

THE BUDGET IS WITH THE PEOPLE

LIBERAL CAMP

Dr. Michael Clark Declares War Against Fielding in Vigorous Speech.

Mr. Crothers Asks Some Pertinent Questions but Gets Little Satisfaction—Yesterday at Ottawa.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The House of Commons devoted the day to the budget speeches being delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer; Mr. Crothers, W. Elgin; Mr. Congdon, Yukon; Mr. Magrath, Medicine Hat, and other members.

Mr. Crothers made a vigorous reply to the Liberal boasting that all the prosperity of the country is due to the Liberals.

Dr. Clark delivered a most insubordinate speech in which he fell upon and did great violence to one of Mr. Fielding's most specious arguments.

Dr. Paquet advanced the suggestion that a French Canadian member be included on the board of management of the Intercolonial.

Declare War. Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, lost no time in declaring war on Mr. Fielding's argument in favor of bounties on iron and steel.

The Minister of Finance had compared these bounties to railway subsidies. His unimpressive follower criticized him on three grounds.

1.—Iron and steel are articles which can be got from abroad. This does not apply to railways, which we must have and which we cannot import ready made.

2.—When we build railways by means of subsidies, it is a policy of helping the whole people for the benefit of the whole people. It is not so with iron and steel industries; it is a case of one citizen of the country being helped at the expense of the rest of the country. It reminded him of the sick Scotchman in the hospital. Every other citizen had failed and they tried playing a tune on the pipes. The next day the Scot was much better, but the other patients had died.

Miss The bounty was invariably accompanied by a tariff. Thus while railroads were a necessary, the steel to build them was made dearer.

Miss The woolen trade. Over in Dr. Clark attacked the Conservative argument on the woolen trade. "There are some curious views on this side of the Atlantic with regard to the building up of industries," he said. His contention was that "farmers are growing less sheep because other things pay better. Hence had been made to the decay of sheep raising in Alberta, they had more men, however. From the protectionist point of view it was a case of 'fill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey.'"

"When men accumulate and sheep decay." Next he discussed commercial treaties approving the French treaty, though he agreed with Mr. Borden that it is not likely to do much good. He urged the prospective Belgian and Italian treaties be brought to pass and that the German tariff be dropped. Retaliation was an unwise policy, though it was easy to appeal to the fighting instinct which is not very low down in any of us. But had retaliation proved the way to build up a trade with Germany?

Paralleling Railways. Dr. Clark defended the Saskatchewan valley land transaction and the principle of parallel railways. He declined however to traverse Mr. Foster's attacks on Mr. Pugsley's management of the public works department, saying that it might be as well to set a New Brunswick to catch a New Brunswicker."

Mr. Crothers who followed, suggested that Dr. Clark hold a series of revival meetings in room 16, the Liberal headquarters. When he had brought his party back to the principles which they professed before 1896, it would be time for him to utter free trade views in the House. Mr. Crothers went on to satirize the manner in which the Liberals in the course of the debate had put forward, "he-wildering arrays of figures, facts and figures," and said that they were "sager not so much to describe our prosperity as to ascribe it to some imaginary sagacity exercised by themselves."

Referring to a remark by Mr. Rivet that the Conservatives had forgotten nothing, he said that a good memory in Canada are not the politicians now in power but the Providence which gave it such magnificent resources and the people "plain self-reliant honest workers striving in industry and economy."

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LAST NIGHT A WILD ONE FOR NEW ENGLAND

Blizzard Of Unusual Severity Raged Throughout Day—Nantucket Lightship Set Adrift—Situation In N. Y.

METROPOLIS IS COMPLETELY TIED UP

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—Adrift and ashore tonight was a wild one. A comparatively mild storm had increased in velocity and in the weight of its snow burden, until the proportions of a blizzard were reached. Although the gale raised unusually high seas off the coast, no serious mishap to shipping was reported. So severely was the Nantucket shoals lightship buffeted on its exposed station, where it was located, according to weather bureau officials, the very heart of the storm, that that beacon aid to navigation was set adrift by the parting of its moorings. After trying in vain to steam against the gale for New Bedford Captain Doane was forced to heave to on the open sea. Two schooners went ashore and were floated during the day, the Annie F. Conant at Portsmouth, and the fisherman, Francis Whelan, in Boston harbor.

The snowfall, which in many places exceeded that of Christmas blizzard, of three weeks ago, was whipped ahead by a wind which varied in velocity from 38 miles an hour in this city to 70 in Nantucket.

The wire and transportation companies experienced some inconvenience, but it was little as compared with the crippling caused by the blizzard of Christmas time.

In New York. New York, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The heaviest snowstorm of the winter fell upon the city early this morning and continued unabated all day. At eight o'clock tonight the precipitation, since the first flakes fell at 11 o'clock last night, measured at even 12 inches, and a high northeasterly wind that had swept the streets since 10 o'clock in the morning, with a steady rain, brought a rapid fall in the temperature. In one hour the thermometer fell from 31 degrees above zero to 29 above.

Prospects for tomorrow were said at the weather bureau tonight, to indicate greatly increased cold, continued high winds with steady rain, drifts and a day of inconvenience to foot-travelers with hampering of all traffic and vehicular traffic, and much suffering among the poor.

Three persons died in the storm today from exposure and lack of nourishment. A threatened strike among the laborers of the street cleaning department was fortunately averted.

Added appropriations made today for the removal of the last snowfall, which has not yet been fully cleared away, will bring the total thus far expended this year to \$800,000. A conservative estimate of what the present fall will cost exceeds \$800,000 additional, making the total for the year one of the heaviest the city has ever been forced to meet.

Dead at Providence. Providence, R. I., Jan. 14.—Buffeted by the high winds which drove a swirling snowstorm upon Providence today, Mrs. Mary Doonan, 52, of 37 Willow street, fell exhausted in Westminister street this evening and died a few minutes later in a cab in which she was being taken to her home.

Patrick Wall, home unknown, was picked up in a gutter on Broadway, where he had fallen exhausted and was taken to a police station for treatment. He will recover.

Toronto Too. Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—The biggest snowstorm of the season raged Western Ontario last night and the greater part of today. Street railways systems managed to keep their tracks fairly clear but the steam roads were badly blocked, trains being many hours late. In places the drifts are more than ten feet deep.

Wireless Unaffected. Newport, R. I., Jan. 14.—That stress of weather, providing a wireless standing, has little effect on wireless communication was shown here today when the naval wireless station here communicated with the station at Key West, Fla., 1,500 miles away. Newport today, also, was constantly in communication with points along the Atlantic seaboard from Atlantic City to Portsmouth, N. H.

Providence, Not Politicians. Mr. Crothers went on to claim that the real authors of the prosperity of Canada are not the politicians now in power but the Providence which gave it such magnificent resources and the people "plain self-reliant honest workers striving in industry and economy."

WINNIPEG TRIBUNE HAS ANOTHER FIRE. Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 14.—Fire broke out in the Tribune office at 7 o'clock this morning and although the Tribune plant did not suffer greatly, several tenants met with losses. This is the second time in ten days that the building has been on fire.

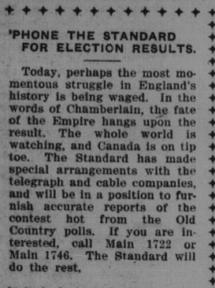
ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND CLOSED WITH LIBERALS ON DEFENSIVE

Government, Unable To Make Issue a Constitutional One, Is Brought To Bay, And Election Of Five Unionists Gives Opposition First Blood—Both Parties To Death Struggle Issue Final Appeal To Electors Through Leaders.

Mr. Balfour Declares That The Result Must Affect The Greatness Of The Empire And Calls Upon Every Citizen To Weigh His Responsibility—Mr. Lloyd George Hopes That Electors Will Stand By Privileges Won By Ancestors And Refuse To Barter Freedom.



The principals in the fray—Henry Herbert Asquith, Liberal Leader.



The principals in the fray—Arthur J. Balfour, Unionist Leader.

London, Jan. 14.—Tonight witnessed the close of the parliamentary election campaign. It has been fought on an issue entirely novel to the people of these times—an issue that has not been raised before for three hundred years; and it has been fought with intensity of conviction, energy and bitterness unparalleled in Great Britain in the present generation. Even the Gladstonian home rule campaign, which came near destroying the Liberal party, failed to arouse like political factions to anything like their present vehemence.

The conflict which will open the ballot boxes tomorrow for the first general election since 1806 is a death struggle between the two great political parties in the state—the aristocrats and the democrats. "Vote to protect the vote," is the exhortation to the people tonight by the leading Liberal organ, and it then succinctly describes how the conflict presents itself to the Liberals. On the opposing side is ranged every possible influence in support of the privileged classes.

Ample proof that the struggle is concentrated in the demand by the House of Commons for a limitation of the powers of the peers may be found in the fact that all attempts to make home rule and the danger of the dissolution of the union a factor in the contest, have proved unavailing. The British elector, so far as at present can be judged, declines to greatly concern himself with home rule and its alleged dangers.

The Weekly Spectator, a Free Trade organ, representative of moderate men of both parties, makes a last despairing appeal tonight to the Unionist Free Traders to vote against the government and risk the return of the protectionist party rather than endanger the integrity of the kingdom which it says is in far greater peril than ever, owing to the apathy the country displays toward the Irish question.

The outstanding features of the campaign have been the determination of the Liberals to fix the attention of the people on the constitutional struggle involved in the attempt of the peers to control the public purse and the quick realization by the Conservatives that the rejection of the budget had been a mistake.

Every effort was then made by the Opposition to change the issue. This is seen in the introduction into the campaign of the new issues of a weak navy and the danger of a German invasion, which led the Unionists into the doubtful policy of taking up the prominent Senator, Robert Balfour, to help them in their attack on the Liberals, while the influence of Chamberlain's tariff reform campaign was pushed forward as the Unionist leading plank. On this question, the party presents a very divided front.

The outstanding and various official influences in the party have boldly come out for the taxation of food but Mr. Balfour has declined to do so. The latter had been working the campaign that tariff reform should have the effect of enhancing the cost of living among the working classes. Mr. Balfour has left his position open to a strong attack from his opponents because he has not given the slightest indication of the details of his plan.

The campaign has been notable beyond all previous election struggles in England in the enormous use of picture posters and similar devices. The tariff reformers even opened shops in different districts to display samples of foreign imports "dumped" into England. This led to amusing incidents.

The question of the cost of food in the United States and Germany also was illustrated in a similar manner. Displays were made of British and German bread as objects lessons, and there was much trouble over the Liberal allegations that the German poor subsisted on unpalatable black bread and horseflesh. Then a German baker in London came forward to testify that the alleged black bread was a luxury and that he had a contract to supply it regularly to Buckingham Palace.

With regard to the principals in the campaign, David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer with his racy, breezy style of oratory, easily was first as an electioneer, being closely followed by Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade and John Burns, president of the local government board. The Opposition has a less formation of speakers and the peers, who for the first time broke the tradition not to participate in an election.

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U.N.B. EXTENDED BY GRADUATES

Authoritatively Stated At Ottawa That Minister Of Marine And Fisheries Is To Step Down In Cabinet Shake Up.

AYLESWORTH TO RELINQUISH JOB TOO

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—It was stated to the correspondent of The Standard, authoritatively, this evening, that Hon. L. P. Brodeur has seen the last of public life. Just as soon as his condition will permit he will be removed so that he will spend a few months or longer in the West Indies.

Aylesworth Too. Mr. Brodeur's retirement from Parliament will be followed almost immediately by the retirement of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, whose hearing is gradually growing worse. The Minister of Justice is now seldom in the House, and The Standard is informed tonight that he will resign before the fishery case comes before the Hague tribunal.

It is conjectured that following these retirements other important changes will be made in the Dominion Cabinet. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Post Master General, will become Minister of Marine and Fisheries in succession to Mr. Brodeur.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, will become Minister of Justice. Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, will become Post Master General, and his successor as head of the Inland Revenue Department will be Dr. H. S. Belland of Beauce, a young French Canadian member, who has showed some judgment and ability.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of South Wellington, formerly probably become Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Murphy. He has the definite promise that he will be given the first course in the cabinet which certainly should make the position a certainty for him. There is no man of greater ability amongst the younger generation of Liberals.

Some Of The Real Culprits In Great Sugar Swindle Are Brought To Justice By Grand Jury.

New York, Jan. 14.—One of the men alleged to be "higher up" has at last been named by the federal grand jury investigating the sugar swindle. Charles R. Heikie, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Company was indicted today on charges of conspiracy to defraud and of making false entries. Harry W. Walker, assistant superintendent of the Williamsburg Sweets Company, was also indicted, with other employees of the company against whom indictments have previously been found.

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School Children Of Toronto School In Panic When Fire Breaks Out—Blaze Easily Extinguished.

Special to The Standard. Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—Fire from the furnace started a blaze under the stairs of the St. Clair avenue school, West Toronto at ten o'clock this morning and within 15 seconds of its discovery the stairs were blazing briskly. The children were all got out in safety but some had to be taken out by the windows. Most of those in the upper part went down the burning stair but a few would not pass the fire and returned. One boy named Taylor jumped from a second story window and broke a leg. Two others also jumped but escaped injury. There was a great deal of excitement for a time but the blaze was put out with an extinguisher before serious damage had been done.

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Madrid, Jan. 14.—King Alfonso, abating as the president of the cabinet, ruled with an iron hand, in an endeavor to straighten out the internal troubles threatened by revolutions printed in a military newspaper which had for their purpose engendering bad blood between the army and the government over the distribution of honors among the troops in Morocco. This fact leaked out today when it became known that his majesty sanctioned the instant removal of Count de Villar, captain general of Madrid, and the captains-general of Valladolid, Coruna and Vienna and ordered the arrest of other officers implicated in the affair.

The newspapers justify the prompt and stringent methods taken to put down the conspiracy, which, it is believed, had broader ramifications than the mere resignation of the ministry and extended even to an attempt to ferment a Carlist uprising under the ferment a Carlist uprising under the to the throne.

WIFE OF HOMESTEADER NEAR SASKATOON BURNED TO DEATH IN EARLY MORNING FIRE—ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Special to The Standard. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—In connection with the burning to death of five persons at Saskatoon this morning, including the wife of a homesteader named Henderson and her two children and two children of a neighbor named Reid, it is learned that Henderson had arisen about 7 o'clock, lighted the fire and gone next door to a bake shop owned by Reid in which he was sitting in the front pews. All night when the alarm was sounded both rushed to the house, Reid pushing his way inside to rescue his two children, with the result that he is badly burned and may die.

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"The men most largely responsible for the labor of children, the men who work rich from the blood money of working children are the men who are sitting in the front pews. If it is not the mission of the church to plunge into the muck of the world and to cleanse it, then it has no mission to perform. We need to sweep away the religious rubbish of the centuries and to make a new thought and a new sowing."

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HARD KNOCKS FOR THE CHURCH

Rev. John H. Holmes, Noted Divine, Vigorously Attacks Policy Of Church With Respect To Social Problems.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—A scathing attack upon the church for her attitude toward the great social movements of the day and indirectly upon the worldwide interest in foreign missions, was the feature of the eighteenth session of the sixth annual conference on child labor at Boston University this evening.

In its indifference to the child labor movement," said the Rev. John H. Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, in an address upon "The Indifference of Church and Methodists." "The church is living up to its own record. The church has never been the champion of social reform or the leader of social progress. The church will never be aroused to real interest in social movements until it has been aroused from its present condition.

"This condition is due, first, to denominationalism, second, to interest in another world instead of this world, and third, to the over-weening interest in foreign missions, instead of home missions.

"I can think of nothing more impudent than for the Christians of this country to take to foreign lands, that the gospel which they have not learned themselves and to the practice of

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Sons of University Unite To Do Her Honor—Many Attend Banquet at Dufferin Hotel.

Chancellor Jones In Optimistic Address Tells of Present Conditions and Future Outlook.

After a well cooked dinner of numerous courses had been promptly served the speaking commenced. There were only two toasts that of The King and Alma Mater, but after they had been responded to interesting addresses on educational matters followed.

The toast to The King was honored by the singing of the National Anthem after which three hearty cheers were given.

The Toast to Alma Mater. Senator Ellis proposed the toast to Alma Mater in a scholarly address. In the course of his remarks he discussed the relation of purely intellectual education as compared with the practical one and not but he struck, he said, with the large number of graduates in arts from the university both men and women who had achieved success in many walks of life. The greatest difficulties in the career of the colleges, he believed, had been overcome and the graduates were anxious to assist the university in every possible way.

In reply to the toast those present sang the old college song "Alma Mater," and they sang it as heartily as if they were all under-graduates celebrating Convocation. The orchestra that was present attempted to accompany the singers, but its music was drowned by the chorus of voices.

Chancellor Jones. Chancellor Jones then spoke on behalf of the University of New Brunswick. He described its present condition and told of the plans for the future. At the present time, he said, 167 students were enrolled. About one half of these were taking the arts course and the remainder the courses in applied science. These latter courses did not only teach the practical as some of the lectures were the same as those in the practical courses provided they were made sufficiently broad, and he believed the university still stood for the best in culture and discipline.

After paying a high tribute to the students and professors he spoke of the advantages of the new departments that had recently been added. These departments were chemistry, mechanical engineering and drawing, forestry and modern languages. He believed, he said the university had one of the best courses in elementary mechanical engineering that could be found in Canada. The man at its head was a mechanical genius.

The Forestry Department. The forestry department he felt had been a great success. Two of the students of the senior class in this course who had been employed in Maine for six weeks this autumn along with forestry students from other colleges returned full of enthusiasm and stated that they felt that their standing was as that of any other college.

There was an impression abroad that the equipment was meagre but this was not the case. They had all the facilities to give a good course in many of the different branches of engineering.

The needs of the future were more adequate salaries for the professors; an increase in the teaching staff, and increased accommodations.

These wants were to be met by an increased revenue. The provincial grant should be increased and private contributions were needed, and he believed that in turn both of them would be forthcoming.

On behalf of the Senate Dr. Walker responded to the toast. In the absence of Chief Justice Barker he said, he believed he was the oldest graduate of the university. In the course of an extensive address he expressed regret at the university in 1866 there were only two graduates. Before he concluded he urged the importance of establishing an agricultural school in connection with the college.

Mr. W. S. Carter. Mr. W. S. Carter replied on behalf of the Alumni. The university graduates he said, in the course of an excellent address, exerted an influence out of proportion to their numbers. The U. N. B. was probably the best investment the college ever made. He referred to the scholarships and best prizes offered by the alumni and urged all graduates to join the society. Before concluding he expressed regret at the absence of Mr. W. H. Harrison, secretary of the society.

Hon. J. D. Hazen spoke on the University of New Brunswick as the head of the provincial school system.

After a speech by Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Archdeacon Raymond presented the memorial drawn up by the Loyalists to the government.

Mr. W. J. S. Myles and Mr. A. B.

UNIVERSITIES AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT

Chancellor Jones Before Canadian Club Speaks Of Higher Education As Essential For The Country's Progress.

