

Calfskin	0.50	0.18
Lamb skin	0.55	0.08
Yellow	0.00	0.065
Moose	0.00	0.045
Deer skin	0.00	0.00

BETTER ROADS ARE GREATLY NEEDED

(Continued from page 1.)

patrol of roads as far as it can be carried out in this province.

J. King Kelley gave notice that at the next meeting of the union he would introduce the following motion:

"That the government of New Brunswick be advised that in the judgment of the members of this union that through trunk roads should be established between Nova Scotia, Quebec and the state of Maine and that these roads be built and maintained at the expense of the province with such aid as may be obtained from the government of Canada."

On motion of Councillor Siddall it was decided to have a committee of three appointed to meet with the local government and discuss the matter of permanent roads. Councillors Siddall and Sidding with J. King Kelley were selected for this committee.

Mr. Siddall also gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the main was in favor of eight hours constituting a day's labor on all government work.

Reform in Taxation.

Dr. Kierstead in his paper on taxation held of some of the taxation schemes in the various parts of the west, and compared them with the present system in Fredericton.

In Vancouver the taxes are mostly levied on the land, while in Fredericton the improvements on the land are taxed. The Fredericton city had had a great growth, while Fredericton had practically stood still, but these conditions could not be attributed to the mode of taxation.

It is in favor of taxing church property excepting the parsonage in the immediate vicinity of churches. He also recommended that a careful valuation of the land should be made and the taxes levied accordingly. The exemption of industries made the burden of taxation heavier for those who paid and he did not believe that the exemption of railway companies should be exempt. At one time it was perhaps necessary to give exemptions but that time had passed. He saw no single reason for tax reform as it is today and he thought tax commissioners appointed somewhat along the lines of school trustees would be more suitable than those under the present system.

The convention was brought to a close by the singing of God Save the King. The delegates left for their homes by the evening train.

On account of the wet weather of today it was found that the proposed trip to the falls of the water supply of St. Stephen had to be postponed.

Morning Session.

The meeting of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities was resumed this morning with all the delegates in attendance. Councillor W. H. Smith, of Millville, was the speaker.

He cited instances in the history of that town from the time it was the seat of a lumber mill to the present time when one saw mill saws all the lumber there. He said that there was not one saw mill in the town and not one law office. The cotton mill employed 800 hands and about one-half of the mill was in the hands of St. Stephen. He divided the most serious of the present assessment for any changes in the present assessment was made.

Mr. Black of Sackville, Stirling, York, and Mayor Robinson of Moncton, were appointed to nominate the executive committee.

Dr. Murray McLaren, St. John, gave important suggestions on the subject of dealing with provincial problems and said that a healthy and vigorous population is the greatest asset a country can have.

He showed that each municipality can help the whole province by proper sanitary regulations. The subject of public health had not drawn attention to the large public works, but it was necessary that all persons should have a general knowledge of sanitation. He referred to the great good done by the teaching of sanitary laws to the military camps.

He pointed to the danger of the horse and characterized it as a menace to public health as a source of disease. The killing of the fly was the best method of extermination, but as death in manure heaps, was necessary to do away with these breeding places.

Knowledge of cooking was another important matter. He said that people in a province did not understand how to cook food properly. Dr. McLaren said that he had heard that the frying pan was the cause of many diseases and there was a great deal of truth in it.

He advocated a federal department of health, which he hoped would soon be established. He referred to the Jordan Sanitarium and the work of the St. John branch of a society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. The inspection in the schools was very necessary and the proper care of the younger members of the community was the greatest importance to the whole country.

The candy factory of Gannong Bros. was visited during the morning. It is expected that the work of the convention will be completed this afternoon.

Mrs. L. R. Macdonald and little daughter of Castor, Alberta, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shank at St. Martin's, and Miss McKie, of the quiet River (N. B.), passed through the Monday evening en route to Hardisty, Alberta, where they will visit Mrs. Macdonald's sister, Mrs. Bayley, and will then proceed to Castor, Alberta.

DEATHS

AMPBELL—At Halifax (N. S.), Oct. 23, 1912. Emily Mabel, only child of Beverley Campbell, aged one year.

VOL. LII.

BORDEN CHANGES HIS MIND AGAIN

Dark Horse Chosen for Monk's Place

Louis Coderre to Fill Quebec's Vacancy in Cabinet

Fear to Open a Constituency for Mr. Marchal as His Return Would Be Doubtful

Premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers Confer Long With Warring Tory Elements.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—While Premier Borden enjoyed Thanksgiving today by playing golf, Hon. Robert Rogers, his chief deputy and straightener-out of political angles, spent a busy afternoon arranging and rearranging with the conflicting interests, the cabinet reorganization made necessary by Hon. F. D. Monk's retirement.

It is announced that the last conference with cabinet aspirants and objectors to the proposed switching of portfolios has been held, and that the premier's mind, which has been subjected to twenty-minute changes for some days past, is now finally made up.

L. T. Marchal, K. C., of Montreal, who on Friday night was told to be ready today to be sworn in as secretary of state and minister of mines, has been turned down. Louis Coderre, M. P. for Hochelaga, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Dr. Roche, now secretary of state, will take over the interior department from Hon. Robert Rogers, who has been appointed to the position of secretary of state and minister of mines in succession to Hon. F. D. Monk.

Mr. Coderre's Thanksgiving turkey—like that of Mr. Marchal's—was unexpectedly. On Friday night Mr. Coderre was promoted the vacant position of solicitor general and Mr. Marchal was to become secretary of state and get a seat in the commons by running in Sir Rodolphe Forger's second constituency of Charlevoix.

Fear to Open Charlevoix.

Sir Rodolphe was at Friday's conference and consented to give up Charlevoix and elect to sit for Montserrat. But despite the fact that Sir Rodolphe's majority in Charlevoix last election was 600, the government on Saturday reconsidered the advisability of opening the seat.

Apart from the general weakness of the government's position in any Quebec constituency at present, it has been found that the election in Charlevoix would be unfavorable. Sir Rodolphe's railway project there, on which he mainly won his election, has failed and an embarrassing suit for default of payments to contractors and laborers is now before the courts.

Moreover, Mr. Coderre, as a member-elect objected to being superseded by Mr. Marchal. The former's seat in Hochelaga was also believed to be a much safer one to open than Charlevoix. Mr. Coderre, therefore, by reason of the political exigencies of the situation, was finally picked as the preferable man.

The rumor of the changed programme promptly brought a number of Montreal supporters to the capital yesterday and both Mr. Rogers and the Premier spent a busy afternoon trying to reconcile opposing interests.

In addition to the rival claims of Messrs. Coderre and Marchal, the premier and his colleagues had to consider also the vigorous protest against the transfer of the public works portfolio from a Quebec minister to Mr. Rogers, and the claim of A. R. Boyce, M. P. for West Alton, to be in the capital for some days pressing his right to preferment. The whole situation was thoroughly canvassed yesterday and again today.

Mr. Marchal, given the hope that he had brought in later on to replace Hon. Bruno Nantel, when an opportune time comes, and it is safe to open a seat. Mr. Nantel, who is admittedly a source of weakness to the government, was dropped at a more convenient season.

