

# The Halifax Telegram

and The News

## R. S. LOW PLACED UNDER ARREST

Said to Be in Serious Financial Difficulties

AMOUNT LARGE

Dr. L. A. Currey, K. C., Acting for Parties in St. John and Boston—Arrest Took Place in Sewell Street—Bail Surrendered—Prisoner Agent for Hassam Paving Company.

Saturday, Dec. 31. Robert S. Low, local agent for the Hassam Paving Company, was arrested yesterday in a house on Sewell street, ostensibly for debts aggregating \$100,000. It is understood that about \$30,000. Dr. L. A. Currey, K. C., who is acting for parties in Boston and St. John, said last night that he did not feel at liberty to say what would come out of it, but he estimated that more serious charges might be brought against the prisoner. It is understood that when Mr. Low came to this city first to begin work on a contract for the Hassam people, he owed money in Fredericton and that A. R. C. Clark, his local partner, went his bail. The surrender of this bail by Mr. Clark is said to be one of the causes of the arrest. It is known that on Thursday night Dr. Currey, accompanied by a member of the board of aldermen, who is said to be a creditor, was watching the late train on the supposition that Mr. Low might try to get out of the city. They were disappointed, however, as he did not put in an appearance and during the day yesterday various constables were looking for him all over the town. He, his wife and child, boarded in the Clifton house, but it is ascertained that he did not go near there on Thursday night and he was arrested between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday in the house in Sewell street. Dr. Currey said that after Mr. Low had been locked in jail he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain his liberty on bail. The claims against him, the lawyer added, were embodied in three writs of capias for money lent by people in Boston and New York. He insisted, however, that more serious charges might be brought later.

When Mr. Clark was asked about the matter last night he expressed surprise to hear of the arrest. He stated there had been no personal loans between himself and Mr. Low. He declared that all the matters relating to their partnership had been satisfactorily arranged the first of the month when he and Mr. Low had gone to the head office of the company together.

Since coming to the city about a year ago, Mr. Low had been known as the agent of the Hassam Company. He brought his wife and child here from Sydney last summer and since then he has been boarding, latterly at the Clifton House. It is known that he had a property at Sydney but it was advertised for sale some months ago in the papers there. It is said he also owned some property in Glouce Bay, but it is not known whether he intended to dispose of it or not. It is understood that Recorder Baxter is acting for Mr. Clark. Mr. L. A. Currey is acting for Mr. Clark in this city and Boston.

Monday, Jan. 2. Robert S. Low was released from jail Saturday evening by the order of Sheriff Ritchie. W. E. Raymond and Mr. John W. Vanwart entered into bail bonds for him. The amount of these is not known, but it is understood that in such cases the bail is fixed at double the amount of the judgments issued.

Burton L. Gerow, who represents Mr. Low, was in Moncton last night and will be back in the city till Tuesday morning.

Dr. L. A. Currey, K. C., who is acting for creditors, when communicated with last night said that proceedings were ended against Mr. Low. He intimated that he was simply waiting for some affidavits to issue writs in other cases. He said he had no other charges which might be expected to issue shortly. He had seen one paper in which Albert Gregory of Fredericton was the plaintiff. It is said there are quite a number of creditors in the city, among whom is Ald. McGillivray. The amount of his claim is given as \$200.

A recipe for sugar cookies is as follows: Four even teaspoonfuls of flour, one even teaspoonful of soda, two even teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one heaping coffee-spoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of sugar and milk enough to make a pastry. Mix the flour, soda, cream of tartar and butter and rub together. Put in the sugar, break in two eggs, add a little vanilla and the milk. Roll out, cut and bake.

### Thanking Our Customers for Their Liberal Patronage During Nineteen Hundred and Ten, and Wishing You All

### A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

### Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street

VOL. L.

## NEWFOUNDLAND WILL GO IT ALONE

### Canadian Union Not Thought Of

### Sir Edward Morris, at Boston, Says People Fear It

### Premier Says Ancient Colony Would Be Willing for a Fair Reciprocity With the United States—Anticipates No Trouble With Gloucester Fishermen.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, who was entertained at the chamber of commerce today, said that he anticipated no trouble with the Gloucester fishermen. Regarding trade relations between Newfoundland and the United States the premier said: "If reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland comes within the realm of reasonable diplomacy, my country will participate. Newfoundland has three or four items to offer the United States, the value of which is not to be disregarded. The first is an enormous catch of cod fish, the distribution of which through the inland states of this union would help materially, in my opinion, to solve the question of the high cost of living.

"At the present time the United States stands first in the list of countries from which Newfoundland obtains her supplies. Sir Edward said when asked if Newfoundland was likely to unite with Canada and remain a part of it, that it has not been a plank in the platform of any party in the island for forty years. In Newfoundland the idea is not at all agreeable one to the people and the fishermen think that confederation would be disastrous to them. Canada would have little to offer them, by way of inducement, and could not prove of any lasting advantage to the country or to the people, and as Newfoundland's prosperity increases there is a corresponding increase in the possibilities of any such political departure.

## GAYNOR'S ASSAILANT TO APPEAL CONVICTION

### Will Contend He Had "No Intent to Kill" Edwards, for Which Crime He Was Sentenced.

New York, Jan. 5.—Counsel for James J. Gallagher will appeal from the verdict found against him yesterday on which he was sentenced to twelve years in jail for shooting Commissioner of Street Cleaning Edwards "with intent to kill." Commissioner Edwards pounced on Gallagher just after the latter had shot Mayor Gaynor and in shielding the mayor from another shot, was wounded himself in the arm.

The point will be made that although Gallagher may have shot "with intent to kill," he did not intend to kill Commissioner Edwards, as is specifically charged in the indictment.

Gallagher has never been indicted for his attempt on the life of Mayor Gaynor. The prosecutor's office decided to wait for a year and a day to make sure that Mayor Gaynor was out of danger.

## WRECKERS SALVING CARGO OF ALLAN LINER WRECKED IN 1893

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 5.—Wreckers are bringing up iron that they are salvaging from the steamer Hungarian of the Allan line that in the year 1893 on the coast of Nova Scotia. A cargo of this iron was brought to Halifax today. Years ago a large quantity of iron was salvaged from the Hungarian, but it did not pay in the long run and work ceased. The price of scrap iron now makes the operation profitable.

## FOUND ANOTHER BODY IN WRECKED SYDNEY COLLIERY

Sydney Mines, N. S., Jan. 5.—Searchers at the mine of the Nova Scotia Colliery Company worked hard all day for the bodies of Purchase and Ferguson were rewarded by finding the body of Purchase. The colliery plant is not so much damaged as was supposed yesterday. The bodies of four of the victims were forwarded to Newfoundland by tonight's steamer.

## OTTAWA MUSTERS OFF TO WASHINGTON

### Important Matters to Be Discussed

### Reciprocity Negotiations to Be Resumed Monday, and Fair Treaty is Confidently Expected—Fisheries and Other Topics Also to Be Dealt With.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—A formidable party of Canadian ministers and officials left for Washington this afternoon on vitally important diplomatic missions affecting the relations of Canada and the United States in respect to trade, fisheries, navigation and other interests.

The party consisted of Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Broder, Sir Allan Aylesworth, Wm. Russell, tariff expert of the finance department; Herbert V. Rooke, supervisor of customs, and R. H. Veiby, private secretary to the minister of finance. Lady Aylesworth accompanied the minister of justice and Mrs. Fielding and Miss Edith Fielding accompanied Mr. Fielding.

The trade negotiators go to Washington in the confident expectation of reaching an agreement with President Taft and Secretary Knox that will be mutually beneficial to both countries in respect to removing unnecessary tariff barriers to the free exchange of natural products, and possibly also of a limited list of manufactured products which each country can profitably purchase from the other, and the admission of which at a lower rate of duty, in some cases, and duty free in other cases, would not seriously injure any large industry in Canada, now relying on tariff protection.

### Have Shown Their Hands.

The general scope of the contemplated agreement was pretty well outlined at the preliminary conference here last November. It was understood that the United States and Canada would agree to a limited list of manufactured products which each country can profitably purchase from the other, and the admission of which at a lower rate of duty, in some cases, and duty free in other cases, would not seriously injure any large industry in Canada, now relying on tariff protection.

### Will Contend He Had "No Intent to Kill" Edwards, for Which Crime He Was Sentenced.

The negotiations at Washington will probably last for ten days or so. It is possible that before a final agreement is reached Messrs. Fielding and Paterson may come back to Ottawa for further consultation in cabinet council here, and the final draft of the treaty may be signed by representatives of the two countries at a final conference in the Canadian capital.

Sir Allan Aylesworth and Hon. Mr. Broder will spend about three weeks in Washington. Their primary mission is to confer with the representatives of Newfoundland and the United States relative to the carrying out of the details of the fisheries regulations of Canada and Newfoundland in the treaty. It is not expected that there will be any difficulty in securing a mutually satisfactory agreement to the regulations now in force or contemplated.

### May Be Third Conference.

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### The People and the Law.

All laws depend for their efficiency upon public sentiment and the measure by which any law can be fairly tested is the support it receives from the people. In a government such as ours, where the people are the source of all power, and consequently of all law, no legislation which is not in accord with the views of the majority can produce beneficial results. It will become inoperative in a greater or less degree as public sentiment may vary in its support.

If laws, however wholesome in the abstract, are enacted which do not have behind them the propelling force of public sentiment, they cease to be wholesome when applied to existing conditions. A law not enforced is worse than no law, because it tends to bring all laws in respect and thus break down the public morale.

If a small part of the energy which has been expended in our state in an attempt to lessen the evils of intemperance by law had been directed to the creation of a strong public sentiment against intemperance, a great advance would have been made. Instead of relying upon the good judgment and intelligence of our fellow citizens, and their desire to make the most of life and its opportunities we have pursued the false course of relying upon law.

The people of Maine are and always have been a temperate people. I believe we have shared in the general uplift of the human race consequent upon the greater mastery of man over himself and the greater demand in all walks of life for more of clear brains as well as honest hearts; just as I also believe that today the better than yesterday and that tomorrow will be better than today. More could have been accomplished by an honest effort to get our fellow man to regulate himself by forces from within than by trying to regulate him by forces from without.

### Sturgis Law Repealed.

This attempt at regulation by law reached its culmination in this state in the enactment six years ago of a statute which created a special commission to be appointed by the governor and charged with the duty of enforcing the prohibitory liquor law in those sections of the state where in its opinion it was not being enforced by the local authorities.

## MARITIME PROVINCE PEOPLE HIS VICTIMS

### American Authorities Arrest Wm. W. Wheatley, Former Halifax Man, at Winchester, Mass., on Swindling Charge.

Boston, Jan. 5.—United States government officials today took action to stop what they claim is a scheme by which farmers, lumber dealers and merchants in the maritime provinces and New England have lost thousands of dollars.

They arrested William W. Wheatley, of Winchester, who, under the name of W.

## WOULD STOP COINAGE OF GOLD

### Secretary of the United States Treasury Thinks It a Useless Expense

### Would Issue Certificates Against Bullion on Hand, of Which There is \$932,000,000 in Uncle Sam's Vaults.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Secretary Macvagh's plan to practically stop coinage of gold and permit the treasury to issue gold certificates against gold bullion and foreign gold coin, promises to become law this session of congress.

Under the present law the mints spend \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year stamping gold bullion into coin which is then stacked away in vaults. The gold certificates representing the bullion, but not stamped into coin, are held in existence in the United States \$932,000,000 in gold stored in the treasury vaults and probably never will be called for in that form. The present law also requires the millions of gold coin which come to this country in payment of foreign trade balances to be re-coined in our money, before they can be put into circulation by the medium of certificates. In twenty years it has cost \$800,000,000 to re-coin foreign gold in that way.

### MONTREAL RECORDER CREATES A SENSATION

Declares it is No Use for Him to Sentence Disorderly Persons as They Are Released Five Minutes Afterwards

Canadian Press.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—A mild sensation has been caused by some remarks made by Recorder Dupuis in sentencing a prisoner in his court this morning. The woman was charged with disorderly conduct and a fine. "This woman apparently defies the court and is laughing at it," said the recorder, "but I do not blame her. I will see the judge in the afternoon and endeavor to have an enquete to get to the bottom of this matter, because I cannot make up my mind that there is not something wrong. I do not believe that as many libels as are scattered about this city are true. Scitote would do the work he is doing just for the pleasure of doing it. It is perfectly useless for me to sentence this woman to a fine and she will be free in five minutes. Scitote would give her liberty. The administration of justice by this court is nothing more or less than a joke since Mr. Scitote has taken upon himself to do away with the judgments of this court."

### CHATHAM WOMAN HAS THE SMALLPOX

Wife of Boarding-House Keeper the Victim—Ferryville Man Fractures One of His Legs.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 5.—(Special)—A case of smallpox developed here today, the wife of a boarding-house keeper named Savoy being the victim. It is not known how she caught the disease but it is surmised she took it from some member of a lumber crew, many of whom make their quarters at the house when traveling from one camp to another. The authorities have taken every step to have the case isolated and the house has been quarantined and the other inmates are being carefully watched.

### MANY INDICTED FOR MURDER IN LOS ANGELES TIMES DYNAMITING

Names Will Not Be Made Public Till After Arrests Have Been Made.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 5.—The grand jury in the Los Angeles Times explosion case returned twenty-two indictments late today. All of the indictments charge murder in connection with that crime. It is not likely that the names of any of the indicted will be made public until after arrests have been made. It is believed that a large number of San Franciscans have been indicted.

