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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 18, 1912

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the great speech he delivered Thursday on the naval question, went straight to the heart of the whole matter, and proposed a policy infinitely more sound than that of Mr. Borden in that it provides for all the essentials. That is to say, Sir Wilfrid proposes that Canada shall give prompt and effective aid in the matter of naval power, but he improves upon that by providing that we shall adopt, and without delay, a truly patriotic and Canadian policy, not merely sending money to Great Britain, but preparing and placing at the disposal of the Empire in time of trouble a Canadian navy, paid for and maintained by this country, manned by Canadians and built as far as possible in Canadian shipyards.

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Prince Bismarck, at the height of his power, made the statement that his greatest pleasure was to be up in the mountains, wearing greased boots, and alone with his dogs. There are many heads that have rested uneasily under the weight of authority, and the story of those who have sought contentment and happiness by the way of wealth, power and honor, is a dismal and continued record of failure. The millionaire is never so happy as when he has closed his palace, and is away in the woods, rubbing himself with "fly-dope" as a protection against mosquitoes, living out of a frying pan, and sleeping in a lean-to under the pines, with his coat and boots for a pillow.

TEACHING LANGUAGES

Why is it that the average Saxon is so slow to learn any other language than English? There are ten Frenchmen in Quebec who learn English, to every one Englishman who learns French. Yet French is an official language in Canada. It is easier for a foreigner to acquire than is English, and has been the language of polite letters and literature for generations. The educated Frenchman, German and Italian, at home, is familiar with three or four languages, besides his own; but the Englishman, despite all his babble of lesser breeds, knows only his mother-tongue. The United States, England, Spain, Canada, stand out for indifference to any speech but the vernacular.

What thing he could bring to give him pleasure. "Oh, vider! I am cured for a while!" exclaimed the unhappy one. To impart the visitor answered: "By the hand of the Prophet, Oh King, thy case is a hard one."

A POOR POLICY

The election at Blonay, in Lanaudiere, recently, in which Mr. Taylor, the Liberal candidate, received a large majority, is a severe blow to the hopes of the protectionists. "We are out now for another seven years," said a famous Tory on hearing the Editor's report. Certainly they are out for a longer time than that, if Lansdowne and his party keep the protectionist flag flying. It seems an impossible task to get the majority of the British electorate to favor protection. The only way in which it can ever come in Britain is by the Tories winning a general election on some other issue, and then forcing this policy down the throats of the electors.

The desperate strategy of the opposition has been followed in the hope of being able to turn the government out before January. This is the meaning of the wild boasts, the abusive oratory, the rebellion in Ulster, and the other expedients so much in evidence for the last few months. After January the benefits of the Insurance Bill will be felt by those who for six months have been pouring into its funds without receiving anything back. The Tories feel that their case is indeed losing, if the government remains in power until the full benefits of this legislation are operative.

THE POLITICIAN AND THE STATESMAN

The politician thinks of the next election; the statesman of the next generation. The one lives a sort of hand to mouth existence; the other builds for the future. The man who is always seeking to play politics finds himself in very complex business. There are wheels within wheels. The politician always has a compromise. He puts himself under certain obligations to people he must pay. Mr. Borden is finding this out. In his unholy alliance with the Nationalists to obtain power, he put himself under obligations, and in his naval policy he is endeavoring to pay at the cost of the complete reversal of his own convictions. He is paying a price that is monstrous for wages that were hardly worth having at any price.

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There is nothing more common among men than the wish to gain that amount of wealth so that they need no longer work, but may take it easy and have a good time. This is a very average ambition. Many of those reformers who construct Utopias for their fellows fill that place with a pleasant ease; they picture a land where it is always afternoon—a mild-eyed, languid, Lotos-ester's land. But the one thing that experience has settled beyond all controversy is that general idleness is the worst of all evils. There are two classes quite too common in all countries of industry who demonstrate this evil of idleness—the idle rich and the idle poor. The plebeian and patrician paupers are both unhappy. It is a question which is the more miserable. The sentence that condemns the criminal to "hard labor" is a kindness, for even the convict in prison is bound to be given labor, something to do. Very frail and precarious are our best holds upon contentment, but all these holds are released at once when work is given over for idleness.