FRANCE AND ITALY SIGN AGREEMENT OVER MOROCCO

Paris, Oct. 23.—Premier Poincaré and Tommaso Tittoni the Italian ambassador to France today signed an agreement recognizing France's right of control over the action of Morocco and Italy's complete liberty in the government of Libya. By the agreement France and Italy treat in Morocco and Libya respectively.

GUYENEN THREATEN TO TAKE REVENGE

Judge, Jury and Prosecutor in Becker's Trial Are Under Guard

McINTYRE IS ARMED

No Fear Shown, But Venomous Threats Against Their Lives Are Admitted by All—Justice Goff Unsettled at Presence of Gangsters in Court, Had More Police on Duty.

New York, Oct. 23.—An extraordinary situation in a civilized community has developed since Lieut. Becker was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The judge of the court, the lawyers for both sides, the jurors and the witnesses cannot walk the streets with the same feeling of safety that they had before the trial.

Justice John W. Goff was threatened by letter and over his private phone before the jury returned the verdict. When he leaves his home in West 104th street, his assistant secretary, Thomas Kearney, or an armed guard accompanies him.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman is compelled by the insistence of his staff to permit Detective Albert Thomas to keep near him when he is not in his private office or in his home at 37 Madison avenue. He has received threats that he will not live to prosecute another case.

John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for Becker, makes no secret of his belief that the trial is a farce. He is ready to sign a revolver and is ready to sign it at any moment. Toward the close of the trial and while he was standing just outside of the court room, a gangster entered in his ear that his comments about Jack Rose's wife would cost him his life. Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps, the reformers, have received messages in the West Side court prison that if they have any property to dispose of they might as well make their wills. These threats are supposed to emanate from the friends of the gunmen, Gyp the Blood, Lefty Lewis, Jack Frank and Whitey Lewis. The reformers are chilled with fear.

Shapiro Lives in Fear.

Shapiro, the chauffeur, who turned against the gunmen and who announced yesterday that he is ready to identify them as the murderers of Rosenthal, has told his lawyer, Aaron J. Levy, that he fears to leave his apartment. He is so afraid that he is now being guarded by a "squire."

Mr. Levy thinks that he is no longer safe because he permitted his client, Shapiro, to take the witness stand against Becker, and because he has advised Shapiro to testify against the gunmen when they come to trial. Mr. Levy receives venomous threats daily.

Friends of the jurors who convicted Becker have been getting anonymous letters and telephone calls, some of which have been alarming.

Justice Goff, the district attorney, Mr. McIntyre and others who dislike assassination have sought to minimize the facts that indicate that men who hire out for assassination and assault seek an opportunity to get the Rosenthal case with a crime more atrocious even than the killing of Rosenthal, but despite their reluctance to admit that danger exists, the facts are as stated—that vicious threats have been received and that common sense precautions are being taken.

Gangsters in Court.

So far as Justice Goff is concerned, it is thought that on one day of the trial the justice had reason to believe that his life and the lives of counsel were endangered because of the presence in the court room of at least twenty roughs and gunmen, and that he believed the situation was so perilous that it might be necessary to order Sheriff Harburger to fill the court room with armed deputies.

His orders to the police and the court officers were severe and resulted in increased vigilance. Justice Goff's courage was such that he was willing to walk unaccompanied from court to meals or home, but his friends would not permit it because they knew what threats had gone to him.

Mr. Whitman made light of perhaps 100 letters that were written to him during and after the trial. He did not want to make these letters public or to suggest that he was afraid. He said that the letters were from a prosecutor might lose his life because he was doing his duty; but the members of the detective staff attached to the district attorney's office—Albert Thomas, Edward Raynes, Barney Flood and Frank Russ—realized then and now the gravity of the situation and have not let their chief get out of their minds.

Mr. McIntyre usually has with him his brother, a brother of his client, Mr. Levy goes armed. The utmost precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps, as well as the lives of Shapiro, Thomas Coupe and other witnesses.

A man who is familiar with all of these facts and who has estimated the bitterness developed by the trial of Becker, gave it as his opinion yesterday that nobody need be surprised at an attempt to assassinate some one of the chief figures in the case.

TURKS BID FAIR TO BE DRIVEN FROM EUROPE

Allies Score More Big Victories

Towns Fall Into Their Hands With Great Stores of Supplies—Many Prisoners Captured—Fresh Rumors of Powers Intervening to Save the Ottoman Empire.

London, Oct. 23.—An interesting question at the present moment is the whereabouts of the Turkish army, of which nothing definite is known. The news that Eski Baba has been taken by the Bulgarian cavalry apparently without resistance shows that Naim Pasha's army is not where it was supposed to have been—on the line between Kuleli Burgas and Lule Burgas. It may be further west in the direction of Demotica, but it is generally supposed that it has retired from the railway and entrenched itself on the long line from Demotica to Thessalonica.

The victorious Bulgarian army is still advancing. It has occupied Kharshar and is marching toward Kuleli Burgas. It is reported that the Bulgarians have blown up the bridge over the Tollyn River, showing that the turning movement is making rapid progress.

Unless the Turks are able to take the offensive vigorously the present indication is that they will be driven out of Europe altogether, falling into the hands of the powers at the present stage to save the gates of Constantinople.

There have been renewed activities with regard to European intervention in the last few days and great diplomatic activity in London. The Turkish ambassador had his audience on Saturday at the Foreign Office and an important conference between Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Seeley, director of the military operations in the Balkans, took place.

The news from other parts of the theatre of operations is also encouraging. Everywhere are retiring before the victorious allies. The Turkish army, defeated at Kumanova, appears to be demoralized and has evacuated Kapanin and Vele, as it is also known, and is retiring on Monastir.

A despatch from Constantinople tonight reports that Mahmud Shekief Pasha has been appointed chief of the commissariat department of the war office. The acceptance of this appointment is considered as showing a spirit of remarkable self-abnegation on the part of the Turkish government. It is a distinguished officer, as the post, though important, scarcely corresponds to his high rank and previous services. It appears to confirm, however, the current reports of the deplorable condition of the Turkish commissariat service.

Turkish Army Surrenders.

Belgrad, Serbia, Oct. 23.—Semi-official advices report that the Turkish army, which retired from Ujkanj Vele, has been completely broken up. The Turks from Istip are making Vele, the objective point of their retreat. Prior to the occupation of Istip by the Serbian cavalry, the inhabitants arose against the Turks and seized their arms.

Turkish Army Demoralized.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—The bridge across the Tollyn River was blown by the Bulgarians yesterday, thus interrupting communications between Kuleli Burgas and Constantinople, according to a despatch from the headquarters of the second Bulgarian army.

The strength of the Turkish troops around Adrianople is estimated at four army corps and it is said that 100,000 men fought near Kirk Killiseh.

Parts of the Turkish troops garrisoning Adrianople managed to retreat to Demotica, twenty-five miles to the south. The rest of the garrison is already cut off and demoralized by heavy losses. During the last sortie by the Turkish troops one regiment surrendered to the Bulgarians. A despatch to the same paper from Scutari says a Montenegrin flying corps has cut the Turkish communications between Scutari and St. Giovanni Di Modona on the coast.