### Laurier Addresses QUEBEC WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

Quebec, Jan. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest of the Women's Canadian Club of Quebec this afternoon at the Chateau Frontenac, when he delivered a most interesting address upon the early days of the settlers in Canada. The attendance at the meeting was a record one and the room of the Chateau was overcrowded by those who were anxious to hear the address of the Canadian prime minister.

### Distinguished Canadians Arrive in Halifax

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 5.—Among the passengers on the steamer Empress of Britain today were Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper on their way back to Vancouver; T. Hamilton Bennett, Esq., of Vancouver; Mr. E. F. Swab Vincent, Winnipeg; Capt. A. R. Jones and Mrs. Jones, of Vancouver. They left by the mail special for Montreal an hour after the arrival of the steamer.

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## MAGISTRATE SENDS THEM UP FOR TRIAL

### Denies Monopoly ON THE ATLANTIC

### Steamship Official Makes Light of "Trust-Busting" Suit

### CALLS IT "FRIENDLY" Says Action is Taken to Determine the Legality of Some Other Methods, But Prosecutor Says Government Means Business.

## HEROIC PRIESTS LOST THEIR LIVES TO SAVE CHARGES

### One Dead and the Other Dying as the Result of Granby College Fire.

Granby, Que., Jan. 5.—The town is in mourning today for brothers Daniels, Superior and Louzier, assistant superior, who met their fate in the fire at St. Joseph's College last night. The institution was completely destroyed. Thirty-three students and twenty-nine brothers were in the building at the time of the outbreak.

It was while leading their charges to safety that the heroic priest lost their lives. Brother Louzier was seen standing in an upper window framed in smoke and flames, after all the other occupants had left the building, but other witnesses testified that he was not seen to be hurt by the flames, but that he died of a heart attack.

Father Daniels jumped from a third story window, landing with a crash on the frozen ground. He had remained behind to ascertain if all the boys were out of the building, and his escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames. There was no way for him to escape being hurled to death and to jump. He was picked up unconscious and carried to the home of a physician, where, it is said, there is no way for his recovery.

### Denies Monopoly.

"Of course as to the legal and technical points involved, we are not sufficiently familiar with the law to pass upon it. But looking at the matter as a practical question, we believe that a monopoly of this business can never be a monopoly of their business, because the ocean is free, and any person with capital can enter into the business with ease. There is a comparative monopoly of the territory it serves, while in the case of ocean carriers all the territory is competitive.

"The steamer business is a very peculiar one, and must be handled by the united action of all the lines in order that serious abuses may not enter into it. The competitors in business, many of the agents were splitting their commissions and some of the passengers were getting a rebate or in other words, there was the same discrimination in the steamship business as there was in the railroad business before the interstate commerce law was passed.

### WOULD SAVE CANADA'S FORESTS FOR CANADIANS

Hon. Mr. Sifton Against Any Reciprocity That Would Deplete Natural Resources.

London, Ont., Jan. 5.—Speaking tonight at the Canadian Club banquet Hon. Clifford Sifton said that the conservation commission was opposed to any reciprocity which would give away Canada's forests. "They would not be determined in this case," he said, "because it is not a matter of conservation and saving, for the nations that have fallen have been those which exhausted their natural resources. Egypt is an example of that. It was once a great power of the world, then it became a desert, but British energy is again reclaiming it."

### PRELIMINARY HEARING CONCLUDED

### In Case of Men Charged With Rioting in Streets

Little Evidence of Importance Taken Yesterday, But Lawyers Argued at Length—Magistrate Reviews Law—All But One Out on Bail.

Friday, Jan. 6.

The thirteen young men charged with being implicated in the New Year's eve riots will now have to stand trial. At the close of the preliminary hearing in the police court yesterday afternoon, Magistrate Ritchie said there was sufficient evidence to send all the prisoners up and be accordingly committed them to stand trial at the next sitting of the circuit court, which takes place here next Tuesday and over which Judge McKewen will preside. Bail to the extent of \$1000 was accepted from each prisoner and with the exception of Frank Hays, for whom bail could not be secured until this morning, they were all given their liberty last evening. Yesterday afternoon was spent mostly with argument by the counsel. Only a few witnesses were examined and their evidence brought out nothing new. The first witness called was James Huey, painter, who said that on Saturday night last he was in the vicinity of King square and saw some trouble with a car. He did not know the names of the crowd. He remarked to a person, "I think they have held this car up long enough, let it go by." He assisted the conductors in taking the car to the station, but could not say who was making the trouble.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SALISBURY
Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 2.—Wilford J. Trites and young son, of Dorchester, spent Sunday and the holiday with relatives in Salisbury.
Rev. F. G. Francis returned home Saturday morning from a pleasant visit with his relatives in Halifax.

FRIDELAND
The marriage took place on Christmas eve of Herman Steeves and Miss Iva Layton, daughter of John Layton, of Curryville.
Miss Rita Fournier and Miss Elsie Tingley, of Hopewell Cape, are to sing, and Miss Millicent Turner, of Riverview, a student of education at Sackville, will read at the Methodist concert here on Thursday evening, the 6th inst.

RIVERSIDE
Riverview, Dec. 31.—A very quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of George W. Copp of this place on Thursday evening.
The bride, Mrs. Copp's sister, Mrs. Grace Hickey, of Bon's Wolfe, was united in marriage to Mr. Seely, of Great Salmon River, St. John county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Kirby of the Methodist church at Riverview. The presence of only a few friends and relations. I gained bride was becomingly attired in a suit of grey. The happy couple left this morning for the bride's parents in Point Wolfe.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, Jan. 2.—New Year's day was observed here in a quiet fashion. The weather was very mild with the result that skating, curling and horse racing on the river were popular.
The curling rink the annual match of president vice-president was completed. The vice-president defeated the president. The match was a very close one, the vice-president winning by one point, the play on Christmas day resulting in a tie.

MONCTON
Moncton, Jan. 2.—Summer weather prevailed here today and put a damper on skating and curling. The match between the president and vice-president was started this morning but the ice soon became too soft and play was discontinued for the day.

Richibucto
Richibucto, Jan. 3.—J. D. Phinney, K. C., of Fredericton, came on Saturday to spend New Year's with his sister, Miss B. Phinney.
Amadeo Leger, C. E., of Halifax, spent part of the vacation with his father, ex-Sheriff Leger.

HAVELOCK
HaveLOCK, Jan. 3.—Christmas day there was a family gathering at the home of Mrs. Price, widow of John C. Price. Her sons and daughters were all present, except Jack, who is in Montana. There were present Mrs. A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. John Frost, of Hampton; Mrs. N. A. McNutt, of Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Campbell, of Kent; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Taylor, of HaveLOCK; Mr. and Mrs. D. Dick Taylor, making seven daughters. Her two sons were also present—Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Price, of Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Price, of Mannhurst.

BATH
Bath, Carleton Co., Jan. 2.—The crossing on the ice on the river here is stopping on account of the rise of water by recent rains.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), spent the Sabbath with friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Inman, of Killburn, also spent Sunday with Mr. Inman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Jones.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Jan. 1.—The New Year hereabout bids bare roads and the bay open with vessels still lying in the Petticoat. Yesterday morning the thermometer in some sections registered below zero, which, following a rain the night before and accompanied by a high wind, made the cold intensely felt. Snow was much needed in the woods for hauling. Another steamer has arrived to discharge lumber at Dorchester.

WESTFIELD BEACH
Westfield Beach, Jan. 3.—Miss Cornelia A. Langley spent the holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Langley.
J. F. Chayne, who has been spending a few days with his family here, returned to Bathurst yesterday.
Miss Minnie Balleentyne, of Hillside, spent today in St. John.
Fred McKenzie, who has been spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. McKenzie, Nerpis, returned this morning to resume his studies at the agricultural college at Truro.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits
A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 75 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN.
Reference as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal testimonials, in full, is given in the following list:
Dr. W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, St. John.
Dr. J. W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, St. John.
Dr. J. W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, St. John.

DOCTORS PRECURED "FRUIT-A-TIVES" MAN PERISHED IN BURNING HOUSE
After All Else Had Failed, and "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Mrs. Cadioux.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson, and has become a household name.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the newspaper. The newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unassigned communications will not be noticed. Write in plain, legible handwriting. Communications must be plainly written. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

I PRESENT TO YOU A "HEALTH BELT MAN"
He is 55 Years "Young"
His Vigor was Restored

BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE
To the Editor of the Telegraph:
In the issue of the Daily Telegraph of Tuesday, December 22, there appeared an article concerning the method of the Hazen government, signified by "Practical Farmer," Sussex.

STRONG HEALTHY WOMEN
If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood.

THAT ST. MARTIN'S FIRE
To the Editor of the Telegraph:
Sir,—In the edition of Saturday, 31st, of your paper, you publish an article re a fire which occurred in the book and stationary store of W. E. Skillen, who was so evidently written by a person entirely ignorant of the facts of the case, and which leaves so wrong an impression in the minds of the readers, I will ask you to publish a correction, as I know you are always ready to do.

THICK, SW... ABSORBINE...
The ABSORBINE... is a... medicine... for... ailments... It is... effective... and... safe... for... all... ages...



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

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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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Wm. Somerville

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 7, 1911.

HON. MR. ROBINSON AND THE HAZEN GOVERNMENT

The criticisms offered by Hon. C. W. Robinson concerning the financial accounts of the province and the lame attempts of Premier Hazen and the Standard to defend the reckless course of the local administration should be widely and carefully read by New Brunswick Liberals who are now taking up the work of organization that is, in due season, to give New Brunswick a Liberal government.

In an interview printed by The Telegraph yesterday the leader of the Opposition takes issue with the principal assertions made by the Standard—that is, by Mr. Hazen—in its issue of December 31, and shows conclusively that the writer of the Standard's article was "indebted to his imagination for his facts." One of the points at issue was the present government's excess of revenue over that of its predecessor, and Mr. Robinson shows that compared with an ordinary year under the old government Mr. Hazen last year had about half a million dollars more to spend. He shows, further, that on roads and bridges alone the Hazen government had at its disposal about \$414,000 more than the old government, not counting the increase in taxes under the present Highway Act, which is estimated at about \$50,000. Thus in reality Mr. Hazen had at his disposal some \$191,000 more than the old government for these purposes.

And Mr. Robinson asks: "Are the results in proportion to the cost? Has double the work been done? Are the roads twice as good? Are the bills paid as promptly?"

These questions answer themselves. Before the snow covered up the mud, before the ice filled up the holes in the roads, there was constant complaint from every county in the province regarding the wretched condition of the roads and bridges which Mr. Hazen promised to place in good condition so soon as he got into power.

The Standard was unfortunate enough to introduce the question of suspense accounts. Mr. Robinson readily shows that the government is still carrying among its expenses for 1910 some \$3,000 for the Central Railway investigation, although the commission on that matter handed in its final report in March, 1909, and the accounts for that year were not closed until after October 31. Regarding suspense accounts Mr. Robinson says, further:

"Now, as to suspense accounts, it is fair to assume that they are not a thing to be proud of, though in former times they occurred by reason of the poverty of the government's income. The present government pledged themselves to do away with them and their resources are so great that they have very little, if any, excuse for them, but they still exist only in another form. Under the old plan bills were paid by a loan from the bank, and the bank was in suspense till parliament voted the money. Now these bills are not paid till after the close of the financial year. The contractors and workmen and highway boards are the ones in suspense. The liability is there just the same. In some cases a note is discounted by the parties interested to tide them over till the government is prepared to pay."

He points out that the increased territorial revenue is due in a large measure to the government's action in decreasing the size of saw logs permitted to be cut on Crown lands, and he says in conclusion:

"There are other important influences to increase the stamptage, such as the construction of enormous mills at Campbellton, Dalhousie and Bathurst, and the increased export of pulpwood. Now, it is a great question whether the increased cost of stamptage collection is warranted. If it means a subsidy to political expediency it is a waste of our revenue. There is room for improvement and more system in the method of managing our Crown lands."

"After all contentions about particular

items are weighed we get back to the nightmare of an alarming increase of general expenses. The Dominion's subsidy has increased since 1907 by the sum of \$130,000, and it is not reasonable to expect more money from that quarter. If we accept the Standard's statement as correct, the revenue from stamptage has increased since 1907 by the sum of \$370,000. Last year gave the province an unusually large amount from succession duties, \$22,439, which is more than double the amount received in 1907. We can hardly expect to average more than \$20,000 from this source.

"Those who attended the forestry convention at Fredericton last year must be convinced that we are fast depleting our forest resources and we must look for a decreased cut of lumber on the Crown lands soon. Now, with all this increase in revenue the auditor-general was compelled to charge to capital account the cost of the St. John Valley survey, \$19,390; the N. B. Coal and Railway survey, \$3,207; to omit from the accounts the annual sinking fund of the London loan, amounting to \$11,000, and to add to the debt of the province for subsidy to wharves and grain elevators, John, \$2,500; for Intercolonial Railway subsidy, \$43,700; for permanent bridges, \$148,000. This is what the Standard calls 'marked evidence of recovery' in the health of the patient. From the record it seems that a change of physician is urgently needed."

From the moment Hon. Mr. Robinson offered his first criticism of the facts disclosed by Mr. Fleming's figures, the local government leaders and press have done no little squirming in an effort to avoid squarely meeting the issues raised by the Opposition leader. In yesterday's interview he makes their escape impossible. The Standard charged Mr. A. B. Copp, M. P. E., and The Telegraph with misrepresenting matters in regard to the present administration's revenue. Mr. Robinson's figures neatly dispose of that contention, and he adds that if a fair comparison is instituted between this government and the old one it will be seen that Mr. Copp and The Telegraph were modest in their observations.

