

# WEEKLY NEWS RECORD

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

BERLIN, ONTARIO. THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1911.

NUMBER 11.

## Mass Meeting Passed Strong Resolution Against Reciprocity

Public Meeting in Victoria Hall Last Evening Was Largely Attended by Representative Citizens of all Classes

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WAS SEVERELY CENSURED

An Admirable Address By Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford. Resolution Was Carried Practically Unanimously, and After all Had Been Given an Opportunity to Speak.

Record Receives Reliable Information to the Effect That an Investigation is Being Made Along New Lines, and That Definite Results Are Expected.

By a practically unanimous vote was the above resolution passed at the mass meeting in Victoria Hall last evening called for the purpose of discussing the reciprocity question.

The hall was well filled with representative mechanics, manufacturers, business and professional men.

As was announced, the meeting was non-political, and all desiring to speak on the question were given an opportunity of doing so.

The resolution was put at the conclusion of the addresses, and was carried with practically no opposition.

That the large audience recognized the danger to Canada was evidenced by the hearty applause which greeted the telling points made by the different speakers, and the sincere "hear, hear" with which the address of Mr. Cockshutt was punctuated.

The meeting last night was a representative one, and it was quite evident that among the citizens of Berlin, particularly the wage-earners, the far-reaching effects of the agreement are recognized, and that the great majority are opposed to reciprocity in any form.

The crowd was large and the audience throughout listened to the speakers intently. The address by Mr. Cockshutt was a remarkably comprehensive one dealing with the question from all sides, from the material standpoint, the national standpoint and the standpoint of Empire. His address evidenced a thorough study of the question and each man in the audience recognized from the first the fact that he was listening to a speaker well qualified to address him on the subject.

The resolution, passed by such an overwhelming vote, was put only after an opportunity was given for the fullest discussion. Only two of those in the audience took advantage of the opportunity offered them to reply, and while each of these spoke ably and was given an attentive hearing their remarks failed to outweigh the conclusive argument of Mr. Cockshutt, and as stated above, the resolution was carried practically unanimously.

In opening the meeting Mr. H. L. Janzen was appointed chairman, and in introducing the speaker he emphatically denounced the proposed agreement, quoting figures and giving instances to show that by its action the Government at Ottawa was threatening the very foundations of Canada. Mr. Janzen delivered an exceptionally able address and which was greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. Cockshutt. On rising to address the meeting was given a hearty ovation. He said that it was the first opportunity ever presented him to appear in Berlin and when he had received the invitation a few days ago he felt that he could not afford to miss the opportunity to appear before the citizens of a town which was looked upon as one of the rising and one of the soundest industrial towns in Canada. He referred briefly to his visit to Australia about 18 months ago when he had been accorded the greatest reception in his experience when he spoke on tariff questions. The speaker took occasion to remark that in Australia Canada has a trade quite as worthy of cultivation from an Empire standpoint as was to be found in the present one.

An Important Question. The question of reciprocity at present before the people of Canada was the greatest and most important since Confederation. The citizens of the country were not yet fully seized of the importance of the measure. If they were they would have had their coats off and be up and working against what threatened to become a serious national calamity. As yet they were hardly aware of the true condition of affairs. The people of Canada were confronted with what was probably the most serious

and revolutionary measure ever introduced. Mr. Fielding had said that for the past 50 years both political parties had been striving for reciprocity with the United States. This was a serious misstatement. If he had said that for the past 15 years the reciprocity question had been a dead issue he would have been much nearer the mark. During the past three elections the reciprocity question had not been mentioned on the public platform.

Canada had gone ahead in great strides under a protective policy. It had never before in its history been so prosperous. The speaker had time and again heard Mr. Fielding in his budget speeches make the remark that Canada was prospering beyond expectation. Why then had such a revolutionary measure been introduced? Nearly 200 items were included in the proposed agreement. What would this mean to Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, Guelph, Toronto, Galt and other manufacturing centres? It meant that where there was at present plenty of work and good wages conditions would be gradually changed and an area of slack times and low wages would come into being. If millions of dollars worth of goods were coming into Canada under a 20 per cent. tariff what would happen if the tariff were removed, or even reduced? What would this mean to the industries of our country?

Mr. Cockshutt stated his confidence that he would be able to bring to the satisfaction of the average farmer that the proposed agreement was not going to prove to his advantage. It was much more far-reaching than the farmer had been led to expect.

Touching on the inception of the movement the speaker said that it had originated with a deputation of 800 farmers from the west, and the statement had been made that many of these farmers were still American citizens, and that their expenses on the trip had been paid by others more deeply interested, and that the whole affair had been engineered from the other side of the line.

Isn't it a little early for these Americans to go to Ottawa and attempt to dictate the policy of Canada? asked Mr. Cockshutt.

This deputation had purported to represent the farmers of Canada. First, it might be stated that all the organized farmers' institutions of Canada, such as Farmers' Institutes, granges, grain growers and other associations comprised but 25 per cent. of the farming community. Why, then, should this deputation set itself up as representing the farmers of the country? The speaker had himself met and talked with a great many Ontario farmers and he had not found one of them thoroughly enthusiastic on the question. Almost without exception they had stated that they were well content with present conditions. The farmer had been obtaining high prices for his produce, and he was well satisfied to leave well enough alone. Many had frankly stated that they were not yet ready to part with the home market. Nearly 85 per cent. of the farm produce was today being disposed of in the home market. Under the agreement the farmer stood to lose a part of this market, and also to have prices cut on many lines. The products of the farm would not be increased after the proposed changes.

The Fruit Market. The United States was today, and would for 50 years to come receive exactly the same produce as did Canada. At present the States was shipping millions of tons of produce to other countries, and he was up and working against what threatened to become a serious national calamity. As yet they were hardly aware of the true condition of affairs. The people of Canada were confronted with what was probably the most serious

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Moved by Fred Ackerman, Seconded by H. C. Willingham. WHEREAS we believe that if reciprocity increases the price of farm products, as its advocates claim it will, then it must increase the cost of living to every workman in Berlin. And, that if on the other hand, reciprocity, after a trial, were to injure the farmers in their home market, then it would decrease their power of purchasing furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, shirts and collars, clocks and dozens of other lines of goods made in Berlin, and consequently deprive our mechanics of a large measure of their employment. Either way, the wage-earner and the man on salary will get the worst of it.

We recognize that you cannot decrease a workman's wages or take away his employment; nor increase the price of what goes on his table, without injuring every class in the country. Canadian wage-earners and those dependent on their collectively constitute the farmer's best market.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this meeting voices its opposition to the Reciprocity Agreement now before the Parliament of Canada and respectfully requests the Premier of Canada not to permit the measure to go into effect until the electors of the Dominion have pronounced on the question at the polls.



W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, who in his address last night proved that the reciprocity agreement would work untold harm to Canada.

### JACOB B. SCHMIDT MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT—WAS RETURNING HOME NEAR BERLIN WHEN P. & B STREET CAR STRUCK HIM—WAS DRIVING—INQUEST WAS HELD AND ADJOURNED

With his wife an eye witness, John B. Schmidt, aged 75, a retired farmer living on the Centreville road, about one mile out of Berlin, was almost instantly killed by the Preston and Berlin electric car at 5:15 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The fatality occurred directly in front of the car-mechanic's residence, with his wife gazing from the window.

The farmer was returning from Berlin and was crossing the tracks to turn into his lane when the car struck his buggy, completely demolishing it, and throwing the sole occupant onto the track. The body was dragged a considerable distance and when picked up life was practically extinct. The house escaped unharmed, running down the road.

Motorman Burrows and Conductor Morris, both of Preston, together with a number of passengers, removed the body to the house. Coroner J. F. Honsberger of Berlin was hurriedly summoned to the scene. He found the fatal wounds inflicted about the scalp. The accident probably resulted in concussion of the brain. The limbs were not found to be broken.

Held Inquest. Coroner Honsberger immediately subpoenaed a jury, with the assistance of Chief of Police O'Neil, and an inquest was held at the Schmidt home in the evening. The jury, after reviewing the remains, made an adjournment until Monday at two o'clock in the Berlin Town Hall.

The following from the township constituted the Coroner's jury: Wendell E. Shantz, foreman; David Shuh, Wm. Adler, Henry Wagner, C. Thomas, John C. Shantz, Daniel E. Shantz, Titus Shantz, Menno Shantz, Moses B. Shantz, Wm. Northgraves, and Victor Meyer.

Motorman's Story. Motorman Burrows of Preston, who was driving the car, when seen by the Record this morning, explained that the accident happened shortly after five o'clock. They were going at a rate of thirteen or fifteen miles an hour.

He saw the team in the distance going in the same direction as the car. At the top of the hill, 600 feet

### REPORTER JAILED FOR SHIELDING INFORMANT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 15. Because T. J. Hamilton, a reporter for the Augusta Herald, refused to give the Police Board the name of a policeman who gave him a "tip" on a murder story, he must return to jail and finish serving a sentence of five days, or pay a fine of \$50, imposed for contempt. This was the decision handed down by the Supreme Court here to-day.

### Respectfully Submitted

No, Florida, the fact that the Council is buying a farm doesn't necessarily mean that the aldermen will become farmers.

In future slow-moving traffic must keep to the curb. This will be hard on the policemen patrolling their beats.

It's snow use kicking, and it may be better later on.

The man who insisted on eating green onions because it was Patrick's day was altogether too patriotic. At least so say the passengers on a certain B. and W. street car.

The reciprocity question is one of great importance. It will be fully discussed in Victoria Hall to-night.

Why not have another claw, just to keep up interest in the Lobinski murder? Any old one will do.

Wouldn't you be angry too, if you had a beautiful new hat and it refused to stop snowing long enough for you to wear it?

A picking factory is to be started in Woodstock. It appears to us that Galt is much more in need of such a concern.

Probably this variety of weather is being inflicted on us because the Weather Man can't afford a new spring suit.

Yes, Florida, the grocer was quite justified in assaulting the man who asked if he might take a moving picture of the cheese.

Never mind, those two spring-like devils fooled even the old Grand, and now it has to go through the whole performance again.

That the detectives in the Lobinski murder case are working on an entirely new clue, and one which promises to have definite results was learned this morning by The Record from an authoritative source.

From the information secured this morning it appears that an important discovery has been made during the past few days, while it does not entirely clear the parties originally suspected, at least gives reasonable grounds for the belief that they were not implicated.

The man at present suspected is a resident of Berlin and is said to have been absent from his usual place of residence on both Wednesday and Thursday nights. It is suspected that he slept within a few miles of the Lobinski home on Wednesday night. He was next seen again at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, his appearance at the place at that time being now regarded as an important clue.

It is expected that there will be definite action within the next few days.

### BARNABO BOYS.

Barnabo boys and girls to the number of 347, and ranging in age from six to eighteen years, arrived in Toronto yesterday morning in a special G. T. R. train of seven coaches. The party came over on the Elgin line from Sicilian from England.

At Galt Scott's Opera House which was burned out last April, was reopened last evening, with the musical comedy, "The Goddess of Liberty," and the theatre was packed.

## JURY FINDS JOHN SCHMIDT'S DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL

Did Not Find P. & B. Street Railway Negligent, But Make Recommendations. Proceedings of Inquest.

"We the jury empanelled to enquire into the cause of death of John B. Schmidt found that about one mile east of Berlin along the line of the Preston and Berlin Railway, about 5:15 p. m. on Friday, March 17th, 1911, finds as follows:

"That the death of John B. Schmidt was accidental. "We the jury strongly recommend that the whistle be blown one hundred yards before farmers' crossings if a team is seen to be going in the same direction and so that the Express car should be provided with a whistle to prevent such accident."

After an hour's deliberation the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of John B. Schmidt, returned the above verdict on Monday afternoon. The inquest was held in the police court chamber, commencing at two o'clock. Coroner Dr. J. F. Honsberger presided and Mr. Ward H. Bowley conducted the examination of witness for the Crown and Mr. Second of Galt appeared for the Preston and Berlin street railway.

The chamber was crowded with friends of the deceased, comprising chiefly the farmers of the district. Twelve witnesses were examined, the most important ones being Mrs. Schmidt, conductor Morrison, motorman Burrows and Lester Weaver, a passenger on the car when the accident occurred.

The following constituted the coroner's jury: Wendell E. Shantz, foreman; David Shuh, Wm. Adler, Henry Wagner, C. Thomas, John C. Shantz, Daniel E. Shantz, Titus Shantz, Menno Shantz, Moses B. Shantz, Wm. Northgraves, and Victor Meyer.

According to the evidence submitted John Schmidt apparently met death without any realization of danger. He had turned to cross the tracks to enter his home, unaware of the approaching danger.

The substance of the evidence is as follows: Addison Snider was the first witness. He lived in the vicinity and was out to the barn when the accident happened.

He did not hear a whistle when the car came down the grade. Did not know the deceased to be dead. Mrs. Schmidt, wife of deceased was at the window. She saw her husband turn in toward the house, was crossing the tracks when she heard the car strike the buggy. Witness left the house. The horse had run away. Body was dragged along the track. Did not know who brought him into the house. Witness had heard only one whistle. Sometimes he heard the car whistle on the hill. Her husband was in good health when she left for Berlin. He was only slightly deaf when he contracted a cold. Did not have a cold at the time.

Since it is practically assumed that Berlin will have a professional baseball team this year, the Daylight Saving Bill, much-talked of a year ago, is again being received by the ball fans and not only are the baseball men interested, but also are the mechanics in the shops, and others whose play hours, by reason of their occupations are necessarily limited.

For the benefit of those who do not know and others who may have forgotten it may be stated that the Daylight Saving Bill is a proposition to turn on the clock one hour during the summer months. At a given time, say the first of June all clocks in Canada would be turned ahead one hour. Thus while the working man would go to work at seven by the clock it would actually be six o'clock and he would quit at six o'clock by the clock, but it would be really five o'clock, thus gaining one hour at daylight in for rest, recreation and pleasure.

If such a system were adopted it would be possible to start the baseball games at 6:30 in the evening and have plenty of time to finish them before the darkness set in. And in a hundred and one other ways would the change be a welcome one to those whose employment confines them indoors for 10 hours of the day.