Turkish Supply Train Captured.

Sofia, Oct. 23, 4 p.m.—The Bulgarian troops today captured a military train in the vicinity of Eski Burgas, carrying troops and supplies from Constantinople to Adrianople.

Adrianople Out Of.

Sofia, Oct. 23.—The Bulgarian forces, according to advices received tonight, have captured the towns of Lule Burgas and Demotica. It is also reported that the Turks are constructing fortworks along the River Balkan, west of Eski Baba.

It is stated that the Bulgarian army has succeeded in cutting communications between Adrianople and Macedonia. The bridge over the Tollyn river at Cherkess has been blown up.

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1912

NO. 9

HOW THE BULGARIANS ROUTED TURKISH ARMY

Uncensored Account of Battle of Kirk Killiseh Tells of Terrible Slaughter of Ottoman Troops—Fired on One Another in Their Panic and Flew in Great Disorder.

London, Oct. 23.—The first uncensored account of the fighting at Kirk Killiseh has just reached here from Constantinople by way of Kustantiniye.

It appears that on the night of October 21 a Turkish force under the command of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz Pasha went out with the intention of making a surprise attack on the Bulgarian army, answering on Kirk Killiseh.

The night was extremely stormy, with squalls of wind and rain followed by a steady downpour bearing upon the troops and drenching them to the skin before they even started.

The column was divided, the separate parts advancing along the road in parallel formations. At dawn the advance guard of the Turkish troops came into contact with the Bulgarians and a severe engagement ensued.

The Bulgarians were discovered to be in overwhelming strength and not merely a light vanguard, as had been expected.

Owing to the darkness or possibly to some confusion of instructions one of the Turkish columns mistook another body of Turkish troops for Bulgarians and delivered a violent attack causing heavy losses.

The Turks were soon compelled to give up before the Bulgarian advance and shortly afterwards the Turkish cavalry in attempting a charge was severely punished.

The Bulgarian fire upon the retreating cavalry and the galloping of the horses started a panic among the Turkish infantry who precipitately bolted, although their reserves finally succeeded in stemming the torrent of their flight.

Details of the casualties are unobtainable but it is alleged that one Turkish division was virtually decimated.

According to various observers the Bulgarian hospital arrangements were inadequate and no search was made for the dead and wounded lying on the field.

TART'S RUNNING MATE IS VERY ILL

Probability of Sherman's Withdrawal from Republican Ticket—Vice-President is Suffering from a Complication of Diseases, Which His Doctor Fears Will Result in His Death.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The illness of Vice-President Sherman and speculation over the probability of his withdrawal from the Republican ticket is suffering from a complication of diseases, which his doctor fears will result in his death.

Mr. Sherman has been sick all of this year due to the condition of the kidneys, hardening of the arteries and softening of the muscles of the heart, which is somewhat atrophied.

Mr. Sherman is now in the condition which that sort of trouble leads to and is very seriously ill, but there is, believe, no immediate danger of death.

The doctor's opinion is that it is a matter of conjecture how much longer he can withstand the ravages of the disease with which he is afflicted.

Dr. Peck at 3 o'clock tonight authorized the statement regarding Mr. Sherman's illness and his present condition.

WILL WELCOME CANADA'S HELP

Harcourt Outlines Liberal Policy

Government Ready to Give Dominions a Voice in Empire's Affairs

Secretary for Colonies Says Premier Borden Has Full Information in Regard to Britain's Position and Will Not Forestall His Coming Announcement About the Part Canada is to Play.

London, Oct. 23.—Presiding at a conference of Liberals on Saturday, the Right Hon. L. V. Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, referred to the naval question and Canada's prospective co-operation. The British taxpayers, he said, had borne ungrudgingly the whole cost of expense of the maintenance of defence of the overseas dominions during the long years of their adolescence; now in their day of maturity and prosperity they are asking to be allowed to contribute their quota to what is the joint need and common responsibility.

If the Canadian ministers and people had a natural, laudable desire for a greater measure of consultation and co-operation with the mother country in the future than they had had in the past, such a course, said Mr. Harcourt, was not intended to shut out and need not open up difficult questions of imperial federation, which had made that policy for so many years a dead issue.

Welcomes Overseas Advice.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Harcourt declared he saw no obstacle and certainly no objection to the governments of all dominions being given at once a larger share in executive direction of matters of defence and in personal consultation and co-operation with individual British ministers, whose duty it was to frame a policy in this country. He would welcome more continuous representation of dominion ministers if they wished it, upon consultation of imperial defence. They would all be glad if would vote for Harcourt's cabinet to be annually in London.

The door of fellowship and friendship was Mr. Harcourt declared, always open to them. The government would formally of imperial confidence. Their visit had been received with confidence. Colleagues of the government were not only to be informed of their disposal.

It was not for him to make a pronouncement regarding the disclosures which would shortly be made in the dominions, but he was convinced from what he knew of both past and present ministers, no effort would be spared in providing the support essential not only to maintain but to strengthen British supremacy on the sea.

SACKVILLE STORE BURGLARIZED

About \$100 Worth of Goods Taken from John L. Hickey's Premises; Property Changes Hands.

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 23.—(Special)—Fred Ryan, managing director of the Charles Fawcett Limited, today sold his handsome stone residence to F. B. Black, M. P. of Middle Sackville. Mr. Ryan purchased the property about three years ago from John Hammond, director of the Owen Museum of Fine Arts of Mt. Allison. It is considered one of the best residences in the province. Mr. Black will take possession at once and Mr. Ryan will return to the dwelling formerly occupied by him.

Bliss M. Fawcett, who went west several months ago, is reported sick with typhoid in Lander (Man.).

The store of John L. Hickey was burglarized last night or early this morning. One of the large panes of glass in the front was broken and four watches, some jewelry and clothing, amounting in all to about \$100, were taken. There is no clue to the burglar.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ryan celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage Saturday night. A number of men from the town surrounded them and presented them with a piece of china.

Lady Mulock Dead.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Lady Mulock, wife of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, died this afternoon at Wallerley Hospital. Last week she underwent a critical operation, from which she failed to rally.

Lady Mulock, before her marriage to Sir William, was Miss Sarah Ellen Gwynne, being a member of one of the well known pioneer families of York county. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon from the family residence, 513 Jarvis street, to St. James' cemetery.

Young Woman Cashier Gagged and \$500 Taken Within a Block of a Police Station.

New York, Oct. 23.—Burglars entered a branch office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company in Brooklyn this afternoon, gagged the cashier, Alice Brunner, with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, left her lying bound on the floor, and after looting a safe, escaped with \$500, money which collectors of the company had brought in during the day.

The robbery took place a block from a station house in the most heavily-policed precinct in Brooklyn and within a few blocks of the home of Mayor Gaynor. Miss Brunner later recovered from the effects of the chloroform.

Senator A. C. Bell Seriously Ill

Montreal, Oct. 23.—Senator Adam C. Bell is lying seriously ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Belgian Composer Dead.

Brussels, Oct. 23.—Edgar Tinel, the Belgian music composer and director of the Royal Conservatory of Music died today, at the age of 88.