When Mr. Fleming comes to meet his critics on the floors of the Legislature, and is compelled to disclose many details which are lacking in the bald statement published a few days ago, new force will be lent to the criticisms offered by Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Copp. It is not disputed that the Hazen government has taken from the people an unprecedentedly large revenue, and a majority of the people of this province will not dispute the assertion that, whatever they have done with the money, the condition of the public services indicates that much of it was wasted or misapplied. The next session of the Legislature should be one of the most interesting and important for many years. The people have found Mr. Hazen out.

WE ARE NOT PROUD OF IT

See, now, how a small number of thoughtless and violent men and boys can misrepresent and disgrace a decent city.

During the excitement of New Year's Eve some of the men who made most of the trouble in Charlotte street broke in the front of a Chinaman's laundry and pulled the owner, who slept in a small room in the rear, out into the street, where they administered a merciless beating. No more cowardly thing has been done in St. John in a long time. The Chinaman was of a smaller stature than the average, he was in a strange country, unable to gauge the temper or intentions of his howling assailants, and did not even know, probably, that a man so attacked has a right to defend himself even if he has to kill some of the cowards who have set upon him. Doubtless this particular Chinaman will sue the city for damages, and he is not only entitled to damages but to an apology as well.

Suppose an inoffensive citizen of St. John were conducting a small business in Pekin, or Canton, or some much smaller city in China. Suppose he obeyed the laws of that country, kept sober, worked steadily and honestly, and gave the community no offense. Suppose during the celebration of the Chinese New Year a howling mob of Chinamen moved by excitement, race prejudice and rice liquor, were to break into his place of business, and dwell on him by force of numbers, and beat him brutally. If an innocent and inoffensive St. John man were so maltreated in a Chinese city, and the facts became known here, his friends and all who love fair play and justice would join in demanding that the Chinese authorities be called to account and compelled to give satisfaction.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred men in St. John will feel that the city is disgraced when a mob beats an inoffensive foreigner and damages his property. There may be one man in a hundred in St. John who believes this sort of exploit is smart or amusing, but if so, the few individuals of that opinion are probably among those whose names and addresses the police are now endeavoring to discover in order that they may be punished fittingly for their participation in the New Year's excitement.

CANADA IN THE UNITED STATES PRESS

The space given to Canada in the American papers today is not only a source of gratification to Canadians traveling or living in the United States, but a very fair indication of the changed position Canada occupies in the family of nations. There is still much ignorance even among educated Americans regarding anything north of their own boundary line—so much so that a distinguished American lecturer a few days ago in this city had never before that heard of the Canadian federation—yet if this ignorance is not wholly invincible it must soon give place to fairly accurate knowledge. On nearly every page of their leading dailies are items or articles indicative of our present marvelous growth and development. Now it is the Boston Herald depicting the fact that Canada has by her wise immigration policy secured the pick of the settlers from the Old Land.

This article very strongly maintains that Canada is getting a much higher class of immigrants than the United States does. It attributes this chiefly to the fact that the United States has no commercial

agencies in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway or Denmark, while Canada has agencies which flood those countries with literature, pictures and specimens of their agricultural and mineral products. An intending emigrant goes into an American railway office there seeking information, and is referred to a folder, and then the interest in him ceases. At a Canadian agency he is taken in hand, made welcome, and becomes an enthusiast before he leaves. Mr. Carson, an American writer, is quoted as saying that he rode on a hand-wagon through certain parts of England, which wagon stopped at all the villages and distributed pamphlets headed: "Canada is God's country; come and live with us." He crossed on one of the Allan line steamers that carried 1,500 well-to-do immigrants from Scandinavia, Germany and Great Britain, and on the arrival at the Winter Port of St. John there were officials to look after them, see that they took the right trains and had good food with pure milk for the babies. And when they reached Winnipeg they found stretched across the railroad a big banner with the inscription: "Why live in the desert of Montana when you can live in the midst of civilization and plenty in Canada?"—which inscription, we may grant, in its implications, a little hard on Montana.

The Boston Transcript follows the Herald in pointing out the readiness of Canadian cities to experiment with tax reform, and their wonderful progress under enlightened civic patriotism. The enterprise of the New York papers in establishing Canadian departments is well known. Indeed, it is often said that the New York Herald is as closely in touch with politics at Ottawa as at Washington. The other leading papers show a similar eagerness to include in their columns many facts about Canada, all of which shows a keen interest, among their constituents, in this great country.

It is difficult now to realize how different things were a few years ago. There was no knowledge among the common people about Canada, and to the darkness of the popular mind the political leaders added a gloom on their own. But this is Canada's century. We are receiving an enormous influx of people from all lands. But we are no more the recipients of men from all countries than of their ideas; they bring with them, too, much undesirable social and industrial leaven. Perhaps we should recognize our responsibility more than we are now doing to give them true Canadian ideals, that hope of the future is poorly housed that dwells in numbers and wealth alone. Numbers are not necessarily a source of strength, and while wealth has enriched its thousands, it has damned its ten thousands.

KEEPING AN ATMOSPHERE

There is a homely story that brings home the necessity of enduring our political administrators with a conscience: "I'll bet five dollars on the gray horse and Squire Thornton will hold the stakes." "And who will hold Squire Thornton?" said the other. "It is the old question: Who will watch our guardians? It is a question which is very pertinent to the present condition in this city. Some of the city fathers regard themselves as immune from criticism, if one is to judge from their public utterances. History does it, it is true; give us conspicuous illustrations of men who succeeded in rendering themselves exempt from the tests which we generally apply to ordinary people. They were men who had mastered the art which may be described as keeping an atmosphere, and in each case they were either great sinners or great saints, never commonplace men.

The instance of that most symmetrical of rascals, Benvenuto Cellini, will occur to anyone as a case in point. A murderer he has written himself down. A liar he stands self-convicted of being. To hang a dog on his oath would be judicial murder. He begins his memoirs: "It is a duty incumbent upon upright and credible men of all ranks who have performed anything noble or praiseworthy, to record in their own writing the events of their lives. I shall, therefore, now inform the reader how it pleased God that I should come into the world." As he goes on a little further he tells with great detail of his success in murdering. "If with great address came up to him with a long dagger, and gave him a violent backhand stroke which I aimed at his neck. The weapon penetrated so deep that though I made a great effort to recover it again, I found it impossible." Mr. Birrell says of him: "He wrote his own memoirs after a fashion that ought to have bought posthumous justice upon him, and made them a literary gibbet, on which he should swing, a creaking horror for all time; but nothing of the sort has happened. The rascal is so symmetrical, and his physiognomy, as it gleams upon us through the centuries, so happy, that we cannot withhold our deats, though we may accompany the gift with a shower of abuse." All of which proves the advantage of keeping an atmosphere.

The same kind of power is illustrated in Julius Caesar's experience when captive on a pirate ship. The first day he won the heart of the captain and died with him. The second day he was made first mate. On the following day he won the men and made the captain prisoner, and on the fourth day he sailed the pirate into a Roman port, a prize. A similar story is told of the officers who were sent to arrest David, coming into the presence of Samuel, the prophet, and forgetting their commission. A second company sent to the king remained to praise. Finally Saul himself, full of rage, became subdued and confessed his wickedness. These are quite exceptional cases, but they show the advantage of keeping an atmosphere, and also that before a man can be superior to criticism he must be either a symmetrical rascal or a great saint. To be either of these requires considerable greatness of a certain kind. There is no hope for ordinary people. But, while ordinary people cannot escape criticism, they surround themselves and the institutions which they administer

with a certain kind of atmosphere. Take for example the feeling of the people toward the civic government. Do they feel that satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of stern rectitude on the part of the city fathers? Is there an atmosphere of efficiency and upright surroundings and covering our city administration as with a garment? One of the students remarked of Jowett of Oxford: "Jowett is a beast, but he is a just beast." The atmosphere of a man depends upon the character of the man, and the atmosphere of an institution depends upon the character which the men composing it possess. "Whether an institution radiates inspiration upon the type of men composing that institution. What we need in our city council—as well as in other places, but chiefly there—is men who can see things; who can feel needs; who can be stirred deeply by lacks; who say it is too bad about bad conditions, and who feel to the cookeys of their hearts what they say. We need men who believe with all their might that bad things and dead organizations, and lame methods, and languishing enterprises, and untouched opportunities, need not remain such; men who see a solution of unsatisfactory conditions, or who are seriously seeking for one; men who spread a contagion of hopefulness wherever they go.

This city needs today as never before to create an atmosphere that will influence its citizens to new enthusiasm; that will influence outsiders so that they may fall a prey to its charm. If we wait for natural evolution to bring us the consummation which everyone wishes, it is just possible we may wait too long. An efficient, energetic, progressive, enlightened city government is what we need, and we need such an atmosphere. There is no institution so dead that it cannot be charged with such life. One or two men of sanctified intellect, knowledge, faith and push would effect it with no great effort. A few such men outside the council might even have that vivifying effect upon those inside.

WASTE AND EFFICIENCY

Against the claims of the United States railway officers for increased freight rates during the coming season, is the testimony of Mr. Emerson, one of the experts opposed to them, that the net revenue could be increased through increased efficiency as well as increased rates. Mr. Emerson's criticism of inefficiency related not merely to all railroads but, generally speaking, to all individual activity, much of which he declared to be disgracefully inefficient. The fullest discussion of the question of industrial efficiency is to be welcomed, and will tend to improve conditions in all enterprises, both railroad and non-railroad. There is great force in the remarks of one of the witnesses in the testimony at the rate enquiry:

"I am not here to oppose the proposed increase of freight rates. I do not know whether the railroads should have it or not. If they are entitled to it they ought to have it. But I see this fact as a manufacturer; that, whereas, in other industries, when we are confronted by too close an approximation of our income to our expenditure, competitive conditions rarely, if ever, permit us to open the interval to the point which will cover a fair profit by putting our prices up. Our competitors will not permit of our doing that. We have to meet the competition, and, therefore we are compelled to look within for the remedy—not to pass the burden on to others but to face it ourselves and find some way of relief. We have done it again and again successfully, on a great scale in hundreds of thousands of cases, and it is one of the many illustrations of what is commonly understood as a blessing in disguise."

In spite of the fact that Mr. Emerson pointed out where great savings could be made in railroad operation, the companies will most likely increase their rates, and the waste will still go on, for we are a most wasteful people. Most of our settlers are slayers and smelters, with small regard to the country where they take up a claim. They hack away the timber, fire the mountainside to make pasture, break more ground than they can till, pile sawdust into the streams, and give back in place of the wasted soil and depleted forest, small board shanties and barred wire fences. Havoc and spoliation have always been the forerunners of civilization. The frontiersman is a vandal, who tears down with no thought of building up. He takes what he pleases, cutting out the tender and throwing the rest of the carcass away.

This kind of blundering in the early stage of a country's development may be inevitable. But it is only when the pioneer has been succeeded by the promoter, and modern man of business that the real spoliation begins. The frontiersmen are children in capacity for waste and destruction compared with their successors. The skin hunters who shot the buffaloes and sold their hides for two dollars apiece, the men who are trying to exterminate the seal herds in Alaska, the people in the Pacific coast who are hoping to spear, dynamite or otherwise slaughter all the salmon in their rivers, have done little in the way of waste compared with the practical men who take no interest in conserving the resources of the country but who do all in their power to develop them to the vanishing point. If we take the word of the government experts in the American Forestry department, we shall believe that less than 50 per cent of the timber cut down is carried away or made any use of whatever. The large portion is allowed to rot on the ground or is consumed by forest fires. This improvidence belongs quite as much to the financier as to the lumberman. Prof. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, declares that not less than 50 per cent of the natural coal supply is left underground and buried under refuse. In one instance in the mining of a twenty-five-foot vein, only four feet out of the twenty-five were mined. Once the work on a mine is abandoned, the low-grade ore left behind is lost permanently.

We have not begun to understand the

virtue of thrift. The thousand details of waste in the arts and crafts, in transportation, in commercial handling, are known to everyone. The rejection and ultimate destruction of half-used and even unused materials by railways, steamboats, telegraph lines, trolley lines, cities, provinces and the general government itself are matters of common knowledge. Every railroad, every public service corporation, every large company suffers in its property at the hands of its patrons because of the malicious spirit which finds expression in the saying: "The company is rich; let it pay for it."

"It is always excused with the mob for breaking and wrecking things, that they are 'company' things. Even Toronto, the Good, took a fateful delight a few days ago in breaking the windows of street cars, with hardly any other excuse than that they were company things. The waste in the kitchen, over which every housekeeper wrings her hands in despair, has its complement in the company's office, the warehouse, the shop, the railway management. As a people we have not even a speaking acquaintance with the virtue of thrift."

NOTE AND COMMENT It is about time to start the 100,000 club.

Tax the vacant lots and watch the buildings grow upon them. The Magistrate was not out on New Year's eve to read the riot act, but he read it in court yesterday.

London required police, soldiers, machine guns, and fire to subdue its disturbers. St. John's case is not so desperate as all that—yet.

The Standard labors to prove that Mr. Borden's naval position is sound. Which one? That he took up in Parliament in 1909, or that he embraced when he voted with Mr. Monk the anti-Imperialist?

The announcement that the shoe factory in Fredericton proposes to double its output follows a recent statement to the effect that this factory had been shipping products in car lots to Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Evidently New Brunswick factories can find a profitable market in the West.