Chancellor Jones of the University of New Brunswick was greeted with a good audience when he rose to address the Canadian Club in Keith's Assembly Rooms last evening.

At a special meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, the estimates for the year were passed as recommended by the treasury board.

The mayor presided and those present to pay the bill of Mr. F. A. Barbour for services on the water works extension, less 10 per cent.

Ald. Belyea threw something of a bomb into the council chamber by moving that the aldermen should pay their own bills.

The recommendation of the treasury board for additional grants to societies was adopted on motion of Ald. Baxter.

The treasury board was authorized to call for tenders for printing the corporation reports and accounts.

F. A. Barbour's Bill. Ald. Frink reported on the claim of F. A. Barbour, engineer, against the city.

Ald. Potts asked if Mr. Barbour was justified in certifying to the work. Ald. Frink replied that the only way to have made a test was to turn the water on before the work was done.

Much Opposition. Alderman Potts said he would rather pay double the amount in the long run than pay \$2,400 believing that the engineer was not doing properly.

The New Ferry System. Ald. Potts said it might be gathered from what Ald. McGoldrick had said that he, the speaker, had spent some time in the matter.

Three Aldermen Opposed The New Scale Of Wages To Members Of Police Force—Chief Kerr, Police Clerk McIntyre, And Clarence Ward Added To List Of City Officials To Receive More Pay—Mr. Barbour's Bill Reduced 10 Per Cent And Ordered Paid—Ald. Belyea Makes A Most Embarrassing Suggestion.

Ald. Potts replied warmly that the whole secret of the matter lay in the fact that the official would not give up all his time to answering telephone calls from lawyers at the board.

Ald. McGoldrick thought it was a very good way to provide for old police men.

Ald. Baxter asked if it was true the Chief of Police was choked off when he started to make a report of unclean conditions of the lockup.

The placing of new lights as recommended was adopted with the addition of five and the original motion to pay the bill.

Ald. Kelley spoke in favor of closing the account of Mr. John Kane for \$77. He moved the claim be paid.

Ald. Kelley moved that Ald. Belyea and Ald. Hayes be a committee to meet the policemen with reference to a pension scheme.

Ald. Baxter said he agreed with Ald. Kelley that police court matters were not satisfactory.

Ald. Frink and Ald. Belyea were disposed to take the advice of the legal gentlemen and oppose reconsideration.

Ald. McGoldrick asked Ald. Potts if running a second steamer on the ferry route would mean that a large number of men would be employed.

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EARLY CLOSING BILL VILLED AT MONTREAL Friends of Temperance Led Into Finely Laid Trap, Are Forced To Vote Against Reform They Wished To Effect.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Jan. 14.—The friends of Ald. Cartier by closing saloons at ten o'clock except on Saturday, when they shall close at seven, practically killed that proposal this afternoon when by some great finessing the opponents of the change forced them into voting either for a thing they did not want or the death of the by-law.

The point taken by the mayor was a fine one, but it served its purpose. Under the rules of the council a reconsideration vote requires one more vote than cast in the vote it desired to amend.

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The amendment was lost, eight to five and the original motion to pay the bill.

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MR. F. W. HOLT AGAIN HEARD FROM

To the Editor of The Standard: Sir—Will you kindly permit me to reply to your editorial of the 11th inst. regarding the proposed new law to reach a wholly definite position on the subject.

I was under the impression that it is one part of the engineering profession to become familiar with the laws of the province which can be made available.

In order to be placed in a position to act best in accordance with these requirements the engineer must have the means created some excitement in the depot last evening.

A number of Italians who were determined to spend the night in the depot last evening.

They were informed by night watchman Gorman that they would have to leave but could not or would not understand.

Officer Scovill Smith seemed to impress them and at his command to "clear out" they went.

Once outside however they proceeded to camp out in front of the depot but were again told to move on.

They were disposed to stop in spite of orders to the contrary, but officer Thomas McFarlane soon made them understand that they could not stay there, and they left in charge of a boarding house keeper on Fond street.

muscular exertion unless at leisure, therefore the ferry ride or transport is only an incident that now takes many out of their course because they cannot reach their destination any other way without losing more time than this way.

As to the future ferry, if the saving of time and the cost of ferrage, to gether, should be less than the cost of time in the bridge, it would be used, but as a business proposition, not as a civic highway as now, and should be self-supporting.

It is hard to get out of the rut, naturally, and old customs die hard. Now if you will kindly state what additional engineering data is required, perhaps I can comply with the local rules to be supplied and keep in step and not make the squad appear too awkward.

THE DOCKET IS FULL OF PEOPLE

Continued From Page One. election, rather hindered than advanced their cause in that manner in dealing with audiences.

Neither side neglected any possible detail of organization to ensure victory. The Liberals tried hard to avoid what to them was one of their greatest dangers, namely triangular contests due to the intrusion of a boritic; but despite their efforts, there still are fifty seats where there is a possibility of the Liberal constituency returning a Unionist member from this cause.

To Support Tariff Plank. The Unionist free traders appear to have decided to support the tariff reformers, Lord Hugh Cecil, one of their leaders, announces his adherence to this course because of the injection into the election of many issues other than fiscal ones.

Tariff reform will not increase the cost of living of the working classes, nor affect the employment of them; but it will enable us to reduce the present taxes on articles of working class consumption and develop our trade in British dominions beyond the seas.

Mr. Balfour also issued a brief manifesto under his signature, saying: "This is an election whose far-reaching importance no man can measure. The results may lie for good or for evil, must affect the employment of our people, the security of our shores and the greatness of our empire. May every citizen act as knowing that on him in part depends the issue of this great controversy."

Mr. Lloyd-George in his final message, says: "I hope that the British electors will stand by the privileges nobly won by our ancestors and refuse to barter either the freedom of our institutions or commerce for the mess of this potage offered by the protectionists."

In an election speech at Wellington tonight, John Burns predicted that the next revolution would arise in the United States, owing to class antagonism due to the protectionist system.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members and taking into consideration the three candidates returned unopposed in the States, there still remain 667 seats to be filled during the general election. Of these, England will return 462, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 163.

When parliament was dissolved last Monday, the composition of the House was as follows:—Ministerialists:—Liberals 355; Labour 53; Nationalists 31; Socialists 1; Total 500.

Unionists 168. Ministerial majority 332. The three Irish vacancies at the time of dissolution were held by Mr. Burns, in his speech at Islington declared also that with France or the United States by Great Britain was impossible. The United States and Great Britain, he said, were common in race and aim, and he hoped in destiny. Neither was war with Germany to be feared if the British people would ignore the persistently malignant and infamous crusade being carried on in some quarters. Referring to tariff reform, Mr. Burns reminded his auditors that Great Britain had the most and greatest taxation by an attempt to put a tax on tea at Boston.

WORD BLINDNESS AND ITS PROBABLE CAUSE (From the Scientific American) It is scarcely open to question that education should be individual, unfortunately this requirement can be met in only a few cases. The State is compelled to require a definite amount of knowledge from all children in the same course. The difficulty to which this refers is the wealth, illustrated by the following stories, pupils, who despite earnest endeavor could never learn to write correctly or to read fluently, or to pass other examinations provided for the wealthier classes, although some of them are able to accomplish important scientific work. A perfectly healthy fifteen-year-old girl, one of the pupils of the highest class of a German school, could not spell correctly either German or foreign words, either from dictation or from memory. She could write single characters perfectly; she could also read a single series of musical notes, and play the violin by note, but she could not read piano music. The difficulty was that she was unable to impress the picture of the word on the memory. By the employment of a great number of aids to memory she succeeded in making much progress, but she continued to make the most incredible errors in writing, which sharply contrasted with the general accuracy of her work at school. She could not read fluently, because the image of the word was not present in her memory. The girl's grandmother, a highly educated woman, her great-uncle, and a son of the latter exhibited the same defects. Each of the men wrote a number of scientific works, but the spelling had to be corrected by others.

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J. B. EXTOLLED BY GRADUATES

Mages gave scholarly addresses on the University and secondary education. Before the gathering came to an end other speeches were made and some sung.

Graduates of the University of New Brunswick assembled last evening at the Dufferin Hotel from all parts of the province to recall their happy college days, to receive the president's address, and to discuss the progress that was being made by their old Alma Mater, and to discuss the requirements of the college today in order that it might continue its successful and useful career.

Teachers, physicians, journalists, lawyers, manufacturers, engineers, bankers and business men were present. Men who were "safe now in the wide world," and who had fulfilled to a considerable degree the wish expressed in the old ringing college songs and "Hail to the victors and the pride of the earth," and triumphed as they went forward.

The gathering took the form of a banquet and a number of excellent speeches were made by those present.

Dr. C. C. Jones, chancellor of the University, gave the principal address, in which he expressed his opinion the university possessed as fine a body of students as could be found in any college in America and that the professors were as faithful, enthusiastic, studious and intellectual as any similar body that taught at any institution of the same size.

Dr. Thomas Walker, in the course of an excellent speech, urged the necessity of an increased grant and said he believed the government would put itself before the people in no better way. Hon. J. V. Ellis, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Mr. W. S. Carter, Hon. C. H. Grimmer, Ven. Archdeacon Raymond and other prominent men spoke highly of the work accomplished by the head of the provincial school system.

RECOUNT ASKED FOR IN BOSTON ELECTION

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—Two petitions asking recounts of the votes cast in the Tuesday's election, by which former mayor John F. Fitzgerald was apparently elected mayor for four years by a plurality of 1,415 over James J. Storrow, his opponent, were filed on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Storrow, who asks a recount of the vote cast for himself. The other was filed for Mr. Fitzgerald, who asks a recount of the vote for all candidates. The recount will probably be made next week.

'03: A. E. G. McKenzie '02; W. M. McLean '01; H. H. Hagerman '00; C. W. Hall '94; A. S. McFarlane '93; J. M. Lemont, '84; Edw. C. Weyman '02; Dr. W. E. Kierstead '98; Havelock Coy '95; Q. A. Curry '76; H. E. Gillmore '74; J. A. McIntyre '90; S. A. McLeod '76; Beverly R. Armstrong '89; Dr. T. D. Walker '87; E. W. McCready '85; George M. Fleming '88; J. H. A. L. Fairweather '99; H. A. Carr '07; J. P. Wood '07; D. King Hazen '06; C. W. Clark '06; R. St. J. Frazee '03; G. S. McDonald '07.

THE DECORATIONS

The table was prettily decorated with flowers. The menu cards were tastefully gotten up in red and black with the college colors, and had the alumni crest on the front page. Pamphlets containing some of the most popular of the college songs were distributed.

'08: A. E. G. McKenzie '02; W. M. McLean '01; H. H. Hagerman '00; C. W. Hall '94; A. S. McFarlane '93; J. M. Lemont, '84; Edw. C. Weyman '02; Dr. W. E. Kierstead '98; Havelock Coy '95; Q. A. Curry '76; H. E. Gillmore '74; J. A. McIntyre '90; S. A. McLeod '76; Beverly R. Armstrong '89; Dr. T. D. Walker '87; E. W. McCready '85; George M. Fleming '88; J. H. A. L. Fairweather '99; H. A. Carr '07; J. P. Wood '07; D. King Hazen '06; C. W. Clark '06; R. St. J. Frazee '03; G. S. McDonald '07.

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ROBT. MAXWELL, Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser. Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.

Butt & McCarthy, MERCHANT TAILORS. 68 Germain Street. Next Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADA STARS IN BRITISH BUDGET WAR RESPONSIBLE. All That England and the Empire Owns in Liberty is Traced Directly to the Upper House.

THE LORDS, NOT THE COMMONS, RESPONSIBLE. All That England and the Empire Owns in Liberty is Traced Directly to the Upper House.

OTTAWA AND THE ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY PLAN. Federal Government's Deliberate Deception Laid Bare by Daily Gleaner—Pugsley and His Game of Bluff Called.

THIS IS IDEAL GAITER WEATHER. It is also the weather when Gaiters or Leggings are required to make you comfortable and to enjoy it. Our Gaiters are different from the ordinary—Because they are made by the largest and most expert Gaiter makers in Canada.

OVERSHOES. Nothing like a pair of overshoes to make the feet comfortable. Men's Finest Jersey, 1 Buckle, \$2.00. Men's Finest Jersey, 3 Buckle, 3.00.

HOTELS. The ROYAL Saint John, N. B. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, PROPRIETORS. Victoria Hotel. 1247 King Street.

UNIONISTS RAPIDLY MAKING GAINS. London, Jan. 14.—At the moment, Canada takes a front place in the ever changing political kaleidoscope.

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN ITS TRUE LIGHT. M. de Vogue, a French historian, remarks that it is the Lords, rather than the Commons, who have built the British Empire.

THE MANLY PROPOSAL OF PREMIER HAZEN. It is now two hundred and seventy-one days since Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that he would in a few days give answer as to whether or not the Provincial Government would join the Federal Government in extending the necessary aid to the proposed St. John Valley Railway.

Women's Black Gaiters. 6 Button Length35c. 9 Button Length65c. Women's Colored Gaiters. 7 BUTTON LENGTH. Tan, Brown, Light Gray, Smoke Gray, Navy Blue and Alice Blue Colors.

Francis & Vaughan, 19 KING STREET.

Felix Herbert Hotel. EDUNSTON. Sample Rooms, Livery Stable, Good Comfortable Rooms and Good Table.

BARKERHOUSE. QUEEN STREET. Centrally located, large new sample rooms, private baths, electric lights and bells, hot water heating throughout.

THE GREAT CHARTER. All the world knows that it was the barons who held the pistol to King John's head and wrested from him the Great Charter.

Pugsley's Views. Some years ago, when the Pugsley provincial government was preparing for general elections, Mr. Pugsley announced in the Legislature that he had had quite a conference with the Minister of Railways, Mr. Emmerston.

HUTCHINGS & CO., BEDDING MANUFACTURERS. WIRE MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES, IRON BEDSTEDS, FEATHER PILLOWS etc. 101 to 105 Germain Street.

News of a Day

Manuel to Wed. Paris, Jan. 14.—A special despatch from Lisbon quotes from an authorized source affirming that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will occur next May.

Pickpocket Sentenced. Toronto, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Jessie Thompson, one of the worst pickpockets who ever operated here, was sentenced in the police court yesterday to three months in jail for attempting to steal a woman's purse in a downtown store.

Germany Speaks. Today's special messages from Berlin show the eagerness of Germany to undermine British trade in Canada by securing the Canadian intermediate tariff.

The Taxing Power. In the fourteenth century Parliament had grown so large that Edward III. divided it into two bodies, the lords consisting of the peers and the spiritual lords, and the commons consisting of the representatives of the cities and boroughs.

The Lords have submitted to the assertion of the Commons' supremacy in the question of finance, but have not surrendered their rights. The Liberals of today have never expressly surrendered their rights.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES. ELECTRIC NOVELTIES CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ALEX W. THORNE, Electrical Contractor. 678 Main Street, St. John, N. B. Phone Main 2344-11.

Opening Port Arthur. Tokyo, Monday, Dec. 20.—The decision of the Japanese Government to open Port Arthur as a free commercial port of entry has been under consideration for considerable time, and while no official announcement has been made upon the subject, it is learned from very reliable sources that the plan will be consummated in a very short time.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—There is a possibility that Ferdinand Cohen, the hotel waiter, will go unpunished for the part he took in the escape of Miss Robert DeJomon, the young heiress. The police today made the emphatic statement that Cohen did not harm the girl and the young couple away still adheres to her story.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—The last of the ice bergs in the Mississippi River went out today, bringing high water and an avalanche of ice on shipping. The loss exceeds \$100,000.

The Constitutional Issue. The Lords have submitted to the assertion of the Commons' supremacy in the question of finance, but have not surrendered their rights.

Deliberate Deception. All of this, on the part of Mr. Pugsley, was deliberate deception. His name today is one of deception. He professed to be willing in the session of 1907 to guarantee the bonds of a company to build the road to the extent of \$15,000 a mile.

Organ Bargains. A few Organs taken from our customers who have purchased Pianos—some of them practically brand new. 1 Stainer st-c 17 (Plain Case) \$96.00. 2 Bell-st-111 (Parlor Model) \$90.00.

Toronto Active. Toronto, Jan. 14.—A meeting of citizens called privately, decided yesterday to petition the mayor to call a public meeting to discuss Canada's participation in the naval defence of the Empire and to deal with the question of extending the character of her contribution so as to include one or more Dreadnoughts.

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Germany and Canada. Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Tageblatt attacks the final peace between Germany and Canada, and contends Germany should abandon the useless insistence upon the preferential tariff enjoyed by the mother country.

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To Parole Phillips. Toronto, Jan. 14.—Another effort is being made by Mr. Robinson, C. to have Joseph E. Phillips, former president of the defunct York Loan Company, paroled from Kingston penitentiary.

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Germany and Canada. Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Tageblatt attacks the final peace between Germany and Canada, and contends Germany should abandon the useless insistence upon the preferential tariff enjoyed by the mother country.

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CANADA CEMENT CO. 6 p. c. BONDS. Can be secured from us. Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1,000 each.

W. F. MAHON & CO. Investment Bankers, St. John. Listed Stocks. Our Circular No. 459 gives valuable information regarding eighty-one issues of railroad and industrial stocks.

Railroad Bonds. Our Circular No. 458 gives valuable information regarding thirty-five issues of well-known Railroad Bonds.

SPENCER TRASK & CO. Investment Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. We wish to send, without charge, our regular Weekly Financial Review to all investors desiring to keep well informed on conditions affecting their securities.

J. S. BACHE & COMPANY, Bankers, New York. 42 Broadway, New York. (Members New York Stock Exchange).

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NON-TARIFF. Attention called for the insurance of E. L. JARVIS, General Agent for Brunswick Agents Wanted.

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD. Asset and reserve, \$6,269,000. Lines of Insurance Carried. Employers' Liability, Accident and Sickness, Guarantees, Compensate and Partial, Hospital and Quarantine Indemnity.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINE. S. S. BORN, 2,674 tons, will sail from St. John about the 15th of January for Nassau, Havana, and will take cargo for Mexico ports, Vancouver and Victoria, to be followed by the S. S. SOKOTO, 1,569 tons, sailing from St. John about the 15th of January.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SERVICE West of Montreal. Train No. 1 After December 31st will run between Winnipeg and Calgary only.

PUBLIC NOTICE. The Board of License Commissioners for the County of St. John, under the Liquor License Act, 1896, and amendments thereto, have fixed the twenty-fifth day of January, instant, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Chief Inspector, 42 Prince George Street, in the City of St. John, as the time and place for considering applications for licenses under said act for the ensuing license year.

MONEY ON CALL AT 3 3/4 P. C. New York, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Close—Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady, at 4.84 to 4.84 1/2 for 60-day bills, and at 4.87 1/2 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.83 1/2 to 4.84. Bar silver, 52 1/2. Mexican dollars, 44. Government bonds, steady; R. R. bonds, irregular. Money on call, easier, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent; last loan, 3 3/4.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Morning Sales. Black-Lake Pfd. 25@65. Canadian Pacific Railway 50@180 1-2, 25@180 1-4. Crown Reserve 500@385, 500@382, 100@380, 400@380 100@370. Dominion Coal Com. 25@89 3-4, 25@89 3-4.