Sudden Death of Well-Known Moncton Man

William C. Snow Stricken With Heart Disease While Visiting His Stable Last Night and Expired Immediately.

Moncton, Oct. 23.—Death came suddenly about 8:30 this evening to William C. Snow, senior member of the insurance firm of Masters & Snow. Mr. Snow had been ailing the past few days but was able to attend to his business as usual.

Mr. Snow was a native of Kings county and was 68 years old. He was the son of the late William Snow, who was the father of the woolen industry now conducted at Humphreys by J. A. Humphrey & Son. Upon his father's death W. C. Snow came to Moncton and took charge of the wool carding business and later branched out in a small way into a woolen manufacturing business. In 1889 he sold out to John A. Humphrey & Son and has since been in the insurance business, since 1892 being associated with Capt. J. E. Masters under the firm name of Masters & Snow.

The late Mr. Snow was very highly esteemed and had a great many strong personal friends. His home was in Lewisville and his death is mourned by the whole community. He had held the position of clerk for the parish of Moncton many years. He is survived by a widow, two sons, Dr. H. W. Snow, Sackville; C. M. Snow, and three daughters—Mrs. E. E. Gros, Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Moncton, and Miss Winnifred, at home. He was a member of the Moncton First Baptist church and of the Masonic order.

Roosevelt Ready for the Fray Again

Will Speak at New York Tomorrow Night, and May Deliver Other Addresses Before Campaign Closes.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 23.—"I don't feel a bit as though I had been shot," said Colonel Roosevelt tonight. The colonel was so much better that his physicians gave him permission to re-establish communication, through the correspondents at Oyster Bay, with the outside world. It was the first interview which he had given since his return to Sagamore Hill and he talked for twenty minutes without a sign of fatigue.

"This seems like being alive again," said Colonel Roosevelt, as he entered his library. "It seems good to get back into the old channels once more."

Colonel Roosevelt said he felt well enough to make his speech in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Wednesday night, and that if he found he suffered no serious effects from the trip he might make a few other speeches before election day.

Big Snow Storm Raging in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—Thanksgiving day was notable in Manitoba for the first serious snow storm of the season, and which is likely to delay any campaigning operations to finish off the crops. Up to midnight two inches had fallen at Winnipeg and at outside points three or more, with a likelihood of more, as a blizzard is probable.

Bold Daylight Robbery in Heart of Brooklyn

Young Woman Cashier Gagged and \$500 Taken Within a Block of a Police Station.

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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.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE SITUATION The London Times brings us a full report of Mr. Asquith's noteworthy speech before the East Life Liberal Association on October 5, and in it is to be found a comprehensive and spirited presentation of the political situation in Great Britain as it appears to the Prime Minister.

The present government, Mr. Asquith reminded his constituents, is nearing the end of its seventh year in office. It has, in that time, gone through no fewer than three general elections. This, Mr. Asquith said, constituted what is called a record, but he was bound to say that it would be ungenerous and even unfair if he did not, at any rate from a party point of view, acknowledge his debt to his political opponents.

In describing the nature of this debt, he said that since the retirement of Lord Salisbury, ten years ago, the history of the Tory party presented an almost unbroken succession of political blunders. First among these was Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign in 1903, a campaign in favor of a return to the old and discredited system of protection, "a campaign at first tolerated, then encouraged, finally, after many perturbations and vacillations, adopted as their own by the official leaders of Toryism."

The result of that was the great Liberal victory of 1906, the defeat of the Tories on that occasion being the most disastrous that has befallen any political party in Britain in seventy years. As to protection today Mr. Asquith said:

"In the whole area of the political garden there is no stickier plant, carefully tended and well-watered as it has been, and as recent revelations show it continues to be—there is no stickier plant than Tariff Reform. (Cheers.) I shall say something in a few moments about the recent by-elections, but one thing at any rate is certain, and indeed is not attempted to be controverted by the hardest Protectionists, and that is that they have not been fought, lost, or won on Tariff Reform." (Cheers.)

Another blunder was the rejection by the House of Lords, at the instance of the Tory leaders, of the budget of 1909, "perhaps the most colossal error in tactics committed in our time."

The Prime Minister said that the Conservative leaders were on the verge of another capital blunder in the matter of what is called the Ulster campaign. In granting to Ireland home rule in regard to purely Irish affairs, Mr. Asquith observed, the safeguards provided by the bill will be found in practice adequate and even ample. He thought those who organized the recent demonstrations in Belfast, if they intended to impress Great Britain, would have been better advised to omit a number of items on the programme which have offended both the good taste and the common sense of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Home rule, he pointed out, was demanded by nearly four-fifths of the population of Ireland. The bill provided against even the remote possibility of religious or political oppression, yet now the claim was made

"that the Ulster minority—let us have it perfectly clear—I repeat, the claim now made is that the Ulster minority has a right to say that under no conditions will they consent to Irish Home Rule, and that is a right so sacred and so indisputable that, whatever be those conditions, they are entitled to resist, and, if need be, to resist by force, the granting by the Imperial Parliament of self-government to Ireland as a whole."

the Constitutional party? (Laughter.) In plain language, the claim put forward is a negation of the first and root principles of democratic government.

He pointed out that the unavoidable danger of Sir Edward Carson's logic was that if a minority in Ireland could rightly be urged to rebel against the government, four-fifths of the population of Ireland could rightly say: "We will take the law into our own hands. You have refused us our elementary rights and it is no longer open to you to say, 'You must respect what Parliament has done.'" Mr. Asquith described the Ulster agitation under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson by saying that a more deadly blow had never been dealt in our time by any body of responsible politicians at the very foundations on which democratic government rests.

Mr. Asquith devoted a few minutes to the hypotheticals, into the results of which his opponents have been reading signs of coming Liberal defeat. The present Parliament was elected in December 1910. Since that time there have been forty-one contested by-elections, and of these forty-one seats, thirty-two were held by Liberals at the close of the Ulster election. In these forty-one contests the Liberals have lost eight seats, one by a majority of four votes. In the case of three other seats, including Mid Lothian, there were three-cornered contests, and the combined Liberal and Labor vote was very much greater than that of the Conservative member elected. Taking the forty-one contests together, the total Liberal and Labor vote was 260,000 and the total Conservative vote 209,000, a majority of 41,000 for Liberalism and Labor; or, omitting the Labor vote altogether, the total Liberal vote was 223,000 as against 209,000, leaving a Liberal majority of 14,000 votes. "I do not think," said Mr. Asquith, "we need disturb ourselves very much about the by-elections."

With respect to the future Mr. Asquith predicted that the unpopularity of the Insurance Act would disappear as the legislation became understood. He said: "I never made a prediction with greater confidence than this. The Tory party on an electoral point of view are living entirely on nothing but the temporary unpopularity of the Insurance Act, and before two years are over—I will not say they will be ashamed of the attitude they have now taken up, because in politics shame is as rare a thing as gratitude (laughter), but they will be coming down here any day to contribute and take advantage of it and claim credit for it."