The Daylight Saving Bill simply means the saving of an additional hour of daylight. The scheme has been tried out in England, where it gave general satisfaction. What do you think of it?

The Record would be pleased to receive communications from its readers on the subject.

Wm. Manz was at Addison Snider's barn when the accident occurred. Witness saw Schmidt driving along and heard the car whistle before it reached the Schmidt crossing. Heard crash after the whistle. Did not hear the whistle on the hill and did not see the crash. The body was picked up 200 feet from where the car struck the buggy. Witness judged the car to be going 20 to 25 miles an hour.

Albert Thomasson corroborated Addison Snider's evidence.

Chas. Abrams was a passenger on the car. Witness saw buggy on the road going in the direction of the car. Was not certain he heard whistle on the hill. Whistled just before it struck the buggy. Thought motorman had done all he could. Schmidt turned about 75 feet from the car. Whistle sounded a couple of times. Car struck buggy. Body was lying 150 feet from where car struck it and car stopped another 150 feet further down the road. Thought the railway was not to blame. Motorman had applied brakes when the horse turned. Witness did not think car was going 25 miles an hour. Thought car was going slowly. Car jarr'd when whistle sounded. Motorman had done everything to stop the car and warn the deceased. Schmidt evidently did not see the car coming. Sides were attached to the buggy.

Mr. Louis Lang, another passenger, did not see the buggy or the collision. He felt the jar of the brakes. Car was not going at unusual speed.

Miss M. Weaver, of German mills, another passenger next testified. She did not hear of any whistle, and did not see the man drive across the track.

J. M. Schneider, a passenger, did not remember. Did not hear the whistle on the hill. Heard the whistle when he saw the buggy turn in. Expected accident but thought car would strike horse. Car was not going at excessive speed. Could not suggest by what way motorman could have avoided accident. Schmidt had not looked out of buggy. Motorman had done everything to avoid accident.

Lester Weaver, of Hespeler, a passenger, gave important evidence. At the top of grade he heard three whistles. He felt the appliance of the brake on the grade. Had seen the buggy but did not expect it to turn in. A distance of 25 yards from the car the horse turned quickly. There were no side curtains on the buggy. He saw car strike. Thought the car to be going slowly.

To Mr. Second witness said, Schmidt could have seen car had he looked out. Witness heard one whistle when team turned. Car was going at twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Witness could not suggest anything by which the accident could have been prevented.

Conductor Morrison testified that (Continued on page 7).

## You and Your Old Friends Are Invited to Attend The Waterloo County Old Settlers' Re-Union and Saengerfest

Week Commencing Monday, August 14, '11 Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.

Honorary Presidents—E. W. B. Snider, Ex-M. P. P.; Jos. F. Seagram, Ex-M. P. P.; Hon. James Young; James Livingston, Ex-M. P. P. President for one County, L. J. Breithaupt, Ex-M. P. P.; Chairman for Berlin, Dr. F. H. Kahleisch; Waterloo, C. W. Schiedel, Esq.; Secretary Treasurer and Promoter, Allen Huber, Berlin, Ont.

## A Historical and Musical Event, Old Relic Exhibition

Grand Cavalcade and Pageant, Old Time Costumes, Pow-wow around Camp-fire, Ground Hog Festival with Potato Pancakes, Waffles, Flap Jack, Haggis, Pretzel, Etc. United Choirs of County with Band Accompaniment, Patriotic Addresses.

LADIES' DAY—Quilting and Spinning Bee. Bands and Singing Societies of County.

Prize for the "BEST GIRL" Horse and Buggy, decorated with ribbons and natural flowers. Bring your Lunch Basket, Cups, Saneers, Tea and Coffee Pots. GOD SAVE THE KING.



## BERLIN SOCIETY NEWS.

Mrs. I. D. Bowman is visiting her daughter Mrs. Harry Thibault, in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Snyder, of Brockville, is staying with Mrs. J. Suddaby, Weber Street West.

Mrs. W. Mahlon Davis left at the beginning of this week for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tylor, of Forest.

Miss Emma Davidson has been spending the last week with friends in Toronto.

The "Monday Club" will meet next Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. M. Reade in Waterloo. The study of Shakespeare's "Othello" will be continued, with the usual programme.

Mrs. Goodman, of Parkhill, paid Mr. and Mrs. George Wedd a brief visit this week, on her way to Toronto.

Mrs. Marguerite Lang, of Chicago and Miss Helen Lang are the guests of Toronto friends.

Mrs. C. Everett Hoffman has been spending a week with her mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McKenagie Watt in Fergus.

Mrs. Cary Baker, of Hamilton, is visiting her parents Prof. and Mrs. Theo. Zoellner.

Mrs. George Edmison and her daughter Miss Kathleen Edmison, who have been on an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. Keppel Ball and other Ontario friends, have returned to their home in Winnipeg. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ball's mother, Mrs. Elliott, who will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Edmison.

Miss Gorrie, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Brethaupt.

Mrs. Elva Krug, who has been visiting her friend Miss Kathleen Costgrave in Toronto, has returned.

The Women's Canadian Club of Berlin and Waterloo hope to have for their next speaker Mr. Kernahan. He is a writer of note, and will be better known as "The Khan." He will probably address the Club the latter part of this month. The date will be announced later.

Mrs. Frederick Snyder, King Street West, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Ward Cutler, in Toronto.

Miss Lillian Brethaupt has returned from a delightful visit in Ottawa, where she was the guest of Mrs. R. N. Bates.

Mrs. H. L. Janzen returned on Tuesday from a short visit at Oakfield, N. Y. Her sister, Mrs. H. G. Haxton accompanied her home.

Mrs. Norman D. Buchanan, of Peterboro, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Honsberger.

Mrs. L. W. Simmonds entertained a small company of her friends at "Bridge" on Tuesday evening, when the ladies spent a few hours of enjoyment in playing this popular game. Three beautiful books were given as prizes, one for the winner at each table. The hostess afterwards served very delicious refreshments. She was assisted by her daughters Mrs. Wm. Metcalfe and Miss George Simmonds.

The annual meeting of the Grand River County Club was held at the Club House in Bridgeport this afternoon. We feel sure that as soon as the weather is favorable the members will spend many pleasant hours at this ideal spot along the banks of the river. They are looking forward to taking part in the golf and tennis games, and in a social way enjoying the privileges of the club during the warm summer months.

Quite a number of small entertainments have been given during the past few weeks for the bride of yesterday. Mrs. Oliver B. McCuaig nee Miss Nellie Guillot, Mrs. McCuaig, who has made her home with her sister Mrs. Wm. McCuaig, Ahrens Street, will reside in Wenatche, Washington, U. S. A., and her friends here regret that she will be so far distant from them.

The following interesting programme was given at the meeting of the Women's Musical Club held at the home of Miss Gertrude Wells, in Waterloo, last Saturday afternoon:

Piano — (a) Prelude (b) Valse- Chopin — Miss Daniels.  
Vocal — Obstinata — De Fountallies — Mrs. Archibald Kerr.  
Piano — (a) Arborea (b) Forest Sounds — Dennee — Miss Emma Bean.  
The members of the club always thoroughly enjoy Miss Bean's playing, and appreciated her kindness in responding to an encore. The serving of dainty refreshments brought a very satisfactory meeting to a close. The club will meet this afternoon at Miss Hilborn's, when American composers will be continued.

Miss Eleanor Williams, who has been visiting friends in New York City for the past few weeks, returned home at the beginning of the week.

Mrs. Harry L. Guillot, of Pontiac, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. McCuaig.

There was a good attendance at the Opera House on Thursday evening, when the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir, under the direction of Madam Hughes Thomas, gave a concert. The many encores, given these gifted ladies, were evidence that their singing was appreciated. We might mention that the rendition of the part songs was particularly good, and gave a great deal of pleasure.

"The majority of woman and girls fight, no victory, if no victory, no nowadays never seem happy unless crown."

they are rushing about. It is, doubtless, "dull" to be responsible, says a writer. They lose sight of the value of quietness in the home and the joy that a really restful woman gives to those around her. She is never too busy to hear the little worries of everyday happenings. She can always spare time to advise and console, and she radiates a quiet influence of peace and happiness. The restful woman need not be a person apart from the enjoyment of life. She can enjoy a day in "town" without hunting, she can "do" a good play and she can thoroughly enjoy motoring and any outdoor pastimes. But she does not make these things the essentials of life, and in this lies the secret of her success.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Guillot, daughter of the late Colonel Guillot, of Windsor, to Mr. Oliver B. McCuaig, of Wenatche, Washington, U. S. A., took place, very quietly, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. McCuaig, Ahrens Street, yesterday one o'clock in the afternoon. Only a few of the immediate relatives of the family were present. The Rev. J. W. J. Andrew assisted by the Rev. Frank Vipond, of St. Barnabas Church Toronto, performed the ceremony. The young couple left later in the day for their future home in Wenatche, whence they are followed by the very good wishes of their Berlin friends.

The members of the "Twin-City Skating Club" held their regular meeting at the Auditorium last evening. The Club has met with great success during this, its first season. The enthusiasm of its members has not lagged, neither has the enjoyment of this exhilarating sport grown less. They will be sorry to have the season close, but hope to reorganize next winter.

An intellectual treat awaits the citizens of our town when, in the month of April, Mr. Edward Howard Griggs will lecture here on "Art for Life's Sake." He is at present giving a course of lectures in Toronto, and the Berlin people who have heard him considered him a cultured and most interesting speaker.

## PROS ARE HOME.

The Berlin pro hockey team arrived home from Chicago this morning where they played a series of three games and winning two of them. The players had a fine trip, and were used right while in the Windy City. The Chicago team as comprised Canadian players among them being Jack Marks the former Brantford player.

The locals were something of a revelation to the Chicago spectators, who numbered between two and three thousand at each game.

Oren Frood who the Chicago paper describes as "some sailor" says the Yankees can't play hockey. The first game was thrown their way. A Chicago sporting writer says of the last game: "The Berlinites neatly toyed with the locals."

## Goulding Makes New Walking Record.

New York, March 18.—G. H. Goulding, the phenomenal heel and toe walker of Toronto, broke the world's record for the two mile walk at the games of the 23rd Regiment in Brooklyn last night. The Canadian covered the distance in 13 minutes 45.1 seconds, which was 3.25 seconds better than the previous mark made by "Cinders" Murray way back in 1884.

Besides establishing new figures for the two miles, Goulding had the satisfaction of winning the race, a by no means easy task, considering that he had to concede handicaps as high as two minutes.

When Goulding received the word the limit men had covered a trifle more than two circuits of the armory, which meant two more than a quarter of a mile, as it was an eight-lap track. The scratch man went away so fast as to make the spectators gasp, and in a twinkling he had passed Ray.

An idea of the unusual pace set by Goulding may be gathered from the fact that he required only one minute and thirty seconds. He was then "picking up" his field hand over fist. The half was covered in 3.11, and the three-quarters in 4.54. He slowed down somewhat there after, but even then he made the mile in 6.02 2-5.

## HAVE ARRANGED FIGHT.

Hamilton, Ont., March 18.—The Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club who won the recent test case in the Hamilton courts have arranged for an excellent boxing entertainment here next Friday evening, with Clayton Wildfong of Berlin and Hilbard Lang of Toronto, matched to meet in the first round, which will be a ten round affair with Eddie McBride of Buffalo as referee. The affair will be open only to members. An eight round preliminary will also be staged between Eddie Kelly of Buffalo and one of the best 125 pound boys in Toronto, negotiations now being in effect to that end. The bout will be held in the Britannia Ring, which is capable seating 1,500 people, with a capacity house expected.

## A GOOD REASON.

A citizen informs The Reformer that the reason the 10,000 inhabitants of Galt use more water in a year than the 15,000 people in Berlin, is that Galtians take more baths than the residents of the county town—Galt Reformer. Since the residents of Galt have little else to do the explanation is quite satisfactory.

## A BIG EGG.

The editor was shown an egg yesterday that measures seven inches one way and eight inches in circumference. The other and weighed 4 ounces. It was laid by a white rock hen, the property of Mr. Frank Carruthers. Mr. Carruthers is proud of his fowl and numbered among them is one of the finest white rock cocks in the province.

If there be no enemy, no fight, if no fight, no victory, if no victory, no nowadays never seem happy unless crown.

## Many From Berlin Attended—Combined Choirs Sing Induction of Pastor Ahl.

Yesterday was an important day for the congregation of St. Peter's Ev. Luth. Church of New Hamburg Ont. From far and wide Lutheran people had gathered to attend the dedication service, which included the opening of the new building also the necessary appointments such as the organ, bell, altar, pulpit, sacramental utensils, etc. The church council consisting of the Messrs. Louis Hahn, Beger, Rebecki, Debuss, Segmuller, Peters and Pflieger, assembled in the town hall opposite the new church building. With them were the pastor Rev. A. W. Ahl, Rev. W. T. Grommisch of Syracuse, N. Y., and Pastor Oberlander of St. Peter's, Berlin. Rev. Ahl offered prayer and designated the elders and deacons to carry the bibles and books for pulpit and altar and the vessels for baptism and holy communion. They formed in procession, led by the clergy and proceeded to the church building, where the pastor announced one verse of the hymn, "Thut mir auf die schoene Pforte." Open up the portals, which a great throng joined in singing. The invocation by the pastor was the signal for the turning over the key to the building, the door being locked and guarded by the building master, Mr. Louis Hahn, who had drawn the plans and supervised the construction of the building, had the key and handed the same to the Pastor, saying, with this key I hand over this building to you as the chosen pastor, may you enter and lead the congregation into its precincts, and there may you hallow it to the service of the triune God.

Pastor Ahl unlocked the door and behind him followed more people than the building could conveniently accommodate, every inch of standing room was taken and all remained intensely interested until the end. The services had been slightly delayed because the special train from Berlin which arrived late, had brought five coaches of Lutheran people from Berlin, the large number of passengers which occupied aisles and platforms, besides sitting, often three in a seat were more than the Grand Trunk had expected, hence the delay.

The combined choir from St. Peter's, Berlin occupied the gallery of the church and completely filled it. Mr. Geo. H. Ziegler the Organist had his singers well in control and their singing was beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and was fit for the large audiences of the larger cities. Eight numbers were sung, well sung, and the choir, by the boys and girls rolled chords, separately and also several anthems by the combined 130 voices.