MONTREAL COBALT AND CURB STOCKS.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Asbestos, 29 1/2, 29 1/2. Asbestos Pfd., 90. Bell Telephone, 144. Can. Pac. R.R., 175 1/2.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Range of Prices. By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Wheat, High, Low, Close. May, 113 1/2, 111 1/2, 111 1/2.

NEWS SUMMARY.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Americans in London 14 to 1-2 above parity. President's Taft's message on conservation due today.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET; YES-TERDAY'S TRADING ON WALL ST.

(Quotations Furnished by Private Wires of J. C. Mackintosh and Co., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange, 111 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B., Chubb's Corner.)

Shares. Flour High Low Close. Amalgamated Copper, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 82 3/4, 83 3/4. American Beet Sugar, 46 1/2, 45 3/4, 43, 43 1/2. American Cotton Oil, 68 1/2, 67 1/2, 66 1/2, 66.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Flour—Steady, but dull. Receipts, 21,035; shipments, 4,272. Wheat—Spot: easy. No. 2 red, 1-30 to 1-30 1/2.

ROCK ISLAND EPISODE IS DISPOSED OF.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The re-summation of liquidation in the stock market today set conjecture to work for some deeper cause to explain it than the more superficial influences which have heretofore been mentioned.

CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special to The Standard, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—None of the Ontario grains are altered and Manitoba wheat and oats were if anything a little easier with local dealers.

Quotations by local dealers are as follows:—Ontario wheat No. 2 mixed white, \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.07 to \$1.08 outside.

Another feature of the situation is the decided improvement and the demand from local buyers for round lots and sales were made of No. 2 Canadian Western at 44 1/2 cents per bushel of spot.

A stronger feeling has developed in the markets for cold storage eggs and prices have advanced one cent to two cents per dozen, but strictly new laid are unchanged, the demand is good, and a fairly active trade continues to be done.

The local flour situation continues without any new feature. The demand from all sources is good and prices generally are firmly maintained. Prevailing prices are:—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.70; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, \$5.20.

The liquidation of stocks continued to put back funds into the money market, as well as in course of replenishment, as well from various other sources. This persistent liquidation is deemed important and as coming from a prolonged outlook as well as retrospect.

The liquidation was pushed with growing precipitation today and declines of one to three points had become general by the middle of the afternoon. In the Harriman Pacific, St. Paul and a few others, it was even better.

The stock market showed no rallying power, lowest prices of the day were reached in the last hour, with an even greater outpouring of stocks. The Harriman Pacific, St. Paul and States Steel, Great Northern and apparently without support.

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The Royal Trust Company

(OF MONTREAL) Branches at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Vancouver. Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$900,000.

Authorized to Act as: Executor and Trustee under Wills, Administrator of Estates, Guardian of Estates of Minors, Trustee for Bond Issues, Committee of Estates of Lunatics, Trustee under Trust Deeds, Receiver, Assignee, Liquidator for the benefit of Creditors.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

It will pay you to get Mackintosh's list of offerings before investing. Our January circular contains a large list of the best offerings in Local and Western Municipal Bonds, Industrial and Public Utility Corporation Stocks and Bonds, with special reference to Trustee investments. Write for list or call at office.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO. Howard P. Robinson, Mgr., Direct Private Wires. 111 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Chambers-Ferland, 39 40 1/2. Cobalt Central, 20 1/2, 22. Can. Car. Com., 63 1/2, 65. Can. Car. Pfd., 98 1/2, 99 1/2.

MONTREAL COBALT AND CURB STOCKS. By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Asbestos, 29 1/2, 29 1/2. Asbestos Pfd., 90.

FORTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

LIABILITIES. Dec. 31, 1908. Dec. 31, 1909. Deposits bearing interest, \$24,300,726.60, \$33,456,828.85.

ASSETS. Gold and Silver Coin, \$3,221,717.14, \$3,560,347.62. Dominion Government Notes, 3,780,344.35, 4,963,532.25.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

By Net Profits for the Year, after deducting Charges of Management, Accrued Interest on Deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills, \$838,306.51, 78,685.26.

EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager. Average Paid-up Capital during 1909, \$4,636,000.

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'Dunlop Rubber', 'Two in One', 'Bartach', 'Crosby', 'Cochrane', 'Gambin', 'Law', 'Fish', 'Gunn', 'Howard', 'Lawson', 'Johnston', 'Following City League', 'Newmans', 'Tigers', 'Pirates', 'Accountants', 'Dunlop R. C.', 'Yanigans', 'Two H's', 'Ramblers', 'Electric', 'Whitewash', 'fluid at St. John', 'when Holy trouble took John the B.', 'was very tall', 'men on the way', 'did not succ.', 'entirely man', 'strings and', 'the total B.', 'Doherty of', 'rolled a fast', 'David', 'F.', 'of 85', 'stout', 'per by a', 'good ave', 'eighties with', 'the total B.', 'high with 2', 'scores: Griffith', 'McGuigan', 'Littlejohn', 'McNeil', 'Hennessy', 'The Roy', 'Bank of N.', 'netted will', 'tonight th', 'exists bet', 'some clas', 'ups, a bat', 'The Hin', 'Newswick', 'as yet, but', 'sent the', 'goal: Mar', 'over; 96', 'Percy ut', 'Tis all', 'Campbell', 'This is', 'have been', 'the comp', 'trophies', 'W. H. Ho'

THISTLES AND ST. ANDREW'S CURL TODAY

SPORTS HOCKEY, BOWLING THE RING, BASKETBALL

THE VILLA MODEL RANGE Second to None

Easy on Fuel, a Perfect Baker, Direct Draft, Removable Nickel, Fitted with Plain or Dockash Grate, Manufactured in this city thus enabling you to have repairs promptly.

Before purchasing call in and inspect our line of Stoves and Ranges. Guarantee with every Range. J. E. WILSON, Ltd. Phone 356. 17 Sydney Street

A Visible Writer The Empire Typewriter presents these important features:—Permanent alignment. Keyboards 22 keys, 84 characters. Simplicity, one-third the parts found in others. Durability, steel parts hardened. Portability. Price \$60.00. Cash Discounts or easy terms. Ten days Free Trial. FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER, Agent. Main 653 68 Prince Wm. St. St. John, N. B.

The Mercantile Marine

DAILY ALMANAC. Sun rises today 8:05 a. m. Sun sets today 5:01 p. m. Corcoran do 8:04 a. m. Sun rises tomorrow 8:04 a. m. Sun sets tomorrow 5:03 p. m. High water 2:15 a. m. Low water 8:26 a. m. High water 2:40 p. m. Low water 8:51 p. m. Cleared Thursday Schr. Minnie Slauson (Am.) Murphy for Greenwich, Conn. Sletson, Cutler and Co. Schr. Ida M. Barton, 102, Cole, for West Lynn, Mass. J. Roderick and Son. Sailed Yesterday S. S. Salacia, McKelvie, Glasgow via Halifax, old New York, Nov. 22. Liverpool via Halifax, C. P. R. Vessels Bound to St. John. Steamers. Hesperian, Liverpool, Jan. 14. Manchester Mariner, Manchester, sld. Jan. 15. Montezuma, Antwerp, sld. Jan. 12. Tunisian, Liverpool, sld. Jan. 7. Talisco, sld. London, Jan. 2. Montreal, Antwerp, sld. Dec. 28. Manchester Shipper, sld. Manchester, Jan. 1st. Liverpool, sld. Jan. 8. Kanawha, London, sld. Jan. 11. Schooners. Aldine, Boothby, Me., sld. Dec. 5. Clonilla, old New York, Nov. 22. Clinton Point, City Island, sld. December 1st. Preference, Perth Amboy, sld. Dec. 23rd. Isiah K. Stetson, New York, sld. Jan. 6. Alaska, Vineyard Haven, sld. Jan. 6. Centennial, Rockland, Me., sld. Jan. 8. Vessels in Port. Steamers. Bornu, 2074, J. H. Scammell & Co. Hencliffe, Wm. Thomson and Co. Melville, 2872, J. H. Scammell. Kingston, R. P. and R. F. Starr. Donald, 2581, R. P. & W. F. Starr. Aldine, 299, A. W. Adams. Empress of Britain, 8024, C. P. R. Montreal, 5552, C. P. R. Louisburg, R. P. & W. F. Starr. Shenadoah, 2156, Wm. Thomson & Co. Schooners. Arthur M. Gibson, 293, J. Willard Smith. Arthur J. Parker, 118, J. W. McAlary. Adonis, 315, A. Cushing and Co. Annis A. Booth, 166, A. W. Adams. Abbie C. Stubbs, 295, J. Spauld and Co. Caroline Gray, 120, D. J. Purdy. Cora May, 117, N. C. Scott. Calabria, 451, J. Spauld and Co. D. W. B. 88, A. W. Adams. Elna, 299, A. W. Adams. E. Merriman, 331, A. W. Adams. S. A. Fowles, 123, C. M. Kerrison. George, 124, A. W. Adams. George Pearl, 130, A. W. Adams. Hunter 187, D. J. Purdy. J. L. Colwell, 99, J. W. Smith. Nettie Shipman (Am) 278, A. W. Adams. Otis Miller, 98, J. W. Smith. Ruth Robinson (Am) 452, A. W. Adams. Willena Gertrude, 271, J. W. Smith. H. J. Logan, 772, J. H. Scammell and Co. Bernard, 125, J. W. Smith. Helen Montague, master. Harry Miller, 246, A. W. Adams. Ida M. Barton, 102, C. M. Kerrison. Jennie C., 98, A. W. Adams. J. Arthur Lord, 189, A. W. Adams. Lucia Porter, 284, P. McIntyre balast. Lucille, 164, C. M. Kerrison. Lotus, 98, C. M. Kerrison. Margaret May Riley, 240, A. W. Adams. Manuel R. Cuza, 258, P. McIntyre. Norombera, 266, R. C. Elkin. Pesquid, 113, C. M. Kerrison. Pandora, 98, C. M. Kerrison. Priscilla, 101, A. W. Adams. Preference, 242, master. Rewa, 120, D. J. Purdy. Rolfe, 54, A. W. Adams. Romeo, 111, P. McIntyre. R. Bowers, 375, R. C. Elkin. Stella Maud, 99, C. M. Kerrison. T. W. Cooper, 156, A. W. Adams. Winnie Lawry, 176, J. D. Purdy. W. H. Waters, 159, A. W. Adams. Roger Drury, master. Winnie Lawry, 176, Master. W. H. Waters, 159, A. W. Adams. W. B. and W. L. Tuck (Am) J. A. Gregory. Oriole, 124, J. Spauld and Co. Virginian, 99, J. W. Smith. Zeta, 355, A. W. Adams. Allan Line. Tunisian do Feb. 4. Gramplan do Feb. 10. Corcoran do Feb. 18. Hesperian do Feb. 24. Virginian do Mar. 4. Tunisian do Mar. 19. Victorian do Mar. 18. Corcoran do Mar. 24. Virginian do April 1. Tunisian do April 5. Victorian do April 15. C. P. R. Empress of Britain, Liverpool, Jan. 28. Empress of Ireland, Liverpool, Feb. 11. Empress of Britain, Liverpool, Feb. 25. Lake Champlain, Liverpool, Mar. 2. Empress of Ireland, Liverpool, Mar. 11. Lake Manitoba, Liverpool, Mar. 16. Em. of Britain, Liverpool, Mar. 25. Lake Erie, Liverpool, Mar. 30. Em. of Ireland, Liverpool, April 8. Lake Champlain, Liverpool, April 13. Em. of Britain, Liverpool, April 22. Montreal, Bristol, Jan. 12. Monmouth, Bristol, Jan. 26. Montclair, Bristol, Feb. 23. Monmouth, Bristol, April 6. Monmouth, Bristol, April 20. Montreal, Antwerp, Dec. 29. Montclair, Antwerp, Jan. 12. Lake Michigan, Antwerp, Jan. 28. Mount Temple, Antwerp, Jan. 9. Montreal, Antwerp, Feb. 23. Lake Michigan, Antwerp, Mar. 23. Mount Temple, Antwerp, April 6. Man. Importer, Manchester, Jan. 29. Man. Shipper, Manchester, Feb. 12. Man. Mariner, Manchester, Feb. 26. Man. Shipper, Manchester, April 12. Man. Mariner, Manchester, April 9. For South Africa. Canada Cape, 4286 tons, will sail Feb. 10. Monarch, 7355 tons, will sail Mar. 10. Notice to Mariners. Stone Horse Shoal, North End, gas buoy, No. 5A, in Nantucket Sound, is reported extinguished, and will be relighted as soon as practicable. Cape Ann Whistling Buoy, off Cape Ann, black and white perpendicular stripes, reported missing Jan. 8, was replaced Jan. 11, by a single tone whistling buoy. The chime whistle buoy will be repaired and replaced as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. Marine Notes. American schooner, Minnie Slauson, Captain Murphy, cleared Thursday for Greenwich (Conn.), with a large cargo of lumber, laths and cedar shingles. The Norwegian steamer Hirundo, bound for Halifax, was towed into St. John, Newfoundland, Thursday, with a broken tail-shaft. The reported arrival of the British schooner, Lord of Avon, Thursday, from Newfoundland, was an error. She left this port on December 3 for Weymouth, N. S., to finish loading for Cienfuegos and made the run out to that port in sixteen days from Weymouth. The Allan Line S. S. Hesperian, Captain Main, was scheduled to leave Liverpool yesterday in place of the Corsican. She will come under charter to the C. P. R. Foreign Ports. Boston, Mass., Jan. 14—Ard: Sch. Ellen L. Warner (Br.) from Lunenburg, N. S. B. Hardwick, (Br.) from Clementsport, N. S. Salem, Mass., Jan. 14—Ard: Sch. Norumbega, from St. John, N. B., for New York; Eva C. (Br.) do for do. Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 14—Ard: Sch. Bernuda Hundred for St. John, N. B. SALMON CREEK. Salmon Creek, Jan. 12—A very pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Kincaid, Salmon Creek, on Thursday evening, December 30, 1909, in honor of the home coming of their son (George H.) and his bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams of East Scotch Settlement, Kings county, N. B. The bride was a prominent young school teacher and has been doing service in the schools of New Brunswick for the past three years. The groom was a promising young brakeman on the N. B. C. R., but met with a serious accident last spring. Seventy-five guests were present. Tea was served at 5:30 p. m., and after the young folks amused themselves with dancing. The young couple received many useful and valuable gifts. The groom's presents to the bride were a signet ring and a large morocco bound Bible.

TWO H'S IN BOWLING

Dunlop Rubber Company Goes Down to Defeat in City League—Game an Exciting One from Start to Finish.

Although no records were smashed, the game on Black's alleys last evening between the Two H's and Dunlop Rubber Company was fully as exciting as any game rolled this season.

It was a nip and tuck battle. Two H's capturing the first string in a close finish by a narrow margin. In the second the Dunlop people went all to pieces and were pushed down the chute for thirty-six pins. With everything tied up the "Hubbers" took the final string with twenty pins to the good. This was not enough to make up the deficit, however and they had to be content with one point.

For the winners Croby was rolling strong upstating 262 sticks. "Mac" Law rolled his usual steady game trimming the hardwood for 250 timbers. Bartsch was also in the running as was Gambull. Cochrane was a little off but he was told to never mind and we all have "Fun" Dunlop, Lawson and "Reddy" Howard led the way while Johnston and Fish followed closely. Gunn was away off.

Two H's. Bartsch... 85 80 92 256-85 13. Croby... 75 85 74 234-78. Cochrane... 89 72 91 252-84. Gambull... 83 87 90 263-86 23. Law... 83 87 90 263-86 23.

Dunlop R. Co. Fish... 73 78 109 260-82. Gunn... 71 80 76 227-75 23. Howard... 85 77 95 257-82 23. Lawson... 87 75 91 263-86 23. Johnston... 86 77 89 252-84.

Following is the standing of the City League to date: Newmans... 19 9 678. Tiers... 13 10 642. Insurance... 10 10 642. Pirates... 12 12 625. Accountants... 15 9 625. Dunlop R. Co... 17 15 531. Yanigans... 15 15 484. Two H's... 12 20 375. Ramblers... 8 16 332. Electric... 5 23 178.

Whitewash was the predominant fluid at St. Peter's Alleys last evening when Holy Trinity without any trouble took four points from the St. John Baptist bunch. The game was very tame, there being but three men on the losing team and the scores were very low. St. John Baptist did not succeed in reaching the fourth century mark in any of the three strings and were snowed under in the total by over one hundred pins. Doherty of the winning aggregation rolled a fast game, averaging 90, while "Dave" Feehey made kindlingwood of 245 stout timbers. Riley was hampered by a game knee but secured a good average. O'Brien was in the twenties while Walsh also got the once. For the losers McElzean was high with 233 sticks to his credit. The scores: Holy Trinity. Doherty... 91 92 87 270-90. O'Brien... 70 78 92 240-80. Feehey... 80 86 99 265-88 13. Walsh... 80 75 77 232-77 12. Riley... 86 98 78 254-84 23.

St. John Baptist. Griffith... 73 80 68 221-73 23. McGuigan... 68 79 86 233-77 23. Littlejohn... 75 76 58 209-69 23. McNeil... 75 75 73 222-74. Hennessy... 70 75 77 222-74.

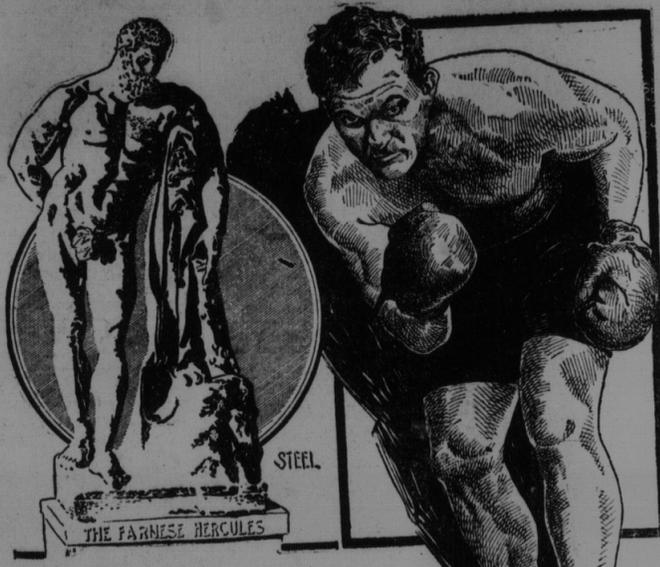
ROYAL AND NEW BRUNSWICK TO MEET TONIGHT

The Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of New Brunswick Hockey societies will clash in the Queen's rink tonight at 7 o'clock. Keen rivalry exists between the teams as there is some class material on both line-ups, a battle royal is looked for.