During 1910 John Bull invested \$575,000,000 in foreign enterprises, which is \$160,000,000 more than he invested in 1909. The people of the United Kingdom have a dollar or two yet in spite of their refusal to adopt protection and so tax nine-tenths of the population for the benefit of the other tenth.

The conquest of the air is marked by not a few tragedies; yet, considering what has been accomplished during the last few years in invading the domain of the birds, the list of victims is not a long one. Man is going to make a commercial success of flying. If the world should have a war in ten years it would be seen that aviation had greatly modified previously accepted tactics.

The Globe daily suspects that the riot of New Year's eve was the result of over-much philanthropic odding of certain portions of the population during the last year or two. The connection is not clear, but as the matter is important this theory might be tested by subjecting the prisoners to the third degree; and if they fail to confess the suspected philanthropists and coddlers could be put to the torture. Let no guilty man escape.

The local option forces in the province of Ontario do not appear to have gained as many victories as they hoped, but they have succeeded in capturing considerable new territory. Many more municipalities would have gone dry but for the fact that it requires sixty per cent of the votes polled to defeat license. In more than a score there was a majority for local option, but not sixty per cent. Apparently between twenty-five and thirty municipalities gave the necessary sixty per cent for local option.

Apparently there is finally verification of the repeated report that the street railway is going to show its faith in St. John by extending its rails out the Marsh road and also along the eastern shore of Courtenay Bay. Beyond question the company's enterprise will be rewarded. Much more important, however, is the fact that this decision is one more visible and moving proof that the day of Greater St. John is at hand. The optima have the floor.

This year of grace, 1911, is going to be a memorable one for the old Loyalist city. The Canadian Lumberman, Toronto, does not view with favor the idea that the negotiations for improved trade relations between Canada and the United States may result in the removal of the duty from lumber. It is fair enough, however, to quote one large manufacturer who writes from this province as saying: "The removal of the duty on lumber by the United States would be a boon to New Brunswick and the St. John river district, and we are not without hope that this will occur within the next two years."

The government of Quebec province announces a bold and progressive highway policy. Premier Gouin has stated that it is the intention of the government to introduce a measure providing for very extensive improvement in the roads of the province. He recognizes that this is one of the most important questions that can be dealt with by the legislature, inasmuch as good roads are essential to agricultural development. What Quebec is doing should also be done in the province of New Brunswick, but there seems no hope that it will be undertaken by the Hazen government.

St. John people have pleasant recollections of Mr. Henry Vivian, of Birkenhead, who addressed the Canadian Club here not long since on the subject of town-planning. Mr. Vivian was a member of the British parliament, but was defeated in the recent

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

THE CHEERFUL LOCKSMITH By Charles Dickens

From the 41st chapter of Barnaby Rudge, 1841.

FROM the workshop of the Golden Key there issued forth a tinkling sound, so merry and good-humored, that it suggested the idea of some one working blithely, and made quite pleasant music. Tink, tink—clear as a silver bell, and audible at every pause of the street's harsher noises, as though it said, 'I don't care; nothing puts me out; I am resolved to be happy.'

Women scolded, children squalled, heavy carts went rumberling by, horrible cries proceeded from the lungs of hawkers; still it struck in again, no higher, no lower, no louder, no softer; not trusting it, self on people's notice a bit more for having been outdone by louder sounds—tink, tink, tink, tink.

It was a perfect embodiment of the still small voice, free from all cold, hoarseness, huskiness, or unhealthiness of any kind. Foot-passengers slackened their pace, and were disposed to linger near it; neighbors who had got up splotic that morning, felt good-humor stealing on them as they heard it, and by degrees became quite sprightly; mothers danced their babies to its ringing—still the same magical tink, tink, tink, came gayly from the workshop of the Golden Key.

Who but the locksmith could have made such music? A gleam of sun shining through the unshaded window and checking the dark workshop with a broad patch of light fell upon him, as though attracted by his sunny heart. There he stood working at his anvil, his face radiant with exercise and gladness, his sleeves turned up, his wig pushed off his shining forehead—the easiest, freest, happiest man in all the world. Beside him sat a sleek cat, purring and winking in the light, and falling every now and then into an idle doze, as from excess of comfort. The very locks that hung around had something jovial in their rust and seemed like gouty gentlemen of hearty natures, disposed to joke on their infirmities.

There was nothing surly or severe in the whole scene. It seemed impossible that any one of the innumerable keys could fit a church-lair strong-box or a prison door. Store-houses of good things, rooms where there were fires, books, gossip and cheering laughter—these were their proper sphere of action. Places of distrust and cruelty and restraint, they would have quadruple-locked forever. Tink, tink, tink. No man who hammered on a dull monotonous duty could have brought such cheerful notes from steel and iron; none but a chirping, healthy, honest-hearted fellow, who made the best of everything and felt kindly towards everybody, could have done it for an instant. He might have been a coppersmith, and still been musical. If he had sat in a jolting wagon, full of rods of iron, it seemed as if he would have brought some harmony out of it.

A NOVA SCOTIAN VETERAN OF THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN

Patrick Blackney Shanahan Now Living Near Arichat Has Happy Recollections of Florence Nightingale's Heroic Work.

(Halifax Chronicle). The veterans of the Crimea are yearly so much to alleviate them—the late Florence Nightingale. He was orderly at one of the largest hospitals during the winter of 1854-5, and remembers well the visits of the heroines of the British army during quite a colony of Crimean men in Nova Scotia—men who had left one or other of his regiments while on this station and settled here; but year by year they have been dropping off until now only a very few remain. For it is now well over half a century since that campaign was fought. One of the most interesting of the veterans now living in this province is Patrick Blackney Shanahan, of Lunenburg, Arichat (C. B.). He was born on Feb. 2, 1832, near Galway (Ire.), and removed to England with his parents when quite young. In 1851, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Munroe, and Captain Currie. His first years of army life were spent on the Isle of Wight and at Gibraltar. In the summer of '54 his regiment was ordered to the Crimea. The following October the Battle of Balaklava was fought, and Shanahan was in the thick of it. The Thirty-ninth supported the Light Brigade in their heroic but fruitless charge on the Russian guns. The sufferings of the British army on that campaign are vividly remembered by Mr. Shanahan, and he also has a distinct

and loving remembrance of one who did so much to alleviate them—the late Florence Nightingale. He was orderly at one of the largest hospitals during the winter of 1854-5, and remembers well the visits of the heroines of the British army during quite a colony of Crimean men in Nova Scotia—men who had left one or other of his regiments while on this station and settled here; but year by year they have been dropping off until now only a very few remain. For it is now well over half a century since that campaign was fought. One of the most interesting of the veterans now living in this province is Patrick Blackney Shanahan, of Lunenburg, Arichat (C. B.). He was born on Feb. 2, 1832, near Galway (Ire.), and removed to England with his parents when quite young. In 1851, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Munroe, and Captain Currie. His first years of army life were spent on the Isle of Wight and at Gibraltar. In the summer of '54 his regiment was ordered to the Crimea. The following October the Battle of Balaklava was fought, and Shanahan was in the thick of it. The Thirty-ninth supported the Light Brigade in their heroic but fruitless charge on the Russian guns. The sufferings of the British army on that campaign are vividly remembered by Mr. Shanahan, and he also has a distinct

elections. The Home Rule issue was urged against him, and it is stated that he was also opposed by the extreme Socialists. The province of Nova Brunswick is particularly well adapted to the pasturage of sheep, and it may be hoped that an interest will be aroused in this branch of agricultural development. We have the fact that a successful Ontario sheep farmer has secured a large farm in Kings County, and is using as a sheep farm, and declares that in his opinion New Brunswick is especially adapted to sheep raising. The subject is one that may well attract more attention than it receives at the hands of our agricultural societies and the provincial government.

Some of the best part of the apple was wasted when the fruit is partly for apple sauce. Core the fruit and then cut into quarters. Cook until tender and press through a colander. The skin will give to the sauce a bit of color and add to its flavor.

Polish windows with paper instead of cloth to avoid lint and streaks.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

You talk about your great big men! This man, who tinkers in his den, and tackles problems weird and queer, and springs a triumph once a year, is such a mighty figure that the highest terms of praise seem flat. If I should toll for fifty years in sweat and agony and tears, and if some kind, well-meaning friend should come and tell me at the end that I had baled as much of hay as Thomas bales in half a day, that speech would surely make me yell with happiness too great to tell. The great inventors who are dead—each had one notion in his head; and when he put that notion through, there was no more for him to do. He just sat round and drew his pay, and shivered up and blew away. One big achievement was the stuff; one great idea was enough. But Edison, that wizard weird, don't sit around and raise a beard, or gawp at the corner store about the days that are no more. No sooner does he lift our hair with some invention strange and rare, than to his noisy, smoky shops, with tools in hand he gallops and fashions with his sledge and rasp something that makes the whole world gasp. Though small and thin he weighs a ton; he's twenty great men rolled in one. Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

INT

THE MIE

To Provide for Ware Us

During the past numerous complaints respecting the use of milk in connection with a promise in a 50 per cent. which the margin per cent.

AN ACT TO TESTING OF IN CONNE

His majesty, and consent of the commons of Canada. 1. This act may be cited as the Milk Test Act. 2. Every test being glass used for testing of milk for accuracy of milk of the per cent. by the persons designated by and if found to be efficiently marked by regulations made by the Board of Health shall any unauthorized bottle, pipette or container with cream in any mark in it is so act or with the Board of Health. 3. No person shall use any bottle, pipette, or container for testing of milk, or for any other purpose, unless it is marked and marked as above. 4. No person shall use any bottle, pipette, or container for testing of milk, or for any other purpose, unless it is marked and marked as above. 5. Nothing in this act shall apply to bottles or containers used for the purpose of testing of sulphuric acid.

RE 1. The duty of which comes Milk Test Act. standards brand Reverse ADAM 2. All test bottles glasses, used in of milk or bottles and bottles with the apparatus Test Churn; all prepared, to the use of Island of milk. 3. All glass shall be provided with a rubber stopper and a measuring glass within an error of minus, to be

KENDAL'S SPAN CURE

Cure makes cure because it leaves no because it does

need it. G cure because it leaves no because it does

# SO OF PROSE

LOCKSMITH  
Dickens

Barnaby Rudge, 1841.  
"Key there issued forth a tink-  
d-humored, that it suggested the  
fithely, and made quite pleasant  
silver bell, and audible at every  
as though it said, 'I don't care,  
to be happy.'"  
led, heavy carts went rumbling  
lungs of hawkers; still it struck  
under, no softer; not trusting it,  
ore for having been outdone by  
tink.

"The still small voice, free from  
unhealthiness of any kind. Foot-  
were disposed to linger near it,  
that morning, felt good-humor  
and by degrees became quite  
ies to its ringing—still the same  
from the workshop of the Gold-

"I have made such music? A gleam  
window and checking the dark  
fell full upon him, as though  
he stood working at the anvil,  
address, his sleeves turned up, his  
the easiest, freest, happiest man  
ng and winking in the light, and  
die doze, as from excess of com-  
had something jovial in their  
in of hearty natures, disposed to

"are in the whole scene. It seem-  
numerable keys could fit a chum-  
-houses of good things, rooms  
p and cheering laughter—these  
Places of distrust and cruelty  
-places-locked forever.  
hammered on at a dull monoto-  
a cheerful notes from steel and  
honest-hearted fellow, who made  
y towards everybody, could have  
been a coppersmith, and still  
ting wagen, full of rods of iron,  
some harmony out of it."

# TRAN CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN

## Living Near Arichat Has Nightingale's Heroic Work.

nd loving remembrance of one who did  
much to alleviate them—the late Flor-  
ence Nightingale. He was orderly at one  
of the largest hospitals during the winter  
1854-5, and remembers well the visits  
made by the heroine of the British Army.  
Miss Nightingale visited the hospi-  
tal where he was stationed it was part  
his duty to hold a chair and assist her  
mount and dismount her horse. In  
that way he formed a friendship with  
her, of which he still has the most plea-  
sant recollections. On her rounds of the  
hospital she was often accompanied by  
her ladies or others of the officers, and  
her coming was always a welcome event  
to the thousands of poor fellows for the  
relief of whose sufferings she had  
done so much.  
At the close of the campaign Mr. Shan-  
ahan's regiment was ordered to Porte-  
outh and afterwards to Quebec. There  
he has his Crimean medal, but has  
received any pension, although he  
has his hip for one. He is now living in  
Arichat on his farm, but is still an  
able man and retains all his faculties.  
His youth he must have been a par-  
ticularly fine figure of a man, as he is  
very good looking. He married short-  
ly after settling in Cape Breton and  
has several children, of whom two sons and  
a daughter are now living. Mr. Shan-  
ahan looks good for many years yet.

sep industry. It has not yet completed  
investigations, but will visit various  
parts of Canada before submitting its re-  
port. The province of New Brunswick is  
particularly well adapted to the pasturing  
sheep, and it may be hoped that a new  
era will be aroused in this branch of  
the agricultural development. We have the  
fact that a successful Ontario sheep farmer  
secured a large farm in Kings County,  
to be used as a sheep farm, and declares  
in his opinion New Brunswick is  
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of agricultural societies and the provin-  
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Some of the best part of the apple is  
found when the fruit is pared for apple  
sauce. Core the fruit and then cut into  
quarters. Cook until tender, and press  
through a colander. The skin will give  
the sauce a bit of color and add to its  
color.

Polish windows and spears instead of  
oil to avoid lint and streaks.

