz	0.85	0.85
Halibut	0.10	0.10
Kipperd herring, per doz	0.00	0.00
Finnan haddies	0.00	0.00