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There are not lacking those today who, realizing that the rich man will be discontented because he has too much and the poor man because he has too little, seek contentment in other ways. They have particular and inflexible recipes for happiness in the home, peace in the town and righteousness in the nation. The first thing is to rush a bill through Parliament and thus resolve ourselves into a prosperous and contented people. Contentment at such a price would be too easy of attainment. History has proved this again and again. We should never attempt to create by law what can only be accomplished by morality. No more unsubstantial creation of the imagination ever lured men over the morass of life than our efforts to create happiness and contentment by desperate and frequent recourse to legislation. The welfare and contentment of a people rests not in legislative halls, but in its moral sense.

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Contentment consists in very simple things. To be able, after the hurly-burly of the commercial day to cultivate a love for literature, public welfare, art and the simple things of life. Contentment is not a thing that comes after a man retires from business. It must be cultivated and enjoyed from day to day. Contentment is a subjective quality, it is in the disposition of the individual, and cannot be bought. Money has very little to do with it. Home, family, books, friends, and simple tastes alone can command it. But contentment certainly does not consist in the gratification of every wish. There is an old story of a Moorish king, boasting up his splendid couch and gazing in a vacant stare at the

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United Kingdom—Not so far as I am aware. Canada—Well, if you will lend me twenty or thirty million dollars, I will give it to you to help in your emergency. "Could anything be more whimsical?" asks Mr. Ewart. "We pay the British people interest on \$1,800,000,000, and we propose to modify the strain of a pressing naval emergency by agreeing to pay interest on \$30,000,000 more! That is neither patriotism nor mere rallery. It is fantastic imperialism."

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THE NEXT FORWARD STEP

Not only St. John, but nearly every other town in the province, will look forward to 1913 as a year of the greatest promise. The Winter Port, and many parts of the province back of it, are looking forward to a period of growth and expansion such as this country has not seen in several generations; and this is not a temporary "boom" but a solid movement which means that at last we are coming into our own here in the East.

There is now one movement upon which attention might well be centred, not only by the Board of Trade and the local government, but by every other organization in the province which feels itself related to the general forward movement. We refer to the filling up of our vacant lands with productive citizens. No other single line of advance will so directly and so quickly stimulate the business of our vacant farms by industrial settlers, and the bringing under better tillage of such of our farm land which is now only partially cultivated.

Already we hear of the activity of a few colonization companies, and of a few fruit growing organizations. So far, so good. But as yet the agricultural opportunities have not been fully realized, either by the government or by those who in the United Kingdom and in some other sources of immigration select and direct the stream of new settlers coming to Canada.

In our more fertile valleys there is today scarcely an acre of decent land within easy reach of rail or water transportation that is not worth a great deal more than the price which the average man in that neighborhood would set upon it at this time. We are not among those who believe in giving undue prominence to the drawbacks, climatic or otherwise, with which our fellow Canadians and new immigrants have to contend in the great Canadian West. That country has untold resources, and already it is justifying all that has been predicted of it. But if the advantages and disadvantages of New Brunswick are placed squarely alongside those of our western country, this province need not fear the comparison. Indeed, we are only now beginning to realize how much it will be in our favor.

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In the United Kingdom, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Norway, in Holland, in France, there are thrifty workers who understand all kinds of agricultural production, and whose ambition it is to own land of their own. If they were to do their utmost they would never be able to buy outright more than a few acres in any of the countries mentioned, while in some they would not be able to buy any. But in New Brunswick they can become landowners without very much capital; and they would find conditions here, in point of markets, surroundings, and the comforts of civilization, very satisfactory after a short acquaintance.

While we are taking measures to build up our ports and our inland towns and cities by perfecting transportation routes, it will not do longer to neglect the equally great question of rural development. If it were undertaken successfully this province would stand out at last, as its most fortunately situated in this Confederation.

A GREAT HIGHWAY

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It is the automobile that has revived the business of road-making. The construction is already under way of a great highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific to cost about fifty millions of dollars. Science promises that this will be a dustless, skidless and mudless way. The men who dreamed of the plan say that they will cast up a high way that will not be lifted into the air and scattered into the landscape with and by every machine and vehicle that goes over it. Any road on which dust raises a bad road, insubstantial and unsafe. This one is to be different, and men who never fall at what they undertake are actively interested in its building.