**Walt  
Philosopher**  
"This man, who tinkers in  
blue over, and springs a triumph  
figure that the highest  
If I should toil for fifty years,  
and if some kind, well-  
and tell me at the end that I  
bales in half a day, that speech  
ness too great to tell. The great  
in notion in his head; and when  
no more for him to do. He  
I shriveled up and blew away.  
The great idea was enough. But  
around and raise a beard, or  
a days that are no more. No  
the invention strange and rare  
tools in hand he gaily hops, and  
something that makes the whole  
he weighs a ton; he's twenty

# INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

## DAIRY THE MILK TEST ACT

To Provide for the Testing of Glass-  
ware Used in Dairying.

To whom it may concern:  
During the past two or three years,  
numerous complaints have been received  
respecting the accuracy of the glassware  
used in connection with the Babcock milk  
test. A prominent creamery owner sent  
in a 50 per cent. cream test bottle in  
which the marking showed an error of 10  
per cent.

The chief of the dairy division and  
other members of the staff connected with  
the testing work have found a large  
number of test bottles with incorrect  
graduations, the error in some cases being  
as much as 6 per cent.

The Department of Inland Revenue,  
Ontario have by resolution asked for legis-  
lation to provide protection against the  
injustice which may arise from the use  
of this inaccurate glassware.

In view of the facts the minister asked  
parliament at the last session to pass a  
law for the proper regulation of this im-  
portant matter, the Senate has adopted  
in substance the same principle as that which relates  
to the inspection of weights and measures.

The full text of the Milk Test Act and  
the regulations thereunder are reproduced  
herein for general information.

## AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TESTING OF GLASSWARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH MILK TESTS.

His Majesty, by and with the advice  
and consent of the Senate and House of  
Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:  
1. This act may be cited as the Milk  
Test Act.  
2. Every test bottle, pipette and measur-  
ing glass used in connection with the  
testing of milk or cream shall be tested  
for accuracy of measurement and accuracy  
of the per cent. scale marked thereon,  
by such persons as each province or terri-  
tory may designate by the governor in council,  
and if found to be accurate shall be in-  
defeasibly marked in the manner provided  
by regulations made by the Governor in  
Council.  
2. No other test bottle, pipette or measur-  
ing glass shall be so marked, nor shall  
any unauthorized person mark any test  
bottle, pipette or measuring glass in con-  
nection with the testing of milk or  
cream in any manner which would in-  
dicate that it is accurate in accordance with  
the regulations made by the Governor in  
Council.  
3. No person shall sell or offer to sell  
any test bottle, pipette or measuring glass  
used in connection with the testing of  
milk or cream unless it has been so tested  
and marked as aforesaid.  
4. No person shall use any test bottle,  
pipette or measuring glass in connection  
with the testing of milk or cream, if such  
testing is for the purpose of determining  
the value or relative value of the milk  
or cream or if used for any other test  
bottle, pipette or measuring glass not  
tested and marked as aforesaid.  
5. Nothing in this act shall apply to  
burettes or measures used in connection  
with the Babcock milk test for the measur-  
ing of sulphuric acid.

## REGULATIONS.

1. The duty of verifying the glassware  
which comes under the provisions of the  
Milk Test Act is hereby assigned to the  
standards branch, Department of Inland  
Revenue, Ottawa.  
2. All test bottles, pipettes, or measuring  
glasses, used in connection with the test-  
ing of milk or cream, except skim-milk  
bottles and the tubes used in connection  
with the apparatus known as the "Oil  
Test Churn," shall be furnished at the  
expense of the person using them, and  
paid for to the Standards Branch, Depart-  
ment of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for the  
purpose of verification.  
3. All glassware sent for verification  
shall be received and returned at the owner's  
risk.  
4. All glassware sent for verification  
must be perfectly clean on both the inside  
and outside surfaces.  
5. The chief inspector of weights and  
measures shall cause each bottle, pipette  
or measuring glass that is found correct  
within an error of one-tenth per cent. plus  
or minus, to be ineffaceably marked with  
the number of the test.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
is the remedy you can depend on. No  
other cure has done so much for  
the horse and the owner's pocket.  
Cure has saved millions of dollars for  
thousands of owners during the  
past 40 years. It is the quick, sure,  
safe cure that never fails to give  
the best results even when all other  
treatment may prove a failure.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
cures Spavin, Curb,  
Splint, Ringbone,  
Swelling, Bony  
Growth, Cut, Splay,  
Bruise and all Lameness.  
Kendall's Spavin  
Cure makes a complete and lasting  
cure because it cures the cause of the  
trouble.  
It leaves no scars or white hairs  
because it does not blister.  
There should be a bottle  
of Kendall's Spavin Cure—  
the best liniment in the  
world for man  
and beast. Not tell-  
ing when you will  
need it. Get it now and you will  
have the right remedy when the  
emergency arises.  
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all  
dealers. Ask for free copy of our  
book "A Treatise On the Horse"—  
or write us.  
Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO.  
Kennewick Falls, Vt. 50

## POULTRY GOOSE RAISING

**A Profitable Industry if Given Ord-  
inary Care and Attention.**

At what time in the world's history  
the goose became a domestic animal lit-  
ture fails to inform us; but the service  
she has rendered will live so long as written  
language shall endure.  
No kind of poultry keeping can be car-  
ried on at so little expense for buildings  
and equipment as goose raising, because  
of the hardiness of the birds and their  
desire to remain in the open air. Geese  
fatten much more readily than do other  
birds, and take the greatest freedom they  
have the better.  
The simplest kind of house can be used  
for shelter. An open shed facing the south,  
with plenty of dry straw for bedding, is  
all that is required. There is no fowl that  
will respond to treatment or furnish better  
results than the water fowl. They  
will mature just as rapidly as the other  
strains as near them, and generous supply  
of drinking water is all that is required.  
Water can be supplied during the breeding  
season in tubs, or half barrels sunk  
in the ground, with the fowls and water  
a supply of water in pails to serve for  
drinking will be quite sufficient.  
On the average farm it is a recognized  
fact that poultry are given less care than  
any other branch. Above all other  
the farmer is the one that has free range  
in abundance for his flocks, and can raise  
his own food, and take the greatest profit  
from poultry raising. The farmer should  
be encouraged to give proper care and at-  
tention to the production of poultry. This  
work should be equal to that of any other  
branch of agriculture, and should be thought  
of as much as other grades of live stock  
kept on the farm. The fowls can be pro-  
duced for less per pound and so sold for  
a profit than any other stock (by the pound)  
on the farm.

## FLAVORS IN MILK

**Due in Many Cases to Poorly Ven-  
tilated Stables.**

The efforts of poor ventilation in cow  
stables upon the development of flavors  
in milk is not always well understood by  
milk producers. As a rule, if the animal  
is in proper health the milk will be nor-  
mally pure when first drawn. But if the  
cow is milked in an unclean stable which  
is filled with vitiated air the milk will be  
contaminated and undesirable flavors rap-  
idly develop.  
In an endeavor to determine the rela-  
tion between poorly ventilated cow stables  
and the development of bad flavors in  
milk, the writer made extensive investiga-  
tion with quite definite results.  
The play of the experiment was to ob-  
tain samples of milk from cows kept in  
well ventilated dairy barns and from  
cows kept and handled by methods com-  
monly found in barns where no system  
of ventilation was provided. These  
samples were collected in the stables, as  
the cows were milked, put into sterilized  
glass jars and kept for several days in  
cool surroundings where no further contam-  
ination was possible. Each sample was ex-  
amined regularly every twelve hours with  
the following results which are an average  
of findings from several hundred samples:  
Well Vent'd Stables. Per Ct.  
Venti'd Stables. Per Ct.

Clean, natural sour flavor... 33 38  
Stable sour flavor... 0 45  
Stale, musty flavors... 0 17  
Slightly ensilage flavors... 7 0

It will be noted that only 38 per cent  
of the milk from the poorly ventilated  
stables gave a clean flavor and that 62  
per cent of the milk showed a most filthy  
contamination. If the cows are kept and  
milked in uncleanly surroundings, the  
milk will also be contaminated before it  
can be removed to the milk room as  
these results plainly indicate.  
The presence of an ensilage flavor was  
detected in a few samples from the well  
ventilated barns; however, this flavor  
passed off within a short time, leaving  
no objectionable effects. In case of the  
poorly ventilated stables, if any such flavor  
was present it was entirely covered up by  
the very objectionable stable flavors. In  
every case where stable flavors were de-  
tected, it was a noticeable fact that they  
increased with the age of the milk. This  
was due to the fact that such flavors are  
produced from the rapid development of  
objectionable bacteria.

These results only emphasize the vital  
necessity of having pure air in cow stables  
and in abundance. All that is required is  
to have the stables properly ventilated,  
and the milk will be of very little con-  
tamination. Fresh, pure air is an absolute  
necessity, both from the standpoint of  
health of the animals and the production  
of pure, clean and wholesome milk.

## POULTRY FARMING

The raising of poultry is an industry  
found on almost every farm. The most  
farmers keep a few chickens which they  
sell their living from the waste products  
of the farm. They are thus practically no  
expense and all the profit is theirs. From  
thirty to seventy-five hens can be kept  
on an ordinary farm. The mag-  
nitude of this form of the industry is so  
great that it interferes materially with  
the special poultry farm. It is probable  
that more failures are made in poultry  
farming than in any other type of farm-  
ing undertaken by beginners, yet it is  
usually a profitable business. A person  
invested in it. There is an enormous  
amount of good literature relating to pou-  
ltry raising easily available to anyone who  
grows it. The New Brunswick system of  
public schools affords an opportunity for  
at least a primary education close to  
the home, and as the schools are supported  
by a property tax to the amount of 50  
from the provincial treasury, the schools are  
free to all children.  
Taxers are light compared to those of  
other countries. European countries do not  
tax the schools but also to the upkeep  
of the roads. All bridges of more than  
200 feet in length are built by the gov-  
ernment, and the provincial department of  
public works, while the Dominion govern-  
ment also assists towards the building and  
maintenance of wharves and railways.

## MIXED FARMING AND FRUIT GROWING.

The province is especially adapted to  
mixed husbandry and fruit raising. For  
stock raising and dairying, the raising  
of horses and other conditions are  
extremely favorable. Fodder crops can  
be grown in abundance, and in many districts  
there are extensive pasture ranges. The  
plentiful supply of moisture during the  
growing season, and the only fair pasture  
conditions but makes it possible to grow  
larger and better quality root crops than  
can be grown in any other section of  
Canada. Here they are exposed to the  
sun, rain and snow at all times of the  
year, and the actual depreciation from  
such exposure is more than the wear  
caused by use. To leave machinery ex-  
posed to the elements has the same effect  
as it would have on house  
furniture, live stock or anything that  
nature has not provided with protection  
against the elements.  
One of the best investments on the  
farm is a good machine shed in which  
all machinery can be put when not in  
use. Successful farmers show that a ma-  
chine shed built on a concrete founda-  
tion will cost only about \$125. Such  
a building will house all the farm im-  
plements used on the average farm. In  
figure the life of such a building at fif-  
teen years, with a small outlay for an  
occasional coat of paint, will make the  
annual cost of sheltering all the machines  
used on a farm less than \$20 per year. A  
small annual cost will pay many fold in  
its saving on the depreciation of the ma-  
chinery.  
Little time used in overhauling and  
cleaning up each piece of machinery when  
one is through with it, is well spent.  
Tighten up all the bolts, saturate the  
bearing surfaces with oil, clean up the  
parts to a good grade of machine oil. This  
will stay on from one year to another,  
and keep the parts from rusting. Plough  
has State oil polished parts, so the ma-  
chinery should be kept in good condition  
of some kind, to keep them in good con-  
dition. There is no part of the farm opera-  
tion at which a little time can be spent  
to better advantage than looking after  
the farm machinery.

## VALUING THE SOIL

Chemical, Physical and Bacteriologi-  
cal Effects on the Land.  
It is well known that the application of  
lime to some soils will give very beneficial  
results, while it may be of no apparent  
benefit on other types of soil. The value  
of lime is not due to the fact that it fur-  
nishes plant food, because practically all  
soils contain sufficient lime to furnish  
plenty of food for the plants. The benefits  
from liming are indirect, and are due to the  
chemical, physical and biological effects  
of lime upon the soil.  
When plants or the remains of crops decay  
in the soil, certain acids are formed,  
which are injurious to the growth of plants.  
Unless these acids are neutralized by a  
"base," such as lime, they may accumu-  
late in sufficient quantity to become  
harmful to the growth of certain kinds  
of plants. Most cultivated soils are slightly  
acid, and this condition is favorable for  
the growth of most crops. But plants ex-  
cept from their roots, sufficient acids to  
secure this condition, usually, so the aim  
should be to keep the soil in a neutral or  
slightly alkaline condition. This can be  
done by the use of lime. It is only when  
a soil becomes very acid that crops do not  
thrive.  
Muck and peat soils, which are made  
almost wholly by the decay of plants, are  
usually always acid. But, strange as it may  
seem, some of the most acid soils are up-  
land soils. This is because the rocks from  
which these soils were made contained  
very little of the "bases," and therefore  
the acids formed by the decay of plants  
grown upon these soils are not neutralized.  
Sandy soils, especially soils derived from  
granite, limestone, and shale, are  
quite likely to be more or less acid. An  
application of lime to an acid soil gives  
immediate and marked results, because it  
neutralizes the acid, and favors the  
growth of crops.  
Nearly all soils, especially clay soils, con-  
tain more or less of the plant food potash  
in an insoluble form, so that plants can-  
not use it. Lime acts upon this insoluble  
potash, and liberates it, making it avail-  
able for the growth of plants, or, as it  
might be put, "spreads" to the plants.  
Most of the experiments conducted show  
that caustic lime will act quicker and bet-  
ter in making potash available, if that is  
the chief object sought by liming, than  
any other form of lime.  
Lime also helps "unlock" phosphoric  
acid that is in combination with iron and  
aluminum, and so is insoluble. A chemical

## OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

**Province Offers Settlers Many Natural  
Advantages and Comfortable Homes.**  
New Brunswick, the largest of the three  
Atlantic provinces of Canada, has been  
termed, and with truth, "The land of com-  
fortable homes." Not that her homes  
are more comfortable than those of other  
lands with similar natural conditions, but  
because in every part of her territory—  
which lies in almost a square form and  
extends, roughly speaking, 150 miles east  
and west, and 200 miles north and south—  
there are no homes which are not or  
cannot be easily made of the highest type  
of rural comfort. Abundance of pure  
water, an equable climate, trees, fruit,  
garden vegetables and flowers in profu-  
sion, and a soil which under good meth-  
ods of cultivation produces all the crops  
native to the north temperate zone, an  
abundant supply of fuel and cheap build-  
ing materials, are some of the conditions  
which contribute to comfortable homes.  
Not only are the conditions in every part  
equal to those of any other part of the  
American continent, but the quality of  
the products rank among the highest and  
in the case of potatoes, other vegetables  
and some fruits, their flavor and other  
qualities are recognized upon the market  
as being the superior to those grown in  
any other country. All these features  
combine to make the life of the people,  
as well as to their comfort and happi-  
ness.