ALL ABOARD FOR CHATHAM MONDAY

Its all aboard for Chatham and Campbellton on Monday next with the Thistle curlers. Four strong rinks have been chosen and will continue the competition for the McAffrey trophy. The rinks are as follows: W. H. Mowatt, E. S. R. Murray, F. A.

ONLY TWO IN SAME CLASS HERCULES AND JEFFRIES



That Jim Jeffries is in splendid physical condition to begin a siege of training is the claim of a Chicago physician who gave him a thorough examination... Dr. Piper, who made the examination, is quoted as saying: "The only figure, in classic art even, that would compare favorably with Jeffries in sheer exposition of power, is the Farnese Hercules."

HEART NEEDED TO WIN BIG RING BATTLES

The Queensberry rules were not written for faint hearts. The man who lacks confidence has no business in the ring. Heart has won battles apparently lost, and lack of heart has lost many. Heart won the heavyweight championship for Fitzsimmons, and lack of heart cost Papke a 20-round decision with Ketchel.

Remember how Gentleman Jim cut Fitzsimmons into spaghetti at Carson? How the lightning conductor hit Ruby Robert until he was tired, and how, when bleeding and tottering, Fitz ripped home the solar plexus, that toppled one of the greatest fighters that ever lived?

In the sixth round Fitz was beaten. Not even a Pittsburgh Phil would have risked a gully on his chances. Charley White lost that fight for Corbett in the sixth when Fitz wobbled, by yelling, "Keep away, Jim; he's shamming."

Wasn't Shamming. But Fitz wasn't shamming. Another punch would have finished him. But White's warning reached Corbett, and he hesitated, and the antelope stalled until he regained his strength. What if Fitzsimmons going in the face of defeat, taking a licking that would have discouraged any man? Nothing but heart. Deep in his mind he knew he was master of the tantalizing Corbett, and this kept him up, when by all process of reasoning he should have given up, disgusted.

It was heart, beaten into Young Corbett by Bob Armstrong, that won the lightweight championship for the Denver lad, that Thanksgiving day in Hartford. For weeks Armstrong kept telling Rothwell he had it on McGevery, until the little fellow believed it. When he crawled through the ropes, the odds 5 to 1 against him, he knew Terry was as good as defeated.

It was heart that carried Jeffries through 22 rounds while Corbett bent him, until in the twenty-third the great heart was justified and a left hook to Corbett's face proved it. It was a wonderful heart that carried "Kid" Lavigne to victory over Joe Walcott; it was heart that carried Tony Sharkey along when his ribs were broken and Jeffries was hammering the life out of him; heart that kept Jim Corbett going in his second fight with Jeffries, when, stopping one of those murdering lefts in the second round, he continued, knowing the end was only a question of time.

FAVORITES BEATEN IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 14.—A sensational shakeup took place tonight in the Nova Scotia Hockey league series, the two leading teams having been downed. The Ramblers were defeated by a score of two nothing at Truro tonight and the champion Crescents met their first defeat since 1908, having been defeated by New Glasgow by a score of six to four. The defeat of the Crescents and Ramblers is a complete surprise to hockey enthusiasts in this province, as tonight's winners were not taken seriously. Joe Crockett, the former captain of the Moncton Victorias, was playing with Truro tonight.

ENGLAND HAS A COMING MARATHONER

London, Jan. 14.—Save for Charlie Hefferon, of Newbury (third to finish) English athletes made a very poor showing in the Olympic Marathon race of 1908. Anyone who studies long distance running records is bound to recognize that stamina is the forte of Englishmen, for we find almost every record from one mile to 62 1/2 held by a native of England. The few exceptions are some intermediate distances in six day races, but John Bull comes in again as the winning post is neared. Recognizing these facts, therefore, anyone with an open mind must see that the eclipse of England in the Olympic Marathon was only a temporary lapse, and with a cultivation of the game the discovery of some real "fliers" was to be expected. It is possible England possesses a future world beater in E. Simms, of Exbridge, who easily won the Surrey A. C. 23 miles road race on Boxing Day. He is 23 years of age, and follows the occupation of a groom, doing his training along on the roads at night. He commenced running two seasons ago, and his best performances were the winning of an 18 miles road race in 1 hour 23 mins., and a 15 miles road race, well beating J. E. Deakin (Olympic 3 miles winner) in the latter. Simms won Monday's race by 2 mins. 41 secs. from H. Green (last year's winner) his time being 2 hours, 22 mins., 13 secs. The roads were very heavy, and this, of course, has to be considered. The winner possesses fine judgment and does not allow his rivals to bustle him out of his proper pace at the start, which is something very much in his favor. The future career of Simms will be closely watched and if all go well with him he ought to be one of England's mainstays when the next Olympiad comes along in 1912.

THISTLES AND ST. ANDREW'S TO CURL TODAY

Keen interest is being evinced in the curling match to be played between St. Andrew's and Thistle (this afternoon). This is to be a series of three games in both rinks, four-ton rinks playing. Both clubs are very evenly matched and exciting finishes are assured. Last year's series resulted in a win for both clubs with the third game a tie.

JOE MILLER IS GIVEN HIS RELEASE

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 14.—The engineering faculty of the University of Michigan expelled James Joy Miller, of Detroit, from the university today. Miller was elected captain of the 1910 Michigan football team but was afterwards declared ineligible.

FUGITIVE PIG RUNS AMUCK IN STREETS

Providence, R. I., Jan. 14.—It wasn't down on the programme for the day and it wasn't just the proper thing for a pig with any sense to do, but it didn't, and therein lies a tale and a like-wise pig's tale. It seems that a man by the name of Michael Angelo or something equally euphonious, has a number of pigs, which he keeps very far to the rear of his little household. The home is in Warren avenue and some mean boys opened up one of the slats and this pig just jumped out, snorted and started on its mad career. First it took a bee line for the house itself, but when it saw the owner coming out on the walk it ducked between his legs, overtook him and was soon out on the street. Then every one in the neighborhood who had got through attending to the masses of the old "Turk" jumped into the chase, which was now becoming quite exciting. Sticks, stones and hockey sticks served to increase the speed of play; one who certainly proved itself the Melvin Sheppard of piggdom. Once on Warren avenue the pig commenced to strike its first difficulties. Two autos blocked its path, so it turned around and plunged into the middle of its pursuers.

WELSH EASY SAYS PACKEY

Chicago Boxer Says English Lightweight Will Be a Cinch -- Driscoll and Hayes To Mix in London.

New York, Jan. 14.—Packey McFarland, the Chicago lightweight, sailed for England on the steamer Adriatic yesterday for the expressed purpose of meeting Freddie Welsh, the British lightweight champion. McFarland said that the match had not been arranged yet, but that he had received assurances from London that there would be no hitch. The Chicago boxer, who is one of the cleverest of his weight class in the ring, was accompanied by his manager and stated that he might not be back until next fall. "I can beat Welsh as sure as you're standing there," said Packey to his friends, who went to the pier to see him off. "He can't hit hard enough to dent a ball of butter. I fought him twice and know him like a book. The first time was in a ten round bout at Milwaukee, which I won on points. I knocked him down in the 8th round with a stomach punch and he yelled 'Murder, Watch.' He said he had been fouled, but it was a joke. He wanted to quit. Yes he cut my eye open in the ground and it was with the end of the glove when, after missing an uppercut he chopped me with the same hand, a blow that should have disqualified him. He was yelling 'I can only say it was my own fault that I did not put him away that time. I dropped him in the 8th round and got under full headway until it was too late. Besides there was something the matter with my eyes near the end of the fight which Jim Jeffries called a draw.' Next day I couldn't read the account of the fight in the newspapers, but I soon learned that one of Welsh's seconds before the fight had put out belladonna on Freddie's gloves and that's what ailed my eyes. But I'm going to square accounts with Welsh in the curling match to be played in London. I expect to take on several other boys first, so that I can become acclimated and fit. Then I'll go after this alleged champion in earnest. I'll win sure 'nelson.' Oh, he doesn't want to fight anybody that looks dangerous, but he'll find this young Wolf a pretty tough customer."

Sam Langford will be at the ring-side in Philadelphia next Wednesday to call for Europe on March 1 and will take on Joe Jeannette for 20 rounds in Paris, receiving a guarantee of \$3,500 for his end, win, lose or draw.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Jan. 14.—The highest record ever made in trade between Canada and the United States was that of the last calendar year, according to official figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. During the last ten years this trade has more than doubled. In no former year have either imports or exports to Canada equaled the record of 1909.

Imports from Canada in 1909 aggregated \$55,000,000, while in 1908 they increased to \$88,000,000. In the same period the exports from the United States to Canada increased from \$36,000,000 to about \$190,000,000. Canadian official statistics show that in 1909 60.4 per cent of all Canadian imports were from the United States, compared with 46.08 per cent in 1880.

BUCHANAN'S Scotch Whiskies "BLACK & WHITE" AND "SPECIAL" (RED SEAL) SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE WINE MERCHANTS. D. C. ROBLIN, TORONTO, SOLE CANADIAN AGENT.

DECADE OF HOUSE CLEANING

London Council Makes Raid on Blue Bottles--Municipal Officials on Paper and in Balloons Catch 41,000.

London, Jan. 14.—Those scientists who form the Health Committee of the London County Council have just declared war upon the ordinary house fly, not to mention the bluebottles and the mosquitoes, and the proposition that it is a Government's duty to attempt to develop a food that will prolong life the step in short. It is one that the United States Government appears to have taken. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, whose most important business is to see that the Pure Food law is obeyed, has announced that experiments are under way to thoroughly investigate several theories as to the prolongation of life. It is expected that if one of them stands the test, the Department of Agriculture will begin a crusade to educate the American public into longevity.

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IDEAL FOOD

Expert Wiley Hopes to Become Fountain of Perpetual Youth in Development of Food--Sour Milk Praised.

From the proposition that it is the duty of a Government to do what it can to preserve the lives of its citizens, by protecting them from adulterated and injurious foods and medicines, and the proposition that it is a Government's duty to attempt to develop a food that will prolong life the step in short. It is one that the United States Government appears to have taken. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, whose most important business is to see that the Pure Food law is obeyed, has announced that experiments are under way to thoroughly investigate several theories as to the prolongation of life. It is expected that if one of them stands the test, the Department of Agriculture will begin a crusade to educate the American public into longevity.

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Rescue Workers Say Efforts To Solve White Slave Problem Will Not Prove Successful

Power of Rockefeller Will Prove Unavailing Against Silence of Trade's Victims.

The Magnitude of the Problem Made Apparent by Miss Margaret Luther.

By W. G. Shepherd. New York, Jan. 14.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been appointed foreman of the Kings county grand jury, and will sit the infamous white slave traffic.



MISS MARGARET LUTHER.

Men and women who have given years to work among the unfortunate victims of the "cadet system" appreciate the monumental task of young Rockefeller. Many predict that his undertaking will come to nothing, because the victims seldom talk. And because they know the girls in upon whom they prey will not talk, the New York "cadets" laugh in their sleeve at investigation.

To get an idea of the work young Rockefeller is attempting I talked to two of the most famous women rescue workers in the United States. Never Tell.

"Women are so constituted that they never tell," said Miss Margaret Luther, Bowers' sentinel of the cadets and the smashing of the system would be easy. "I have had girls point out men to whom they save money, but when I called a policeman to arrest the men, the girls refused to testify."

Two instances of this incomprehensible attitude are typical. We talked to a beautiful, frail little girl who for three weeks was locked in a room to which men were admitted by a cadet. The cadet entered the room but twice in this time. When the girl became ill he ran away, leaving the door locked, and if neighbors had not found the girl she would have died.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14.—The Rev. Dr. R. J. Renison, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, spoke recently of missionary work among the Eskimos. He considered that the Eskimos were the only uncivilized race in the world that was secure from the encroachment of the civilized white man and therefore escaped extinction, or at least degradation, from contact with so-called civilization.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

We kept her in a hospital a month, and when she returned to the man.

Terribly Beaten. "Another girl was terribly beaten by her angry youthful master, and after two months in a hospital returned to him."

"Woman's love keeps the white slave traffic alive. It stands to protect the men who debate this love and the law," said Mrs. M. F. Freeman.

The traffic extends into every city in the United States and Canada. It has lines leading to Europe, and Mr. Rockefeller's task is to expose the headquarters, which are in New York.

If he unearths the system every woman who has studied the problem will be surprised. Effective evidence can be had only from the women victims, and they will not testify.

Every one of these girls actually believes the man who debauches her to be a noble and generous man. No matter how inhumanly he treats her, he has but to assure her occasionally that he loves her and she will do his bidding.

"Longing for love fills the breast of every woman, and these girls, realizing they have little chance to gain the love of another man, cling to the brute who seduces them, with pathetic tenacity."

That's why they won't tell. I've talked to thousands of these girls. Some were educated and many were of good families. They all seem to feel the same way.

From the New Bedford Standard. Edward J. Phelps of the class of '86, writing in the Yale Alumni Weekly on "If I were to go to college again," says that if he were to go to college again, he would study harder than he has ever done before.

ALAN PERCY'S DEBUTES OF

Death of His Elder Brother Makes Him the Heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland.

Lord Percy's death in Paris recently serves to direct attention to the fact that the dukedom of Northumberland, to which he belonged, is the only one of the British peerages which still retains the hereditary privilege of entombment within the walls of Westminster Abbey.

Formerly many great families possessed this right. But they have either become extinct or have allowed the privilege to lapse. The Northumberland vault in the abbey is situated beneath the St. Nicholas chapel, and the last entombment there was that of the present duke.

The duke's family possessed territorial influence, but the metropolitan district of Kensington, speaks well for his simplicity and democracy of manner. He was, however, singularly unemotional that too, in country where the men, especially those of his particular world, rather pride themselves on being unemotional.

At one time he was reported to be engaged to be married to the daughter of a Newcastle physician of the name of Jones. But there was a good deal of opposition on the part of his family, notably of his mother, who is a sister of the Duke of Argyll, and the projected union did not materialize.

Dying unmarried and childless, it is his soldier brother, Lord Alan Percy, who now becomes next heir to the dukedom and to the great family estates, also to the chief command of the great London banking house of Drummond, Lord Alan Percy is about 30 years of age, and has lately been putting in a period of special service with the Egyptian army.

The amount of the dual fortune and estates may be estimated from the fact that the father of the present duke spent a sum of \$3,000,000 in building for his laborers cottages, and each of which half an acre of land was attached. He spent a still larger sum in the erection and restoration of churches, while the amounts that he devoted to the construction of roads, bridges and drainage works on his estates, reached a still larger sum.

The duke has a number of country seats, the most famous of which are Syon house, near London, where Charles II. held court during the plague, and Alnwick castle, in Northumberland, a noble and majestic pile, one of the finest existing specimens of the old border castle of the Middle Ages, and the only historic building in Great Britain, excepting Windsor, Warwick castle, the Tower of London, and Westminster Abbey, which was in existence more than 1,000 years ago.

DEBUTES OF

Dr. Robert Wilson Writing in "Onward", Has New Facts to Relate Concerning a Much Storied Subject.

Le Monts, the discoverer of this noble stream, in his report to his noble master, the King of France, makes reference to it: "The great extent of the river, the fish with which its waters are filled, the grapes growing upon its banks, and the beauty of its scenery, are all objects of delight and admiration."

Centuries have since rolled away, generations have come and gone, and the river of France has been replaced by the river of Belgium, but the annually increasing numbers that fish in its waters, hunt in the forests along its upper reaches, speak of it in much the same glowing terms as those used by its discoverer, and are of opinion in referring to it as the Rhine of America.

Previous to the advent of the railway, the river was the great highway for travel and transportation in this part of the Province. This was done by steamers, wood-boats and low-boats, and a later horse-drawn stage, a queer looking craft of the raft type, upon which a little house was built in which "the hands," two or three in number, sat and rowed, shelter in the time of storm.

The steamers employed were of three classes, one between St. John and Fredericton, another between Fredericton and Woodstock, and a still smaller one between Woodstock and Grand Falls, a distance in all of over 200 miles. The "General Smith" was the first on the route, but only went as far as the capital—this was in 1816.

The scenery of the St. John we cannot speak too strongly, and the further up the more attractive does it become. An American tourist thus speaks of it: "We have sailed on the Nile, the Tagus, the historic Rhine, and the magnificent Danube, but the full tide of our river is far higher as we sailed upon the romantic waters of the noble St. John of the borderland. The advent of the river is unique and imposing, and the gateway, 640 feet broad, each day are seen, four rushing, roaring cataracts, two outward and two inward. The waters come down in their power and might, and rush through the gateway as if advancing to meet an enemy. Then the Bay of Fundy rises up in its majesty to attack and force back the waters of the river."

The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the beauty and attractiveness of this noble river, and to note some incidents in connection therewith which are of interest to the voyager thereon. Some fifteen miles from the city is the Beulah camp meeting establishment, where the Rev. Burpee, so named after the gate-gatherer and conduct special religious services, which draw large numbers. It is a pretty place, and has a beautiful view of the city.

Sheffield, the oldest settlement in the province, dating back about a hundred and fifty years, has been made conspicuous by the number of houses gone forth therefrom and have won distinction in the various walks of life. Of these mention may be made of the Hon. Charles Burpee, M. P.; Hon. Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs in the Mackenzie Government, and his brother, Egerton Ryerson Burpee, so named after his cousin the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, the father of the Ontario educational system; Chief Justice Barker; Thomas Harrison, L. L. D., of Dublin University, and for a number of years chancellor of the university of New Brunswick; his nephew, Judge Mackenzie; and ministers, teachers, lawyers and rail-men by the dozen. The spiritual needs of the people are cared for by ministers of the Congregational and Methodist churches. They are the most intelligent and good living people among whom the writer has ever had a home. During the fresh season the whole place is submerged, boats instead of carriages are used, and around the church doors on Sundays these are moored. Tradition has it that on one occasion the waters filled the pews, but the service was not to be set aside for such a trifling reason. The people took to the galleries, and the minister from the pulpit of the time, spoke to them over the surging sea. The pews were usually needed for from four to six weeks, during which time cattle are housed and work upon the land is suspended. In a goodly city of Fredericton you will find a little, but a picturesque and pretty place, and a tourist is at once impressed with its appearance. The streets are regular, laid out, are broad and well shaded, and much taste is shown in lawn and gardens. The principal buildings are Parliament House, the Episcopal Cathedral, the University of New Brunswick, the Normal School, Post office, and the churches of the Anglican.

Continued on page 9.

NEGRO LORE

Rich in Sorrows

Quaint Bits of Wisdom and Wit Current Among the Blacks--The Crane a Death Sign.

ESKIMOS AND TO HIM THAT

Overcame Them

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THE REAL VALUE OF SCHOLASTIC TRAINING LIES IN ITS USEFULNESS TO DEVELOPE THE GENIUS OF HARD WORK.