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It is the automobile that has revived the business of road-making. The construction is already under way of a great highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific to cost about fifty millions of dollars. Science promises that this will be a dustless, skidless and mudless way. The men who dreamed of the plan say that they will cast up a high way that will not be lifted into the air and scattered into the landscape with and by every machine and vehicle that goes over it. Any road on which dust raises a bad road, insubstantial and unsafe. This one is to be different, and men who never fall at what they undertake are actively interested in its building.

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The cost will be discharged in part by the states through which the road passes, but chiefly by the great business organizations

CONTENTMENT

that are directly or indirectly interested in good roads. It will be built on the initiative of the automobile interests. The plan is that each automobile manufacturer shall subscribe one per cent of his gross receipts for one year. As it is estimated that almost a billion dollars worth of automobiles will be manufactured in the United States next year, and as they do not plan to carry much of their stock over, the financing should be a simple matter, according to this plan. Other manufacturing interests are eagerly assisting. The president of the Goodyear Tire Company has subscribed three hundred thousand dollars. He has thrived through the automobile business, and is willing to pay back a part of his profits for the good of all. Other manufacturers are desiring to come in on the same terms as the automobile companies. The Standard Oil, James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and many of the biggest business men in the country are eagerly entering into the project, determined to make it a success.

CONTENTMENT

It is planned to have it finished by 1915. It is not a money-making proposition for the men who are back of it, but it is difficult to conceive of any project which has more promise for the country as a whole. The country has waited for the initiative of the men of genius and of wealth for the undertaking, and their genius could not be devoted to a more useful activity or one more fraught with profit for the whole country.

CONTENTMENT

The roads of the present—particularly in this province—many of which are almost impassable, for months in the year and wholly impossible for the rest of the time—are a disgrace to the whole people. There is no question more intimately related to progress than the question of roads. Cheap, safe and easy communication through the country districts we have not at present. The rural conditions make all

VALUABLE LITTLE ANIMALS
LIVING IN EASE AND LUXURY

Foxes Worth Thousands of Dollars on Ranch Near St. John
—Treated Like Princes—Local Men in Interesting Business.

Those who tell us the British workman is suffering under Free Trade while the German workman flourishes under protection (aided by a diet of bones and dog meat on occasion) ought to read a various pamphlet issued by the British government dealing with the savings of workmen. These savings, says the Journal of Commerce, are vastly greater in the aggregate than most people have imagined, and that there is undoubtedly much poverty in the United Kingdom there is also a great reservoir of savings from which the poor may draw in times of adversity. There are millions of men and women in Great Britain in relatively humble circumstances who have by thrift and industry made themselves independent of charity. Here are the figures showing the number of persons interested in various organizations that are largely, although not entirely, made up of working men and women.

Members. Funds. No. of building societies 438,749 \$ 77,261,281. Friendly societies 14,507,303 62,695,092. Co-operative societies 2,880,970 43,316,400. Trades unions 2,017,559 5,929,388. Workmen's compensation schemes 65,140 83,781. Friends of labor loan societies 51,940 849,267.

Other registered provident societies 20,145,927 \$ 209,702,249. Depositors 69,465 \$ 4,975,945. Savings banks 1,827,400 65,284,709. Post office savings banks 8,371,739 102,942,083.

A CORNER OF THE RANCH

About a quarter of a mile from the main road at Renforth is a large enclosure shut from the gaze of curious people by a high wooden wall, on the top of which is an effective protection of barbed wire. This is the fox ranch of the Provincial Fox Company, Limited, which is operated by local men, and is the first to be in existence in the vicinity of St. John. Through the courtesy of F. E. Williams a Telegraph reporter was enabled to pay a visit to the ranch, and see the valuable little animals whose skins are almost worth more than their weight in gold.

The company is engaged in raising foxes for breeding purposes. At the present time it is more profitable to raise the foxes for that purpose than for the sale of the pelts. The value of a pair of blue foxes at the current market price is \$1,000, and many ranchers are continuing their operations to that branch of the industry. On the October London, England, market the price of the blue fox No. 1 quality, is quoted at from \$80 to \$120, while No. 2 sells at from \$65 to \$97. It is not anticipated that the market for breeding blue foxes will be exhausted for several years, but the demand for skins is expected to return to the raising of them for the value of the skins, the demand for which will always maintain on account of the attractiveness of the fur as an article of women's dress.