In the church the services began at the altar where Pastor Ahl read the scripture lesson and offered the prayer of consecration and announced, let us sing our song of praise, "Lobe dem Herren, den machtigen, Koeniglichen Ehren." Praise to the Lord! the Almighty, the King of Creation. At which the large bell, which was presented by St. Peter's of Berlin, was rung and the audience sang the hymn of praise.

Rev. W. J. Grommisch of Syracuse, N. Y., delivered the dedicatory sermon in German and Pastor Oberlander of St. Peter's, Berlin, in English. At the evening service Rev. A. W. Ahl was inducted into office. Pastor Oberlander delivered the charge to the congregation in English and Rev. Grommisch the charge to the pastor in German. Pastor Ahl was supported at the altar by the church council, during the act of installation.

This afternoon and evening, Rev. R. Dietz of Buffalo, N. Y., an English divine and Candidate Reumann, assistant Pastor of St. Peter's Berlin, are the speakers. The music of to-day is under Mr. Geo. H. Ziegler's direction, a quartette composed of Paul Preis, Th. Hertel, Gustav Schack and Harold Oswald, will sing several anthems. They are of St. Peter's Ev. Luth. Church of Berlin, and pupils of Organist Ziegler.

Justice Latchford Dismisses Action Against Jacob Kaufman. Toronto, Mar. 18.—Mr. Justice Latchford has dismissed the action, tried at Berlin, brought on behalf of the two little children of Fred Miller, of Berlin, against the owner of a Berlin planing factory, named Jacob Kaufman. The children are aged one and two years. Miller was killed last July by a board which he fell on a saw, striking him in the abdomen. The suit was instituted on the ground that no proper guard was provided, but the jury found that Miller himself was not as careful as he should have been.

Justice Latchford's judgement was as follows: "It seems impossible to reconcile the answer of the jury to the fifth question with the answers to questions six and seven. The result is a miscarriage, or at least a postponement, of justice. There can be no possible doubt that it is an act of language to call the divider a guard. It was not used, and could not be used, when the saw was crosscutting, but only when the saw was ripping or edging, and then its function was to act as a wedge to widen the saw-kerf, and thus prevent binding, especially by hard and knotty woods. The whole front and much of the upper edge of the saw, and it was the contact of this upper edge with the board in Miller's hands that resulted in his death—was absolutely unguarded. I was deeply pained to hear the defendant and several of his employees describe upon oath the splitter as a guard, and while I am obliged to dismiss the action, the dismissal will be without costs."

THEY WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO CORONATION GIFT TO THE KING. Mayor Schmalz is in receipt of a letter from Mayor Geary, of Toronto, with reference to the movement on foot to have all the Georges of Ontario combine in a coronation gift to King George.

As a result of this letter the Mayor has called a meeting to be held in the Council chamber on Tuesday evening, at which all Georges are invited to be present to discuss the proposition.

The letter received is as follows: "Dear Mr. Mayor: His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has transmitted to me a recommendation received by him from His Excellency the Governor-General in which it is announced that a movement has been set on foot with the object of enabling all 'the Georges of the Empire' to present a coronation gift to the King. It is proposed that subscriptions shall be accepted from five cents to \$5, a list of the names of all the donors (but not the amount given by each), will be presented to the king. May I suggest that you, mayor of your municipality, call a meeting of a number of the more prominent Georges residing in your city for the purpose of arranging details as to the best means of securing contributions of this fund."

Our committee here will try to take general charge of that part of the province which is not covered by your committee. I am sure that the committee which I have asked to be formed, would be good enough, if this commits itself to you, to call a meeting at once, so that I can arrange to take up the matter with the rest of the Province?

My idea is that the treasurer of each of the municipalities who go into the matter should receive contributions and acknowledge same in the press. The money could then be forwarded to our city treasurer, who will take charge of it until the date fixed for the closing of subscriptions, when he will transfer all funds to the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, to be placed to the credit of the King George coronation fund.

As His Excellency is anxious the

matter be undertaken at once, I hope this letter will receive your prompt attention. Thanking you in advance, and with kind regards, I am, Faithfully yours, Mayor Geary, Toronto.

Mrs. Thomas McIlwain. The death occurred on Saturday afternoon at 1.45 o'clock, of Isabella Aitken, wife of Mr. Thomas McIlwain at the residence, 35 Gordon Ave. Deceased was in her 50th and had been ill for the past two years. Death was due to a cancer.

Mrs. McIlwain had resided in Berlin for five years. She is survived by a husband and seven children, viz.: Mrs. H. Barrows, Mr. O. Hallman, and Fred of Berlin; Mrs. W. Martin, Detroit; Mrs. R. H. German, Court-right, Ont.; Mrs. T. H. Austin, Estevan, Sask.; and Mr. Jack McIlwain of Neepawa, Man. The surviving brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Briden, Ont.; Martha, Detroit; Mrs. Van Es, Mr. James and Joseph Aitken, of Detroit. Her mother, Mrs. Wm. Aitken resides in Detroit.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock from the residence, 35 Gordon Ave., to the Mount Hope Cemetery.

Rather Flat Ending to the Sensational Series of Events on Friday. In Police Court this morning Mrs. Minnie Anton and Saab Haick were dismissed on a charge of theft preferred by Alexander Anton, the husband of the woman mentioned above.

The couple disappeared rather suddenly on Friday last. The husband of the woman claimed that he had been drugged and also that \$16.00 of his money was taken.

In Police Court this morning, Haick was also charged with administering a drug to Anton.

## WHEN CANADA'S DOOR IS OPEN?

Is the United States Market Worth The Price that We Must Pay for it Under Reciprocity.

## A Question for Farmers.

(From The Canadian Century.)

When we allow vast quantities of food from Australia and the twelve favoured foreign nations to come freely into Canada how are we going to prove to American customs officials that the farm products we are trying to send across the United States boundary were really produced in Canada?

Ask your neighbors this question. We may be sure that the farmers of the United States will insist upon customs regulations that will prevent Canada becoming the back door entrance to the United States for all the great food exporting countries of the world. The enforcement of these regulations will be very annoying. The necessity of proving that every consignment of food imported into the United States from Canada is actually Canadian will scare American buyers. They will naturally pay lower prices for Canadian farm products when they have to take the risk of disputes with customs officials as to whether they are genuine Canadian or come from countries overseas.

Prices are always fluctuating in the United States, and while a consignment of Canadian butter or eggs is being held up at the United States customs awaiting proof of genuineness the price may go down.

## Australasian Food for Canada.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1901, there came to Canada from Australia and New Zealand 568,989 pounds of butter, 1,149,979 pounds of fresh mutton and 14,107,383 pounds of canned meats and small quantities of other meats. In view of the fact that such quantities are imported under the present tariff, what may be expected when the duties on butter and cheese are abolished and the duties on meats greatly reduced as a result of the Reciprocity Compact with the United States?

Farm products from Australia and New Zealand come in by way of both the Pacific and the Atlantic. New Zealand frozen lambs coming in by way of Vancouver have been sold as far east as Winnipeg. A large consignment of lamb carcasses from New Zealand has just reached St. John, N. B.

The New Zealand steamship "Aorangi" is now on its way to San Francisco with 5,000 carcasses of New Zealand mutton and large quantities of butter. They cannot pass into the United States without payment of high customs duties. Is it not probable that such cargoes will be diverted to Canadian ports when the Reciprocity Agreement goes into effect? There is nothing in the Reciprocity Compact binding the United States to admit farm products free or at reduced rates from Australia, New Zealand and twelve foreign countries that have favoured nation treaties with Canada.

## He Loses His Bet.

A New Brunswick farmer writes to The Canadian Century as follows: "There may be something in what you say about the danger of competition from the food exporting countries like Australia and Argentina, but I'm willing to bet that not one pound of food will come to Canada from Switzerland, which is one of the twelve countries you mention as entitled to the privileges of the Reciprocity Agreement. What do you say to that?"

You lose your bet. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1901, 27,954 pounds of cheese were imported into Canada from Switzerland. The Canadian customs tariff on cheese was three cents per pound. Is it not reasonable to suppose that when Swiss cheese can come into Canada free the quantity imported will increase rather than diminish?

## Prices in the United States.

Even if the Reciprocity Agreement did not let in Australia, New Zealand and twelve foreign nations besides the United States, even if the favoured nation treaties could be got rid of so that Canada could open its markets to the United States alone, the majority of Canadian farmers would gain nothing by Reciprocity, while they would take very great risks.

Anyone who makes a careful study of the market in the United States will note that the prices vary in different sections of the country. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco all have different prices, and there is a still greater variation in prices in small cities, towns and villages throughout the country.

The Canadian farmer should compare the prices he obtains for his products in a small village near his farm, not with the prices in Boston, New York, Chicago or some other large city in the United States, but with the prices obtained by farmers in small villages in the United States equally distant from the great centres of population. He must take into consideration not only the cost of transportation to the big cities of the United States, but also the middlemen's profits.

A table of comparative prices in Montreal and Boston the week the Reciprocity Compact was made was compiled by the Montreal Herald, a Liberal newspaper, with the assistance of a number of prominent produce dealers and food experts. Cheese, egg, live poultry, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, squash, tomatoes, beans and cranberries all commanded higher prices in Montreal than in Boston. The best creamery butter was 14 cents per pound higher in Boston than in Montreal, while storage creamery butter was one cent higher in Boston. Dressed poultry averaged about the same in the two cities. Hay and oats were considerably higher in Boston.

Col. Mayberry has recommended that the 24th Regt. Greys Horse will represent this regiment at the coronation of King George the fifth, in June. Col. Mayberry has recommended that the 24th Regt. Greys Horse will represent this regiment at the coronation of King George the fifth, in June. Col. Mayberry has recommended that the 24th Regt. Greys Horse will represent this regiment at the coronation of King George the fifth, in June.

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## EVENTS OF THE WEEK



AS SEEN BY OUR OWN CARTOONIST.

Since then butter prices have declined in most of the markets of the United States. A leading produce dealer of Montreal received the other day a telegram from Chicago offering him 300 lbs. of September creamery butter, cold stored, at 18 cents, Chicago. At the time this telegram was received the same kind of butter was worth 24 cents to 25 cents in Montreal.

Mr. Gage, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, recently prepared a table of prices in Toronto and New York, comparing the Toronto market reports with the New York market reports as given in the New York Commercial Bulletin. The table follows:

Product	price	price
Best creamery butter in prints whole sale	—36—	—20½—
Prime chickens	18—20	—15—
Prime turkeys	20—22	—18—
Ducks	18—20	—15—16—
Geese	15—16	—14—
Bacon	16—16½	—16½—
Hams	13½—15	—14—

## NEW POWER LINE.

Hydro-Electric Commission is Asking For Tenders for Midland Line.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission will at once call for tender material for some eight or ten miles of transmission lines from a point on the Severn River to the towns of Midland and Penetanguishene. The tenders will also include material for necessary transformer stations. The object is to supply both the municipalities mentioned with Hydro-Electric power. Actual work of construction both on the lines and the transformer stations, will be carried out by the Commission. It is hoped to be able to supply both towns with power by June 1st.

DEPUTATION ADDRESSED THE FINANCE COMMITTEE LAST EVENING.

A deputation from the Hospital Board, consisting of Mr. J. B. Hughes and Mr. Geo. Dierke last evening waited on the Finance Committee of the Council and asked that the sum of money to be raised by Berlin for an addition to the Hospital be increased.

The Finance Committee has already recommended that a by-law be raised \$10,000 for this purpose be submitted to the ratepayers. Since this was decided on the plans for the addition have been secured, and it is found that if the new building is to be up to date in every respect the original sum mentioned will not be sufficient. Accordingly it has been decided to ask each of the municipalities to increase the amount first requested.

If the new plans are adopted Berlin will be asked for about \$15,000. The plans were passed around at the meeting last evening and were the subject of much favorable comment. The Hospital Board is holding a meeting this afternoon at which the exact amount to be requested from the town will be decided on and the matter placed before the Council meeting on Monday evening.

SERGEANT MAJOR OSBORNE OF GREYS HORSE WILL ATTEND THIS EVENT—TWO REPRESENTATIVES FROM THIS REGIMENT.

Regimental Sergeant Major B. Osborne of the 24th Regt. Greys Horse will represent this regiment at the coronation of King George the fifth, in June.

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## Mass Meeting Strong Res.

The speaker instant fruits, pointing out the conditions made it possible in the United States earlier than in Canada that this America had the benefit of cheap duty removed the States would be dumped in market just as soon and consequently when grower came along with his produce he was compelled to accept price. The vegetable to lose the first and best was that the fruit was and out of their own production to Ontario strength to that of the test against the agree they had been told that The pork packers had it was too late, as manufacturers. The was not too late was the Taft.

## The Canada Hand

Never in the past I have been a piece of legislation that now proposed with Canada hand and foot, self had admitted this item in the agreement without the consent of Hereafter if Canada was its tariff regulations it is in ington for permission Canada's autonomy an gone?

Why should Canada, v is satisfactory, go down ton and tie itself up in every agreement and the of the present agreement from Washington, who States authorities would just what conditions ducts were to be adn who had experience w the U. S. tariff was For instance the tariff implements from Canada ly, and yet what S. C. repairs were required a it had to be met.

"Brother Jonathan is trade," said the speake ways likes to get the b The market offered C the market it was claime if it were only half as goe it would not have t jeopardize its interest b a reciprocity agreement.