From the New Bedford Standard. Edward J. Phelps of the class of '86, writing in the Yale Alumni Weekly on "If I were to go to college again," says that if he were to go to college again, he would study harder than he has ever done before.

JUST MISSED BEING A KING OF ENGLAND

The new king of the Belgians is the half-brother, on his father's side of the still-born son who cost the Princess Charlotte of Wales her life in 1817. If the child had lived he would have been king of England on the death of his grandfather, George IV. Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, the husband of the Princess Charlotte, was thus by the double loss of wife and son, deprived of all hopes of becoming the next king of England. His close connection with the British royal family, however, thrust him in and saved when the throne of the United Kingdom had recently been from the king, dem of the Netherlands, was going to begging.

INTERESTING RELIC OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

From The London Globe. The knife of the guillotine used at the execution of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette has been discovered in the museum of a private collector in Brussels. This gruesome relic seems well authenticated.

WILEY ON FADS

Those who elect to try sour milk and those who elect to eschew it may be interested in Dr. Wiley's summing up of the matter.

CRANE A SIGN OF DEATH

It is a old belief that it is a death sign for some member of the family dwelling in the house over which a crane flies, uttering his doleful note, which to the negro era spella Corpse! Corpse! Corpse!

MISTAKES AIN'T HAYSTACKS, OR DARD' BE NO FAT PINES DAN DARD' IS

Fire don't crack a full pot. Des hold up yo' end er de beam and de world'll roll on.

THE FIGHTING CORPUSCLES

The theory is that the phagocytes of the blood, resulting from a sour milk diet fight every hostile bacteria in the blood, and so drive off all possible agents of ill-health. It is a generally accepted truth that certain corpuscles are warriors and scavengers, and that they will attack and devour hostile bacteria.

SPIDERS IN THE FIGHT

Various suggestions were forthcoming in explanation of this phenomenon, asserts the report very solemnly. Besides it was difficult to find the spiders accurately, if only fragments could be found. Then a conclusive confirmed the suggestion that the spiders were fighting the County Council's rat.

REFUSE TO TELL SECRET

"You see, the means I use for catching them alive is a family secret that has been known only to myself and the last few generations," said Mr. Jarvis, as he fondled a half dozen tame white rats.

Something the Matter Once Again Now

New York, there such a and gold and and sale, and the hair, an elaboration—mark those which are for serious occasion. "How do you created popular was asked if where the died and inter Madame bride it was so "The hairdresser, hairdresser, Now never a hair as the mole wave and the numberable matter how amount they almost unbel for the half the long coat despite the glibness of the hairdressers' ever, and her swathing the hands of hairdresser," she sooner decided new coiffure. To be sure it was a business cost purchasing a dressmaker's part unbecoming, of curls or of the head or for herself. "So we have most live almost necessary for all most becoming. Soiling styles, loving, as you

They were needs must surely as we for the old deans and the president, an utterly new plain inch porting a silhouette, a ready, a slightly about. There were vious fillets of ver of gold, ear-neck and there v elaborate of hand painted dull stones, a simple buckle scale of black a crown of silver silver rosebud silver vine In all showed ter of gold an ing in intense mount, the pite manifestation. While sim meteor in worn by very and more ex or gold is d fashion, in threads in blues and re-figures with quise or a of silver of the prevel. The fillet o to the face v very name-fashioned or wistaining a puffs or curls

Next in decoration is the wearing of the stones, upon the crown women, carry trome, have a or silver com- presenting a ance. Still v very name-fashioned or wistaining a puffs or curls

And so it set to be set in carved comb-sist in wear dictates. On number an order of a Jan four square exhibits sever and some an site of hand being count of w solg \$250. Jewelled s are at present nearly every bride and a matter of

HAIRESSING STILL COSTLY

Something Found to Replace the Marcel Wave -- Money Once Spent on Hair Itself Now Goes to Ornament.

New York, Jan. 14.—Never was there such a display of gauze and silk and gold and silver and jewels, real and false, as is to be seen today in the hairdressing shops. Shimmer and elaboration—and corresponding price—mark these fancies of the hour which are found adapted to morning, afternoon or evening wear, on any occasion.

"How do you account for the increased popularity of hair ornaments?" was asked in a Fifth Avenue salon, where the display was especially varied and interesting.

Madame became confidential. "You see it is this way," she whispered. "The hairdresser set the fashions in hairdressing; you know that, and the hairdresser must live; you know that. Now never was a style originated that was so profitable to hairdressers as the mode recently past, the marcel wave and the building up of puffs innumerable. For the women could not do the marcel waving themselves, no matter how hard they tried, and the amount they would pay for puffs is almost unbelievable.

"That was the era of gold reaping for the hairdressers, and therefore the long continuation of the mode despite the protests of men and the gibes of the comic papers. But the hairdressers could not continue it forever, and hence the new style of swathing the head in flat braids and bands of hair.

"But," she continued, "they had no sooner decided upon and launched the new culture than they regretted it. To be sure the braids and the heavy switches cost a great deal at the first purchasing, but after that the hairdresser's part is practically over. No unweaving, no intricate arrangement of curls or puffs; merely a swathing of the head which any woman can do for herself. You can see how hard that was on the hairdressers.

"So we had to do something. We must live also, you know. So it was most necessary to introduce decorations for all times and occasions, and most becoming they are with the prevailing styles of coiffure, and most lovely, as you must admit."

Most Prevalent.

They were lovely, and if woman needs must spend her money it is surely as well spent in this way as for the old time marcel. The bandeaux and the fillets were the most prevalent and a type of this species, utterly new this week, is merely a plain inch band of silver gauze supporting a silver filigree design of the minutest tracery. The band fitting tightly about the crown of the head.

There were slightly more conspicuous fillets of ribbons of cloth, of silver or gold, fastening over the left ear under a delicately wired bow, and there were models much more elaborate of stiffer metallic ribbon, hand painted and embroidered with dull stones, caught together with a simple buckle. Still ascending the scale of elaboration, one band was seen with a rhinestone edging to the cloth of silver ribbon and with small silver rosebuds dotted on a twisted silver vine for further embellishing. All showed the shimmer and the glitter of gold and silver, and hand painting in intense strong colors was prominent, the peacock eye being a favorite manifestation.

While simple bandeaux of silk or meteor satin or panne velvet are still worn by very young girls, the heavier and more expensive ribbon of silver or gold is demanded by the latest fashion. Intervening of colored threads in softest greens, blues and reds, tracing out Egyptian figures with amethyst, jade or turquoise or the very newest filigree of gold or silver themselves are some of the prevalent methods.

The fillet or bandeau is worn close to the face while the braids or curls of hair are wound above, sometimes containing a tiny cluster of finger puffs or curls in the center.

Next in Popularity.

Next in popularity to this band decoration is one entirely opposite—the wearing of an ornamental net over the crown of the head, while the about the face is left free. The net is usually made invisibly fine of hair to match that of the wearer, while strands over it are jewels, either indistinguishably themselves or in design, of coral or rhinestone or stones of any color to match the gown. The effect of these is usually very pretty, the stones seeming to lie at random over the crown of the head, but some women, carrying the style to an extreme, have demanded these crown nets made of the finest of gold or silver cord knotted together, and presenting a most barbaric appearance. Still other crown pieces—the very name sounds medieval—are fashioned from gold or silver or from handsome, hand carved shell, the latter being worn by day and bringing very high prices.

After the crown pieces and the fillets are the detached ornaments, butterfly of metal or shell, revolving easily upon hairpins so that they may be adjusted in any way fancied. But the bows and ornaments to be pinned to the coiffure, made from metallic gauze and worn so extensively last season, are now of the past—the price of them was comparatively small. The costly shell, however, and you may pay as much for amber as you like, is to be found fashioned into revolving pins in every description, from designs of insects to lovers' knots.

And so it goes. There are still a few combs to be seen, handsome, hand carved combs which some women persist in wearing in spite of fashion's dictates. One tremendous affair of amber, an exact replica of the special order of a Japanese princess in twenty-four square inches or so of surface exhibits several pagodas, a few men and some animals in the most exquisite of hand carving. The buying of this curiosity to be worn at present being contemplated by a New York woman of wealth, the sale price being \$50.

Jeweled studded and carved pins are at present seen on the heads of nearly every woman who wears a braided and pretty, though expensive, as a matter of course.

THE MOTHERS OF THE WORLD SKETCHED IN PEN AND PENCIL



THE CANADIAN MOTHER.

Home! There's only one place in the world where that word is realized to its fullest, and that is in Canada. The Canadian mother and her children are the happiest in the world. They have their rights. Some of the mothers of Canada want more than their rights, it is true, and they may get them. But the Canadian mother as a class is far in advance of any mother in the world. She, her husband and their children, are all part of one great unity, the unity of the home. There are no false idols in Canada to keep women in bondage, and industry of the mother herself has made her happier. At the vanguard of the procession of the mothers of all nations comes the mother of Canada. She it was who produced the men and women who are now conquering the whole world.



THE CHINESE MOTHER.

The Chinese mother is to be pitied if we accept the standards of civilization in our view of her. Here is a typical mother of China, unable to carry her beloved baby around because her feet are bound so tightly that she can hardly stand alone, much less carry the child. Chinese mothers wrap their babies in warm clothes and give them every care that a white child gets. There is a great difference in the living of Chinese mothers of the upper and lower classes. But all love their children. The lower class women make their own garments and care for her children. The upper class mothers have scores of servants to wait on them, and the children have nurses. Rich furs shelter the rich child, and cotton quilts the poor one.



THE SPANISH MOTHER.

It is in sunny Spain that mother love reaches its highest European expression. All the poetry and romance of the Spaniard's nature are wrapped up in his wife and children. This picture shows an excellent type of the mother of southern Spain. Her husband is a pearl fisher, and she keeps watch over his treasure of love while he is hunting sordid treasures in the depths of the sea. The Spanish mothers have the advantage of a fine climate to rear healthy children. Spanish babies hardly ever get sick. There is a legend in Spain that the people at the creation of the world begged a beautiful country, good mothers and a good government, but the last boon was denied because the country would then be too much like paradise. This shows what the Spaniards think of their mothers.



THE ZULU MOTHER.

The mother in Africa has as many ways of living as there are tribes. But the Zulu mother is the most interesting. She carries her baby in a feather-lined cradle on her head, and this is taken by scientists to mean that all the tribes in Africa did not spring from one common people. No other mother in the world rocks her child's cradle while the cradle is on her head but the Zulu woman. Zulu tribesmen are hunters and fighters rather than wage earners, and they guard their women with their lives. The position of mothers in Zululand is by no means unfavorable. They have many privileges and enjoyments which women of other nations do not have. The climate makes living easy.

FINDS BEAUTY IN EVERY JAR

Vibration is Declared to be the Key to Infinite Health -- Women Let Into the Secret.

New York, Jan. 14.—Fifty women, some of whom had long since lost track of their waist lines, emerged from No. 23 West Forty-fourth street yesterday afternoon with hope radiating from their chubby faces.

For two hours they had been absorbing the exotic remarks of Mrs. E. S. H. Every mother's soul of them promised faithfully, honest-to-goodness, cross-your-heart-and-ankles and all that, to vibrate at every chance she got and keep on vibrating until she had Venus looking like a cook on a canal boat.

So far as those fifty hopeful persons are concerned, old Father Time will be up against it from now on. He has lost fifty good customers for obesity, crows feet, wrinkles and eyes that bag at the knees.

Lecture Free. The lecture, being the first of the

series, was free, but Mrs. Hammond let it be known that it wasn't a circumstance to the beautiful lessons to follow. Whether some of the fifty will continue to vibrate under her direction at so much a vibre remains to be seen.

But how they did vibrate yesterday! They were simply carried away—in the figurative sense, of course—by the tenacity of Mrs. Hammond's plea. At one time, when they all got vibrating together, the building began to rock and the janitor was on the verge of calling the Building Department.

Mrs. Hammond explained that it was necessary to close the eyes and sway the arms gently in order to get the vibration valves open. Lack of experience in vibrating together threatened to start something when several hats were knocked off during the proceeding. The owners of the hats stopped vibrating long enough to tell the offenders what absurd vibrations they were, but Mrs. Hammond smoothed over the difficulty with an extra supply of vibration from her own batteries.

"Rhythm and vibration are everything in this life," announced Mrs. Hammond sweetly. "Vibration is love, life everything. I have found its power. You can find it."

"Because I look so happy," she went on, "don't get the impression that I haven't suffered, because heaven knows, I have had my troubles."

"I tried everything until I accepted the power of vibration," she went on. "It will relieve all those bodily ills to which women are heir. Why, I had three operations and none of them did me any good. But vibration! Joyous vibration. See! My muscles are my children."

Whereupon the hand struck up and Mrs. Hammond proceeded to put her children to work.

BEAUTIES OF ST. JOHN RIVER

Dr. Robert Wilson Writing in "Onward," Has New Facts to Relate Concerning a Much Storied Subject.

Continued from page 8. can, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic communities. Methodists think of it as for many years the home of Judge Wilnot. He was a man of sterling worth, of rare oratorical powers, and whether as a private citizen, a Sabbath school teacher, a member of the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Canada had few the equals and none the superiors of Lemuel Allan Wilnot.

Woodstock is another attractive spot. It is situated amid fertile fields, and has all the equipments of an up-to-date town in trade and travel facilities, and in the things which make for the comfort of the home, its places of resorts, its schools and churches, and business houses are, in some respects, superior to those of many places making larger pretensions, and the tourist would really regard it as a good place in which to work for the welfare of the children. It also has sent forth not a few men who have upheld the honor of their country, and among these I

would speak of the Rev. Samuel Dwight Rice, D.D. Here he speaks his youth and young manhood, and while yet a lad became a member of the Methodist church. He entered the ministry, took a first place among his brethren, was transferred to the Canada Conference and given charge of the Ladies' College at Hamilton, and later was elected general superintendent of the Methodist church, and from this was translated to the higher honors and loftier services of the church above.

Our space will only permit us to say that Andover is a quiet little town of 600 inhabitants, located near the mouth of the Tobique, and is much resorted to as the point of departure for the sportsman and fisherman. And of Grand Falls we can only say that "next to Niagara in picturesque beauty they have no equals on this continent; while the Grand Falls Gorge rivals that of Niagara in its rugged beauty."

Fishermen and hunters will find all they desire in the rivers, lakes and streams, where the lordly salmon and the speckled trout can be caught, and where in the forest ranges the giant moose, the deer, the carabon, the bear and other wild animals roam at large. From these wooded wilds are borne away many an antlered head to adorn the home of sportsmen, or to be disposed of for a moneyed consideration.

—Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph. D., in Onward.

A ROYAL MEMBER.

Queen Helena of Italy has signified her intention of becoming a member of the International Congress of Mothers. She wishes to join in the work for the welfare of the children of the world and will send a special envoy to the next meeting of the organization, which is to be held in Denver next year.

DEBUTANTES ARE BUSIER

More Play and More Work for Them Nowadays -- Increased Social Demands on Young Women in Their First Year.

New York, Jan. 14.—There never was a time when so much was done for the entertainment of the debutante. Years ago she came into a kingdom that offered such delights as two dances in the same evening and as many teas and theatre parties as it seemed possible for her to enjoy, but the pleasures of a ten years ago were moderate in comparison with the pleasures offered to the young girl of the day.

Society is so much larger than formerly, wealth is much greater than it was a score of years ago, and so many of the old social barriers have been broken down that the debutante of the day has to devote a great deal of time merely to deciding the things she will not do.

"My daughter spent last summer in the Yosemite Valley, one mother of a successful debutante said with unmistakable pride, and it did her worlds of good. Last winter, and that was her year out, it was very difficult for her to stay up after 2 every night and not look tired. Now she can sit up until 4 and it doesn't bother her."

She systematized her life, became the business of being a debutante that girls even go into training for it. They come through the difficulties of a first year, moreover, with great success. The accumulation of festivities leaves them much fresher than might be expected. "Of course there is a certain amount of training necessary to keep up the pace set now for young girls," said another proud mother who had successfully steered three daughters through the social breakers, "although the young girl just entering society has usually been prepared for her task during several years.

"She has had all the sleep and exercise and fresh air that she needs, and mothers are careful to see that the years preceding the coming out are the most profitable. It is either a very foolish or a very inexperienced mother who allows a daughter to take the edge off her first social year by entertaining the girls and get out in any but the simplest way.

Early and Simple.

"The parties to which a girl goes before her introduction are early and simple, so there is nothing left undone to see that she is well and strong when the time for her social duties has arrived."

Some women have rules of conduct about which they are very exact. One of the prettiest young women in society has been out for three years, but the bloom has not faded in the slightest degree from her velvety cheeks. Her mother was a noted beauty before her and looks to this very day younger than some debutantes.

"Mother told me the first winter I came out, the girl said, "that she had taken her own mother's advice when she came out and never regretted it. The preservation of her looks and health is attributed altogether to her faithfulness in following this rule, never to stay at a ball after 2 o'clock. I realized after the first month I was out that what she had told me was true."

"By the time the best of the evening is over, the more hilarious pleasures come at the tag end of the evening are likely to be much more enjoyable for the older woman than for the girl just out. If she goes away at 2 she leaves the dance at its height. "She does not see too much of her partner nor does she have a chance to get tired of her. She does not have any chance in fact to get tired of any detail of the evening. This doesn't only help her out during the first week, it keeps her from getting blasé too soon in the second or third year. "Of course the best thing about this arrangement is the fact that it enables a girl to get to bed by 3 o'clock. That insures her plenty of sleep without having to spend the next morning in bed. But apart from this great physical advantage it is not a bad thing for a girl to keep herself a little bit scarce."

Much in Demand.

"It makes her much more in demand than if she may be found at the close of every party when most of the guests have gone home. The rule has worked very well during the three years I have followed it. No girl need mind giving up the last two hours of a ball when there is such an advantage to be gained by keeping this rule in mind for the next morning."

So many dances are now preceded by dinner or the opera nowadays that one old method of gaining rest has passed out of the power of the debutantes of this day. The habit of taking a nap from 8 to 10 and then rising to get to the ball at some time after 11 is now almost impossible.

The mere knowledge that a dance is to take place always inspires the hostesses to get as many dinners as they can, let order that if possible every girl who goes to the dance may also go to a dinner. So there are always served dinners to begin every dance for young people.

"The dinners are in a way a very good thing," one hostess said, "for they help to make the beginning of the dance somewhat earlier than it might otherwise have been."

"Young people rarely care to stop at a dinner later than 11 o'clock, if they do not try to get away earlier. Girls who do not go to a dance before a dinner are not likely to go to a ball much before midnight. So there is this advantage in having the preliminary dinner, even if there is no time left for the refreshing nap."

The debutante of the present day has far greater responsibilities than her predecessors. Ten years ago it was uncommon for a girl to have anything but pleasure on her mind. During the five years of her society career she debauched the past never had any more exacting charities than perhaps her Girls' Friendly.