The Prime Minister said that his government would proceed to carry out its policies and that nothing would induce him or his colleagues to be slack or lethargic in the redemption of the pledges and the performance of the obligations which the people had placed upon them. The majorities at the command of the government since the opening of the session indicate that Mr. Asquith spoke with knowledge in saying that his administration still enjoyed the confidence of the country and proposed to carry out its pledges without regard to the clamor of the unhappy Opposition.

THE STANDARD AND THE NAVY The Standard is becoming a little uneasy lest discussion of Imperial naval defence should convince the people of Canada that there is no emergency which would make it necessary for this country to defer the construction of a Canadian navy and tide over an interval of uncertain length by a contribution in money.

Our contemporary cites many authorities in support of its assertion that there is a German menace, and it might well be added to its authorities Mr. Churchill, whose speech in increasing Britain's naval estimates is perhaps the most noteworthy and authoritative statement of the case yet available. But Mr. Churchill, to whom the Standard does refer, while he deliberately invited the co-operation of the dominions overseas, said with all the weight of his authority that Great Britain's increased naval budget would now provide the margin of superiority which the experts deem necessary.

There should be little room for confusion in regard to Canada's attitude. The Standard labors to make it appear that the Liberals desire to refuse any real contribution to Imperial naval defence, but of course is not the case. Had Sir Wilfrid's naval policy been carried out this country would now be constructing an auxiliary fleet, and while Mr. Borden is contented with the construction of the Canadian navy he has done nothing in regard to it, although, had he set about it when he came into power, construction might now be well under way.

As to the question of an emergency contribution, there may well be differences of opinion here, as there are in Great Britain where the German menace is exciting no particular public interest at this time beyond certain circles where it constitutes the daily menu. First of all, Canada is waiting to hear from Mr. Borden what he proposes, and on what ground he proposes it. It must be assumed that, when the time comes to give his reasons, Mr. Borden will give facts instead of rhetoric. It will then be in order to examine his proposals, and see whether they represent the reasoned conclusions of the British government and the British admiralty, or only the feverish contentions of certain political schools in Great Britain and in Canada whose first thought is to make Imperial naval defence a political weapon for domestic use.

The Standard says that "obviously the British pre-Dreadnought fleet far outnumber the pre-Dreadnought fleet of Germany, but that will not meet the emergency." This, of course, is profound, but scarcely to the point. Not only in Great Britain but in Dreadnoughts but in British today has a great margin of superiority, and Mr. Churchill has said that

the new British naval programme will preserve such a margin. Under these circumstances Mr. Borden's plan to borrow \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 from Great Britain and then hand the money back to the British government—if that be his plan—must be judged after he has made public his reasons for it. And if he has decided upon an emergency contribution, large or small, there will still remain the far greater question of Canada's permanent participation in Imperial naval defence. It must be remembered that the Liberal policy in regard to this, the main question, was unfortunately interrupted by the success of the Conservatives in September of last year. Certainly they have made haste slowly since getting into power. Ultimately they will have to adopt the Laurier plan and build a Canadian navy.

MR. FOSTER AND THE NAVY In order to keep the record straight, and also because the burning words of the Hon. George Eulas Foster make mighty interesting reading, let us consider the eloquent speech of that statesman against money contributions for Imperial naval defence, and in favor of the establishing of a Canadian navy. At the time both parties united in Parliament in passing the resolution upon which the Laurier naval policy was founded, Mr. Foster repudiated with considerable vigor and eloquence the idea that Canada should pay Great Britain, instead of organizing and building a Canadian navy manned by Canadians, the ships to be built in this country. Mr. Foster said in the course of his speech in the House of Commons:

"The first and greatest objection which I have to a fixed money contribution is that it bears the aspect of hiring ourselves out to do what we ourselves ought to do; as though a man, the father of a family, in lousy wealth, should pay his neighbor something per month for looking after the welfare and safety of his home instead of doing that duty himself. That seems to me, when you work it out, to be a basic objection to this form of aid. It goes still further than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, and next year your cousin, and thereafter year after year. After ten or twelve, or twenty, or thirty years, you will have paid out an immense amount of money. Yet you will have been protected in the meantime; but in Canada there will be no roots struck, there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the product of the growth. Yet some time or other, no one can doubt that with resources and with a population constantly increasing, we must have the protection of a navy for our own coast and home defence."

"The interest that we take in a contribution of another is not the interest that I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted on the soil of Canada's nationhood, which will root and grow and develop and defend the nation, and thereafter, in this country, leads to a participation in the defence, leads to that quick interest in its glories, its duties and its responsibilities which we feel for Canada, all the one great thing that constitutes a people for great expenditures either on land or on sea in the way of defence and on maintenance of the rights of the country."

"Again, it dejects what has been joined together from the earliest days of the world's existence—commerce and the protection of it. Therefore, all the basic idea of a naval force is the protection of the commerce of a country. A commerce side by side with the protection of it, and the protector side by side with the growth of commerce of a country, flourish best together, and that is the idea which is common to all nations. We must have commerce; these must at first be small but come, time or other, as I have said, our country will have its naval force for the defence of this country if for nothing else. The point with me is to whether it is not the greater wisdom to sow the seed at once and cultivate its growth, as best we may, in our circumstances and with our resources, until at last we arrive at that stage of expansion which we have reached in other great lines of our country's progress. You will notice that while I have tried to disparage the proposal in connection with this method, while I have stated reasons in favor of others against it, my own mind tends rather towards the employment of another form than that of an out and out money contribution."

It is well to have these words in mind now, when the question of a money contribution is to be revived. It is true that Mr. Foster said he would support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in making some sort of emergency contribution at that time—in 1906—Sir Wilfrid was convinced that an emergency then existed. Affairs at that time were more critical than they are at present, but no emergency contribution was given; and although Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster came into office more than a year ago they could not have discovered any naval crisis or they would not have deferred action so long. The importance of Mr. Foster's speech, which we quote, lies in his objection to the building up of a truly Canadian navy. Such a navy would now have been under construction had the Liberals remained in power.

"REFORM" UNDER BORDEN Complaint reaches The Telegraph about the dismissal of a Liberal postmaster at Norton and the removal of the office to an inconvenient location, together with other irritating circumstances.

The people of Norton may be thankful that the Conservatives, in reforming the civil service, did not do as they have done in some other cases. We are publishing elsewhere an article from the Halifax Chronicle, showing that in one case the

Conservatives appointed a dead man; in another they removed a dead man from office, in another they dismissed a Liberal and replaced him by appointing an American citizen; and in a fourth case they gave three public offices to a man who had just been released from jail. Recently it was said that Mr. Borden had brought over a distinguished Englishman to set about the business of civil service reform, but evidently from this record Mr. Borden and his friends either require no assistance or are beyond redemption.

Our Conservative friends have been in office a little more than a year. They used to tell the public how corrupt and inefficient the Liberal government was, but the exhibition they have given in the matter of patronage since they got into power should cause Conservatives everywhere to refrain from evermore from criticism of the Liberal administration.

In the history of Canadian politics there is nothing to match, or to approach, the hunger for office and the reckless disregard of public rights and public opinion which have characterized the first year of the Conservative regime.