The minds of breeders up to the present time have been obsessed by the immense prices which black and white foxes have obtained, and they have paid little attention to the breeding of the blue fox. The litter of the blue fox amounts to between eight and twelve, the blue becomes domesticated readily, and is strong in constitution. The huge sums of money which must be laid out in commencing a black fox ranch practically preclude any but capitalists from engaging in it, as the market price for a pair of first class black foxes amounts at the present time to from \$12,000 to \$20,000, which makes the price and the hazard too much for the average man to handle.

The value of both classes of foxes have been advancing rapidly during the last year or two, as may be imagined when in 1909-1910 the price for a pair of black foxes was \$1,500 to \$2,000, and the blue fox breeders are also anticipating a great advance in the prices of their stock. As a result of the enormous profits that have been made for the people of Prince Edward Island many have been encouraged to throw in their lot with the fox breeders, and in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, as well as the other Atlantic provinces, ranches are starting up. The Provincial Fox Company has already sold the greater part of next year's litter, and some of them have been booked for a high price. New Brunswick, who intend to share in the huge profits that have hitherto attended those who have embarked in the industry, are the best of the blue foxes, and it is only a short time ago since the Provincial Fox Company received a large consignment from there, all of which arrived safely and seemed no worse for their long journey. In a week or two they will receive another consignment which will consist of 29 blue foxes and eight black foxes, which will increase their stock to more than 80 blue and eight black ones.

The animals are kept in an enclosure which is surrounded by a high palisade with barbed wire on top to protect the foxes from the encroachments of dogs, or any other animals or humans that may be prowling around. This enclosure is 325 square, and is divided into 120 pens, which are separated from each other by wire netting, and each of which contains a kennel, which houses the pair of foxes occupying each pen.

On the ranch the natural conditions under which the foxes live in their wild state have been imitated as closely as possible, and the ground is irregular, strewn with boulders, and in each pen there are several trees. The kennels are arranged to resemble the lair of the wild animal, which usually sleeps in a hollow log or in a burrow. The entrance to the kennel consists of a tunnel, six or eight feet long with an elbow in the centre, the object of which is to keep out the light. In the inside of the kennel there is a second compartment, the nest, in which the foxes sleep, and which is completely dark. In the walls of both kennel and nest there is an air space, with the wood well lined, which is comfortable and warm, and also for the little creatures, and has the same resemblance to their natural burrow.

The male usually stays on the top of the kennel, guarding the female from any view, or, and several of the male foxes were on guard until the stranger came near, when they quickly scuttled into their sleeping quarters.

Two cents a day feeds each fox, and their diet, which is washed very carefully by the keeper, consists for the most part of condensed milk, which is free from any tubercular contagion, and bread. This is what they are most partial to. Among other articles of food they receive are cranberries, most of various kinds, and

AGRICULTURE

Farm Demonstration Work in Maine—How Idea Originated—Of Great Practical Value.

Farm demonstration work is new in the North. It differs from every form of so-called extension work attempted in Canada of the Northern States. It is not experimental farm work or expert county advice. In many cases farmers do not like to be told things. They reason that all these things may be correct in theory, and possible when backed up by public money, but impracticable from the farmer's standpoint.

Farm demonstration work at once and forever stops the argument for in that case a practical farmer is the demonstrator, and he carries on his demonstration on his own farm and for the use of the people of the county.

The idea of farm demonstration work originated with Dr. Knapp of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For eight years the plan has been tried with conspicuous success in the South. In many sections it has revolutionized the farming industry. The plan has been possible of execution in such a manner as to benefit the millions and later by state and federal aid. The work has been carried on in the South because the need in that section was greater, both from the standpoint of finance and the agricultural development of the people.