"Nowadays," said a girl who had distinguished herself by doing some remarkable biological work, "a girl had almost rather be a wallflower at the dances she went to and get the reputation of being a failure than have it said she took no interest in life outside her own pleasures. She must have her particular form of philanthropy."

"It may be that she has her settlement work, does what they call 'social service' in a hospital or helps to teach sewing in her church school one day

SUFFRAGE AND MILLINERY

Chicago Women Combines the Two and Hopes to Obtain Franchise by Means of the Union.

MRS. HENROTIN. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1894 to 1898. She was educated in Europe. She served as vice president of the congress auxiliary of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, and was decorated by the sultan of Turkey with the order of Chevalier in 1893; six years later she was created an Officer d'Academie by the French republic, and was decorated by King Leopold with the order of Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold, 1904. She is called "the first woman of Chicago" since the residence in Europe of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13.—It's spring in Chicago, 1910. Michigan boulevard is crowded with women, each having a determined grip on the shoulder of her husband, from 22nd street to Hyde Park. Around 12th street, in the shadow of Grand Central station



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

several bands are tuning up. They play a martial quickstep and start south.

Following comes the oddest cavalcade Chicago ever saw. There are floats, suggestive of the Mardi Gras, only all the subjects are modern.

"They're coming!" shouts a feminine voice, belonging to a sentry on the roof of the Lexington hotel. "They're coming!" the cry is passed along Chicago's famous thoroughfare. Necks are craned, parasols smashed, husbands' collars will in the mad feminine crush.

The head of the parade comes into view. Women's shrieks match the blare and crash of music. Their cries blend into one three-word exclamation. And the parade? It's Chicago's first millinery and dressmakers' spring opening, held in the open air.

The first float is contributed by a department store. In glass cases are hats, each with its price mark. Sublimely gowned models act an afternoon scene on the next float. And so on down the line, each with its price mark.

Husbands faint and hospitals fill. The last thing the ambulance drivers hear is that three-word exclamation—the same words that are blazoned along the side of every mercantile display.

This will happen if the plans of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago's suffrage leader, are carried out. Mrs. Henrotin is an American suffragist. She says there's a difference between the foreign and the home-grown variety.

Mrs. Henrotin wants to combine the millinery openings with a suffrage parade two years hence. She says the big stores will get in line, for if they don't the suffragists will shop elsewhere.

No rawhide whips, no brickbats, no storming the state house for Mrs. Henrotin. She wants to reach "the lord of creation" through splendid millinery displays—and the pocketbook—man's most vulnerable spot.

Her idea has been adopted as a national suggestion.

THE FIRST WOMAN.

Mrs. May Wood Simons is the first woman to win the Harris prize in economics at the Northwestern University. The prize is given for the best thesis of not less than ten thousand words on any economic subject requiring original investigation. Mrs. Simons' thesis was 20,000 words in length and was entitled: "History of Economic Thought in Relation to Industrial Conditions in the United States from 1700 to 1814." The judges were the professors of economics of the universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

In addition to her dances, therefore, she has her meetings, and they take time. So the duties of the debutante grow more exacting every season.

WILFRED REGGIE ANESTHETICS

Members of English General Medical Council take Action Because of Recent Deaths—Want Legal Restrictions.

London, Jan. 14.—Widespread discussion of the advisability of additional use of anaesthetics has been precipitated by the deaths within the last few days of at least four patients in London and adjacent hospitals while under the influence of anaesthesia preparatory to undergoing surgical operations.

The recent session of Parliament was marked by the introduction of a number of bills dealing with this problem, and now the General Medical Council has taken action in the matter and placed its conclusion in the hands of the Lord President of the Privy Council for that body's consideration. The important points endorsed by the council are:

"That it is desirable in the public interest that the administration of anaesthetics for the purpose of inducing unconsciousness or insensibility to pain during medical, surgical, obstetrical and dental operations should be restricted by law to duly qualified medical practitioners, due provision being made for the practical instruction of students and for cases of emergency.

"That it is expedient in the public interest to provide that the person who administers the anaesthetic for the purpose of inducing unconsciousness during any medical, surgical or dental operation or procedure, due provision being made for cases of emergency.

Upon the point which has aroused the greatest discussion, the position of the dentists with regard to the administration of certain specified anaesthetics, the council contended that it is desirable in the public interest that duly qualified dental practitioners should be authorized to administer certain specified anaesthetics, such as nitrous oxide gas. Those refused to support however, any interference with accepted dental practice that would have been implied in the proposed prohibition of the qualified dentist to use gas.

At the outset the Privy Council had submitted a projected bill to the General Medical Council, a clause of which provided that any registered medical practitioner who gives a certificate of death in the case of a person dying while under the influence of an anaesthetic shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

This was objected to by the latter body as creating, without any necessity, a new offence of a highly penal character. The object intended was to obtain correct death registration statistics, but it was contended that these could be obtained by a system of notification such as in force in the case of infectious diseases. The members of the General Medical Council decided also that no legislation was necessary among the lines of certain provisions of the Privy Council's projected measure, which ran thus:

Registered Practitioner.
"That no one but a registered medical practitioner should administer, or cause to be administered, any anaesthetic or substance with the object of producing unconsciousness during any medical or surgical operation, act or procedure, under penalty not exceeding £10 (\$50), and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £20 (\$100), unless the person was acting under the authority of a certificate of a qualified practitioner who had endangered life.

"That all examining bodies recognized by the General Medical Council should require that candidates for final examinations should have received thorough instruction in anaesthetics, and should have personally administered anaesthetics under the supervision of the examiner.

For the public safety, however, the General Medical Council does hold that it is desirable that the anaesthetic should be administered by a qualified person other than the operator, so that his mind should not be diverted from the condition of the patient in medical and surgical emergencies by the necessity of this provision certainly will become law.

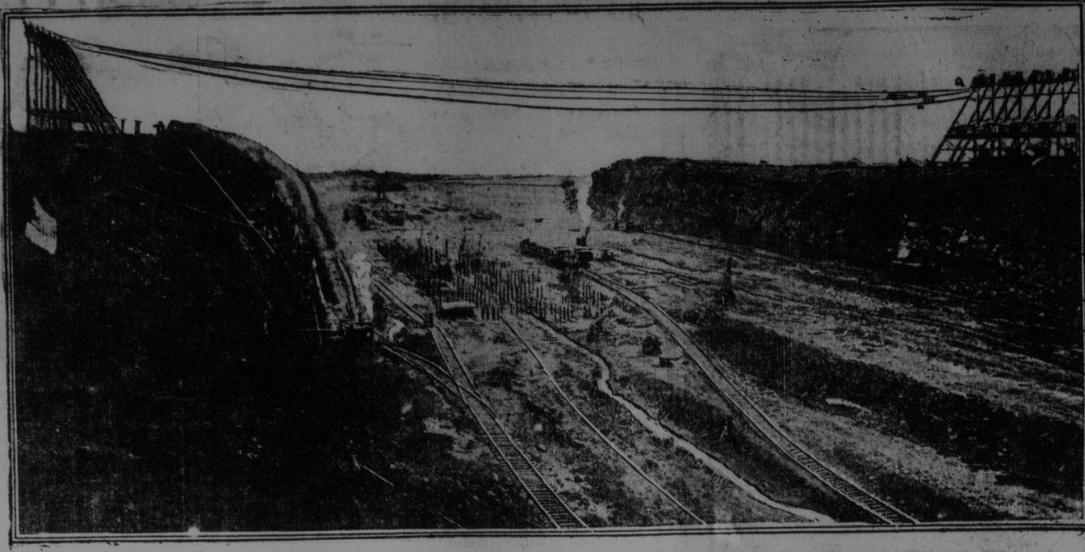
Nurse Gives Life To Save Patient
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14.—Although she might have saved herself instead of her patient, Miss Elizabeth Combe, a nurse in the Mercer Hospital here, sacrificed her life today in performing her duties in the institution. The young woman was crushed to death in an elevator shaft in the hospital, but the patient whom she saved does not know of the nurse's heroism. The young woman will be buried tomorrow.

Miss Combe was one of the most popular young women of Trenton. She met death bravely, and but for her display of courage two lives would have been sacrificed instead of one.

The nurse was instructed to convey a helpless patient from the third floor in the hospital to the first, where the operating room is situated. In this work she operated an elevator alone, and stopped the elevator at the first floor. She was just removing the cot bearing the invalid when she felt the elevator moving upward. Instantly she pushed the cot backward into the enclosure to prevent the patient from being injured, but as she did so the elevator shot upward crushing her head, dragging her for a distance and then dropping her into the pit twenty feet below.

The patient did not suffer even a scratch, but the youthful nurse died a few moments after the hospital internes arrived at her side. Her face was crushed beyond all recognition.

WAGING A FIGHT WITH DISEASE AND DEATH IN OVERCOMING THE BARRIERS OF NATURE



Here is the Very Latest Photograph Taken Down on the Panama Canal, Where the American People's Money is Being Used by the Carload to Bring Forth Gigantic Transformations of Nature. The Picture Shows the Progress Today of the Work Where the Gatun Dam Will Finally Stand. When Completed, this Piece of Work will Be the Monumental Engineering Feat of the Whole Project. The Photograph Shows How a Mountain of Earth and Rock Has Been Dug and Blasted out, Leaving a Great Valley. The Next Step Will Be to Build the Dam, Which Will Be a Mountain of Concrete and Granite, Intended to Hold Back a Lake of Water, Through Which the Ships of the World Will Pass. The Anchors for the Mammoth Wire Transmission Machinery are shown on Each Side of the Big Cut. About the Middle of the Picture are Shown the Stakes or Anchors for the Beginning of the Concrete Work. It's a Job for Giants. This Gatun Dam, and Giant Minds and Giant American Workmen are Directing the Task.

Down in the swampy, fever-stricken jungle of the Isthmus of Panama the canal which is to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans at tide-water is being constructed by the United States Government at a cost now estimated at \$500,000,000. The work, when completed, after two previous gigantic failures, may well be regarded as the greatest industrial victory in the history of the world.

It is an undertaking constantly beset with dangers of disease and death. A swath through the jungle fifty miles long and ten miles wide constitutes the canal zone, and in it are scores of settlements, with a total population of over 54,000, all under the Government and paternal supervision of Uncle Sam. The millions of cubic yards of dirt to be removed are easily conquered, once the problems

of life and death were solved. The latest that science and skill could do has been adopted to maintain health in the sweltering temperature of this miasma-haunted belt. Hotels of the best standards supply food at low rates, and Government-built bungalows, furnished and rent free, make life comfortable for those who bring their families.

The Panama railroad, built in the early fifties from Colon to Panama by American capitalists, was the pioneer route over the Isthmus. It was built to make money, and by rates that constituted a colossal hold-up, it has earned net profits of \$75,000,000. In 1870 De Lesseps undertook the construction of the canal under French auspices, spending a billion francs, only to end in failure. In 1892 the American Government secured the railway and work thus far done for \$40,000,000, and since then

have been making the dirt fly. It is estimated that 142,000,000 cubic yards of earth had to be excavated, which is now being done at the rate of about 3,000,000 cubic yards per month. Sixty-seven steam shovels are at work and a little world, fed from New York, gathered from forty nations, and ruled with the force of a benevolent despotism, are doing what will ultimately redound to the credit of the whole human race.

NEW GALLERY TO DISAPPEAR

Famous Landmark of London is Marked for Demolition and with it "Jeffrey's Steps" an Interesting Link.

London, Jan. 14.—Londoners will regret the customary way in which newspapers are wont to announce the passing away of old landmarks or buildings of historic interest to make way for the purpose of other improvements. But, while the disappearance of such landmarks has been pretty frequent of late years, Londoners, much less than elsewhere, are said to be indifferent to their losses. The recent demolition of Crosby Hall was an exception, but that was only saved to the nation at the last moment by the stupendous efforts of a comparatively small body of enthusiasts.

It now remains to be seen whether Londoners will regret the disappearance of the old "Jeffrey's Steps" in Pall Mall and the New Gallery. The New Gallery cannot be styled as of historic interest, for it was founded by art enthusiasts for the purpose of fostering a taste for modern art. The institution has fallen solely through modern indifference. For more than twenty years it has held a notable position as a restaurant, the authors say a place of entertainment. In any case the days of the New Gallery are over.

"This is a lamentable proof," writes a correspondent in one of the morning papers, "of the lack of taste and intelligence of the present generation and the want of aesthetic imagination by which the normally cultured classes of the community are now afflicted."

The "Jeffrey's Steps" is one of the most interesting links with the seventeenth century in London. It is a flight of queer old steps—long since fallen into disuse—which at one time led from Delahay street into St. James' Park.

The steps are worn and green with age; a rusty iron railing still guards them in a haphazard sort of way, but the most interesting about them is that they are a concession by James II. to the notorious Judge Jeffreys, whose name is always associated in history with the "Bloody Assize" arising from the Monmouth rebellion. Jeffreys was his sovereign's subservient agent, and as he lived close by the park the King gave him special permission to make his flight of steps there from his house.

The Local Government Board Offices are now being extended right along to the edge of St. James' Park, so everything in the way has to go, including the steps and some delightful old Pickwickian houses in Delahay street.

Chas. W. Morse's Prison Shows Last Word in Penal Science

Federal Institution at Atlanta Operates With Precision of Clock Work --- Among Former Ice Kings 785 Associates are Men From Every Walk and Degree of Life --- Gaynor and Greene Concede Place to Erstwhile Banker --- His Occupation Undecided.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Atlanta's federal prison, which again has come into public notice—this time as the temporary abiding place of Mr. Charles Wyman Morse, New York's one time "ice king" banker and consolidator of steamship companies—has housed comparatively few millionaires—as yet.

So in Mr. Charles W. Morse this federal prison, at least to present date, has its real star prisoner. There have been lesser lights within these eight years, some who yet loomed big by comparison, but these are now in eclipse. And among those few, there are almost forgotten or overshadowed by the latest comer. All are dipped in that deep and silent Lethe which to memory that it contains 785 prisoners, by the Name, identity, everything but life, and much of that, absorbed in a number, meaningless except to those few but there to know its meaning.

And among these few, there is none who will furnish aids to memory for the satisfaction of the curious. They will tell you about the institution; that it contains 785 prisoners, by the last count; that 62 are employed in tailor shop; that so many are cutting stone or doing other work; but of identity or history of No. 2,054 or No. 2,348 not one word or whisper.

Twenty Nationalities.
Among Mr. Morse's associates are thirteen Indians, about two hundred and seventy-five negroes and some five hundred white men, among whom twenty nationalities are represented in about one hundred foreign born. Analyzing a little further from figures presented in the dry government report, it may be learned that among his daily associates are one advertising agent, a couple of artists, an even dozen of bankers, nine bartenders, three cigarmakers, four contractors, one dressmaker, five engravers who have misused their talents, farmers and laborers galore men in many other callings, besides chauffeurs, coachmen, brokers, cooks and butlers.

The records show there are among them some seventy embezzlers of various kinds, nineteen of whom made improper use of national bank funds; sixty-eight murderers, 125 counterfeiters, fifty or so illicit distillers, better known as "moonshiners," numbers of other violators of the Internal Revenue laws, post office robbers, those who have used the mails to convey coals from the unsuspecting, seven "white slave" traders and three who wilfully sold oleomargarine as real butter.

Cleanliness absolute is one thing upon which Warden Meyer imperatively insists. "You may see considerable scrubbing going on this morning," he said, "but rather think about the effect than the fact. The day after tomorrow you would see the same thing at the same hour. We must keep clean."

In no department is this injunction disobeyed, and upon no man-of-war with shiny brasses and glaring paint duty, march in solid column at half past seven o'clock in the morning, twelve o'clock noon and again at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock in the afternoon—for breakfast of ham, bread and butter and coffee; dinner of beef, sweet potatoes, bread, butter and water; and supper of lima beans, salt pork, bread and coffee, as happened to be on Wednesday, January 5. On Sunday it is varied by adding coffee for dinner and perhaps one other vegetable, as breaded tomatoes.

Best of Everything.
But, simple as this diet is, there enters into it only the best of everything. In quality there is nothing left to be desired. As good meat as any packer turns out is found in the refrigerators adjacent to the kitchen, and bread as white and light as the best of bakers can make with highest grade flour comes from ovens open daily, while the prison farm and dairy yield good, wholesome food products in abundance. Each day William H. Meyer, the warden, receives a report that tells him to a tenth of a tenth of a cent what it costs to feed each prisoner and the total. Here's an interesting lesson in the cost of living about which there can be no complaint at the federal prison.

Warden Meyer's report for January 2, 1910, showed 787 prisoners in the dining room. Food for the day, served from a kitchen which would do credit to a Fifth Avenue mansion, cost, total, \$87,849, of which \$50,888 was in products raised on the prison farm, leaving net cash cost for the day \$36,961. The gross cost per prisoner \$46.64. Where in New York

on Broadway, or even in the "beef and" parlors, could Mr. Morse have bought three such meals at an actual cash outlay of only 4.6 cents? Eating must begin and cease by signal; it may cost something in privileges to begin too quickly. While speaking is forbidden except in certain cases, there are ways of making wants known, and no convict is slow to learn these rules:— "Hold up your right hand for more bread. "Hold up your cup for more coffee or water. "Hold up your fork for meat. "Hold up your spoon for soup. "Hold up your knife for vegetables." And if food or service is found amiss, he may retain them as long as he holds that grade of good behavior, but once lost by misconduct it may never be retrieved. As a first grade convict, he was furnished, upon entering the prison, a suit of blue denim. Stripes are worn only by the men who work outside and by those in the lower grades through some infraction of the rules. Stamped upon the back of his blouse coat or jacket is the inscription "U. S. P. 2814," the letters "convict" and "must not" in the rule book furnished to each prisoner run like this:— "You must keep your person, clothing, bedding, cell and library books clean and neat. "You must transact all of your business through the warden's office. Any attempt to smuggle clandestine letters in or out of the penitentiary will be severely punished. "Discipline is Strict. "You must keep your head erect and face to the front when marching in line. "You must always approach an officer or guard in a respectful manner, uncovers your head if within doors, and touching your hat or cap, if out of doors, before speaking to him. "You must always address an officer or guard, say 'Sir,' and proceed with your communication. "Answering promptly, speaking distinctly and standing at a distance of six feet when conversing with officer or guard are other requirements. Talking to other convicts, except cell mates, at certain specified times is cause for severe punishment. "You must not go to bed with your clothing on, and you must not put your shoes on the bed. "You must not use your mirror to watch the officers on the range. "You must not attempt any familiarity with an officer. "You must not chew tobacco while marching in line, or while in the dining room. "You must not smoke in your cells at any time, except during the hours of the day when smoking is permitted. "Your cell is subject to search at any time, and if articles are found that might be used to injure persons or property, you will be dealt with as attempting to escape."

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Atlanta's federal prison, which again has come into public notice—this time as the temporary abiding place of Mr. Charles Wyman Morse, New York's one time "ice king" banker and consolidator of steamship companies—has housed comparatively few millionaires—as yet.