LIBERAL VICTORY While it is true that the Liberals carried the seat in Richelieu a year ago, and while it is also true that the Liberal majority was considerably reduced as compared with 1911, the re-election of Mr. Cardin on Thursday is a very significant Liberal victory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his recent speech clearly attached great importance to this contest, and the influence of the Federal government, and the desire of the people to favor the party in power, would cause Mr. Cardin's defeat, it is to be noted that the electors selected unworthy appeals and stood fast for the Liberal cause. The success of the opposition is all the more admirable when we consider the sort of campaign which Sir Borden's Forger carried on in the constituency. His deliberate public attempt to buy the election was made in these words:

"I pledge my word of honor that if you elect Mr. Morgan on Thursday the Marine Railway will be voted during the Parliamentary session which will open next month. And if the government does not keep the promise, which was made to me in writing, I will ask Mr. Morgan to resign his seat, and I know he will do it."

MR. BORDEN'S WORDS Perhaps the clearest statement ever made by Mr. E. L. Borden on the question of Imperial defence was that made by him in Halifax, on October 14, 1909, when he placed himself on record squarely in favor of the construction of a Canadian navy, saying that "in any policy which Canada might adopt, 'one governing principle at least should control, namely, THAT OUT OF OUR OWN MATERIALS, BY OUR OWN LABOR, AND BY THE INSTRUCTED SKILL OF OUR OWN PEOPLE, OUR NECESSARY PROVISION FOR OUR NAVAL DEFENCES SHOULD BE MADE SO FAR AS MAY BE REASONABLY POSSIBLE.' Here are the paragraphs from Mr. Borden's speech on that occasion, showing how definitely he laid down this principle:

"The House of Commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political parties united. It may not have satisfied the aspirations of all Conservatives, but it seemed our bounden duty to place, if possible, above the limits of partisan strife a question so vital to the shipbuilding industry of our country, and far-reaching and so to attain the standard which has for many years governed both political parties in Great Britain with respect to foreign nations."

"The Laurier policy for the construction of a Canadian navy would have given effect to the principle which Mr. Borden deemed so important, but having come into power, Mr. Borden and his friends desire to give the people something different from Sir Wilfrid's policy, in order, apparently, that they may avoid having it said that they carried out the plans formed by their predecessors."

NOTE AND COMMENT Thirteen hundred cars of wheat are being inspected daily now at Winnipeg. There is a trainload of wheat, fifty-two cars, arriving every hour, nearly a car a minute.

A forecast of the presidential contest on November 5, which appears in our despatches this morning, indicates a sweeping majority for Wilson and tariff revision downward.

Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, who has just returned from Europe, tells the New York Herald that the trouble in the Balkans is not likely to extend beyond the countries already engaged. The Balkan war, he says, "may not be an unmitigated evil. It has already

periods, while the average duration of life of those who pass into middle life and old age has been constantly shortened.

Of the United States government's annual expenditure for all purposes 13 per cent is used for the conservation of life and health. The states and municipalities are almost equally negligent. Mr. Rittenhouse puts it this way:

"The vast preventable disease and death is therefore in the final analysis, a struggle between the dollar and the death rate. So far the dollar is ahead. The body politic seems still to prefer a high death rate to a slight and temporary increase in the tax rate."

"Hofmann" says the American taxpayer, "will it cost to reduce the death rate to the lowest possible limit?"

"About \$20 per capita at first, much less later on," answers the health officer, "and you will gain immeasurably by the increase in the wealth and happiness of the community."

"Very well," says the taxpayer, "there is 25 cents; we will save two bits' worth of these lives. The rest will have to do. We have much more important things for our money, we must improve the streets and roads; beautify our cities with much needed parks and public structures. We must improve our harbors and rivers, build canals, and encourage commercial general. Besides we are absolutely obliged to use about two and a half billion dollars for automobiles, jewelry, candy, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, diamonds and other urgent needs of life. What is the loss of a few hundred thousand lives compared to these vital necessities?"

And so the health officer plods along with his two-bit appropriation and naturally runs a two-bit health service. His own fitness and efficiency may be 100 per cent but the efficiency of his department only 15 per cent, because of the 25-cent limit.

In the main, as has been said, the American figures fairly up to Canadian conditions, though in certain instances, the prevention of crime for example, we are better off than our neighbors.

The point is that as a people we are too busy "making a living" to provide against preventable diseases which swell the death rate. And it would be difficult to discover anything more foolish than national, municipal, civic, and individual neglect in this respect. It is time we looked the facts in the face and made provision accordingly.

WOODSTOCK MAN CUT TO PIECES BY TWO TRAINS Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 24—The Gibson train, which is due here at 8:40 p. m., struck and instantly killed Norman Williams last night. The man went out on the train going north at 7:55 and explanation of how he came to be on the track is not obtainable, although it is said he was put off the train a short distance from Upper Woodstock station.

He had wandered down the track, and it is supposed intended to board the Gibson train, when he was killed. A special freight coming along later, also stopped to have run over him. The trainmen were not aware of the accident until people at the station, waiting for the night train, noticed signs of the engine standing on the track. Chief of Police Kelly went up the track with others and near Hayden's mill found the head and other portions of the body. Papers in a pocket of a piece of clothing gave a clue to the identity of the dead man. It was impossible to make identification except by the clothing.

The remains were brought to Henderson's undertaking rooms and an inquest will be held. Williams was about thirty-five years old and unmarried.

SAYS ROAD WILL BE READY BY END OF YEAR Sir Thomas Tait Discusses Progress on Minto-Gibson Extension and Talks of Mine Products—Manager Henderson Optimistic.

Friday, Oct. 25. Sir Thomas Tait, president of the Minto Coal Company, Ltd., was in the city yesterday, at the Royal Hotel. He was passing through St. John on his way to Nova Scotia and was accompanied by J. Henderson, manager of the mines at Minto. To a Telegraph reporter yesterday Sir Thomas said that the Minto-Gibson branch would under favorable weather conditions be in running order by the end of the year but only to the extent of carrying freight. "Of a total distance of three and a half miles about twenty of these miles about twenty of the branch have been completed, ten miles from the Minto end and ten miles from the Minto

brought Germany and France together on a more friendly footing and in truth all the powers, well aware of the need for maintaining peace, have been drawn into a more intimate agreement."

The British Columbia government is assisting new settlers on unclaimed land by giving them free explosives for the removal of stumps. They are settling the vacant land in the West. Here we are still talking about it.

"The Canadian tariff," says the London Free Press, a Conservative journal, "must be raised to the standard of the United States tariff." It may be just as well to wait until the Democrats have had a chance at the United States tariff; and when a revision comes, it must be a revision downward.

Conservative journals have represented Mr. Monk as one phrasing Mr. Borden's belief in the existence of an emergency. But what Mr. Monk says is this: "While I think assistance from Canada would gladly be welcomed by Great Britain at the present time, yet I do not believe the need is so urgent that the government would not be justified in waiting long enough at least to consult the people before embarking on any naval policy."

Mr. Monk added that the next session is going to be an interesting one. Evidently.