## The Large Prod

That the farmers were producers of the counb proved by figures. The products amounted ann hundred millions, while d products alone am hundred millions. The quired to show that C ncreased an agricultural was a diversified com gone ahead so rapidly, tion, that the inability recognize the gradual ch cultural to industrial. I to be borne in mind, a fact that near 85 per produce was catch up in the greater portion of 15 per cent, sent to the try. Of the manufacture red million nearly 95 p used at home. Are we pardize this immense i unknown quantity suc asked Mr. Cockburn, C had not been told of the working men, 700,000 on the land, and the in factories, mines, fore railways. These facts, members in order that all might be considered ity was being discuss Mr. Cockburn objecte ly to the statement that being made to set one community against an purely a case of five and working man was entil much honest consideratio er, but no more. If th not misread the character farmer, he believed that, to concede



## Mass Meeting Passed Strong Resolution

The speaker instanced the case of fruits, pointing out that climatic conditions made it possible to produce fruit in the United States several weeks earlier than in Canada. And in addition to this the American fruit grower had the benefit of cheap labor. With the duty removed the fruit from the States would be dumped on the Canadian market just as soon as it was ripe and consequently when the Canadian grower came along a few weeks later with his produce he would find the cream of the market gone and he would be compelled to accept a much lower price. The vegetable men also stood to lose the first and best market. Why was it that the fruit men spontaneously and out of their own pocket sent a deputation to Ottawa almost equal in strength to that of the farmers to protest against the agreement. And yet they had been told that it was too late. The pork packers had also told that it was too late, so also had the salt manufacturers. The only man who was not too late was the great President Taft.

**Tie Canada Hand and Foot.**  
Never in the past forty years had there been a piece of legislation such as that now proposed which would tie Canada hand and foot. Fiddling himself had admitted that not a single item in the agreement could be changed without the consent of Washington. Hereafter if Canada wanted to change its tariff regulations it must go to Washington for permission. Where was Canada's autonomy and fiscal policy gone?

Why should Canada, when everything is satisfactory, go down to Washington and tie itself up for all time to come?

Every agreement was subject to interpretation, and the interpretation of the present agreement would come from Washington, where the United States authorities would decide under just what conditions Canadian products were to be admitted. Anyone who had experience would know that the U. S. tariff was full of pitfalls. For instance the tariff on agricultural implements from Canada was 15 per cent, and yet when absolutely necessary repairs were required a 40 per cent duty had to be met.

"Brother Jonathan is quite ready to trade," said the speaker. "But he always likes to get the best of it." The market offered Canada was not the market it was claimed to be. Even if it were only half as good as represented it would not put this country to jeopardize its interests by entering into a reciprocity agreement.

**The Large Producers.**  
That the farmers were not the large producers of the country the speaker proved by figures. The total of farm products amounted annually to eight hundred millions, while the manufactured products alone amounted to one hundred millions. These figures were quoted to show that Canada was not merely an agricultural country. It was a diversified country, and had gone ahead so rapidly, under protection, that the inhabitants failed to recognize the gradual change from agricultural to industrial. This was a fact to be borne in mind, as was also the fact that nearly 85 per cent. of the farm produce was eaten up in Canada, and the greater portion of the remaining 15 per cent. sent to the Mother Country. Of the manufactures of one hundred million nearly 95 per cent. were used at home. Are we going to jeopardize this immense market for an unknown quantity such as is proposed? asked Mr. Cockshutt.

In Canada there were about 1,600,000 working men, 700,000 of which were on the land, and the remaining 900,000 in factories, mines, forests and on the railways. These facts must be remembered in order that the good of all might be considered when reciprocity was being discussed.

Mr. Cockshutt spoke emphatically to the statement that an effort was being made to set one section of the community against another. It was purely a case of live and let live. The working man was entitled to just as much honest consideration as the farmer, but no more. If the speaker had not misread the character of the average farmer, he believed that he was willing to concede to the worker in the towns and cities any advantages he might possess. All were friends and brothers working for the common cause and the common good.

**The Farmer Misled.**  
The farmer had been led to believe that a great market would be opened to him, when in reality the market was already full. And the Canadian farmer had not been told of the manner in which he would be hit by American products. The vast quantities of produce which would be sent in from the States would open the eyes of Canadian farmers to the fact that they had been enjoying genuine protection. They would not know what they had lost until it was gone.

Again, the agreement let not only the United States into Canada, but it also opened the markets of this country to fourteen other favored nations. This meant that these nations would pay nothing for the privilege of competing in the Canadian markets, but would come in by a back door through the United States. One of these countries was the Argentine Republic, Canada's fiercest rival in the markets of England, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Japan and other countries were included among the favored nations. This being the case the Canadian farmer would have practically free trade with the world.

In my opinion this agreement is the greatest sold brick that ever came down the pike, from a farmer's standpoint," said the speaker. The farmer might gain on some items, but he would lose far more on other items.

Great things had been said of the high prices prevailing in the American market during the treaty of 1854-66.

The truth of the matter was, however, that during this time the Americans were engaged in a mighty civil war, with a million men in the field. Consequently they were not able to work their own farms and were forced to pay high prices for Canadian produce. Just as soon as the war was over and the farmer returned to the land and the mechanic to his bench the treaty was abrogated.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, some years ago, had made the statement that he would never again go to Washington for reciprocity. It was much better for the country and for himself had he kept to that statement instead of arranging for the present agreement.

**A Dangerous Agreement.**  
The agreement was the most dangerous and far-reaching ever introduced. It was one of the worst bargains into which enlightened men had ever plunged a country. The speaker could not understand what the Canadian representatives were thinking. Canada was about to secure a lower tariff from the United States in any case. The American tariff at the present time was more than twice as high as was Canada's. No country was today more fit for free trade than was the United States.

Industrially the average American workman, with the machinery and specialization at his command produces \$2,500 annually, while the Canadian workman was able to produce only \$1,500. In order to do this the American workman applies upwards of 21 horse power to his job. This would give an idea of the facilities of the American manufacturers for getting out the stuff, and was the reason why high wages could be paid and products turned out more cheaply than in Canada. In the United States the applied methods are so finely brought out that they are able to turn out goods at prices with which Canadians cannot compete.

Should Canadians enter into the proposed agreement and pull down that which it has so painfully built up, and which required such long and patient toil?

**A Tricky Nation.**  
In order to demonstrate just how tricky the Americans were, Mr. Cockshutt instanced the case of the pork packers. Hogs, he said, would be admitted to both countries free. Yet when a Canadian industry came to import hogs it was found that they would have to be detained at the border for 30 days, and if at the end of that time they were free from disease they might be brought over. The cost of feeding and caring for the hogs during this thirty days would be borne by the Canadian purchaser. Then again when the finished product was sent into the states after being passed by Canadian inspectors the American officials refused to accept it until it had again been inspected, all of which meant a heavy outlay for the packers. This had been pointed out to Sir Wilfrid Laurier; his reply had, as usual, been that it was too late. This sort of thing would be met at every turn under the proposed agreement.

If this was the case with the packing industry, what would be the condition of affairs with the other industries which would be affected later on? This was only the beginning. If the farmers had free trade, they would demand that the same be extended to the manufacturers. Then would the tall chimneys cease to smoke, the hum of the machinery would gradually die out, industries would be shut down, men would be thrown out of work, industrial towns would dwindle away, and a general demoralization would spread over the country.

**Canada for Canadians.**  
If Canadians were satisfied with a safe and sure thing they should hang on to Canada for Canadians first, and Canada for the Empire second.

The reciprocity agreement put the Canadian people up against a tremendous proposition. The country had expended hundreds of millions of dollars in building transportation lines across the continent, mostly at the expense of the people of the eastern provinces. At present one of these lines was being built and paid for. Yet before the line was half complete the Government introduces a proposition to the effect that instead of trading east and west we would trade north and south. Under the reciprocity agreement British Columbia would trade with Washington, Ontario with New York state, Quebec with Vermont, and so on. This radical change meant a smashing blow at Confederation. James J. Hill was much pleased with the reciprocity agreement. He was the owner of a number of great railroads; he saw larger dividends for these roads, he saw his railroads carrying the wheat from the northwest over the border to the mills at Minneapolis and other border cities, and as a result the finished product would be sent out from American ports.

**Lose our Identity.**  
As a result of this arrangement Canadian products would lose their identity. Our products would be used to build up the milling industry of the United States to the serious detriment of our own country.

It was beginning to be realized that Canada was just beginning to show its strength, and the country had a glorious future before it if its affairs were conducted along lines of sound judgment and sound policy. It was almost incredible that after enjoying such unprecedented prosperity along safe lines that the country should begin to retrace its steps. Yet this was exactly what the reciprocity agreement meant.

000 each year. What would be the effect on these new comers if we turned our eyes to Washington, instead of to the Mother Country. If we stood by the Mother Country we were building up a nation along safe, sound and true lines.

**Would Repeat It.**  
If, Berlin, as an industrial centre, became a party to the proposed agreement it would repeat the action for many years to come. The reciprocity agreement appeared to be little short of suicide for towns whose interests were tied up in its industries.

## People Should Rise.

The people of Berlin, of Ontario, and of Canada should rise in their might and demand of their representatives in parliament that an agreement such as this one so fraught with danger to the nation should not be considered.

Canada was a strong nation just finding its feet, and getting a hold on the markets of the world. Why should we begin to reverse the national policy at the beck of a few men from the west? Canada was too big and its interests too varied to have one part dictate to another.

The farmers in the west were not even in the lead as far as the amount of production was concerned. Last year the province of Ontario had produced more than the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined. Hence the deputation from the west was not representing all the farmers. The farmers of Ontario were yet to be heard from, and the speaker believed that these were willing to consider the question from a standpoint looking to the good of all.

In order to be a great nation there must be a diversity of interests, and this was the case in Canada. The country was growing enormously, perhaps almost too rapidly to be quite safe. The population was increasing by 300,000. Mr. Cockshutt concluded his magnificent address by reiterating his plea for a visitation of the industrial towns which appeared to have the right stuff in it, and which would undoubtedly vigorously oppose the reciprocity agreement with its many dangers not only for the prosperity of the town but also for the national welfare.

**Other Speakers.**  
Chairman Janzen at this stage invited any who wished to discuss the question to take advantage of the opportunity.

A gentleman, whose name could not be learned, in a brief but able address took issue with Mr. Cockshutt on two points, and referred to the fact that American workers earned \$2,500 per year, while Canadians earned only \$1,500. His remarks were well put and he was given an attentive hearing.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Janzen corrected one of his statements, remarking that Mr. Cockshutt had referred to the amount the United States workman was able to produce as a result of the specialization and machinery, and not the amount he was able to earn.

Mr. Martin, the other speaker, took up the question from a Socialist standpoint, speaking briefly, but eloquently. He also was given a good reception.

**Resolution.**  
At this stage the resolution was read and put to the meeting, with the result as stated above.

**Vote of Thanks.**  
A vote of thanks, which was heartily applauded, was tendered Mr. Cockshutt by Mr. Robt. Smyth and Mr. Richard Reid, each of whom spoke briefly.

**THE POWER CHARGE FOR THE MONTH HAS, HOWEVER, BEEN DEDUCTED FROM THIS AMOUNT.**

A rather lengthy meeting of the Light Commission at which a number of important questions were discussed. Chairman Brethaupt presided and those present were Commissioners Dr. Schnarr and Geo. Lippert, Secretary Clark, Electric Superintendent Philip and Gas Superintendent Mitchell.

Accounts amounting to \$5,931.60, were ordered paid, and unpaid accounts of \$2,385.33 were presented. The operating statement for the month shows a profit of \$2,589.51. From this, however, remains to be deducted the power charge for the month. The net profit for February last year was \$719.

Gas Superintendent Mitchell submitted a comprehensive report dealing with the conditions existing at the gas plant. A special meeting will be called to discuss the report. The Young People's Coal Co. for the year's supply of coal was accepted. The price is \$2.45 per ton f. o. b. at Suspension Bridge. The purchase of a number of tools and a quantity of supplies for the gas plant was authorized. Supt. Philip was authorized to procure and install a sufficient number of lighting arresters to protect the electric lines.

The men employed in the electric department are asking for increased wages, and the adjustment was left in the hands of Supt. Philip.

It was decided that the line of the water works station must be constructed by the Water Commission. Superintendents' Report. Supt. Philip submitted the following report:

There were eighteen interruptions to the Electric Service during the month, only one serious on the 23rd from 11 o'clock to 2:30. The others were only momentary or of very short duration.

The street railway was operated by Niagara Power on February 14th for one hour and on the 20th for four hours, due to trouble at the Heating Company's Plant.

The highest peak load was on February 20th, 800 K. W. or 1072 H. P. The highest peak that could be handled was 850 K. W. or 1171 H. P. There were no accidents or damages to apparatus during the month and no repairs or replacements made.

The power bills are increasing as rapidly as can be expected in view of the early interruptions to Niagara Power, but the public are satisfied now that they will get good service.

There has been installed since January 1st, two 250 H. P. two 10 H. P., two 5 H. P. total 70 H. P. There is also sold and ready to connect one 25 H. P., one 10 H. P., one 7 1/2 H. P., one 5 H. P., total 47 1/2 H. P. There is also new business practically settled on 80 H. P. Customers with Direct Current Motors have changed to Alternating Current to the extent of 57 H. P.

**Construction Report.**  
As instructed, I have report on the extensions necessary and probable for the balance of 1911. These amount to \$8,465.00.

This is construction that will be completed by the end of the year. In addition to this, there are good prospects of a large block of power being sold in the factory district that would entail an expenditure of considerable money as the line that is carrying 2300 volts into the North Ward now, would be changed to 23200 volts, and in the event of this being done, two small transforming houses would have to be erected in connection with this line and transformers of 200 K. W. capacity, 1729-2300 V. installed in them, with some additional copper erected.

The probable cost of above would be—Housing, \$380.00; transformers, \$200.00; construction, \$1500.00. Total \$3700.00.

Also if the load keeps growing, it will be necessary to supplement the transformer capacity in the power house. The cost of this would depend on the period of the year, the increased capacity was expected to take care of the load.

**DESPATCH SAYS SO, BUT DETECTIVE BOYD KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.**

A private detective has been put to work to follow the mystery surrounding the murder of old Franz Lobinski near Wellesley, a few weeks ago. He will follow up the investigation, obtaining up to the present have apparently not been successful in running down clues.

The above item appeared in the London Free Press this morning. Seen just as he was about to depart for Toronto this morning Detective Boyd said that as far as he knew there was absolutely no foundation for the statement.

There were any further developments the official preserved a dignified silence, a shrug of the shoulders conveying almost any meaning.

**PARK BOARD DISCUSSES SITE AND OTHER DETAILS. MR. BRETHAUP'S PROPOSED PLANS DISCUSSED.**

The Park Board is up against a big proposition in the erection of a suitable grand stand for the athletic grounds of Victoria Park. And the members realize it too.