**HOW TO GET LAND.**  
New Brunswick is rich in many natural  
resources, and because of its great width  
from the forest and timber, and the return  
for both capital and labor, agricultural  
land has not received the individual at-  
tention which it requires for its best de-  
velopment. Of the 57,000,000 acres of  
17,800,000 acres there were at the last  
census but 1,400,000 acres cleared from  
the forest, less than one-twelfth of the  
whole area, and of this only about sixty  
per cent was under culture. When it is  
estimated that the area which cannot be  
profitably farmed does not exceed three  
million acres, it will be seen what im-

## PHYSICAL OR MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Lime "flocculates" or sticks together the  
very fine particles of clay soil, thus mak-  
ing it more porous and better able to  
take water, and easier to work. But it has,  
exactly the opposite effect upon a sandy soil,  
cementing the coarse particles together,  
and increasing the capacity of the soil to  
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## BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

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## EFFECTS OF LIME UPON PLANT DISEASES.

Liming, in connection with crop rota-  
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commonly known as "club-root," which  
attacks cabbages, turnips, and other veg-  
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## CANADA'S FIELD CROPS LAST YEAR WORTH OVER HALF A BILLION

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—A bulletin of the  
census office issued today gives the total  
area of field crops grown in Canada this  
year as 32,711,092 acres, and the value of  
crops as \$507,185,500, compared with  
30,065,550 acres and a value of \$332,092,100  
last year.

Wheat, oats and barley had last year a  
total area of 18,917,000 acres with a value  
of \$288,144,000, and this year with an area  
of 20,902,000 acres the value is only \$248,  
738,300. The decrease in value is \$40,405,  
700, which is \$208.00 more than the de-  
crease for all field crops, and a lower pro-  
duction of 18,901,000 bushels of wheat,  
38,986,000 bushels of oats and 9,981,000  
bushels of barley. In Saskatchewan and  
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from  
an area now greater by 1,857,300 acres ac-  
counts for the whole loss. The crops of  
rye, peas, mixed grains and clover and  
alfalfa had this year an area of 1,793,880 acres  
and a value of \$28,708,000, compared with

## SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING CARLETON COUNTY JAIL CONDITIONS

(Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock).  
Under the above heading our esteemed  
contemporary, the Press, takes this jour-  
nal to task for daring to ask for an in-  
vestigation into the jail fire. All that the  
Sentinel did was to ask for an investiga-  
tion into the cause of the fire and said if  
"It is the fault of the building, make the  
necessary repairs, if it is the fault of the  
officials in charge then a change is re-  
quired."  
The Press has worked itself up into a  
sordid state of wrath over this and plainly  
tells the Sentinel that it did not put the  
present officer in charge "and its opinions  
are believed to be beneficial in controlling  
various other diseases that are spread by  
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**WANTED**

**WANTED**—A second class female teacher for School District No. 18, Otter Lake, St. John Co., salary at the rate of \$100 for the term. Apply at once to Alex. Johnston, Secretary, Upper Loch Road, St. John Co., N. B. 81-118-aw

**WANTED**—At once, for the school at Back Bay, Charlotte county, N. B., a female teacher, holding a first or second class license. Apply to Mr. H. S. Kinney, Back Bay, Charlotte county, N. B. 60-118-aw

**WANTED**—A first class teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Havelock, for term commencing Jan. 9, 1911, applying at once, stating salary, to H. J. Gupper, secretary of trustees, Annapolis, Kings county, N. B. 63-118-aw

**WANTED**—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; may work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 21917-aw

**WANTED**—A second or third class female teacher to teach in the school in the parish of St. Peter (district rated pool). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clones, Queens county, N. B. 22547-aw

**WANTED**—A second class female teacher to take charge of the school in the parish of St. Peter (district rated pool). Apply, stating salary, to George Johnson, Secretary to Trustees, Jewville Settlement, 21917-aw

**TWO** table maids wanted for Netherford school, Rothesay, for January 10th. 13544-f.

**WE** pay Ladies or Gentlemen Fifteen per cent. on washing and expenses weekly for us. Expense money advanced. Commence in home territory. Write for particulars. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

**MEN** WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. \$1500 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont. 59-aw

**WANTED**—Grl for general housework; no washing. Apply Mrs. H. T. Hayes, No. 1 Mount Pleasant avenue.

**SMART** Woman wanted to assist in dairy and house work. Write, stating wages wanted, to Mrs. E. S. Carter, Fort Vale, Rothesay. 59-aw

**AGENTS** WANTED

The sale of Pellan's Pres-less Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. has increased forty per cent. Daylight decided that it was to an understanding of her than she could have been. She was always a woman of action and was always a woman of action. She was always a woman of action and was always a woman of action.

**SALESMEN WANTED**  
We are seeking experienced salesmen for our choice Nursery Stock and newest varieties seed Potatoes. Liberal terms. Covers Bross, Galt, Ont. Sale-Tel. 10-1911-aw

**RAW FURS**  
WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY  
HIGHEST PRICES PAID  
Liberal assortments. I pay all express charges.  
Orders solicited.  
Write for latest price list to my new address.  
**J. YAFFE**  
72 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

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**Wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history.**

We will begin our 44th year Tuesday, January 3rd.

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**Perfect Cure for Cures Your Ills**

**No Doctors' No Drugs**

... It is a simple matter to get well. It is a simple matter to get well. It is a simple matter to get well.

**Dr. J. W. H. Seely, M.D.**

Box 8292, St. John, N. B.

**MARINE JOURNAL**

**PORT OF ST. JOHN.**

Arrived.

**Monday, Jan. 2.**  
Stur Manchester Exchange, Adams, Manchester via Halifax, Was. Thomson & Co.  
**Tuesday, Jan. 3.**  
S S Calvin Austin, Boston, mds and passengers.  
Schur Pandora, 98, Tower, Salem, (Mass), C M Kerrison.

**Wednesday, Jan. 4.**  
Stur Pomeranian, Henderson, from London and Havre, Wm. Thomson & Co.  
Stur Caouac, 331, Masters, from Louisburg, and old.  
Coastwise—Stur Bear River, 70, Woodworth, from Bear River.

**Thursday, Jan. 5.**  
Stur Montford, 4125, Moscrop, London and Antwerp via Halifax, C. P. R.  
Stur Manchester Exchange, 3690, Adams, Savannah.

**Friday, Jan. 6.**  
Stur Luella, 99, Chambers, Parrabor, C M Kerrison.  
Coastwise—Stur Margaretville, 37, Baker, Kingsport, sch. Viola Pearl, 23, Wadlin, Beaver Harbor.

**Saturday, Jan. 7.**  
Coastwise—Stur Bear River, 70, Woodworth, for Digby.  
Stur Sokolo, Pearce, for Nassau via Halifax, Wm. Thomson & Co.  
Stur Salacia, McKelvie, for Glasgow, Stur Reford Co. 5eiled.

**Sunday, Jan. 8.**  
Stur Montford, 4125, Moscrop, for London and Antwerp via Halifax.  
Tug Springfield, Cook, for Springfield.

**CANADIAN PORTS.**

**Liverpool, N. S., Dec 26**—Ard sch. Rhoda, refuse, from Havana.

**New Brunswick, B. C. Dec**—Steamed stur Moana, Warrall, for Sydney (NSW), via Honolulu, etc.

**Vancouver, B. C. Dec 31**—Ard. stur Keenun, Conradi, Yokohama, etc.

**BRITISH PORTS.**

**Fishguard, Jan 2**—Ard stur Lusitania, from New York.

**London, Jan 2**—Ard stur Montreal, from St. John.

**Cape Race, Jan 3**—Steamer Royal George, Avonmouth for Halifax, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here, when 200 miles east at 8 a. m.

**Liverpool, Jan 3**—Ard. stur Lusitania, New York, via Antwerp, for St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg and Queenstown.

**FOREIGN PORTS.**

**Boston, Jan 2**—Ard sch. Ida M. Barton, from Perth Amboy for St. John.

**Norfolk, Va, Jan 2**—Ard. stur Thorax, (Nor), from Dorchester (N. B.).

**Rio Janeiro, Jan 3**—Ard. S. S. Albura, Lockhart, from River Plate.

**St. John, N. B., Jan 3**—Ard. sch. Vera B. Roberts, from New York for St. John.

**Charleston, S. C. Jan 3**—Ard. stur Success, Canada port.

**St. John, N. B., Jan 3**—Ard. sch. Robinson, from Restigouche.

**DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.**

**Boston, Jan 2**—Steamer Indrani (Br), from Manila, reports Dec 29, 7 a. m. passed a section of wreck in lat 41 38 N, lon 69 25 W, about 40 feet of visible with planking of side gone; apparently stern of a schooner.

**St. John, N. B., Jan 2**—Ard. schooner Steamer Delphine (Ital), from Palermo, etc., reports Dec 25, m. lat 41 37 N, lon 69 02 W, passed a derelict schooner about 90 feet long, all masts gone and showing her ribs, apparently a long time passenger. Lat 41 30 N, lon 41 42 W, passed a derelict schooner with broken mast about 60 feet long.

**St. John, N. B., Jan 2**—Steamer Monnochy (Br), from Gibraltar, reports Dec 19, lat 42 41 N, lon 6 43 W, passed an abandoned dredger. The wreck was 90 feet long and was painted black. Dangerous to navigation.

**Stur Tamarac, from Rotterdam**, reports Dec 31, Nantucket bearing NE, 6 miles, passed a large red can buoy.

**LUMBERMEN ARE IN BAD WAY, SAYS MR. FLEMMING**

**Tuesday, Jan. 3.**  
Hon. J. K. Flemming, provincial secretary, who arrived in the city yesterday said last evening that the lumbermen are at present in a bad way owing to the scarcity of snow. Unless there is a heavy fall within the very near future he expects operations to be tied up. Everything is now in readiness for yarding and this cannot be carried out without snow. Last evening he attended an informal government meeting at which Mr. Woods, M. P. P. of Welsford, was also present. Both Mr. Flemming and Mr. Woods are registered at the Victoria.

**BIRTHS**

**SEELY**—On December 31, at the residence of E. S. Trueman, John West to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Seely, a daughter.

**DEATHS**

**McKINLEY**—Suddenly, on Jan. 1, William T. McKinley, only son of James and Adelaide McKinley, in the 39th year of his age.

**CREIGHTON**—At Woodstock, on Sunday, January 1, Lelia, wife of Frederick O. Creighton, leaving her husband and two children.

**DONOHUE**—In this city on the last night, P. J. Donohue, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn.

**BARNES**—At Hampton, on Dec. 31, Noah M. Barnes, in the 71st year of his age.

**FORELL**—In this city, on Jan. 3rd, Ann, widow of Arthur Forell.

**PRESTON**—On Jan. 1, New Year's day, Frederick Preston, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Preston, aged five years and six months.

**EARLEY**—In Dorchester (Mass.), Jan. 2, Charles W. beloved husband of Minnie L. Earley (nee Keenan).

**McGLOTHLIN**—In this city on Jan. 3rd, Patrick McGlothlin, in the 94th year of his age, leaving his wife, three sons and four daughters to mourn.

**DUNCAN**—At the home for Incurables, January 3, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Duncan, leaving a son, John Moore, of Boston.

**WANTONS**

**WINTER HOME FOR DIVER CRAFT**

Large Number of Schooners Also Tied Up There Until Navigation Opens

REPAIRS BEING MADE

St. John Power Club's Boats Calmly Resting in Marble Cove—Lull in Business in that Vicinity Until River Steamers Start in Again—Last Year's Results Gratifying, is Announcement.

Now that the river navigation is closed, and the boats are tied up, they are being repaired. Big two and three-masted sailing vessels, belonging to local merchants, are also being repaired. There are no less than ten of them moored there at present.

Marble Cove, which is called the "bed room" of the river, is crowded. Besides the river craft, the little fleet of pleasure boats, belonging to members of the St. John Power Boat Club, are moored there. In former years the cove was used to a great extent as a resting place for the boats, but this year there are far more than ever there. Many of the pleasure boats have been hauled out of the water, but a few of the larger ones and several of the smaller ones are still floating, and will be left in the ice all winter. Only one or two of the little craft of river tug are doing business and they will soon be taken up at the end of the season.