McMicken, the magistrate who attacked Mr. W. H. Trueman in the western police court, is disposed to fancy himself as a warrior. The Manitoba Free Press says in its report of the hearing:

After the principals had left with their lawyers the magistrate had quite considerable to say in that direction. "I had known what I know now about my rights in my own court, I would have hit him with my hand, or my arm, anyway," he added, "I could have hit him too. I could kill him in half a minute, and you would see it too if we ever got outside in a field."

There is published elsewhere a circular which refers in strong terms to the activities of the so-called go-persners who are now at work in this province. As they work chiefly in remote rural districts it is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the nature of their campaign, and it would seem to be wise for country clergymen in whose parishes they are active to secure at first hand authoritative reports as to what they really do. If some of the assertions contained in the circular are well-founded, and if they apply to the men now working in New Brunswick, prompt action is necessary.

"Toronto the Good" as it sometimes is called, is becoming worldly. Hear the Canadian Courier:

"Toronto had another sample recently of clever work on the part of its amusement kings. Five or six men induced the people of Toronto to part with more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in one week; made up as follows: Musical Festival at Arena \$40,000 Royal Alexandra Theatre 15,000 Wynand Theatre 12,000 Hillcrest Race Track 75,000 Other Amusements 25,000

"We complain of the high cost of living, but Toronto's income must be large when its citizens can afford to spend this huge amount in one week for mere amusements. Talk about the extravagance of Imperial Rome, those people were amateurs in this amusement game compared with the people of the cities of North America in the year 1912. Our easily gained wealth seems to be the main spring of our selfish pleasures as it was with the Romans."

"Dirty politics has robbed Montreal of her Harbor Commissioners who redeemed our harbor from being a by-word of incapable management and made it a pride throughout the world," says the Montreal Witness. After having for a year endured the intrusion of the splendid task they were accomplishing for Montreal and for Canada with so much enthusiasm, devotion and ability, and for five years, with no interference. We are not saying that other men might not have done the work as well and as disinterestedly, or even that others might not now do it as well, making up for overworking genius for their lack of six years of familiarity with the great works committed to them. But we have the minister's own assurance that they have shown themselves splendidly fit for their work. Now that the acceptance of Major Stephens' resignation has followed the removal of his colleagues there is not a cloud on the job hunter's and privilege hunter's horizon or on that of the job and privilege dispenser."

The mine in stoves will clean nicely if thoroughly washed with vinegar slightly diluted. If the black does not come off readily, soak it for a little while.

Honey is a good remedy for throat irritations. For a sharp, tickling throat cough, a teaspoonful taken every few moments will allay the irritation.

ABE MARTIN

Cigarettes seem to hurt some folks worse than if they smoked 'em. The first coughs all 'tides.

MORE E Canadian Jour

H. F. Gadsby Financial Barber Chairs, But Do—Other Amus

(Copyrighted at the Dept. of Culture, Ottawa, by The Telegraph Company.) (By H. F. Gadsby)

London, Oct. 9.—Five-erican traveler in England "How different is the life here from what we see in America. It is possible to find a policeman without asking a policeman, the thatched cottages, but more so, the fine old brick institutions and the tin bath, and the tourist who wanders about in his land as if he imagined it a new world, with its seven league boots."

"Although the people here are virtuous, honest, sincere, genuine, friendly, and the old economic order, Equality and fraternity and ask of everything and are in what war-torn England is possible to find a policeman without asking a policeman, the thatched cottages, but more so, the fine old brick institutions and the tin bath, and the tourist who wanders about in his land as if he imagined it a new world, with its seven league boots."

end. The Marysville branch would scarcely be in running order this year, Sir Thomas said, but next year should see an advance in that direction. The work of putting the mine in shape for a steady production of coal was progressing very satisfactorily. Two shafts of two tons a day each were in operation and before the railway was in running order the three shafts would be ready for the production of coal.

"With regard to the quality of coal, Sir Thomas said it was excellent. An analysis had been made which showed a comparison with other coals, and the comparison was 'very favorable to the Minto mine product, both highly favorable showings, as proved by Milton Herish, the analyst, amounted to 14,719 British thermal units, while the combustible matter of the coal was 94.75, both highly favorable showings."

"Altogether, Sir Thomas Tait said, the conditions were satisfactory and with steady weather the next two months should show good progress in the development of the mine."

Mr. Henderson, manager of the Minto Coal Company, Ltd., spoke in detail of the work done and in prospect. The shaft, he said, when in good order would produce about 300 tons a day, and calculating the production at the usual rate of two tons a day for each shaft, the mine would employ 150 men. The company had already done some work towards providing homes for these men, and fifteen houses were nearly complete for occupation. It had made arrangements for a supply of miners from the old country, and these would be here in time to take up the work when all was ready for them.

"The heating plant," Mr. Henderson said, "as the mine was producing perhaps 25 tons a day. The quality of the coal was good, Mr. Henderson said, and there was a splendid market for it. With the railway facilities they would be enabled to compete successfully with the Nova Scotia mines, as they had no expensive railway haul to the consumer. The mine was in good position for distributing the coal, and they had within easy distance several heavy consumers."

Experts had pronounced that the coal field of the district extended over an area of about eighteen miles by ten miles, and there was every reason to believe that this estimate was correct.

"The heating plant," Mr. Henderson said, "that Sir Thomas Tait mentioned makes a good showing when it is considered that while our coal measures 14,719 British thermal units, the heating value of the best coal is 14,500, and the percentage of combustible matter is also high."

Mr. Henderson said that trackage facilities were nearly complete at the mine, and with everything favorable the railway might be in running order and carrying coal by the middle of December, though it was impossible in these matters to give a definite date.

How a Sufferer From Permanent R

Fierce darting pains, peed being driven through the ribs, perhaps the ankles—that's sciatica. Ntim can suffer the torture and many relief from it. I believe it cannot be a mistake; sciatica is a nerve if the starved nerves are fed with rich, red blood, made just the new, pure, tacking the sciatic nerve and

acknowledged that they can offer now the following: Mr. E. H. Row, Ont., says: "Some-terribly afflicted with sciatica, and then my leg to the foot. At the-acked I was away from- brought home on a ma-wagon, and the agony of- most more than I could- home I was not able to- mained in bed for six we- and a bottle me and I tr- mine recommended. I- paid \$5.00 a month for it- it was no better than the- to think there was no cur- suring this untold mis- Pink Pills were recom- me a supply. In the- weeks I began to feel bet- along with the aid of- on taking the Pills until- appeared and I felt as- have never had an attack- and although I am- as I feel as vigorous as- which I ascribe to Dr. Pink Pills."

If you are suffering from nerve or blood trouble, be sure you get the best. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will give you what you have done for yourself a fair trial. Send the name of your dealer or by mail to the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOW THE PURE TORIES ARE "REFORMING" CIVIL SERVICE

Have Dismissed One Dead Man and Appointed Another— Replaced a Liberal by an American Citizen, and Appointed a Man in Jail to Three Public Offices.