"It is not so much how this Board wants the grand stand, as the desire is on our part to give the Berlin public adequate and comfortable accommodations," said Chairman Hilber when the Board met last night.

The members dug in with a vim when it came to discussing the site, cost and other important details. The discussion lasted for two hours. Mr. W. H. Brethaupt, civil engineer, was on hand last night to submit the preliminary plans. These call for the location of the grand stand, almost in the centre of the old athletic grounds, with the stand facing in the direction of King Street.

The probable site was first taken up by the board. While the members deferred the choice of a site until the Board visits the park, a clearer conception was gained of the layout of the grounds by the plans submitted by Mr. Brethaupt. Each probable site was viewed by the members, and its objectionable feature as well as a redeeming one. The first suggested site along David St. is objectionable by reason of the sun's rays penetrating the stand during the afternoon, when the stand will be chiefly occupied.

This thoughtfully for the Berlin public, concluded any likelihood of the stand being erected here. The situation of the stand in the centre of the athletic grounds, and the fact that it is on a high, level, open space, is what is known as a "good" site. The Board's intention of erecting also a band stand for concert purposes. The stand would necessarily have to be situated directly in front of the grand stand, which would thus partially obscure the spectators' view of the athletic ground.

Provision is made in the plans for a quarter mile track. A Revenue Producer. The Board realizes the importance of band concerts as a revenue producer. Band concerts are the main source of revenue and are to be counted as being the big item by which the stand will be built.

"There is no reason why we cannot host a band from the city by putting up ample and comfortable accommodation," said the Chairman. Secretary Debus gave the figures of money derived from band concerts last season as reaching in some cases to \$100.

The site mentioned near Richmond St. facing the third base line of the proposed diamond was objectionable because of the distance from the main entrance.

The site however will be chosen at a meeting of the Board at the park in the near future.

The rough plans provide for a grand stand 165 feet in length, with a seating capacity of from 1600 to 1700 people. The structure will be built with brick and concrete foundation. If situated as proposed by Mr. Brethaupt, the rear will be ornamented, provided with an overhang and a ten foot balcony. The latter would furnish an ideal view of fireworks from the island in the mental rear would cost it is estimated \$1000 extra. The erection of the stand will doubtless exceed, as roughly estimated an expenditure of \$15,000.

The Secretary in reply to a question on the financing of it, from Mr. Lippert, said the board might possibly stand ten or eleven thousand. Of course, there is the revenue on which to speculate.

The Board after discussing other details passed a motion instructing Mr. Brethaupt to proceed with the plans, specifications and the calling of tenders.

Those present at the meeting were Chairman Hilber, Secretary Debus, Messrs. Ahrens, Lippert, Götton and Rittinger. Accounts amounting to \$97.98 were passed for payment and other minor business transacted.

Mrs. W. A. Ratcliffe and daughter Olive, of Brantford, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Becker, Courtland Avenue.

## KILLED BY CAR

Father Killed.

John Schmidt was born two miles west of St. Agatha in Wilmet township. He was three times married, and is survived by a wife and ten grown-up children living in Michigan State, Alberta and the counties of Waterloo and Perth.

He was a son of the late Geo. Schmidt, who met death at a railway crossing one mile north of Baden twenty years ago. While driving, his horse became unmanageable and ran down a steep embankment, resulting in a fatal accident to Mr. Schmidt.

John Schmidt spent the former part of his life as a farmer in Michigan. He also spent a number of years in the lumbering business. The real excitement commenced when he and afterwards moved to the farm of the late Isaac Eby, two miles east of Berlin. For the past five years he has lived retired near the road leading to Grimsby Mills.

Former husband killed. The bereaved wife is a daughter of the late Noah Shantz and a sister of Manuel Shantz, Berlin. She was twice married her former husband having also been a victim of a fatal accident.

Fifteen years ago Isaac Weber while driving fell out of the rig as a result of a broken ankle. His injuries proved fatal a few days later.

Dr. J. F. Honsberger informed the Record this morning that Mr. Geo. Schmidt was a trifle deaf which no doubt accounted for his not hearing the car.

**Inquest Monday.**  
Whether or not, blame will be attached to the railway will be known at the inquest which opens at the town hall on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The chief witnesses will be the conductor, motorman and the grief stricken wife, together with a number of passengers.

It doesn't take a young man long to discover that miss, kiss, and bliss time together.

**MEETING HELD IN TOWN LAST NIGHT WAS ENTHUSIASTIC.—LONDON WANTS \$1000 GUARANTEE DEPOSIT.**

Knotty Lee's baseball league is going to be a hummer. Enthusiastic representatives of five clubs gathered at the American Hotel last night and discussed further steps for the league. All the clubs, with the exception of the London were represented. The Forest City club is holding out for a \$1000 guarantee for clubs to finish the season. This action is opposed by the five remaining clubs. It is expected however, London will be brought around the way of thinking of the five clubs. Representatives believe the \$1000 guarantee is inconsistent, in view of the teams in the New York State League with class "B" rating making a guarantee deposit of only \$250.

At the meeting a last night communication was read from the Secretary Farrel of the National League Association, assuring this league of the big league's protection of minor ball organization. This will come to hand next week when the organization will be completed.

Mr. W. H. Compass of the London Free Press has been suggested as president and Mr. Robinson of the Spectator, Hamilton as secretary. All the club representatives reported the prospects in their respective towns very bright. Knotty Lee was on hand and was never more optimistic.

The organization will be known as the "Canadian League."

**REV. MR. MULLEN, OF FERGUS, SPOKE ON ST. PATRICK'S LIFE AND LESSONS.**

The Sunday School Room of St. Andrews Church was well filled last night when Rev. Mr. Mullen of Fergus gave a very interesting and instructive address to the Young People's League on "St. Patrick, his Life and Lessons." He said that at the age of sixteen St. Patrick was carried off to Ireland by a band of marauding rishmen and for six years tended sheep on the green isle as the slave of a man called Milcho. Then he fled from his master and escaped home safely. Of the next twenty-three years of his life little is known definitely, but in 132 he was sent by the Pope to evangelize the Irish. He landed near Wicklow and then began that life of devoted service and endeavor which resulted in the conversion of practically all the people of the island. His death occurred on March 17, 463, which is now celebrated the world round not only by Irishmen but by all who love the gentility and kindness which characterized St. Patrick.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks moved by Rev. Mr. Mullen and seconded by Mr. Carmichael, was passed.

Miss Potter gave a very pleasing instrumental, which added greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

**THREW A THOUSAND OUT OF WINDOW.**

New York, March 16.—Throwing money out of windows is not a common occurrence in New York, but it is sometimes practiced, as is proved by a cook employed in a downtown restaurant, who threw more than a thousand dollars into the gutter last night. Antonio Jarretti, the owner, has asked police aid to recover the money.

Zarretti came to this country from Italy about ten months ago, with the intention of entering some business. Unable to find what he wanted, he took a position in the restaurant, until he could find what he was looking for. Not being acquainted, and fearful to trust his money to banks he kept the money in his pocket, tied up in a paper package. Last night, while changing his clothes, he dropped the money on the kitchen floor, where it was found by a cook. She not knowing what the package contained, threw it out of a window.

A series of unusual events lead to the arrest in Niagara Falls last night of two Syrians—Sabb Haick and Mrs. Minnie Anton.

The charge against them is one of theft preferred by Mrs. Anton's husband. This in itself is not out of the ordinary, but the circumstances surrounding the case are somewhat peculiar.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton were married about five months ago, and since that event have been residing in Berlin at King street east. As far as can be learned, the course of true love ran smoothly until Sabb appeared on the scene from the United States. Mrs. Anton is a pretty young woman, and by some means Haick induced her to depart with him for pastures new.

The real excitement commenced prepared for a journey. Shortly after the 3:30 G. T. R. train was about to leave for the west. Haick and Mrs. Anton appeared at the station prepared for a journey. Shortly afterwards they appeared on the scene a couple of male Syrians who were evidently endeavoring to persuade the woman to remain in Berlin. It has since developed that these were Haick's friends. Their appeals were useless the woman refusing to listen. About this time an aunt of the woman was perceived in the distance. Haick immediately hid the woman in one of the waiting rooms of the station where she remained until the train was about to pull out. When she emerged her aunt seized her grip and endeavored to prevent her from boarding the train. The effort was useless and the elder boarded the train, but not before the aunt had secured a firm grip on her hat. She clung tenaciously to the headgear until compelled to let go by the rapidly increasing motion of the train.

Having been unsuccessful in their efforts to prevent her departure the friends of the woman appealed to the police.

The direct charge was laid by the husband. He stated that Haick and his wife had drugged him, taken 516 of his money, and while he was in a stupor had departed.

Dr. Hett was called to examine the man and he stated to the police that all indications pointed to the fact that Anton had been drugged.

Chief Mains of the frontier police at Niagara Falls was immediately notified to stop the couple and this morning a telegram was received to the effect that they were in custody.

Sergeant Walker of the local police left this morning to bring the pair back to answer to the theft charge. It is possible that a more serious charge may be laid against Haick and Mrs. Anton.

**ARTHUR WILLIAMS OF STRATHROY, FORMERLY OF BERLIN, HAD HAND CRUSHED IN MACHINE.**

Strathroy, March 16.—A very severe accident befell Mr. Art Williams, an employee of the Colonial Furniture Company, about noon to-day. Mr. Williams was working on the sanding machine and in some manner his left hand was caught by the heavy rollers and the flesh, ligaments and cords on the back of the hand and fingers were torn off and the bones were crushed by the coarse sandpaper.

The hand was dressed by Drs. McCabe and Berdan, who are trying to save the fingers. It is believed that they will have to be amputated. Mr. Williams came to Strathroy from Watford and was very popular. He played clarionette in the Strathroy Band and was leader of the St. John's parish orchestra. He formerly played in the 29th Regiment Band of Berlin.

**SLOW MOVING TRAFFIC WILL BE REQUIRED TO KEEP TO THE CURB.**

Chief O'Neill appeared before the Finance Committee last evening and discussed with the Aldermen several amendments to the by-law regulating the traffic on the highway.

It was decided that no time limit would be placed in the by-law, as requested by one of the local draymen. It was pointed out that this would make it an offence for drivers who were compelled to unload coal or perform other necessary duties. The police will be allowed a free hand in this respect, and Chief O'Neill states that in enforcing the by-law no hardship will be inflicted.

Another amendment is to the effect that when shopping for any length of time all horses must face with the traffic.

The most important addition to the by-law is the provision that all slow-moving traffic must keep to the curb. This it is expected will make it possible for the faster moving rigs to pass without driving on the street railway tracks.

**WILL EXTEND.**  
The C. Turnbull Company will build a four story extension to their already large knitting factory in Galt.

**NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

A new Sunday School building to cost \$15,000 will be erected by the congregation of Trinity Anglican Church at Galt.

**ST. PATRICK'S DANCE.**  
A large crowd attended the St. Patrick's dance in Concordia Hall last evening.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. MARY'S.**

Rev. Father Parker delivered an impressive and appropriate sermon at the St. Patrick's Day services at St. Mary's R. C. Church last evening.

He referred to the days when the inhabitants of Ireland lived in plunder and war; the coming of St. Patrick as an apostle among them and the ultimate spread of the Churches teaching. "Active genius was there," the Father said, "but it was the money, the banks, the Irish and they can tell you thank God for the grace he gave their ancestors."

To those of Irish descendants it was a subject of comfort and consolation.

The spacious auditorium was completely filled to hear Father Parker's sermon on Ireland's patron saint.

**HEN FRUIT SOLD AT 19 AND 20c.—MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR AT THE MARKET.**

The bottom fell out of the high prices of eggs at the market this morning and it was the main feature of the market. Hen fruit was plentiful. With the opening of the market the farmers asked 25c. "Nothing doing," said the buyers. It did not take long before the marketers realized that they were asking too big a price. Hence the deduction of three cents. The prevailing price was 20c., while a quantity was sold at 19c. But more higher than 20c.

There was the usual large attendance. A fair sized quantity of maple sugar and syrup was to be had, considering the few days in which the farmers found sap running.

Other prices were as follows:  
Butter, per lb. 23c. and 20c.  
Eggs, per dozen, 19c. and 20c.  
Cheese, per lb. 16c.  
Lamburger (case) 25c.  
Sausage, 2 for 35c.  
Potatoes, per bag, 50c. and 75c.  
Potatoes, per basket, 20c.  
Apples, per bag (Spies) \$2.25.  
Carrots, basket, 25c.  
Beets, basket, 25c.  
Parsnips, basket, 25c.  
Turnips, 2 for 35c.  
Cabbage, per head 5c. and 8c.  
Pork Sausage, per lb. 17c.  
Ham, 18c.  
Bacon, 20c.

Beef in quarters, 8 1/2c. and 10c.  
Pork in quarters, 10c. and 12c.  
Maple Syrup, per quart 10c.; per gal., \$1.75.  
Maple sugar, per cake, 5c. and 2 for 5c.  
Hay, per ton, 1st class \$15, medium \$14.  
Wood, per cord, soft \$5.50; black ash \$5.

**Move Foreshadowed by Department of Education Likely to Prove Unpopular With Parents and Pupils.**

Though pretty nearly anyone would have thought that the entrance examination in 1910 was sufficiently difficult for all practical purpose, at the end is not yet. According to reports which have reached here, the standard will be still further increased for the 1911 examinations, and the difficulty of Berlin and outside pupils squeezing into the high schools and collegiate institutes will be thereby enhanced.

It was generally thought that the 1910 examination and the standard exacted were both too severe; but apparently the powers that be at Toronto think that a little more of the same kind of thing will not hurt.



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## THE BIG ISSUE.

If a delegation of western farmers was able to secure the Dominion government into this one-sided and unequal agreement, what could it do when it comes there should be free trade in manufactured goods as well as farm products?

Canada will never reach its highest development, nor become a well-to-do, contented class of people if the attempt is made to make farming its chief and only recognizable industry. For this would mean selling the raw materials of our forests, fields, mines and streams to the United States for its workmen to convert into articles of commerce and when they had done so to exchange our wheat, cattle and farm stuff for their furniture, shoes, shirts and collars. Such apathy could not succeed.