The situation on the river, it is announced, was a profitable one for most of the passenger and tug boats. In fact, it is said that the boats for the winter business for the last two or three years. It is said that the stevedores at Indiantown are rather dull at present, but they make up for it while the river is open. "Older men" in the river business are early opening of navigation and boat owners expect to have their craft on the different runs earlier next season than last. Several of the larger passenger boats will be completely overhauled and fitted for a busy season, which is growing year by year.

There is a possibility that one or two new passenger boats will be built for next season, but it is yet a little too early to plan anything definitely.

**MUCH UNCOLLECTED TAXES IN NEWCASTLE**

Town Has Big Floating Debt Due to Capital Expenditures—Proposed Radical Changes in Incorporation Act Get Cool Reception.

Newcastle, Jan. 4.—The town council met last night in special session. The chief business was to provide ways and means for meeting a certain extension of light and water contracts, buying of land, etc. The capital expenditures for the last two years had totalled about \$30,000. The town had a surplus of some \$5,000 ahead. He proposed to borrow about \$30,000 to wipe out the floating debt and leave a margin to work upon. The extension of capital account, not provided for itself inside of five years. The assessment, if all collected, would meet all ordinary expenses, but not capital expenditures.

The town clerk said that up to date this year between \$21,000 and \$22,000 had been collected of the \$30,000 assessed for 1910.

Ald. Butler said that all default taxes on real estate should be at once collected by legal means.

It was moved by Ald. Morrison and Ald. Butler that the mayor be authorized to borrow not more than \$6,000 at 5 per cent interest, and payable not later than July 1 next, to meet current expenses of the town for the Royal Bank. It passed unanimously.

It was moved by Ald. Butler and Russell and carried: That the finance committee be authorized to make any legislation to enable the town to issue bonds for \$30,000 to pay outstanding loans incurred by shrinkage of bonds and for expenditure on capital account.

Ald. Butler, in accordance with previous promise, moved that a committee be appointed to apply for legislation:

1. To amend the incorporation act as regards the town of Newcastle that candidates for aldermen shall subscribe their nomination paper and a declaration before the town clerk that they are rate-payers in the town for the preceding year and are not indebted to the town for taxes or otherwise;

2. That no property qualification be required of candidates for aldermen;

3. To exempt from taxation income of householders (that is, heads of families, whether owners of houses or not), up to \$200 per year.

4. To exempt from taxation money lent upon real estate or for industries in the town or invested in town debentures, by permit of the town council.

Ald. Morrison condemned the motion as too radical. Chairman Clark was also against it, and Ald. Russell would have nothing to do with it. To get it before the council, however, Ald. Falconer consented to second it.

Then on motion of Ald. Morrison and Ald. Falconer, the motion lay over till the next regular meeting.

It was moved by Ald. Butler and Morrison that the town be authorized to make a list of real estate default taxes and employ a solicitor to advise and sell them all.

Ald. Russell and Sargent moved in amendment that the motion lay over till the next regular meeting, and the amendment carried.

**CLEWS REVEALS FINANCIAL YEAR**

Declares People Want a Rest from Political Agitation

POSITION SOUND

Lower Prices Necessary in Many Commodities to Ensure Industrial Activity—Stocks Will Be First to Respond to Better Time—J. S. Baché & Co.'s Views.

New York, Dec. 30.—In his annual financial review of the year Henry Clews says in part:

We are entering 1911 in a much soberer mood than we entered 1910. Then optimism was the prevailing spirit; now conservatism is the dominant feeling.

As agriculture is still the country's mainstay, let us first look there in auditing our accounts. The value of our crop for 1910 was \$180,000,000, according to the agricultural census, the largest total on record, and \$200,000,000 more than a year ago. Roughly speaking, the value of our crops is about 100 per cent of the value of the crops during the past decade. Official returns show that if the value of our products in the year 1899 be placed at 100 the returns for 1910 would amount to \$180,000,000.

Our foreign commerce for eleven months of the calendar year aggregated \$3,002,000,000, against \$2,800,000,000 during the same time in 1910; our imports amounted to \$1,920,000,000, against \$1,900,000,000 over last year, while our exports were \$1,082,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 more than a year ago.

Railroad earnings on forty-five roads from January 1st to November 30th amounted to \$712,000,000, against \$644,000,000 last year, an increase of over 11 per cent.

Bank clearings in the United States for the same eleven months were \$149,780,000,000, against \$149,670,000,000 the year before.

Copper production amounted to 1,454,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,407,000,000 in 1910.

Coal production reached a total of nearly 800,000,000 tons, compared with 720,000,000 tons last year.

The index of prices reported for the year aggregated \$181,515,000,000, against \$181,000,000,000 a year ago.

New corporations of \$1,000,000 and over incorporated in the United States aggregated \$1,940,000,000, compared with \$1,928,000,000 last year.

Breadstuffs' Index figure was 8.87, at end of December, against 9.23 at end of January.

At first sight these figures regarded as a whole indicate as large a degree of activity as a year ago. To some extent, however, the figures are deceptive, and reflecting past and not present conditions.

It is well known that values have been highly inflated in every direction, and that the present situation is one of high prices in all directions, and that prices will naturally continue a sharp drop in prices which will offset the gain during the past year.

In this review no attempt has been made to disguise unpleasant facts. On the contrary, they have been very plainly set forth in this direction. It has been warned that to be forewarned. Let it be admitted that the general situation industrially and commercially in the United States is not entirely satisfactory, and that there is reason to expect a further period of settling down to a lower level.

The only sensible attitude towards this situation is that of a wholehearted return to the normal. If this readjustment is not at present it is nothing more and there are no signs of panic—can be accomplished by a series of orderly and systematic steps, without sudden derangement, the country will be vastly better off.

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What will the interstate commerce commission decide as to rates for the railroads?

What will the supreme court decide as to the Sherman Anti-Trust cases against Standard Oil and American Tobacco and Coal Company?

What will the decision of the commerce commission decide as to the part of the railroads. This decision will come, it is hoped, soon, and the course of business in 1911 will depend very much upon it. If rates are not granted, or only inadequately, the roads must either cut dividends or expenditures. The latter procedure seems the more reasonable, and if the railroads continue to curtail expenditures, it will mean further falling off in general business all along the line and probably through the greater part of the year.

If rates are raised measurably, the effect upon sentiment would be undoubtedly great and would inspire more hopefulness in new enterprises; nevertheless, the actual effect of the expenditures would not be felt in real business at once, but would be gradually beneficial. If rates were raised appreciably, this would also undoubtedly give good stimulus to foreign investment, as no securities in the world are so good as ours and high income securities are the favorite of the foreigner that season of raised rates offsetting increased wages and would result in a great influx to foreign investment in our securities. This flow of foreign purchases has been held back for nearly a year by the government's rate increase in the absence of which was to start all business in the United States down hill.

The problem for railroads now is to work out satisfactory results. The attitude of stockholders and the public on the lines of legislation already on the statute books. President Taft, in his last message, indicated his opinion that no new statutes for regulation of corporations should be enacted until the effect of those already in force could be observed in operation. The attitude of the railroads, as evidenced by

**CLEWS REVEALS FINANCIAL YEAR**

Declares People Want a Rest from Political Agitation

POSITION SOUND

Lower Prices Necessary in Many Commodities to Ensure Industrial Activity—Stocks Will Be First to Respond to Better Time—J. S. Baché & Co.'s Views.

New York, Dec. 30.—In his annual financial review of the year Henry Clews says in part:

We are entering 1911 in a much soberer mood than we entered 1910. Then optimism was the prevailing spirit; now conservatism is the dominant feeling.

As agriculture is still the country's mainstay, let us first look there in auditing our accounts. The value of our crop for 1910 was \$180,000,000, according to the agricultural census, the largest total on record, and \$200,000,000 more than a year ago. Roughly speaking, the value of our crops is about 100 per cent of the value of the crops during the past decade. Official returns show that if the value of our products in the year 1899 be placed at 100 the returns for 1910 would amount to \$180,000,000.

Our foreign commerce for eleven months of the calendar year aggregated \$3,002,000,000, against \$2,800,000,000 during the same time in 1910; our imports amounted to \$1,920,000,000, against \$1,900,000,000 over last year, while our exports were \$1,082,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 more than a year ago.

Railroad earnings on forty-five roads from January 1st to November 30th amounted to \$712,000,000, against \$644,000,000 last year, an increase of over 11 per cent.

Bank clearings in the United States for the same eleven months were \$149,780,000,000, against \$149,670,000,000 the year before.

Copper production amounted to 1,454,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,407,000,000 in 1910.

Coal production reached a total of nearly 800,000,000 tons, compared with 720,000,000 tons last year.

The index of prices reported for the year aggregated \$181,515,000,000, against \$181,000,000,000 a year ago.

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**Here's the Footwear for You and Your Wife!**

is the perfect protection against Canadian Winters. Light, easy, comfortable—and keep the feet always warm. Neat, graceful and attractive.

The trademark, shown, is on the sole of every Genuine Kimmel Felt Shoe and Slipper. Look for it and take no other.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

**FIGURES THAT TELL STORIES**

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

THE pictures show the result of a test made in 1909 by the Seed Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture of seed corn, field root, and garden seeds sold in Canada. As everyone knows, most garden seeds are sold in sealed envelopes, and hitherto there has been no guarantee to the purchaser of the percentage of these seeds that would germinate. The inspectors who enforce the Seed Control Act bought 2,527 samples of seed exposed for sale by retailers and wholesalers all over Canada, and these were sent to the Seed Laboratory for testing, with the results already mentioned. The Seed Control Act sets up a standard that certain classes of seeds offered for sale must be capable of germinating in the proportion of at least two-thirds of the standard recognized for good seed of the kind. If the seed comes below this standard, the package must be marked according to the percentage of germination, so that the buyer may know for what he is paying. The value of this Act to the agriculturist is obvious. The Act furthermore provides that seedsmen and dealers may be prosecuted for not complying with its requirements. A further test was made last May in which 752 samples of garden seeds were examined, and the examination shows that about 11 per cent. were below the standard. This is an improvement of 7 per cent. over the test of 1909, and shows that the Seed Control Act has commenced its beneficent

ly sufficient upon itself, there should be very serious interruption to activity. There are still many marketplaces open for development which will keep both capital and labor actively employed for many years to come. While Europe, especially Great Britain, is still transacting an active business in other parts of the world, we continue preoccupied with our tremendous home development, the kind of which is far from being completed. One very encouraging element is the easy monetary conditions abroad, which are likely to continue for some time to come. There is plenty of money in London seeking investment, and fortunately the bankers at that centre are becoming more favorably to American securities. During the last few years these have proved highly profitable; the losses have been very largely multiplied, and the effect of the war has been to bring a large influx of foreign capital to this side and act as a powerful stimulus to enterprise and industry.

Business has been soared too high, because the buying power of the people has been exhausted temporarily by extravagant or too free expenditure of capital, and for many years past has been tending to a lower level, thus stimulating fresh activity and restoring the normal. This can certainly be accomplished with a few judicious cessations, and in many ways as large as would appear. A bumper crop naturally causes a sharp drop in prices which will offset the gain during the past year.

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Blasting Powder

Single and double tape fuse detonators. Electric fuses, batteries. Cast steel for drills.

W. H. THORNE CO., Limited Market Square, St. John, N. B.

FIREMEN EXCHANGED HAPPY NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Drizzling Rain Did Not Dampen Spirits of Citizens Who Wished to Celebrate Holiday—Y. M. C. A. Reception and Treat for Boys in St. Patrick's Industrial Home—Odd-fellows and Master Painters At Home.

Tuesday, Jan. 3. The drizzling rain which fell nearly all day yesterday was not allowed to interfere in any degree with the New Year's celebration. Following their annual custom, the firemen of the different stations called on each other and had a general good time. Receptions were numerous and a feeling of kindly brotherhood was manifested at all of them.

Following an annual custom, the Y. M. C. A. building was thrown open for the reception of visitors all day. An efficient committee was on hand to show people over the building. All expressed great pleasure at the arrangements. In the afternoon there was a fine gymnastic display by the boys' classes.

The master painters kept open house for all comers in their room on the Market building. An interesting event took place in the evening when Joseph B. O'Hara, played several selections, and solos were sung by Master Moore and McLaughlin and Frank J. Hazel, J. B. Dever and L. A. Conlon gave readings, the latter giving selections from Dr. Drummood.

At Silver Falls, the annual Christmas treat for the boys of St. Patrick's Industrial Home took place. This treat was given by the Father Mathew Association, and some sixty persons attended from the city, among them being Mayor and Mrs. Frink, Bishop Casey, Rev. A. J. O'Neill, Rev. Joseph H. Borgmann, O.S.B.R., Rev. M. McLaughlin, C.S.S.R., Rev. D. S. O'Keefe, Rev. A. J. Duke, G. S.S.R., Mrs. Edward Woods, wife of Superintendent Woods, of the St. John Municipal Home; Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Superintendent Macdonald; and the boys' Industrial Home, Francis Conlon, president of the F. M. A., and Postmaster Sears.

The P. M. A. orchestra, under the leadership of W. J. Conway and Frank O'Hara, played several selections, and solos were sung by Master Moore and McLaughlin and Frank J. Hazel, J. B. Dever and L. A. Conlon gave readings, the latter giving selections from Dr. Drummood. Addresses were given by Bishop Casey, Postmaster Sears, Mayor Frink and the Rev. A. J. O'Neill, complimenting the sisters on the brightness and excellent appearance of the children.