(Halifax Chronicle.) Among the many pledges which Premier Borden made to the people of Canada when he was seeking election, none was given greater prominence by himself and his newspaper organs than the pledge to reform the civil service, and to give every official in the employ of the government a square deal. Mr. Borden's civil service pledge first appeared in his celebrated "Halifax platform," it was also inserted in his manifesto, issued on the eve of the last general election, and was reaffirmed by him and his ministers in the house of commons last session when they promised that no official would be dismissed without proper investigation and a fair and square trial.

In "reforming" the civil service the Borden government has distinguished itself in many ways. Since it entered into office, it has dismissed a dead man from the public office service. It has dismissed a Liberal and appointed a dead man in his place. It has also dismissed a Liberal and appointed an American citizen in his stead. It has even achieved the unique notoriety of having appointed a man who was serving a sentence in jail to no less than three public offices.

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

Capt. Frank Ingersoll is creating a fox farm on the main island, in the rear of his dwelling, at North Head, Grand Manan. Mr. Ingersoll has had a number of red foxes on Long Island for several years.

Many friends in St. John will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Mary Agnes, wife of Joseph L. Fortier, at her home in Roxbury (Mass.), Wednesday. She was a former resident of St. John, and is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McMillan, one brother, James, and four sisters, Mrs. D. B. Spence, Mrs. C. J. Jerny, both of Roxbury, Mass., and Misses Ann and Irene McMillan at home. Mr. Fortier was also formerly of St. John.

There is considerable building at North Head this fall. Manford Daggett is erecting a two-story dwelling. Charles Dixon's dwelling is well advanced. A crew of men from St. John are rebuilding the bank of New Brunswick block. Lorenzo is building a large fish stand on his property. Thomas Armstrong has begun the creation of a dwelling on his property alongside his old store. At Grand Harbor, Dr. Johnson has enlarged his drug store and dwelling.

Fredrickton Mill—H. A. Perley, of Calgary, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the city this morning. The people of Alberta, said Mr. Perley, like those of Saskatchewan, were strongly in favor of reciprocity, and if a provincial election came on, although that was not probable, he expected to see the Liberal government retained. As an instance of the importance of the United States market to the west, Mr. Perley stated that he had found a man who, by selling Alberta cattle in Chicago this autumn, rather than in Montreal, would make \$40,000.

Beacon—As a result of the visit of Hayer Reid, C. P. R. hotel superintendent, on Saturday, the Algonquin Hotel will receive a concrete addition to the dining room, in the shape of a two-story hexagonal tower. A casino, or amusement hall, of large size, will be built on the Ross block. It will be two stories high, with open balconies facing the tennis courts. A permanent carpenter shop will be erected in the rear of the hotel. It will be of wood and of neat design. Hayer Reid has placed in the hands of Harry Russell plans for the immediate construction of the hexagonal tower, on the lot recently bought by him opposite the Algonquin Hotel. It will be two stories high, 40x70 feet on the ground, with the exterior of stucco work. The general design is very attractive. There will be a veranda facing the hotel, and a much larger one, 16x27 feet, facing the harbor.

It is not expected that there will be any change in the timetable of the I. C. B. this fall. In other years it has been the custom about this time of year to take off the Ocean Limited leaving at 11:20 a. m., but it is understood that this train will be kept on the route until after New Year's at least. The winter timetable of the C. P. R. will go into effect on Monday.

News of the death of David George Bennett, M.D., at the age of 83 years, in London, Eng., on August 29, has reached here. Doctor Bennett was a son of the late John Bennett, LL.D., formerly superintendent of education and superintendent of schools in this city. He was a native of Dalhousie, N. B., and resided in St. John, while his father was in charge of the local schools. After his father's death, many years ago, he left the city and had since lived abroad. He is well remembered by the older citizens who were his friends while he resided here.

Edward Hogan and A. G. Edgecombe have had rather an unfortunate experience. A few months ago, Mr. Hogan says, an Englishman bought from his a pair of iron grey horses, which he did not pay for, and used them for some around the city, driving a wagon. A short time ago Mr. Hogan says, this gentleman disappeared without settling for the horses or for the wagon, the latter said to be bought from A. G. Edgecombe. It is understood that

man in the city for \$1,000, but next day had telegrams from various parts of the world offering as high as \$5,000 each for them. The men are sorry that they sold at such a low figure as \$1,000—St. John's (Nfld.) Telegram.

Miss Jessie Wilson, of St. George, is visiting Mrs. J. Leslie McMillan, of Cedar street, for a few days.

Only five deaths were reported this week at the board of health, which is a particularly small number. They were from the following causes: Cancer of stomach, two; phthisis, meningitis and cancer of testis, one each.

The winter time table with the C. P. R. becomes effective today, but the changes this year are slight. Practically the only train to be noticeably affected is the Boston express in its arrival at 11:40 a. m. instead of 11:10 a. m. as during the summer months. There will be no changes in the time table of the I. C. B., and it is expected that the Ocean Limited leaving at 11:20 daily will be kept on until the new year at least, instead of being taken off as has been the custom about this time in other years.

Rebecca Goldworthy. Friends will regret to learn of the death of Rebecca, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldworthy, of 55 Military Road.

Mrs. Isabel Lane. The death of Mrs. Isabel Lane, widow of Walter Lane, who was formerly well known as a contractor, took place yesterday afternoon at her home 180 Wright street. Mrs. Lane suffered from a stroke of paralysis last Sunday, and her death followed yesterday. She was born at Gashier's Creek sixty-eight years ago. She survived seven daughters, Mrs. W. B. Loughery, of California; Mrs. Avery T. Smith, Port Lawrence (N. S.); Mrs. James Morrow, Mrs. H. H. Reid, Mrs. Frank Sheehan, Mrs. Benjamin Robertson and Mrs. George Latimer, St. John, and four sons—W. Herbert Lane, formerly with the I. C. R., but now of the Yukon district; Harry W. Lane, Montreal; William Lane, with R. H. Green, and Fred G. Lane, of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., St. John.

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He was born in Woodstock, his mother being a sister of the late Senator Dever, of St. John. After graduating from the Grammar school, he went to work for his uncle in St. John, where he remained a few years. Returning to Woodstock he was connected with the Woodstock Field Battery, and later took courses in the military college in Quebec, and was the very highest marks from that college. He quickly rose in the ranks and finally was appointed captain of the battery, and had charge of it for many years. After superannuation he managed the large Doherty farm at Upper Woodstock for some years. Upon the farm a few years ago he became again, for the St. John and Fredericton daily papers, which business he carried on until his death. Highly educated and possessed of a fund of knowledge and humor, he was a good entertainer and leaves many friends to mourn his death.

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treatment several weeks ago and passed away last night. He was well known throughout the province as an able speaker, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was born in Queens county and was ordained to the ministry in 1885. He was in charge of churches in Wickham, Johnson, Kane, Campobello and other places; and for several years was engaged in evangelistic work.

About six or seven years ago he retired and went to Greenwich Hill, N. B., where he conducted a general store. Two years ago he sold his store and went to Fredericton Junction, where he lived in retirement. In his evangelistic work as well as in his other ministerial duties he was very successful, and during his career baptized several hundred persons. He was about seventy-five years of age. His wife and family survive. G. N. Mott of this city was a son. The body was taken to Brown's Place Saturday morning for burial.

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