The present plan is assuredly the right one, namely, of manufacturing everything which we possibly can in Canada, converting the raw materials of our forests, fields, mines and rivers into the finished products of the market, importing crude raw materials from other countries to supplement those of our own, thus giving steady employment to Canadian workmen, building up industrial centres at suitable points over the whole Dominion, and thereby giving the farmers of Canada the greatest encouragement by affording them a market at their doors, which will consume the bulk of all they can grow or raise. The only way in which this desired condition can be maintained and extended is by keeping a policy of "practical protection" to the farmers, the workmen and the factories against all outsiders.

Canadians are just beginning to learn how rich in natural wealth is the Dominion. Will it not be infinitely more profitable and creditable to develop these resources ourselves?

The United States did not amount to much until it encouraged its people to manufacture what they needed rather than to import merchandise.

It will take us fifty years to reach the industrial development which the United States has attained under its protective policy. Until then it would be suicidal for a nation of 8,000,000 to hope to hold its end of the whip, against the nation of 90,000,000 on the other end.

## HORSES.

Ontario shipped 20,000 horses at an average price of \$150 each to Western Canada last year. This represented \$3,000,000 to the farmers of the province. Reciprocity will open this splendid market to the farmers of the Western States.—London Free Press.

## WHERE?

Mail and Empire: Where will Toronto and Hamilton, London and Brantford, Galt and Paris, Berlin and Guelph be if this Reciprocity idea is pushed to the point desired by the United States? After a year or so of agricultural Reciprocity, the United States Trusts will demand the share of the Canadian business for which they have been working. The Canadian Government, which yielded to Mr. Taft, will certainly capitulate to him again. Then will Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Minneapolis be the commercial and industrial centres for Canada. It is to this end that the Reciprocity advocates in the Republic are working. Let nobody go away with the idea that our neighbors have suddenly become charitable.

## THE MEETING.

Mr. Cockshutt's address was a practical and informing one. He comes from a neighboring centre, which has 6000 mechanics on its payrolls, and who, like Berlin artisans, are vitally interested in the maintenance of Canada's prosperity, along true and tried lines.

After his address was over, Mr. Charles Guenzler, an expert wood turner, and well-known citizen, entered into conversation while leaving the hall. During the course of it he said: "Mr. Cockshutt gave us facts. I cannot see why anyone should fail to understand this reciprocity agreement, or favor it. If I were a speaker, I would have answered Mr. Martin and told him that the workmen and mechanics of Berlin are better off than they were before Protection was introduced."

Mr. Guenzler then said: "Before 1878 I could not get work at my trade. I had to go to Grand Rapids to get employment. My father was sickly at the time and I had to come back every winter to help look after him and all I could earn in Berlin was \$15 a month."

"During my trips to and from Berlin I noticed the Grand Trunk freight shed here was filled with American furniture. The old Simpson factory was the only one, and it had an up hill job. But after the National Policy was adopted in 1878, Berlin began to improve. New factories sprang up. In

1882 I got work at Krug & Hibner's in the east end and have never had to leave Berlin since to get work."

"There is no question but that Berlin owes its advancement to its factories. And our factories owe their existence to Protection. I am not a rich man but I am better off than ever before."

"This reciprocity agreement will not be a good thing for the working man or for Berlin."

With a barrel of ink we could not write a more sensible summing up than did Mr. Guenzler.

## CLOCKS.

Under the Reciprocity Agreement, the duty on clocks is to be reduced from 30 to 27 per cent.

The only clock factory in Canada is situated at Berlin. It is fighting its way to recognition, on the basis of supplying as good and as accurate clocks as can be imported from the United States or Europe.

It must be succeeding, for we notice that the imports for clocks and parts during the fiscal year of 1908 was \$359,632, while in 1909, it was only \$315,287, or \$44,345 less.

These figures are taken from the blue books. We use them solely for the purpose of showing that the imports of clocks and parts in those two years decreased and deduce that the Berlin clock factory was the cause. Canadians are buying Made-in-Berlin Clocks to a greater extent and between those who make the works of the clock and the cases, a good many mechanics are employed by the industry. These mechanics or their wives go to the market and buy farm produce, which they could not do were this factory closed and all the clocks required in Canada to be imported from the U. S. and Europe.

Why was this industry among those singled out to be injured? A clock on a farmer's shelf lasts a lifetime. Only a small proportion of the clocks used are, as yet, made in Canada. The bulk of them are imported. Was it, as the Chairman said at last night's meeting, because there is only one such industry in Canada and its lonely protest would not sound loudly at Ottawa?

Whatever the reason, the fact is an argument against reciprocity with the United States. Instead of handicapping this industry by a reduction of 27 per cent, the government should have added 27 per cent to the present duty, and encouraged it to make and sell a still greater number of clocks than it ever did.

John Patterson, of Hamilton, promoter of the Galt and Hamilton Electric Railway, is on the ocean bound for London, to complete, so it is declared, a deal with British capitalists for the money necessary to build the Hamilton, Galt & Guelph electric lines.

For the past four months Mr. Patterson has been waiting to hear from England and it is reported he received good news the other day and immediately he lived himself to an ocean liner. The hustling Hamiltonian has never lost faith in his proposed enterprise, which has been hanging fire for about two years and which last summer came within an ace of receiving all the financial assistance required. This time, Mr. Patterson's friends say, he will come back from England with the funds required for the purpose, and that all plan will be completed for the construction of the line during the coming summer.

## A HYBRID RESOLUTION.

Hon. A. G. MacKay, leader of the Opposition in the provincial parliament, attempted to lift himself to the plane of statesmanship by the boot straps, on Thursday.

It was on the occasion of his moving an amendment to the reciprocity motion introduced by Premier Whitney. Mr. MacKay gravely resolved that reciprocity with the United States would tend to "build up a great paper manufacturing industry in Canada."

We, who oppose the reciprocity agreement, urge its rejection on the ground that the Americans will allow our pulpwood, from which paper is made, to enter their market free of duty, taking the raw wood at so much a cord, and having their workmen convert it into paper in U. S. mills.

Those who oppose reciprocity hold that Canada should provide that every cord of spruce, cut for the purpose, should be made into paper before leaving the country. To sell American paper instead of pulp logs.

This is not a small view to take of the matter. Rather, it is a broad, business-like one, a national outlook.

In answer to a question, Hon. W. Patterson made a statement in the House of Commons on 13th March inst., regarding the present sales of this commodity in its three merchantable states: (1) the spruce log (pulpwood), (2) the log ground into pulp (wood pulp), (3) the manufactured paper.

To cut down spruce logs and pile the wood in the bush calls for more strength than skill. Esquimaux have intelligence enough to perform the labor and would take their pay in tallow candles.

It is on cutting down the trees and sawing the wood in cord piles that Mr. MacKay hopes, under the Reciprocity agreement, to see a paper industry built up. He fails to grasp the fact that if the American paper manufacturers can buy the pulpwood and take it into the U. S. free of duty, they will never again establish paper mills in Canada. There will be no need to. And every paper mill established represents an outlay of from \$500,000 to several million dollars.

Hon. Mr. Patterson stated that during the fiscal year 1910, Canada sold the U. S. paper mills \$6,076,628 worth of spruce logs.

The second stage in making the spruce log into paper, is grinding it into pulp. This requires a specially equipped mill and some skill on the

part of the men who operate it. Canada sold U. S. mills \$4,356,391 worth of wood pulp, in the year named.

The third process is the making of pulp into paper. This calls for a costly, well-equipped mill and intelligent, well-paid men to operate it. Canada did not sell paper to the U. S. mills. It must sell it to the American user. Mr. Patterson said that in 1910, this country only sold \$1,297,032 worth of paper.

Run over the figures again: \$6,076,628 worth of spruce logs; \$4,356,391 worth of partially-manufactured logs, called wood pulp; and only \$1,297,032 worth of paper.

The significance of these figures will appear when it is known that a cord of pulpwood sells for \$7 to \$10. The same cord of logs if ground into wood pulp is worth \$21 to \$28. While, if that cord of pulpwood be manufactured into paper it is worth from \$40 to \$100, according to quality.

The total receipts from the sale of the three foregoing forest products in the fiscal year 1910, totalled \$11,548,989. There were 1,000,000 cords of spruce involved in the first two transactions. Had we sold paper instead of \$10,251,337 worth of logs and ground pulp, we would have received \$43,000,000, if not \$60,000,000, for these products. Forty million dollars, out of say sixty million, paid yearly to Canadian workmen would do an immense amount of good. When you sell a U. S. paper mill a cord of logs, \$7 to \$10 comes into the country. When you arrange conditions so that they must establish paper mills in Canada the \$40 to \$100 received for the paper stays in the country. The men who cut down the trees; the men who grind the pulp; the men who make the paper come with the industry and benefit every class in the Dominion by their presence and the circulation of their earnings.

At present, American paper mills are buying Canadian logs and wood pulp, making it into paper and actually underselling Canadian mills in the British, Australian and South African markets. Think of it! Taking Canadian raw material, manufacturing it and then underselling Canadian paper in the open market.

If Hon. Mr. MacKay had said he was opposed to reciprocity and favored an export duty on pulpwood and pulp, we would have believed in his plan to build up a great paper manufacturing industry in Canada. A thing that can and should be done.

## CENSUS TAKING COSTLY.

Commissioner MacKay Will Cost Over a Million Dollars.

Ottawa, March 18.—It costs something to take the census of Canada. The appropriation for the purpose is \$1,000,000, not Archibald Blue, the census commissioner, says that the cost would exceed this amount.

The census has been appointed, and their names will be announced in The Canadian Gazette in a few days. There are 220 in all. Three permanent officers of the census bureau will be assigned to meet the commissioners at various convenient points throughout the Dominion. The instructions to the commissioners will be given in April, and the instructions to the enumerators in May. The latter have not as yet been appointed. Actual work on the census will be commenced June 1.

It has been arranged that the factors or district managers of the Hudson Bay Company will take the census at the different stations of this company, and one of the principal officers of the company has been appointed a commissioner. The Indian Agents of the Government will take the census at all Indian agencies. At the last census there were 93,460 full-blooded Indians in Canada, and 31,161 half-breeds. It is expected that the aborigines, while not showing any great increase, will be able to hold their own.

While perhaps the most marked increase in the population in Canada will be found in the various cities, rapid strides have been made in the rural districts of Ontario and the West. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta will, it is expected, show the greatest increases. Manitoba will show a substantial gain, but the province is a comparatively small one, and a large portion of it has been settled for years.

## DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF A FAMILY DISCOVERED BY CHILDREN'S AID OFFICE IN PERTH COUNTY.

A very extreme case of child neglect was discovered by Rev. Hugh Ferguson, Inspector for Perth County Children's Aid Society, in a neighboring County, where he found conditions most deplorable.

A family of nine, three adults and six children were found to exist (for it can hardly be said according to the civilized methods) that they lived in a shack about twelve by fourteen feet, composed of one room and a very small loft. In the loft which was only a very small nook the uncle and two of the boys slept on the floor under a roof that was so open that to-day the loft as well as the floor of the house was covered with snow. In the room was only one bed where the rest of the family had to retire, and the condition of this one bed was such that the odor of it would mar the rest of any ordinary decent person. The snow that had drifted through the numerous holes in the roof, and walls was left undisturbed all day, for no broom could be found among the household utensils, nor was there sufficient heat in the shanty to melt it. One of the children was minus a pair of shoes and it was necessary for him to occupy the corners where the beautiful had not fallen or else run chances to be bitten by Jack Frost. The doctor with whom the Inspector consulted declared that the dirt on the child's feet which was the only means of covering for that part of the child's being, was last year's production.

The parents who are strong and

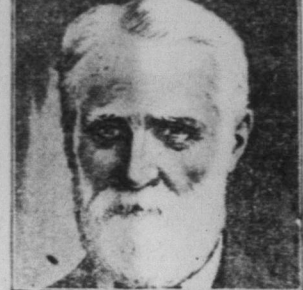
## DON'T TAKE OLD-TIME PHYSIC

"Fruit-a-lives" Brings Natural Results in A Natural Way.

"I am a seventy-nine-year-old man and a great believer in, and user of, 'Fruit-a-lives' is made of the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. 'Fruit-a-lives' did me more good than any other remedy. My doctor advised me to stick to 'Fruit-a-lives' and I have done so with best result."

"I have been in business here for a good many years and have been a resident of Otterville for over fifty years."

WM. PARSONS, OTTERTON, ONT., July 8th, 1910.



Fruit is Nature's laxative. "Fruit-a-lives" is made of the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. "Fruit-a-lives" acts on the human system like fresh fruit—easily and gently—yet just as effectively as the old-time pill. "Fruit-a-lives" does not gripe or irritate the intestines. It regulates the bowels and cures Constipation because "Fruit-a-lives" acts directly on the liver. Just try "Fruit-a-lives" when you need a mild, gentle yet effective laxative and liver regulator.

See a box—6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25¢. At all drug stores, or from Fruit-a-lives Co., Ltd., Ottawa.

and healthy, but because of their weakness failed to support their children and who were supported last winter by the township, have been to-day relieved of their burden by the Children's Aid Society who have been authorized by the Judge, to be forth look after the interests of the children. Five of the children were removed at once and only a very small baby was left with them.

## LOCAL LEGAL.

Yesterday's Oxford Hall News has the following: Mr. Zuber's appeal case.

Kajethol v. Zuber.—An appeal by defendant, Zuber and Roos, from the judgment of Judge J. J. of December 30, 1910. Plaintiff's action was brought to set aside a sale made under a writ of sale in certain mortgaged premises on the ground that the power was not properly exercised, for a declaration that defendant Roos is a trustee for redemption damages, judgment was awarded plaintiff at



We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large thirty-two-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay just as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal. Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise. Royal Purple will permanently cure the Royal Purple Stock Specific, restores debility, and restores run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase 10 milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Wainwright, Ont., says: "It is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk, the 20th I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm. It is not a food for your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year round. They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

## Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner. It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily boost or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.

No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-week-old calves as large as ordinary-fed calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally thin Animals fat.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO

Spring Term From Apr. 3

## CENTRAL Business College

STRAITFORD, ONT.  
We have three departments—Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. All courses are thorough and practical. The teaching is done by seven experienced instructors and we place graduates in good positions. Some of last year's students are now earning \$1000.00 per annum or better.