The general education board of New York, with Wallace Butterick as secretary, is responsible for the administration of the fund. As one and a quarter millions were available for four years, the board, the board felt justified in making a contribution to Maine, through its university. This has been done. The money is available for four years, for general farming, for fruit growing, for market gardening, for potato and grain farming. The director will secure his demonstrators by co-operating with and securing the co-operation of a number of good farmers in each town. It is not to be understood that these demonstrators are farmers and will necessarily be the biggest and richest farmers in the town, or that the farms will necessarily be the best farms, those of very fine texture, and not unlike the farms which have been making the most money, although such farms will be most desirable. They probably will be all sorts of farms, and the farmers will be of all sorts of ranks, but of course, they must be of the

In Maine the work is to be started in four counties, probably Kennebec, for general farming; Oxford, for fruit growing; Cumberland for market gardening, and Washington for potato and grain farming. The director will secure his demonstrators by co-operating with and securing the co-operation of a number of good farmers in each town. It is not to be understood that these demonstrators are farmers and will necessarily be the biggest and richest farmers in the town, or that the farms will necessarily be the best farms, those of very fine texture, and not unlike the farms which have been making the most money, although such farms will be most desirable. They probably will be all sorts of farms, and the farmers will be of all sorts of ranks, but of course, they must be of the

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Malaga chestnuts 2.45 2.75. Almonds, cleaned, lb 0.17 0.18. Raisins, per lb 0.15 0.16. Currant, pure, box 0.21 0.22. Ricard soda, per box 2.30 2.30. Molasses, fancy, Barbados 0.37 0.38. Beans, navy, per bushel 2.80 2.85. Beans, yelloweye 3.10 3.15. Split peas, per bushel 3.85 4.00. Pot barley 7.50 7.60. Oats, Canadian 0.25 0.30. Granulated cornmeal 3.00 3.10. Laverport salt, per sack, ex store 0.70 0.75.

COUNTRY MARKET

Beef, western 0.09 0.10. Beef, butchers 0.07 0.10. Pork country 0.09 0.08. Mutton, per lb 0.07 0.07. Maple sugar, per lb 0.10 0.10. Spring lamb, per carcass 0.11 0.11. Pork, per lb 0.09 0.09. Eggs, henney, per doz 0.40 0.45. Tub butter, per lb 0.23 0.27. Creamery butter, per lb 0.20 0.20. Fowls, pair, fresh killed 0.14 0.15. Spring chickens, pair, fresh killed, per lb 0.18 0.20. Turkey, per lb 0.20 0.25. Lettuce, per doz 0.40 0.50. Cabbage, per doz 0.40 0.50. Maple syrup, per gal 1.00 1.25. Maple sugar, per lb 0.14 0.14. Bacon 0.18 0.18. Ham 0.17 0.18. Sausages, per lb 0.09 0.09. Beans, per bushel 2.00 2.00. Celery, per doz 1.00 1.00. Cabbages, per doz 0.80 1.00. Squash, native, per doz 0.50 0.50. Potatoes, bl 0.00 1.00.

CANNED GOODS

Salmon, cohoes 3.75 3.75. Salmon, red spring 4.25 4.10. Salmon, haddies 4.40 4.30. Pickled herring 4.00 4.00. Beans, per bushel 2.00 2.00. Oysters, lb 1.35 1.40. Oysters, 2lb 2.25 2.35. Corned beef, lb 2.35 2.40. Pineapple, sliced 2.10 2.15. Pineapple, whole 2.10 2.15. Singapore pineapple 3.75 3.60. Lombard plums 1.10 1.15. Raspberries 2.30 2.25. Corn, per doz 1.10 1.15. Peas 1.40 1.30. Strawberries 2.20 2.25. Tomatoes 1.65 1.70. Pumpkins 1.20 1.25. Staked beans 0.00 1.02. Baked beans 1.25 1.30.

PROVISIONS

Pork, domestic, mess 25.75 26.25. Pork, American clear 26.50 27.00. American plate beef 22.50 23.00. Lard, compound, tub 0.10 0.10. Lard, pure, tub 0.15 0.15.

SUGAR

Standard granulated 4.30 5.00. Standard refined granulated 4.30 4.90. Bright yellow 4.70 4.80. No. 1 yellow 4.40 4.80. Para lump 6.25 6.50.