Following this, presents were distributed from the trees to ninety orphan boys, whose hearts were made glad to think they were not forgotten at the festive season of the year. The reception held by the Oddfellows in their hall, Lincoln street, yesterday morning was one of the most successful in many years. There was a fine attendance and all present enjoyed the occasion.

BELIEVE BOLD ROBBERY WAS WORK OF NEW YEAR'S ROTERS

Daring Break Into Store of T. Collins & Co., North Market Street, and Valuable Goods Stolen—Skylight Smashed—Police Working on Case.

What is believed to have been a robbery by some of those who were engaged in the New Year's Eve riots was brought to light yesterday, when it was discovered that the store of T. Collins & Co., whose grocers in North Market street, had been broken into and large quantities of tobacco and groceries taken away. The thieves ransacked the cash drawers but secured very little money.

An entrance was effected by breaking the glass in one of the skylights. Once inside, the thieves took full possession. In the upper part of the store, empty tin cans were found, and it is believed that whoever did the breaking, enjoyed a luncheon before taking their departure.

TWO BOYS SHOT MURDER THROUGH CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREARMS

The careless handling of firearms in the hands of boys came within an acre of costing two boys the oldest seventeen, their lives yesterday. In one case it was the old story "did not know the weapon was loaded," while in the other it was merely a matter of careless handling.

The first accident occurred at Randolph early yesterday morning. Charles Noel, the young son of Joseph Noel, of that place, was sitting in the house cleaning a 32 calibre revolver which he did not think was loaded. He happened to have the right hand over the muzzle of the weapon when it was discharged. One of his fingers was almost completely severed from his hand. He was brought over to the General Public Hospital, and it is thought that the finger will have to be amputated. Luckily, no one was in the room with the lad at the time, otherwise the result might have been worse.

The second shooting occurred about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was more serious than the first. Three little boys, Willie Bacon, aged 15; Murray Keefe, aged 15; and Irwin Magee, all residing in Wilhelmside avenue, borrowed a 22 Winchester calibre rifle from Roland Lendon yesterday after dinner went out, behind the rifle range to try their skill. Just before starting to return home the three were standing together. Bacon being in possession of the rifle, which was loaded, Keefe was standing to the right of Bacon when the gun was mysteriously discharged. The bullet entered Keefe's side and lodged in his back. His companions were badly frightened but managed to carry him to the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Devlin, who lives nearby. Dr. McIntyre of the North End, was lastly summoned. The bullet was not located, however, and the boy will be operated on this morning. The victim, Smith, Halifax, Mrs. J. B. and Miss L. B. will not prove fatal.

WEDDINGS

Porter-Johnston. Chipman, Dec. 30—a very pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Chipman on Dec. 28, when their daughter, Miss Eliza Jean Johnston, of Newcastle, was united in marriage to Charles Harmon Porter, of New York. The bride was accompanied by Rev. F. G. Francis, and Mrs. Porter left the same evening for New York, where they will reside.

Horsman-Power. Salsbury, N. B., Jan. 8.—The marriage took place at the home of Mrs. Gorham Power on Saturday evening, the 31st ult. of her only daughter, Miss Ella Power, and Taylor Horsman, of Sackvilleville. The wedding was held by Rev. F. G. Francis. The bridegroom is a former Elgin, Albert county, man who has done well in the Canadian west. Mr. Horsman owns a large cattle ranch about eighty miles from Regina. After spending a couple of months with relatives in Westmorland and Albert counties, Mr. and Mrs. Horsman will proceed to their home in the Canadian west.

Point Wolfe, N. B., Jan. 2.—The wedding of Warrford D. Sealey, of St. Martins, and Miss Grace M. Hickey took place Thursday, Dec. 29, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. G. V. Copp, Riverside, Rev. W. J. Kirby, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. The bride wore a gorgeous pearl-grey tulle with white and red trimmings. After spending a few days with relatives of the bride, the young couple will take a short trip to St. John and other cities, and will hereafter reside in the bride's parental home, with black velvet lute.

At South Bay yesterday Miss Logg, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Long, was united in marriage with Albert Dunlop, of Sussex. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop left on the noon train for Sussex, their future home.

The death of Patrick McGloin occurred at his home, 37 Murray street, early yesterday morning. He was sixty-eight years of age and was a calligrapher by trade. He was very well known in the North End. Surviving him are three sons—James, of St. John; Edward, of Boston; and Miss Anne McGloin, and four daughters—James and Sarah, of St. John; Agnes and Kathleen, all at home.

The death of Mrs. Ann Sorell occurred at her home in Kennedy street yesterday. She was the widow of Arthur Sorell, who was very well known in the North End. Arthur C. F. Sorell, of Boston, is a son.

The death took place yesterday at the home of the late Stephen Duncan. The deceased, who was in his 88th year, was twice married and leaves one son, John Moore, of Boston.

A pretty wedding took place Saturday afternoon, December 31, at the residence of James Benham, 384 High street, Clinton (Maine). The bride was Miss Alexander Steeves, of Pettoicidae (N. B.), and the groom, Miss Charlotte Isadore Purdy, daughter of William Purdy, of Lakeside (N. B.). Rev. M. McLaughlin, of Newton Center, (Maine) officiated at the ceremony in the presence of immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride was attired in a dress of white lace. The house was tastefully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. After the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served at the residence of the groom to the esteem in which the young couple are held.

Mr. and Mrs. Steeves left on the evening train for Gardiner (Maine), where they are to reside. The bride is a traveling sales, with a white hat trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

At noon yesterday, at the residence of Rev. D. Hutchinson, in Douglas avenue, William B. Killam, of Moncton, was married to Mrs. Lavina Price, of Pettoic. The couple were unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Killam left for Moncton, where they will reside.

At noon yesterday, at the residence of Miss Clara May Nugent, of St. Martins, Jan. 3.—On December 31 Clara May Nugent passed away at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Ashford, in Tabusintac. She was the only child of the late Edward and Mary Nugent. She leaves a grandmother and a large circle of friends.

William Robertson, an aged and respected resident of Newcastle, died on Friday at Tabusintac, where he had gone about a week previously to visit his nephew, James Ashford. He was about 72 years of age, and was a member of the Methodist church. He leaves children—Herbert Robertson and Mrs. Ella Ellsworth, of Bangor, Maine; John and James Robertson, of Tabusintac; and Mrs. Thomas Wasson, of Burnt Church, and Mrs. William Ashford, of Newcastle.

The funeral took place on New Year's day at Tabusintac, where the deceased was a member of the Methodist church. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. James Ashford, James Grant, James and Norman Robertson, of Tabusintac, and John H. Ashford, of Newcastle, all nephews of deceased.

B. F. Wetmore. On the morning of Sunday, January 1, Benjamin F. Wetmore, of Acadieville, passed quietly away at the age of eighty-four. For some time he had been in failing health, but it was not thought that he was in a dangerous condition until yesterday morning when he suddenly collapsed. On Sunday morning when some of his friends went in to see him they found him lying on the floor unconscious. It was quite an hour before he could be revived, and it was thought that he was beyond hope. The funeral, which was quite largely attended, was held on Tuesday. The service was conducted by Rev. R. H. Stavert, of Harcourt. Interment was made at Rogersville.

Edgar Fraser. On the morning of Friday, December 23, Edgar Fraser, eldest son of Andrew Fraser, of Harcourt, passed quietly away at the early age of seventeen. For some months the deceased had not been in very good health, but his condition passed quietly away at the age of eighty-four.

John Logan. Yarmouth, Jan. 5.—John Logan, the well known insurance agent, died at noon yesterday, aged 70 years. He had been confined to the house about two weeks, but only to bed for two days. He leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter. Magistrate William W. Whittington, John W. Whittington, in Yarmouth, seaman for Messrs. Vassie & Co., St. John; Charles, a traveler in Manitoba, and Fred, a traveler in Quebec.

Richard A. Saunders. Richard A. Saunders died at Yarmouth (N.S.) yesterday morning. He was one of the oldest residents, having reached 86 years of age. He was born in Annapolis county, and leaves three sons and three daughters. He carried on business in St. John for some time until the big fire.

WEDDING A SURPRISE (The Times-Star). A wedding which will be of interest to many people in the city and which is tinged with romance, was celebrated on the Methodist Episcopal church in Donchester, Mass., on December 31, when the well known young lady of North End, Miss Mary A. Clark, daughter of Alexander Clark, of Murray street, became the bride of Herbert Robinson, son of Rev. W. W. Robinson, of Dorchester. Rev. Leopold Nies officiated.

It came as a surprise to her people in the home here when Tuesday, instead of her usual quiet day, she had a visit to Roxbury, Mass., a letter was received announcing that she had been one of the principals in the happy event referred to and had made her home in the States.

About three weeks ago she left this city and went on a visit intending to return Tuesday. But on Tuesday she was here she was married on her way to her new home. Her husband is a rising young broker of Dorchester, Mass. She had not known him previous to her visit.

IN THE COURTS Probate Court. In the probate court, Friday, Jan. 6. In the matter of the estate of Mr. W. H. Colburn, widow, there was, return of citation to pass the accounts of Herbert A. Reynolds, the executor. Since the presentation of the accounts, Mr. Reynolds died, on December 24, and pending the acknowledgment of service of citation, the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, January 11, at 10 o'clock. W. Watson Allen, K. C., is proctor for the executor, J. King Kelley, proctor for one of the beneficiaries.

ONLY 10 CENTS To quickly introduce our new and improved jewelry catalog, we send you this Ladies' LK Gold Filled Ruby Set Ring. Lovers' Prayer or Initial engraved. Send size. Satisfaction guaranteed. JEWELRY COMPANY, Mig. Dept. 6, Covington, Ky., U. S. A. 84-27

OBITUARY

Rev. Canon Brook. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 2.—(Special)—The death occurred at Kentville yesterday, of Rev. Canon Isaac Brook, who succumbed to a sudden attack of grippe.

Dr. Brook was born in England in 1838. He graduated from Oxford in 1868. Dr. Brook came to Canada as principal of Huron Theological College, London, and after he was assistant rector of St. Peter's church, Sherbrooke, 1887, he was transferred to Nova Scotia, and was made president of King's College, Windsor, which position he filled until he came to Kentville as rector of St. James' church. Eight years ago he retired from active duties.

Mrs. C. Lee Raymond, of Woodstock (N. B.), is a daughter.

B. V. James Fleck. Montreal, Jan. 4.—A cable was received in the city today from Montreal, announcing the death of Rev. James Fleck. Mr. Fleck was the pastor of Knox church in this city from 1876 to 1909, when he was elected rector of St. John's church in Montreal. He was a popular preacher, and greatly beloved by his congregation. In 1880 he was elected moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

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Mrs. Forell. The death occurred yesterday at her residence in Kennedy street of Ann widow of Arthur Forell.

Charles A. Gough. Ottawa, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The death of Charles A. Gough, controller of the currency, occurred this morning. Mr. Gough was a native of England, entered the department of finance at the age of nineteen, and was appointed controller six months ago.

Mrs. Urquhart. Many will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Urquhart, widow of Rev. D. Hutchinson, which occurred Tuesday night at her home, 74 Simonds street. She was very well known and respected through her long life of seventy-six years. She had been ill only a week. She is survived by three sons—Frank I. of the States; William, in New York; and F. A. at home—and one daughter, Mrs. Margaret A. Cross, of Charlotte county. There are also four brothers—R. T. Logan, of St. John, and W. F. Logan, of Boston.

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CHARLES COLLINS DROWNED AT HAMPTON THURSDAY

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Information received from Hampton last evening was to the effect that the remains of the man which had been placed in the Hampton baggage room, were viewed by Coroner Smith of that place, and that he had decided that an inquest would not be necessary. It also stated that the general opinion there was that the drowning was a case of suicide.

The deceased could have had no apparent reason for leaving the main road and going down to the brook, which at the place where the drowning occurred, is open and quite shallow. Mr. Brown said that while on his way to the brook, he noticed a man standing by the brook, who was in a very nervous condition. The remains were looked after by undertaker Allen and arrangements were made to have the remains sent on to the city this morning.

Chief of Police Clark was the first to receive any notice of the accident in this city. On receiving a telephone message from Coroner Smith he notified his relatives, all of whom were both surprised and grief-stricken on hearing the sorrowful news.

The deceased is survived by his mother, three sisters, and five brothers. His brothers are James, McQuinn's Junction, Jeremiah, Montreal, Patrick and Robert. His sisters are Mrs. G. G. McQuinn, Mrs. E. D. Isaac, Mrs. M. Lane, and Mrs. F. McDermott of the city.

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Mr. Reid was president of the old agricultural society from 1848 to 1868 when it passed out of existence. This organization built the county exhibition palace which was destroyed by fire in 1868 and put on a permanent exhibition and ran regular meetings in old days. Mr. Reid was an alderman in 1860 and assisted in welcoming the Prince of Wales to the city.

He was unsuccessful as a candidate for mayor on two subsequent occasions. Some years ago he brought a claim against the city for \$3,000 and was awarded that amount by the court of arbitration appointed under an appeal act of the legislature to hear the case. The claim was in connection with an exhibition grant which the council voted forty years before but never paid.

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MAGISTRATE SENDS THEM UP FOR TRIAL

street did not hold them liable. Counsel referred to the fact that owing to the antagonist precedent of late against the City of Montreal, the City of St. John's Magistrate had provided some of the uprisings. His clients, he said, had suffered indignantly and should never have been increased. With regard to McCallum he said the police had done all they could to get something again. Because McCallum had a