Students are entering each week. This is a good time for you to enter. Write for our free catalogue at once and learn what we can do for you.

D. A. McLaughlin Principal.

## ECONOMICAL INSURANCE CO. OF BERLIN

MUTUAL AND CASH SYSTEMS

Total net assets \$431,772.44  
Amount at risk \$19,471,851.85  
Deposit with Government \$21,500.00

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN FENNEL ..... Berlin  
GEORGE CHIL LANG ..... Berlin  
WARD H. BOWLEY, K. C. .... Berlin  
W. H. SCHMALZ ..... Berlin  
GEO. PATTINSON, M. P. P. Preston  
FR. SNYDER ..... Berlin  
H. L. JANZEN ..... Berlin  
L. J. BREITHAUP ..... Berlin  
P. S. LAUTSCHLAGER ..... Berlin  
JOHN FENNEL ..... President  
GEO. C. H. LANG ..... Vice-President

## WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

Established in 1863.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

Assets, \$500,000.00.

Over 30,000 Policies in force to Western Ontario.  
GEO. RANDALL, Vice-President  
FRANK HAIGHT, Manager  
T. L. ARMSTRONG  
R. T. ORR, Inspectors  
C. A. BOEHM

District Agent, Telephone 215

the trial setting aside sale, giving Roos a lien for moneys paid by him, declaring plaintiff entitled to redeem. Appeal partially argued, but not concluded. Argument was completed on Thursday and judgment reserved.

## LIGHTED THE STREETS.

Niagara Power was used to light the streets of Galt for the first time on Wednesday night. Clusters of five tungsten lamps are used.

## GUELPH'S STATION.

Guelph's new C. P. R. station is to be opened about May 1.

J. O. BUCHANAN NORMAN SEAGRAM  
**BUCHANAN, SEAGRAM & CO.**  
23 JORDA V STREET, TORONTO  
Stock Brokers, Insurance and Financial Agents  
Orders executed in the New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges  
—Long Distance Phone, No. M 1246—

## Clover and Timothy

Red Clover, \$10.00 bush. Timothy - \$7.25 bush  
Alsike - \$10.00 " Alfalfa - \$13.60 "

All No. 1 Government Standards.

Ontario Seed Co. Successors, Waterloo, Ont.

## Northwest Farm Lands

Half a million acres best selected lands in the Canadian Northwest.  
Special excursion in the spring to see these lands.  
Write now for particulars as to prices and location.

Stewart & Mathews Co. L'd, GALT, ONT.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS WANTED.



Have your premises and stock covered with FIRE INSURANCE. Take out a policy and do it now.

See B. C. Schulte

52 F ederick St., Berlin, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE. One hundred acres (Westworth County.) Land suitable for mixed farming and stock. Good market towns, good roads. A bargain for quick sale.

A. Valens, Dundas, Ont.

BORN.

FITZGERALD.—In Berlin, March 15, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Queen St. north, a son.

## Hallman's

90 KING EAST

## Fish!

## Fish!

Don't miss getting some of our fresh Halibut Fish. If you eat them once you will always want it. Also a lot of salted fish. We want fresh eggs for which we pay cash or take in exchange for groceries.

Hallman's Grocery

90 King East Berlin

BORN.

FITZGERALD.—In Berlin, March 15, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, Queen St. north, a son.

Aug. 28, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.  
Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that the results are remarkable. An feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying now. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 25 each day, and those five days have been the coldest this winter.

You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same healthy and appearance now as in the summer time. With every cow and every hen, using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock feeds on the market combined. Yours truly, ANDREW THICKS.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.  
Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any hay on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful.

After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal hay, or any other soft feed without causing her to become weak and thin. We actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the harness. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

Trainer for the Hon. Adnan Beck.

We also manufacture:  
Royal Purple Tree Killer..... 25¢.  
Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25¢.  
Royal Purple Stomach Liniment..... 50¢.  
Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50¢.

Our Cough Cure will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and cure diphtheria in ten to twelve days.

If your dealer cannot supply you with our Royal Purple Brands, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pall, prepaid, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liniment, Gall Cure, or Cough Powder, we will send it, by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

"No, I am not give Miss Dolore but I am going to remain travel, or you think?"

"Guilty!"

"You have killed her!"

"You have killed her!"

"You have killed her!"

"You have killed her!"

"You have killed her!"

"You have killed her!"

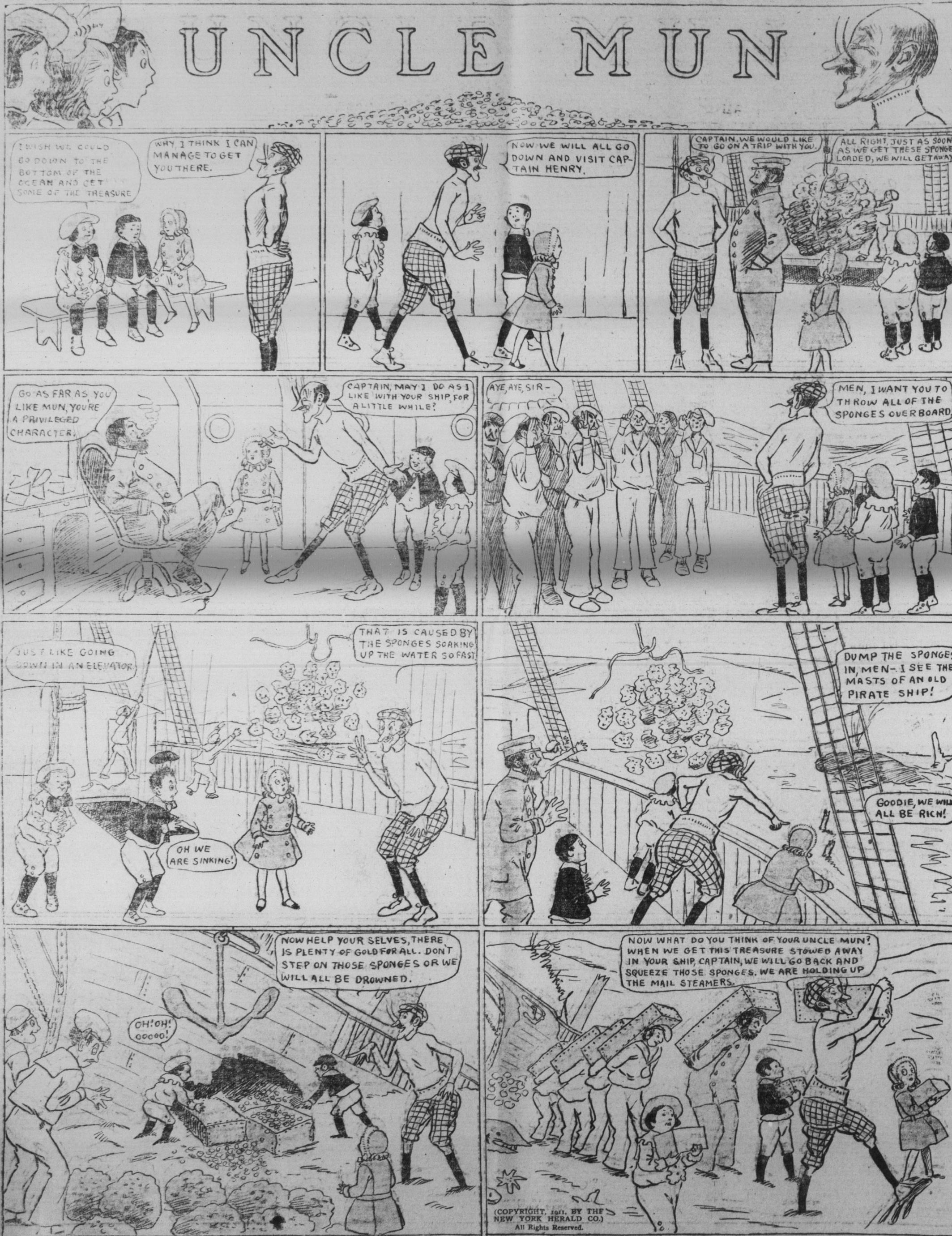
"You have killed her!"







## UNCLE MUN



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## COUNCIL HAD A BUSY BUT QUIET MEETING LAST EVENING

Ratepayers Will Be Asked to Sanction the Purchase of  
the Baetz Farm—No Definite Action Taken On  
Request of Hospital Board—A New  
Industry in Sight

**WHAT THE COUNCIL DID**  
Received and disposed of a batch of communications.

Received an offer from the Lang Tanning Company to exchange land on the south side of Charles Street for an equal amount on the north side in order to make room for extensions.

Referred an industrial proposition to the Finance Committee.

Heard a deputation from the Horticultural Society, asking for a grant of \$100.

Received Engineer Johnston's report regarding the Victoria Street Storm Drain.

Dealt with a large number of by-laws.

Decided to hear a deputation from the Hospital Board before taking action on the request for \$15,000.

Appointed a committee to investigate charges against an employee of the Sewer Commission.

Received and adopted Committee reports.

Mayor Schmalz presided and those in attendance were Reeves, Euler, Assmusen, Dietrich, Rohleder and Ald. Kranz, Clement, Mills, Dunke, Pieper, Schilling, Utley, Weber.

**Communications.**

Communications were received as follows:

**Claims Damages.**  
N. B. McBride, representing Wm. Gottfried, wrote regarding an accident in which result his client had broken his arm. The injury was the result of a fall on the icy sidewalk. The injured man was still under the doctors' care and it would be impossible to state the damages at present. The letter stated that unless a settlement was arranged he had been instructed to issue a summons.

**A Wrong Survey.**

The following letter was received from O. Kimmle of the Walker Bn Co.:  
In our communication to you of Jan. 22nd, 1911, we proposed to purchase from the town some 16 feet of Edward street adjoining our factory. You have accepted this proposition and are taking steps accordingly.

Since that date we have discovered convincing evidence that the true street line is 10 feet or thereabout, farther from our factory wall than has been supposed, so that of the 16 feet which we propose to purchase 10 feet or thereabout is already our property. We are however content that our original proposition should stand, it being understood that by so doing we are not waiving our rights in that land, if there should be any hitch in the closing of that portion of the street now being advertised to be closed.

**Peter Street Extension.**

From Millar & Sims, Town Solicitors, enclosing a by-law for the extension of Peter street, and stating that the proposed transaction with Mr. Grant for the purchase of the land in question did not seem entirely consistent with by-law 512 requiring expenditure of the character to be paid for by local assessment on the property benefited.

**Better Train Service.**

Industrial Commissioner McDonald, of Guelph, sent a copy of a resolution passed by the Guelph Council requesting better train service on the Great Western Division of the C. T. R. between Hamilton and the north. The letter asked for the support of the Berlin Council in the application.

**Test of Tile.**

Allan Shoemaker sent Council a copy of the test made of the tile manufactured at his works, and asking for an opportunity to tender for the tile required by the town.

**Want \$15,000.**

Secretary A. A. Eby of the B. & W. Hospital Board, sent a communication requesting that the amount to be raised by the town for an addition to the hospital be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

**Agrees to Sell.**

Bartol Baetz, submitted a formal offer to dispose of his farm to the town for the sum of \$400,000.

**A New Industry.**

The Canadian Pyrofluous Flooding Company informed the Council that it had bought a German patent for the manufacturing of a flooring composition. Manufacture would be carried on in Berlin, and the Company asked for a free site.

**Board of Works.**

The Board of Works recommended:

That the pay-sheet amounting to \$379.32 be passed for payment.

That the tender of Levi Lighty for cement tile be accepted on condition that he move his manufactory to Berlin and that all tile contracted for be manufactured in Berlin.

That Mr. M. H. Zinkkann be engaged as cement walk inspector and that Henry Hett be engaged as assistant inspector for season of 1911, at 20c. per hour.

That the wages for Corporation labor be 22c. 20c. and 16c. for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class men respectively, that no definite time be fixed for lunch but that it be left to the discretion of the foreman, and that no liquor be allowed on Corporation work.

**Cemetery Committee.**

The Cemetery Committee recommended:

That the pay-sheet amounting to \$53.32 be passed for payment.

That the caretaker's salary be increased by \$50 per year, such increase to commence on 1st April 1911.

**Market Committee.**

The Market Committee recommended:

That space for advertising purposes be rented in the Market building to local merchants and others at 85 per space per year, all advertisements being subject to approval of Market Committee.

That the Market Clerk be instructed not to permit public sales which will tend to the destruction of or damage to Town property.

When the Board of Works report was read Ald. Kranz moved, seconded by Ald. Mills, that the clause regarding the contract for tile be struck out.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was carried by the members feeling that since the tender from Mr. Lighty had been received after the other tenders were opened and discussed, it was but fair that tenders should again be called for.

**Brief Discussion.**

There was another brief discussion regarding the advisability of renting advertising spaces in the market. It was finally decided, however, that the system should be given a trial.

It was moved by Reeve Dietrich, seconded by Ald. Pieper that John Sanderson be employed during 1911, as engineer of the town road roller at a salary of \$2.50 per day, while in town's employ in charge of road roller and same salary when designated to other town work by Road Foreman Weber.

**A Report.**

Assessment Commissioner Huehner-gard submitted the following report:

I have the honor to submit the following report on collection of Taxes for the 1910 Collector's Rolls at return of same to the Treasurer March 1st 1911.

Taxes collected for 1910 \$160,042.32

Discount 183.09

Outstanding 2,449.70

Struck off 646.77

Total Taxes levied 163,295.21

Gain 28.68

Loss 29.50

In the gain account \$27.44 was refunded to the parties who were over-paid which were errors in tax bills. In the outstanding is included for Light Commission plant.

Gaukel Street \$ 975.00

Street Railway Department \$ 702.00

\$1677.00

772.70

\$2449.70

**The Gas Question.**

It was moved by Ald. Sculling, seconded by Ald. Pieper, that a Committee composed of the mover and second and Messrs. Euler, Assmusen and Weber be appointed to investigate the conditions of the cause of poor gas supplied by the Berlin Light Commission and report the conditions to the Council.

Mayor Schmalz, a member of the Light Commission explained that the cause of the poor gas was owing to the necessity of breaking in new men on the retorts, and also the fact that the pipes filling with tar had caused considerable trouble. Conditions were, however, expected to be improved almost immediately.