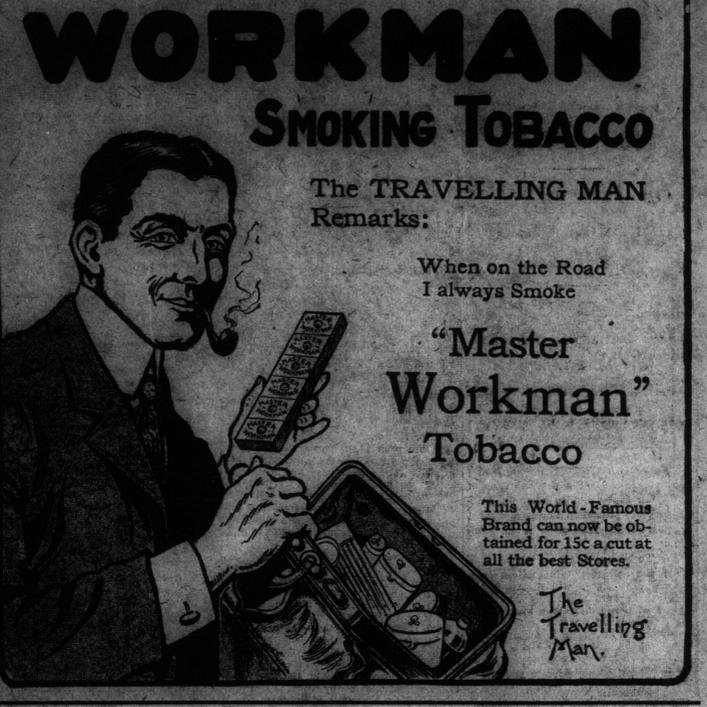
FLOUR ETC.

Roller oatmeal 5.30 5.80. Standard oatmeal 6.05 6.15. Manitoba, high grade 6.25 6.30. Ontario medium patent 5.80 5.90. Ontario, full patent 5.75 5.85.

GROCERIES

Choice seeded raisins, lb 0.07 0.08. Fancy, do 0.08 0.08.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO



The TRAVELLING MAN Remarks: When on the Road I always Smoke "Master Workman" Tobacco. This World-Famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c a cut at all the best Stores.

GOVERNMENT NERVOUS OVER NAVAL DEBATE

Hon. Mr. Pelletier Breaks Agreement to Stave Off Dr. Clark's Speech. Ministers Given A BAD SCARE. Four of Them Rushed to Their Places When the British-Born Member for Red Deer Started to Speak in French Which They Didn't Understand, But It Was Only a Point of Order, Much to Their Relief.

VITALITY SHOWS IN A MAN'S EYES

That is all there is to it; no drugs, no medicines, no stimulants to rub on, no rules for diet or exercise, no hard work of any kind. Absolutely nothing that is not perfectly easy for you to use and follow. One promise and one promise only I make; you must lead a DECENT life during treatment and hereafter, otherwise your strength cannot be properly or permanently restored.

IS SERIOUSLY ILL

From California comes word that Rev. B. Pithblado, former pastor of Westminster and St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, is dying in California. He went west on Halifax, and was one of the best town Halifaxers in Canada. Rev. Charles Bruce Pithblado is a son of John Pithblado and was born in Fifeshire, Scotland in 1856, coming to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1859. He took course of study in the Normal School, N. S., from whence he came to St. John's Church in Winnipeg. In 1881 he accepted a call to St. Andrew's, Winnipeg, where he remained for seven years, where he became pastor of the then reformed congregation of Westminster in same city. He also became a member of the council of Manitoba College. He died as chaplain of the Halifax volunteer battalion to the North West rebellion in 1885 and was for many years chairman of the committee on education pointed by the Presbyterian synod of the Maritime Provinces. He married in Miss Sophia, daughter of Isaac Christie of Truro.

PARDON OF FORMER WOODSTOCK PRISON CAUSES PROTEST

Governor Foss Showed Clemency to Dr. A. D. Shea, Sentenced to Seven Years in Prison Last Spring. Boston, Dec. 14.—The district attorney's office and several prominent physicians are joining in a spirited protest against the pardon of Doctor Alfred D. Shea, of Canbyville, formerly of Woodstock, N. B. He was pardoned by the governor's council on Wednesday. He was serving seven years in the state prison for performing an illegal operation on Wandia Washkewicz, a Polish girl. He was convicted last April and those who opposed the pardon say that he should have been kept in prison longer.

86-Page Man's Book Sent FREE To You

My 86-page beautifully illustrated book, giving much information of a personal nature (and fully explaining my new treatment), will be sent to you by mail, absolutely free of charge, in a plain, sealed envelope as soon as I receive the coupon below. There are several chapters in this book, which ANY MAN; young or old, single or married, should read and can profit by to the end of his life. Please write today, or, if living near by, call in person and have a free demonstration of the treatment. Hours, 9 to 6.