So in Mr. Charles W. Morse this federal prison, at least to present date, has its real star prisoner. There have been lesser lights within these eight years, some who yet loomed big by comparison, but these are now in eclipse. And among those few, there are almost forgotten or overshadowed by the latest comer. All are dipped in that deep and silent Lethe which to memory that it contains 785 prisoners, by the Name, identity, everything but life, and much of that, absorbed in a number, meaningless except to those few but there to know its meaning.

And among these few, there is none who will furnish aids to memory for the satisfaction of the curious. They will tell you about the institution; that it contains 785 prisoners, by the last count; that 62 are employed in tailor shop; that so many are cutting stone or doing other work; but of identity or history of No. 2,054 or No. 2,348 not one word or whisper.

Twenty Nationalities.
Among Mr. Morse's associates are thirteen Indians, about two hundred and seventy-five negroes and some five hundred white men, among whom twenty nationalities are represented in about one hundred foreign born. Analyzing a little further from figures presented in the dry government report, it may be learned that among his daily associates are one advertising agent, a couple of artists, an even dozen of bankers, nine bartenders, three cigarmakers, four contractors, one dressmaker, five engravers who have misused their talents, farmers and laborers galore men in many other callings, besides chauffeurs, coachmen, brokers, cooks and butlers.

NEW DEFENCE FOR DR. COOK

Correspondent to English Paper has Theory as to Reason for "Explorer's" Yarns—Loneliness to Blame.

London, Jan. 14.—A correspondent to an English paper comes forward with a new defence of Dr. Cook—a brief for the authenticity of his discovery, merely a new theory as to what made him spin his yarns.

It is quite possible writes this correspondent, that Dr. Cook in his loneliness suffered as do many other men who spend their time in lonely places and who keep themselves to themselves, as the saying is. The result of such loneliness nearly always brings on the habit of talking to one's self, and there are hundreds of men in the Australian bush today who are suffering from some slight and harmless mental aberration owing to these causes. They are commonly described as "hatters" but whether the derivation of the term is the expression "mad as a hatter" or whether it is from the common habit of such men placing their awags (their worldly possessions) rolled up in a cylindrical bundle, upright and placing their hat on the top of it before entering into a conversation, I am unable to say. They are all so said to be ratty, which is more easily understood as being descriptive of a man not in his right senses and seeing imaginary things. I knew a man who had a state fixed in his mind, on which he placed his hat, and he would lie in his bunk and get up long and violent arguments with the imaginary individual it covered.

But the man who had suffered most from loneliness in my experience, adds our correspondent, was an Irishman, a carpenter by trade and a very quiet individual, who would go for quite long periods without speaking to anyone and when he eventually broke silence would tell the most impossible stories one could imagine. He and two sisters were orphans, and he was for some time when I first met them, and as I was friendly with them, later and often compared notes with them on the different conditions of life in the colonies and the old country. I fancy that what they told me of their family would be correct, but at different times the brother told me of prominent Irishmen, whose death was reported in the papers, and spoke of them as his father; in one case he was evidently suffering from some emotion, yet he never seemed to consider it was important to his story that the names mentioned in the newspaper reports were entirely different from his own. I knew also that he had never visited America, but he told me the most wonderful tales about his experience in that country. I am convinced that he believed every word of what he said in his own mind, and that it was due to his habit of spending all his spare time alone reading, thinking what he read, and romancing about himself by placing himself in the position of an actual participant of what he read about.

LEOPOLD UNFORTUNATE IN BEING BORN A KING

London, Jan. 14.—The late King of the Belgians, says M. Laboute in his "Truth," was unfortunate in being a king. Had he been born a few degrees lower in the social scale his remarkable talents might have found even wider scope, he might have amassed even more wealth, and he might have indulged his propensities quite as freely, without incurring

THIRTY DOGS IN CANINE DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN CAPITAL'S POLICE FORCE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF TRAINING.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—In the canine department of the Berlin police force there are about thirty dogs, which are either fully trained for the purpose or in the course of being trained. The breeds selected for this work are German shepherds, Alredale terriers and Doberman pinschers. The German sheppdog breed, however, has the preference.

Through the courtesy of Major Klein, who has charge of this part of the Berlin police business, I have had an opportunity of seeing the dogs at work in their training, and I observed that this sheppdog outgrowth of the wild wolf leads all others in Germany with but few exceptions, in the art of following a scent and catching criminals.

Major Klein, who is a veteran of three wars, handles his branch of the "police" service in a very systematic and military manner, dividing it into departments, with a policeman specially charged with the education and handling of each dog.

"We began this work only four years ago," said Major Klein, "but the results have been remarkably satisfactory. Where human intelligence fails and leaves of the canine instinct takes up the work, in scores of cases our cleverest detectives have been obliged to give up entirely and leave the trail to the dogs."

Observed that none of the Berlin dogs was of the Belgian Groendael type, which is so highly prized by the French police, and Major Klein replied that he planned most of his faith, to the German sheppdog. One gets the impression that there is a little more system here than in Paris with regard to the police dog service, and there is certainly less of the experimenting with various breeds.

Frack, a three-year-old sheppdog, with grayish mixed coat and yellow muzzle, is considered the best of the champion of his kind. He is thoroughly trained, and among his accomplishments is that of clearing 4 metres 20 centimetres at the high jump test. Nice, also three years old, is another who has made a good record in the service.

He exploits of the Berlin police dogs have already made a very respectable showing on the records. It is natural to suppose that the best results in tracking criminals are obtained outside the city districts, where the scent remains long after a couple of murder cases, one at Boguslawie, in Posen, and the other at Danzin, were rendered all the more interesting recently by the official co-operation of the police dogs from Berlin.

An Alredale named Fricka furnishes an exception to the rule of sheppdog superiority, as she is one of the best that have been used for detective purposes anywhere. One of her cleverest accomplishments was the finding of a chestful of stolen goods, of papers worth 60,000 marks, stolen from the Osterode residence of a Berlin merchant.

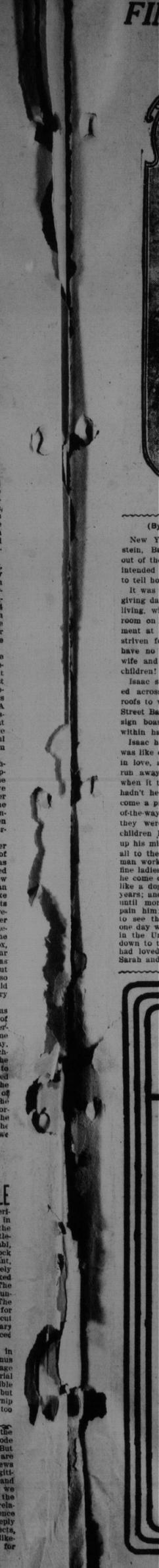
After having the scent given her Fricka went straight to the house of a certain shoemaker. The man was not at home, but the dog was allowed to go through his rooms. In a few minutes Fricka left the house and ran directly to the edge of a small lake near by. She made repeated efforts to plunge into the water, but was prevented from so doing until her master concluded that there might be something in it, and in a few minutes she had located the missing strongbox, which had been sunk in the lake near the shore. The shoemaker, who was arrested, at first denied her, but finally confessed. Fricka has also located several murderers, who would have escaped easily from the ordinary researches made by police dogs.

An amusing case of poaching was exposed not long ago by means of one of the Berlin police dogs. A certain proprietor, who had been charged with the poaching of game, was being killed no clue to the poachers. Finally he had recourse to the police dog method, which proved to be efficacious. The dog was placed on the scent, and in a little while succeeded in locating large pieces of venison in the kitchens of two of the "outspoken citizens" of the neighboring village. The proprietor of the shooting estate thus learned the identity of the poachers and the local reputations were shattered.

ENGLAND DINES ON THE NEW VEGETABLE

London, Jan. 14.—Further experiments have been made in England in the cooking of the new vegetable, the sun plant, or helianth, and the little-known garden varieties of kohlrabi, both originally introduced for stock feeding. The root of the sun plant, in taste but not in appearance, closely makes a good vegetable cooked as the artichoke is cooked. The taste is perhaps a little harder, and for Dalis reason the tubers are best cut fairly small, if cooked in the ordinary way with white sauce, or else sliced and treated as apple fritters.

The kohlrabi is wholly trump in appearance, wholly cabbage in genus and about half way between cabbage and turnip in taste. At a recent trial it was described as the only edible turnip ever put on the table; but those who enjoy the common turnip may find the kohlrabi too delicate and too little "turnipy."



FINKELSTEIN, TUNNEL BUILDER AND BAD MAN



JOHN JAFFNEY IN THE MOUTH OF ISAAC FINKELSTEIN'S TUNNEL.

(By W. G. Shepherd.)

New York, Jan. 14.—Isaac Finkelstein, Bad Man. This story, right out of the heart of the Eastside, isn't intended to lionize him, but simply to tell how he turned wicked.

It was had enough, on last Thanksgiving day, for the Finkelsteins to be living, with their five children, in a room on the third floor of the tenement at 53 Ludlow street; they had striven for better things. But to have no turkey for the brave little wife and the five smart-as-a-whip children!

Isaac sat at the window and looked across the street and over the roofs to where the wall of the Grand Street Bank with its red giant-lettered sign boasted that the strong boxes within had "\$10,000,000 resources."

Isaac had always been honest. He was like other men. Hadn't he fallen in love, as other men do; didn't he run away from the Russian army when it tried to take him from her; hadn't he married her; didn't he become a proud papa, in the quiet, out-of-the-way corner of Russia, in which they were hiding; and when three children had come, didn't he make up his mind that he would take them all to the great America, where, if a man works he can make his children fine ladies and gentlemen; and hadn't he come over here alone, and worked like a dog at mending shoes for two years; and didn't he toil, many a night until morning; and didn't his eyes pain him; and didn't he go hungry to see the pile of coins grow; and one day wasn't he the proudest father in the United States when he went down to the pier to meet the girl he had loved and the children, Minnie, Sarah and Johnny?

Then one morning Anna and the

children found Isaac's bed empty. The little son Isador was sent to the dark basement with a lantern for by this time the family knew where husband and father went every night. The boy looked into the hole and heard groans. With a cry he rushed to the sidewalk and told a policeman, who laughed at him at first.

The police got John Jaffney, a daring underground worker, down into the hole. For 15 feet he crawled, then he backed out.

"There's a cavern," he said. "You'll have to dig down from the street. He didn't know how to dig. He used laths for braces."

So men came with shovels, and wagons with glowing. It was risky work, but finally Isaac's crushed body was taken out.

At the third story window the crowd saw the faces of a woman, a baby and four children, who really deserved something better than a room in Ludlow street—that is, according to the way Isaac Finkelstein had man, looked at it.

His wife has been a good help to him, even in the earning of bread. She is an expert stenographer, and has for some years been employed in Parliament, when Zable under the opening address for the new Government his wife sat directly in front of him and took down every word.

The present ministry is opposed to militarism. It thinks the neutrality of Denmark can best be preserved by at least a partial disarmament. Copenhagen should be an open port. If there is to be any extravagant expenditure it should be the direction of schools and libraries. It seeks to cut up the large estates into small holdings. It advocates a progressive inheritance tax—in fact, measures of all kinds which will tend to give every citizen an equal opportunity.

A visit to the Danish Parliament gives a foreigner a vivid impression of the democratic nature of this body. It is not unusual to see two or three members from the country taking their seats without collars, in jersey or sweater.

DENMARK'S NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Premier Zahle Has Risen From the Shoemakers' Bench to the Highest Seat in the Land.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.—From a shoemaker's bench to the highest seat in the land next the king, is in brief the career of Carl Theodor Zahle, the new Premier of Denmark. And his achievement is paralleled by several of his colleagues in Denmark's first radical ministry.

Zahle is a shoemaker's son. He was born in 1856 in a little room behind his father's shop, in an old red-tiled house, in the quiet town of Roskilde. Zahle's parents occupied only a few rooms on the ground floor. One door opened on the street, the other on the "gaard" or bobbed court, where Theodor played. The father was a public-spirited man. In the long winter evenings a group of friends smoked their clay pipes in the shop and listened while the authoritat of the shoemaker's bench held forth on the inequities of the Conservative Government. The boy listened eagerly. He borrowed scraps of leather from the shop and arranged them out in the court in the form of parliaments. When he began to read he was chiefly interested in newspapers and books of history.

Assisted Father.

Theodor early earned the shoemaker's trade, and assisted his father out of school hours. At the age of seven he entered the Roskilde Latin School. He had plenty of stimulating surroundings. Roskilde once was the capital of Denmark and the Latin School is under the shadow of the great cathedral. The boy lost interest in shoemakers' lasts for his heart was in his books. A farmer uncle predicted that the king would some day need their heads and purses together, and sent the boy up to the university in Copenhagen to study law. His college career was successful. In 1880 he was admitted to the Bar, and eventually to the higher courts, and he now is head of a law firm.

But politics always has been Zahle's ruling passion. In college days he was noted as a debater and a vigorous exponent of the founders of "The Student League" which with the newspaper, Politiken, is one of the two great organs of Danish radicalism. In 1885 he was elected to the lower House of Parliament, and became in the course of years, the leader of his party. At the end of October, 1898, he brought about the overthrow of Count Moltke's compromise ministry, and took the place of Theodor Zahle as Denmark's first Radical Government. Zahle is the youngest premier Denmark ever has had.

His wife has been a good help to him, even in the earning of bread. She is an expert stenographer, and has for some years been employed in Parliament, when Zable under the opening address for the new Government his wife sat directly in front of him and took down every word.

NOMINATED FOR DEPUTY.

Miss Gina Krog of Christiania has been nominated by the Radical party of Norway for deputy in the Parliamentary elections now pending. Miss Krog visited the United States last spring on her way to the International Council of Women in Toronto. She delivered several lectures to suffrage societies in New York and spoke to the Norwegian women in Brooklyn. She is said to have had more to do with obtaining the ballot for the women of Norway than any other individual, man or woman.

NEW YORK STIRRED BY ENGLISH PLAY



MATHESON LANG AS STEVE.

New York, Jan. 14.—Stirred by the young man and his mother to his home to spend the holidays. Suppose while you were there, waiting for the young man to come, a letter came to his parents from an angry husband, saying that the young man had run away with his wife.

And suppose, within 10 minutes, in came the young man with the runaway wife, picked her up, fainting in his arms, laid her on the couch, opened her waist at the neck, fanned her and begged his mother to help him put her to bed.

Suppose you found out that the young man and the runaway married woman had spent the night before in a hotel, and that the young man told you that he sat beside the bed and held the hand of the worried and almost hysterical wife.

And suppose that you found out that the woman, long before she had been married, had been brought by her sweetheart to his home and had been employed by his mother, at his request, as a companion.

And suppose the mother told you that she had asked the girl to go because she saw she was in love with your sweetheart.

Would you pack up your grips at the demand of your father and mother and leave the house immediately with them? Or would you stay and hear what the young man had to say in the way of an explanation?

In "Don," the new English play, which is the newest offering at the New Theatre in New York, the girl will not leave.

And when she and Steve, her sweetheart, are alone together, he says:

"If I hadn't loved you I never would have helped her. Her husband was treating her cruelly, and when she wrote to me for help it came to me as the cry of all womanhood—the womanhood I love in you."

And that speech convinces her that her sweetheart is true, as events prove later, when the husband tries to shoot Steve and is forced by his wife's story to drop his revolver and shake Steve's hand.

Matheson Lang, the imported English actor, played Steve, the idealist and poet, with an art that rang true. E. M. Holland played the clergyman, Steve's father, who was willing to lie for him; Louis Calvert was excellent as the outraged husband, a grim

and violent evangelist. Leah Balem-Hunter, the 18-year-old English actress, played the sweetheart charmingly and with an understanding that may be considered rare in so young a person. This Lawton, as the runaway wife, had the art to make her woman sweet and gentle, in the midst of suffering.

"Don" is about the best thing the New Theatre has done this season.

CHAS. W. MORSE'S PRISON SHOWS LAST WORD IN PENAL SCIENCE.

Continued From Page 10.

If these and about seventy-five other rules are all well observed, convicts in the first grade are entitled to the following privileges:

"One ration of chewing tobacco and one ration of smoking tobacco each week to those convicts who contracted these habits before entering the penitentiary; convicts will not be permitted to contract either of these habits here.

"Privilege to write once every two weeks to relatives or friends on purely family, friendly or business matters, but the use of language intended to hurt the feelings of others must be avoided.

"Privilege to receive all proper letters which may be received in the warden's office, subject to inspection under the rules of the penitentiary.

"Privilege to receive one daily or weekly newspaper or a magazine if approved by the warden.

"Privilege to receive visits from relatives or friends family photographs, plain white towels, horn comb, hair brush, tooth brush, tooth soap, tooth powder, small hand mirror, suspenders, plain white handkerchiefs and plain black ties.

"Privilege of writing extra letters when authorized by the warden or deputy warden, but these letters will not be passed out unless they are shown to be urgent and important."

Second grade privileges are the same as first grade with the exception of the letters and visits, which are allowed only once in four weeks. There are no third grade privileges at all.

Sometimes where good reason for it exists the warden allows extra visits, as in the case of Mrs. Morse, who was allowed to see her husband twice while she was in Atlanta this week. Mr. Morse may buy cigars with the consent of the warden.

There is no such thing as corporal punishment in the federal penitentiary. The punishments are reprimand, loss of one or all privileges, reduction in grade, loss of part or all of food and confinement in solitary cells at hard labor, confinement in dark cells on restricted diet, the last thing applied only in such cases as mutiny and escape.

As his sentence is more than ten years, under the law Mr. Morse is allowed ten days in each month "good time," so that he may reduce his fifteen year sentence to about ten, if he does not get out before that time.

In eight years there have been but nine escapes from this penitentiary, of them "trades" who just sneaked away, and seven of these were recaptured. One of them, a small, wiry barber, who is still here, slipped through the bars of his shop window and made for the woods. He soon was recaptured.

"That man beat the institution," said Warden Moyer. "In other words he found a weak point, took advantage of it and by doing so exposed it. But there is no man who can beat the institution today. It is proof against them. They may escape by sneaking off, but that's the only way."

This happened in the days before the prison building and stockade were surrounded by high concrete walls surmounted by guard towers, which will ultimately rise thirty-two feet all round the institution.

Warden Delays Work.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Morse has not yet been put at any regular work, and he will not be for several days. Warden Moyer, explained that it is not always practicable or advisable to do this when a man first comes into the penitentiary. He is given a breathing spell, as it were, time to pull himself together, to realize what confronts him in the new world, and he has got to conform to it. Particularly is this regarded as best where a new comer is one of finer sensibilities, high strung or nervous in temperament. Then, too, it is regarded as best in such cases to go slow with physical examination, which must be detailed and complete. So it is common to wait a week or ten

DOGS IS DOGS IN RAMSEY

Departing Minister Held up in Church for Dog Tax -- He Objects and is Made to Pay Two.