E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free Name Address

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY

Resolution Expressing Hearty Sympathy With Efforts of Associated Charities for Child's Protection Act.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Presbytery of St. John, which met this week:

"The clerk reported the receipt of a communication from A. M. Belding touching the efforts being put forth by the Associated Charities to secure the passing of provincial child's protection act."

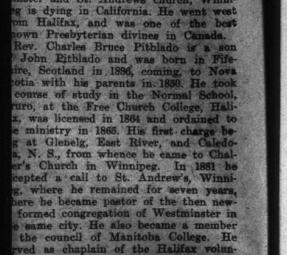
ACKVILLE MERCHANT LOST HEAVILY BY FIRE

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 18.—At two o'clock this morning the firemen were called out on a fire in the Chignecto Hall block, owned by Miss Jane Estabrook, and occupied by Harris Miller, a general store, and John McLaren, who had one shop for a barber business. The firemen responded quickly, but the building was doomed before the alarm sounded. However they prevented the fire from spreading to nearby buildings, some of which are wooden structures, not more than a few feet away. Mr. Miller's loss is about \$20,000; insurance about \$10,000. He carried a large stock of ready made clothing, boots and shoes, furniture and groceries.

ABE MARTIN

Next 't' plowin' th' hardest thing is 't' somebody else 't' do it. A feller is 't' all his inclination 't' fly a kite 't' wane.

SHOP EARLY! TRADE PRICES HOLIDAY FOODS



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THE SEA'S RESIGN?

Churchill Has Them Up in Arms Resent His Interference in Management of the Navy

Question of Veracity Between Head of Admiralty and Sir Francis Bridgeman Still Unsettled—Much Feeling Over Promotion of Prince Louis of Battenburg.

ETERAN LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER DEAD

William E. Ellis Had Been in Charge of Point Prim for 37 Years—Discovered the Ellis Comet, and Was Inventor of Fog Whistle Now in Use.

ARE EGG PRICES ARTIFICIAL?

Chicago reports 82,000,000 eggs in cold storage. New York reports 1,477,000,000 in cold storage.

WANTED

WANTED—Female teacher for Randolph School, District No. 14, Lower St. W. A. Miller, Secretary, Randolph, N. B., 1279-1281.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE YOU talked to one of Pelham's salesmen recently? If not, this Agency is open and your opportunity to sell Pelham's famous nursery stock.

FOR SALE

MILL machinery for sale. I have for sale the following second-hand mill machinery in good order.

ETERAN LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER DEAD

William E. Ellis Had Been in Charge of Point Prim for 37 Years—Discovered the Ellis Comet, and Was Inventor of Fog Whistle Now in Use.

DIES AT AGE OF 99 YEARS

Mrs. Cunningham Leaves Son and Daughter and Several Grand-children.

BEES TO HELP CHURCH FUND

Stanton correspondence Philadelphia (Record).

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Dec 12. Str Montreal, 5,532, McNeill, London and Antwerp, C.P.R. with passengers and general cargo.

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THE ROBERT REFORM CO. LIMITED

ST. JOHN, N. B. PASSENGER AGENTS FOR Donaldson Line To Glasgow. Cunard Line To Liverpool, London and the Mediterranean.

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REAL ESTATE

Monday, Dec 16. Christopher Morrison, who for three years has been located in different parts of western Canada, has returned home to spend Christmas with his parents.

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Stanton correspondence Philadelphia (Record).

NOTABLES POSTED

President Taft and Other Victims Enjoy Sallies at Their Expense

BULL MOOSE

Writers' Strike One of the Many Stunts at Washington Newspaper Correspondents' Annual Dinner

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LESSON IN PROTECTION



FOR SALE

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BLAMES REIGN OF TERROR IN CLEVELAND FOR DYNAMITE TRIAL

Indianapolis, Dec. 14.—Riotous assault in labor disputes in Cleveland, out of which the government charges grew, and explosions against employers of non-union men, were inspired into the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today.

Shoe Packs

Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers

Oversocks

Felt Boots

Everything in Shoes and Rubbers

Wholesale and Retail Francis & Vaughan