New York, Jan. 14.—It turned out that the Rev. Herbert Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ramsey, N. J., was wrong in his contention, but nevertheless no one could blame him for feeling annoyed last Sunday morning, when, after delivering his farewell sermon, and while the sorrowing congregation was crowding around him, Charles E. May, the tax collector, stepped to the front and informed him, in a few well chosen words that he would have to pay a poll tax and a dog tax before he left Ramsey.

Halting the farewell to make a few pertinent remarks about the propriety of trying to collect dog taxes in church, the Rev. Mr. Brown waved the tax collector aside with the added rejoinder that he knew the law. But bright and very early the next morning Robert Ferguson, the town marshal, was at the parsonage with a warrant. His regard for the clergyman's position was such that he merely suggested that the minister appear before the Borough Council yesterday and explain matters.

The Rev. Mr. Brown was on hand accompanied by two of his deacons, and was in anything but a beauteous state of mind. Likewise were all the dog and tax authorities in the town present.

"It is well known to all tax collectors," said the Rev. Mr. Brown, "that a minister of the Gospel is exempt from paying a poll tax. As to the dog tax it is an outrage to ask a man to pay a tax of fifty cents for a two-year-old pup. A pup should not be taxed until it arrives at the age of a dog and becomes a nuisance."

Mr. Edgar De Voe, the Borough Attorney, was called upon for an opinion and declared that so far as the poll tax was concerned "the law exempts only idiots and lunatics." This part of the dispute having been disposed of the rest of the afternoon was spent in trying to decide just when a pup became a dog.

While this discussion was on the dogs of the village gathered outside and barked their heads off. When the Borough Attorney announced that "the law made no distinction between two-year-old pups and dogs," the dogs gave a bark of thanks for his impartiality.

The Rev. Mr. Brown paid the double tax. He has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Ridge-wood, N. J.

days or even two weeks before definite decision is reached as to what a new prisoner shall do. Many of them do nothing; there are more men than are needed to do the prison work.

Mr. Morse has submitted to a general physical examination, vaccination, identification measurements, thumb prints, photographing and has been assigned a cell. A more complete physical examination is yet to be made by the penitentiary physician, Dr. A. L. Fowler, before Mr. Morse goes to work, if he does not. He may be relieved from it on account of the lameness in his right leg. The warden would use him in a clerical capacity if he could write, a good hand, but few men can who have been accustomed only to signing letters and checks. His future in this respect is, therefore, yet to be determined. Perhaps it will be light work in some such department as the tail exercise, which consists chiefly in walking in the stockade—a hard-wired, studded enclosure within the high walls.

Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor are about the only two men in the prison who have not been completely forgotten that their identity is lost in their numbers. They have about sixteen months each yet to serve of the four year sentences imposed upon them by Judge Emory Speer, on conviction of conspiracy in defrauding the government of \$3,000,000 or more in connection with work on the Savannah and other harbors under Captain Oberlin M. Carter who was convicted by court martial in 1862, confinement in dark cells and served five years in Leavenworth Prison.

Green was a captain in the United States Engineer Corps before he became a contractor, so he is a trained engineer. He is now employed in the construction department at the prison, which is engaged in putting up the new building, almost an exact duplicate of the prison part of the present structure. It is being built of Stone Mountain granite. Large rough blocks of stone are shipped direct to the prison, and prisoners do the work of shaping them for their proper places. It will take five years to complete this new structure, with the exception of the administration building in the center, which is being pushed more rapidly and may be finished in a couple of years or less.

John F. Gaynor, who was the financial man of the harbor contracting firm and at one time prominent in an advisory way in democratic politics in New York, is now in the prison hospital, where he has been practically all the time since he entered the institution. He is suffering from locomotor ataxia, but has improved in severity five per cent, it is said, as compared with his condition soon after arrival. He is now able to walk about the room, though at one time he could not take a step.

Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holidays are observed, and it has been the custom, since the opening of the prison, for vaudeville actors and other entertainers in the city on these occasions to go out and entertain the prisoners.

When Mr. Morse leaves the prison, whether by pardon or otherwise, will be given a suit of clothes, made in the institution's tailor shop, if it is cold an overcoat, also five dollars and a railroad ticket home. It keeps sixty-two men pretty busy making clothes for eight hundred convicts the year round, besides those which must be turned out in some what better shape for the discharged prisoners.

SUITS WHEN OTHERS DISAPPOINT

"White House" is the "light-of-day" coffee. Handled in a modern factory equipped with every device and accommodation for producing Pure, Sanitary, Straight Coffee without any secret treatment or chemical manipulation.

"White House" is a coffee whose intrinsic value gives to its purchasers the fullest kind of an equivalent for its cost—Thirty-five Cents per FULL POUND—and the charm of whose deliciousness inspires a friendship that grows stronger with continued acquaintance.

"White House" COFFEE IS HONEST COFFEE—ABLE TO STAND ON ITS OWN MERITS AND STRONG IN THE APPROVAL OF ITS THOUSANDS OF FRIENDS.



== COFFEE ==
(Cut of the White House at Washington on every can)

This splendid family coffee is a full flavored blend of only THE FINEST COFFEES THE WORLD PRODUCES. It is carefully roasted and packed in 1, 2 and 3 pound airtight cans at the factory, and when you open a can you have coffee at its VERY BEST

THE FINEST FAMILY COFFEE IN THE WORLD

As "White House" Coffee is a Boston product and very easily obtainable by any grocer, we feel assured that your dealer will be very glad to comply with your request for it. He most certainly knows its superb quality, and should be willing to oblige you. BE SURE AND ASK FOR IT BY NAME

DWINELL-WRIGHT CO., Factory 311-319 Summer St., BOSTON



"WITH A FLAVOR ALL ITS OWN"

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales easterly and northeasterly with snow. Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—The storm which was centered over the State of Ohio last night, has now reached the Atlantic coast having caused strong winds and a moderate snow fall in the southern portions of Ontario. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fair, quite cold from Lake Superior to the Maritime Provinces and somewhat milder in the west.

RIVAL COMPANY TAKES ADVANTAGE OF HITCH IN CRAIG AGREEMENT

Lease Of Greenhead Lots Has Not Yet Been Signed, And Montreal Firm Makes Another Offer. Inquiry was made at the special meeting of the common council last evening as to the stage which the leasing of the Greenhead lots to the David Craig Company had reached and it developed that the lease had not yet been signed. The inquiry was prompted it is understood, by the efforts of a Montreal concern, represented by Mr. H. M. Davy, Government engineer, who is in St. John at present, to get control of the property. Mr. Davy has had a conference with the mayor and is prepared to offer the same rent as Mr. Craig has agreed to pay.

INCOMES OF ST. JOHN POLICE FORCE \$200 MORE THAN HALIFAX

Comparison Shows That With Increase Given Yesterday, Local Men Have Much The Best Of It. If the wages paid the police can be taken as a criterion, then the condition of the laboring man in St. John is infinitely superior to his brother in Halifax. A comparison between the scale passed at the recent meeting of the Halifax common council and the new rate as approved by the St. John council, yesterday, shows that the local men will be paid nearly \$200 a year more than men of the corresponding rank in the sister city.

SATURDAY SPECIAL One Day Only. MOIR'S CHOCOLATES 39c. Pound. 21 Varieties. Fresh Goods, Regular 50c. Pound. Chas. R. Wasson, The Drug Store, 100 King Street.

Asbestos Sad Irons. Always insure a hot iron and cold handle. Ask anyone who has tried this wonderful iron, and find out how enthusiastic they are in their praise of this modern household help. Price in Sets of three, \$2.25 and 2.75. Shirt Sleeve Irons, Price 40c., 60c., 75c. each. W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

AROUND THE CITY

The Late Mrs. Case. Dr. Case and the family of the late Elizabeth B. Case, desire to thank the many friends for the sympathy expressed to them in their sad bereavement.

Fined \$20 for Assault. In the police court yesterday afternoon Geo. Gale, a fireman on board the S. S. Melville, charged with assaulting Wm. R. Nelson, second engineer of the steamer, was fined \$20.

Circuit Court Adjourns Sine Die. The Circuit Court resumed yesterday afternoon at half-past two with Mr. Justice Barry presiding. The case of Ross vs. Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., which was scheduled to be tried was adjourned. The court adjourned sine die.

No Cause for Alarm. All fears for the safety of Mr. Jas. Durick who left on Tuesday for Gondola Point, leading a Clydesdale horse belonging to Mr. Frederick Flewelling of that place, were set at rest yesterday when Mr. Durick returned. He reached Gondola Point safely and on the invitation of Mr. Flewelling remained until yesterday.

Boys Will Be Boys. Residents on Carmanthen street and vicinity have a grievance. They object to the noise made by youngsters coasting on the hill. They contend that when the city allowed the use of the street for coasting purposes it was arranged that officers should be placed there to see that everything was orderly. Instead of this, they claim that at times during the evening the noise is deafening and that apparently little effort is made to keep the peace.

Special Laymen's Meeting in March. A meeting of the co-operative committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement was held last evening in the Y. M. C. A. His Honor Judge Forbes presiding. A line of campaign in the city was discussed and it was decided to make arrangement for the different denominational secretaries to come here during the month of March to hold special meetings with a view to creating more interest in the movement.

The Thief is Known. Policeman Thomas McFarlane had the misfortune to lose sixteen tickets for the policemen's sports on Mill St. last evening. He sold five tickets and while making change heard something drop. He did not notice his loss at the time, but a few minutes later thought of the tickets. He started back to the place where he remembered having dropped them, but just before he reached the spot, a man picked up the package and made off. As there was a crowd on the streets he was soon lost to view. He is known however, and the police are now keeping a sharp lookout for him.

Charged With Assaulting His Wife. Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening police officer Sullivan arrested Dennis Callaghan of 315 Brussels street on a warrant sworn out by his wife charging him with maliciously assaulting her on Thursday evening in their home. It is alleged that Callaghan beat his wife without any provocation. It is said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. When found by the police in his home Callaghan did not volunteer any statement. He has always borne a good reputation and some surprise is manifested over the affair. He is employed as a fireman in Fleming's foundry.

Slight Fire at Sand Point. The Carleton firemen were called out about 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a slight fire on the roof of a two story building in Protection street owned by Louis Green. A spark from the chimney caught the roof and an alarm from Box 117 was sounded. John McAndrews, one of the Carleton fire fighters was first to arrive on the scene and after assisting Mr. E. E. Vincent who was asleep in the upper flat, went out on the roof and extinguished the blaze with a couple of buckets of water. The firemen responded promptly and made a record run to Sand Point. The damage done will be insignificant. A report was spread that the elevator at Sand Point was on fire and over 300 people assembled in Protection street in consequence.

Women Should Vote. An interesting debate was held in the Y. M. C. A. last evening on the subject, Resolved, That Women Should Vote. Messrs. Charles Alexander, Harold Cunningham and Watson Hill took the affirmative side of the argument and Messrs. James Humphrey, William Latham and Walter Nelson championed the negative. Mr. G. A. Henderson, Mr. E. T. C. Knowles, and Mr. A. A. Wilson, acted as judges and after careful deliberation decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. H. J. Smith acted as critic, and warmly congratulated the debaters upon the excellent way in which they had presented their arguments. A debating club was then organized with G. Alexander, president; W. Latham, vice-president; and Watson Hill secretary and H. Cunningham additional member of the executive. Another debate will be held in the near future.

ONLY INCREASE IN VALUATION WILL SAVE 8 CENTS ON TAX RATE

Advance Would Have Been 12 Cents But For Saving in Interest Account And Increased Harbor Revenue. Only a higher valuation by the assessors will prevent an increase in the tax rate of 8 cents, bringing it up to \$2.06, as a result of the increased appropriations passed at the common council and finance committee of the municipal council yesterday. A decrease in interest on street debentures and the increased revenue from the winter port saves the taxpayers from a raise of 12 cents. For every \$2600 voted over last year's estimates the tax rate is increased one cent. On this basis the increase in the city assessment amounts to ten cents divided as follows: streets, schools and lights, 4 cents; equipment of new fire station in Carleton, 1 cent; increase to police, 1 1/2 cents; increase to firemen and new apparatus, 3 1/2 cents. The amounts voted yesterday were as follows: School estimates, \$136,418.73; Public works, 78,000.00; Sewerage maintenance, 15,000.00; Interest on sewerage debentures, 27,575.69; Lighting the streets, 26,500.00; Police department, 48,000.00; Fire department, 65,000.00; Ferry service, 10,400.00; City debentures, 54,571.50; Free public library, 5,750.00; Exhibition purposes, 836.00; Street lighting debentures, 12,375.82. The above figures include cost of levy and assessment.

COMMERCIAL MAN WELL KNOWN HERE IS UNDER ARREST

J. D. Kuppenheimer, "The Man With Twenty-nine Suits," Faces Charge By Woman Of Conspiracy To Defraud. J. D. Kuppenheimer, a commercial man well known in St. John was taken to Windsor, Ont., where he will answer the charge of conspiracy to defraud. The charge is preferred by a woman who alleges that Mr. Kuppenheimer obtained \$5,000 from her for investment purposes and failed to render a satisfactory account of the money. Mr. Kuppenheimer claims that the transaction was effected through his brother and that he personally is not responsible. He also asserts that the woman was trying to blackmail him and that she is charged with issuing a blackmailing charge in St. Louis, Missouri.

WINTER PORT NOTES

The C. P. R. R. M. S. Empress of Britain, Capt. J. A. Murray sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with a large general cargo, consisting of 41,000 bushels of grain, 100 standards of deals and large consignments of box meats and flour. She also carried 396 passengers, eighty one saloon, 115 second class and 200 third class. Two special trains brought the Empress passengers here and a special with passengers will connect with the steamer at Halifax. Among the saloon passengers were Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Miss Bosworth of Montreal and Mr. O. Bush, the one armed speed skater of Vancouver. Mr. Bush will represent Canada in the European skating championships to be held at Helsinki, Finland, next month. He also intends to take part in other championship events in Europe. The following Maritime Province people were among the second class passengers: Miss Emma Bregg, Halifax; J. C. Burgess, Halifax; A. F. Burgess, Halifax; Geo. R. Craggie, St. John; Miss H. Deary, St. John; Mr. Myers, Glace Bay; W. L. Payzant, Halifax; Geo. Thompson, Halifax and Miss D. C. Young, Halifax. The C. P. R. steamer Montreal, Capt. McNell, has moved over to No. 2 berth to load export for London. She will take away a large cargo.

PRETTY SLIPPERS FOR CHILDREN

There are so many little parties being arranged for the young folks, that we deem it expedient to call attention to our stock of Slippers for children's wear. So often the effect of a pretty frock is spoiled by not having a neat pair of slippers and they cost so little. Children's Patent Slippers 75c. to \$1.25. Children's Patent Ankle Ties \$1.00 to \$1.25. Children's White Kid Slippers, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Children's Brown Slippers, 85c. to \$1.25. Children's Black Kid Slippers, 75c. to \$1.25. Children's Red Kid Slippers, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Children's Tan Ankle Ties \$1.00 to \$1.25. Children's Black Ankle Ties 75c. to \$1.15. Children's Cute Little Boots in Kid and Patent With White Kid or Cloth Tops.

Waterbury & Rising

King Street, Mill Street, Union Street. PERSONAL Mr. A. E. Trites of Salisbury was in the city yesterday and left on the Boston train last evening for Bangor. Mr. J. H. Duddy was a passenger to the city on the Pacific Express last evening. Mr. Daniel Mullin, K. C., returned home yesterday from Hampton. Mr. Eldin was a passenger to the city on the Boston train last evening. Capt. Walsh, Marine Supt. of the C. P. R., left last evening for Montreal in the private car Brascliff. Mrs. Wm. Downie will receive on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of January. Mr. Joseph P. Wood, of the Public Works Department, Chatham, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of attending the U. N. B. alumni dinner. Mr. E. Peacock, of Chatham, has accepted a position on the local staff of the N. B. Telephone Co. Ltd.

Enormous Sale of White Val Laces

and insertions at M. R. A.'s. Many other things might be told to show that the quotation from the late Richard Watson Gilde is still true. "Plant a free kindergarten in any quarter and you have begun then and there the work of making better lives, better homes, better citizens and a better city." To all who made the Christmas season such a bright one for the little people, and especially to those young lady volunteers who are doing such valuable work the Free Kindergarten Association is deeply indebted. Tag Day, the 12th of February, will it is hoped bring enough money to continue this missionary work in the city.

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Books IN SETS At Bargain Prices. Ruskin, 13 vols., cloth, \$6.67. Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, 10.00. Dickens, 17 vols., leather, 13.50. Scott, 12 vols., cloth, 8.00. Thackeray, 10 vols., cloth, 6.67. Hugo, 10 vols., cloth, 6.67. Robt. Browning, 12 vols., cloth, 7.50.

E. G. Nelson & Co.,

Cor. King and Charlotte Sts. GILMOUR'S, 68 KING STREET TAILORING AND CLOTHING. "A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES"

UNEEDA

Biscuit are more than mere soda crackers. They are a distinct individual food article, made from special materials, by special methods, in specially constructed bakeries. They are sealed in a special way which gives them crispness, cleanliness and freshness which "crackers" from the paper bag always lack. They are the nation's accepted BISCUIT. National Biscuit Co. Ask Your Grocer

Stores Open Till 11 O'clock Tonight.

St. John, Jan. 15, 1910.

Another Big Cut in Overcoat Prices

Every Overcoat in our big stock has been placed on sale beginning today at a greatly reduced price. This sale includes every Overcoat and Ulster and Reaser, Men's Youths' and Boys' sizes, Brand New Stock, this season's make, the new coloring, the new styles. See a few of them in our clothing department windows. Men's Regular \$5.50 Overcoats for - \$4.49. Men's \$10.00 to \$12.00 Overcoats for - 7.50. Men's \$12.00 Black Melton Overcoats for 9.85. Men's \$13.50 Black Melton Overcoats for \$11.45. Men's \$15.00 to \$16.50 Overcoats for - 12.75. Men's \$18.00 Black Melton Overcoats for 15.00.

D. B. Reefer Prices Almost Cut in Two

J. N. HARVEY, TAILORING AND CLOTHING, 199 to 207 UNION STREET.

Two-Piece Suits FOR BOYS.

Decidedly Dressy and Exceedingly Durable Winter Clothes for Particular Little Men. M. R. A. Suits for boys enjoy an enviable reputation for serviceability and extreme stylishness. Little chaps wear clothes purchased here with a pardonable pride that comes with the knowledge of being well dressed. These suits are in double breasted style, with and without belt, straight and bloomer pants. Tweeds and Cheviots in shades of brown, green and grey. Every detail in the making of these suits has been carefully looked after by men who appreciate boys' clothing requirements. Exceedingly well tailored, durably lined—smart, fashionable models—just the kind you will want the little fellows to have. Just the thing for school wear and good enough for dress up as well. Come and see what unusual values these are.

Two-Piece Suits at \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.10, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50.

Clothing Department.

Don't Forget That the Free Hemming Sale is Still Going On in Linen Room.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

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