After the explanation by the Mayor and a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

**A Half Holiday.**

It was moved by Ald. Clement, seconded by Ald. Kranz and carried, that the town offices be closed on Saturdays at 12 o'clock from April 1st to October 1st.

**A Deputation.**

Messrs. Geo. Dekleinhaus and Robt. Smyth, a deputation from the Berlin Horticultural Society addressed the Council asking for a grant.

Mr. Smyth said that the Society had been organized last year and already had a membership of 270. The government grant next year would depend upon the work accomplished this year, and for this reason it was necessary to secure as much financial assistance as possible. The object of the Society was to beautify Berlin. The town would be divided into sections and prizes given for the best kept grounds, and the citizens would otherwise be encouraged to improve the appearance of the town. On behalf of the Society Mr. Smyth asked for a grant of \$100.

A number of local gentlemen were ofering prizes of \$10 each to help the Society along.

Mr. Dekleinhaus said that an effort would be made to induce not only the private citizens but also the manufacturers and the others in the work of beautifying the town.

The request was referred to the Finance Committee.

**Want To Extend.**

The following letter was received from the Lang Tanning Company:

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the country, we concluded to enlarge our tannery, and shall be obliged to erect additions and make extensions to our present building.

ings. We deem it expedient to do away with as much fire hazard as possible, and for this reason propose to substitute our present frame tan yards with fire-proof buildings. In order that this may be done without much interruption and in order to put down the foundations, it will be necessary for us to have two feet of Charles street on the south side fronting those frame buildings (tan yards).

At the present time we have a fifty-year lease from the town of Berlin, dated the sixth day of November, 1890. We would ask you to grant us a lease for 99 years giving us the use of 9 feet of Charles street on the south side at a nominal rental per year, or if you prefer to give us a deed for nine feet for the part of Charles street referred to lying between Francis and Wilmut streets, we will in return give you a deed of nine feet on the north side of Charles street, now being part of the Lang Tanning Company's property. In this way the five-foot width would always remain the same.

We might further state that from a recent survey made and possibly through an error of a previous survey, the frame buildings referred to, were put beyond the company's property limits on the south west corner of Charles and Wilmut streets. These buildings are now nearly four feet beyond the three feet lease already referred to, or seven feet over the proper street line as recently surveyed by Mr. Ernest Snow, on Jan. 16th, 1911.

Now in order to put the foundation down it would be necessary to have two feet more, making altogether then, nine feet encroachment on the street line as formerly surveyed, or two feet more than the present buildings now occupy.

We might also state that these extra two feet which we still require, will be of no injury to the roadway as the Grand Trunk Railway Company tracks are laid so close to the camera now that there is no possibility of either a walk or roadway, and we might further say none is required on account of the width of the street lying on the north side of the railway track.

We would ask you to take this matter up at an early date so we can at once make preparations for the putting of the proposed buildings, which will be entirely fire-proof and more presentable than we have now. Most of the material used in this construction will be steel and will have to be made to order, so that early action on your part would be very desirable. We do not think that the extra two feet would be even noticeable to the ordinary passerby, nor would there be any inconvenience to any person for any reason whatsoever that we could think of.

We trust your honorable body may see fit to grant our request by either giving us a 99 year lease or by exchanging nine feet on the South side of Charles street for nine feet on the north.

**Finance Committee.**

Reeve Euler submitted the following report:

That a by-law be submitted to the ratepayers authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$4,000.00 for the purchase of the Baetz farm. The report was adopted.

**The Hospital Request.**

Regarding the request from the Hospital Board, Ald. Clement moved that the request be granted.

Reeve Rohleder said that when Mr. Hughes had appeared before the Finance Committee he said that \$10,000 would provide for all accommodation for the next ten years, while \$15,000 would provide accommodation for twenty years. Reeve Rohleder thought the Board should stand by its original request of \$10,000 which the ratepayers would probably vote. It was rather doubtful if \$15,000 would be approved.

Ald. Clement thought if \$15,000 would provide for 20 years it was a much better proposition since a 20 year debenture would be a much better proposition.

Reeve Assmusen was of the opinion that the Council should do as requested and submit the question to the ratepayers.

Reeve Euler thought that a by-law for \$10,000 would stand a much better chance than one for \$15,000.

Reeve Rohleder voiced the opinion that if even \$15,000 was not sufficient the town would require to furnish the additional amount required.

Ald. Weber asked if \$25,000 be required, would \$20,000 be required.

Mayor Schmalz thought that \$15,000 would be sufficient.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The communication from the Pyrofluous Flooding Company was referred to the Finance Committee.

**Proposed Transfer.**

On motion of Ald. Kranz and Rohleder, the requisite legal notice will be inserted in the newspapers of the town, to close up and dispose of a strip of land along the south side of Charles street from Wilmut to Francis streets of uniform width of nine feet immediately adjoining the property and lands of Lang Tanning Co., Ltd., and that the corporation accept of Lang Tanning Co., Ltd., a strip of nine feet in width from Wilmut to Francis on north side of Charles street as an exchange and the costs incidental thereto be borne by Lang Tanning Co., Ltd., including advertisement expenses.

**Will Meet Board.**

On motion of Ald. Mills and Dunke, the Mayor, Reeve Euler, Reeve Rohleder, Ald. Kranz and Clement were appointed to meet the Board of the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital, regarding the proposed by-law.

**By-Laws.**

By-Laws were introduced as follows:

To authorize the extension of Peter street.

To prevent the obstruction of King street.

To provide for the issue of local improvement debentures to the amount of \$11,624.21 for cement sidewalks laid in 1910.

To provide for the issue of local improvement debentures to the amount of \$11,007.94 to defray the cost of work and improvements upon certain parts of certain streets.

To provide for the issue of local improvement debentures to the amount of \$7,927.50 to defray the cost of sewers.

To issue local improvement debentures for \$3676.40 to defray cost of cement curbs and gutters.

To issue local improvement debentures for \$710.03 to defray cost of storm drains.

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## Woman's Column

Fifty years ago Jerusalem, the Holy City, was as far from the sea coast as nowadays you might say Winnipeg is from Montreal, because in those days you had to do the journey on horseback. Today the railroad does it in four hours. Even thirty years back a trip from Jaffa, the seaport of Palestine, to Jerusalem was a dangerous undertaking without a regular government escort. Now the journey is made without any more inconvenience or trouble than almost any other journey, as Cook's or Clark's tourists can judge.

The better part of that great change has come about within the experience of F. Vincent, a well-known magazine writer, who has spent many years in Palestine, and who recently spent a few days in Toronto. Mr. Vincent gives some interesting views on phases of life in modern Palestine that are not known to the general public, and are not seen by many, even of those who have been there, for themselves.

As a natural consequence to the improvement in means of transit in Palestine, Mr. Vincent points out, the tourist business has increased to a great extent, and every year during the season, which lasts from December to March, there are a great number of English, Americans, and others who visit the country.

### Tourists Disappointed.

Most of the tourists, says Mr. Vincent, are disappointed when they get to Jerusalem. From infancy they have been taught to regard it as the Holy City, sacred to the memory of the Founder of Christianity, and it is hard for them to dislodge their image of the impression that such a city could contain people who are just as wicked, just as grasping, and just as unscrupulous as any other city in the world, that sacrifice principles for the main chance of profit. They are disappointed to find that Jerusalem is just a commonplace Oriental city.

The church of the Holy Sepulcher is, of course, the tourist's Mecca, and there he finds a guard of Turkish soldiers—who know the meaning of the term "palm-off" as well as the best of Turks—with bayonets fixed to protect the holy places from desecration. Once within the church and in front of the Holy Sepulcher itself, the devout can give their feelings full play; that is, if you can shut out the mean side of trading upon the memory of sacred things which thrusts itself upon the attention from every direction. Once within the church and its sanctuaries, as a general rule the tourist will be so disgusted as to be glad to get outside again. It is quite a relief and a contrast to him, says Mr. Vincent, to go into the German Protestant or the English Episcopal church, where the true religious atmosphere is preserved.

One of the peculiarities of the fanaticism of the native Christians is that no Jew can pass in front of the church of the Holy Sepulcher without being killed, though within the last ten years this fanaticism has been moderated by the influence of Jewish societies like the Zionists and the Alliance Israélite.

### City of No Work.

Jerusalem to-day counts 90,000 inhabitants, of which 65,000 are Jews, 15,000 Christians (native and European), and about 10,000 Mohammedans. Unfortunately for the city, in the opinion of Mr. Vincent, the Jewish population is growing, because the Jews conforming to their habit, do not take to any work but trading. Unfortunately also the only industry that Jerusalem can boast of is the manufacture of souvenirs in olive wood. You can, therefore, imagine, says this observer, that out of a population of ninety thousand there are only about nine thousand who are actually working for their living. The rest are living entirely on tourists and the various religious institutions founded by foreign societies.

To show how Jerusalem has become a city of modern city then the general run of the public might think, it is necessary to go back to about 1845, at which time the Protestant episcopate was founded by Queen Victoria and King Frederick William IV. of Prussia conjointly, the agreement between them being that an English and a German bishop should be appointed alternately. The first man appointed by Queen Victoria was Bishop Alexander, who lived one year only after his appointment, while his successor, Bishop Gobat, by birth a Swiss, who was King Frederick William's nominee, lived in Jerusalem for about 25 years. Largely owing to Bishop Gobat's personal influence a good many Swiss and German artists went to Jerusalem, and he founded there the first orphanage and school in which were taught gratuitously the English, French and German languages. The Catholics followed suit, and to-day, says Mr. Vincent, there are in Jerusalem about 40 religious schools of all denominations.

### Spring Term From Apr. 3

**CENTRAL Business College.**  
CRAWFORD, ONT.

We have three departments, Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy. All courses are thorough and practical. The teaching is done by seven experienced instructors and we place graduates in good positions. Some of last year's students are now earning \$1000.00 per annum or better. Students are entering each week. This is a good time for you to enter. Write for our free catalogue at once and learn what we can do for you.

D. A. McLachlan Principal.

migrations. The Christian population, he says, consists of Roman Catholics and members of the Greek Orthodox church. At the present time the Protestant, native congregation numbers about 500, who have their own church, pastors and schools, supported by foreign missions.

### Effusive Pilgrims.

To religiously inclined people visiting Jerusalem it is, Mr. Vincent thinks, a great disappointment when they look at the round of the places of interest—the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, and so on—to see what the Greek, Russian and other pilgrims are led by their clergy to do at these reputed sacred spots. He instances their behaviour in kissing stones and prostrating themselves before images. All this, with the Turkish and the Jew over the head of the pilgrim, and the pilgrim's hands for backsheesh, tends in the opinion of Mr. Vincent to shake the belief of the Christian tourist, who finds his ideals spoiled by the vulgar demonstrations he witnesses.

Mr. Vincent's conclusion is that Jerusalem will always remain for people of the Christian creed the focus of interest in their religion, but he says it should be visited with an advanced point of view, and not as a Jerusalem of the time of Christ, as a modern city in Turkey in which are still to be found traces of the Redeemer, and not as a shrine whose sacredness has been rightly preserved by devout attendants who would seem to take filthy lucre in exchange for their service.

### FOR AGED PEOPLE.

Old Folks Should be Careful in Their Selection of Regulative Medicine.

We have a safe, dependable and altogether ideal remedy that is particularly adapted to the requirements of aged people and persons of weak constitutions who suffer from constipation or other bowel disorders. We are so certain that it will relieve these complaints and give absolute satisfaction in every particular that we offer it with our personal guarantee that it shall cost the user nothing if it fails to subvert our claims. This remedy is called Rexall's.

Recall Ointment has a soothing, healing, strengthening, tonic and regulative action upon the bowels. They remove all irritation, dryness, nervousness and weakness. They regulate the bowels and associate organs to more vigorous and healthy activity. They are eaten like candy, make no mark on the face, and without inconvenience, do not cause any griping, nausea, diarrhoea, excessive looseness, flatulence or other disagreeable effects. Price 25¢ and 50¢. Sold only at our stores—The Rexall Store, A. J. Ross.

### Carrot and Lettuce Salad.

Serve on lettuce leaves one cup of cold carrot cubes with oil and lemon dressing.

### Hints on Cleaning House.

If you have fitted carpets, take them up. You would do better not to rely on them, but to paint and varnish floors and convert your carpets into rugs. Fitted carpets are more or less unsanitary, hard on the housewife, and make it difficult to clean. Sweep thoroughly, fill cracks, and either stain or paint, and then varnish. This will kill vermin and germs.

Carpets should be carried out doors, spread on the grass and thoroughly beaten on both sides—on one side first. If very dirty, hang on a line and beat some more. But the very necessity of so much cleaning proves that fitted carpets are not sanitary. The colors of old carpets can be brightened by wiping with ammonia and water.

When laying matting, first wash and dry the floor thoroughly, then place several thicknesses of newspapers under it. It will prevent wear and catch any dust that sifts through. When matting gets dingy, wipe off any stains or spots with damp, soapy cloth, and then sweep thoroughly, lastly refreshening it by going over it with a cloth dipped in ammonia water. To clean, sweep twice, the first time along the grain of the straw, the next crosswise with a soft broom. Then dissolve a handful of salt in a pail of tepid water and wash quickly. Use well-wrung clothes. Cover grease spots thickly with prepared chalk and soda, wet with turpentine, let it remain two days, then brush off with stiff brush.

Linoleum or oilcloth, after being washed, can be brightened by wiping with skim milk. Floor varnishes applied to new linoleum will save the pattern from wearing off.

After carefully cleaning stained and varnished floors, dry thoroughly and wipe with a cloth dampened with benzene and dipped in furniture polish.

Clean papered walls by wiping with a cloth mop tied over the broom brush, and remove stains or streaks with a dough made of bread and ammonia water.

PLATINUM TO TAKE THE PLACE OF GOLD

Chicago, March 25.—An edict of the National Jewellers' Association names platinum as the precious metal upon which men and women of wealth shall hereafter lavish their surplus cash. Platinum, which is more rare and expensive than gold, has heretofore been used chiefly for expensive diamond setting. Henceforth it is to be used in all kinds of smaller articles, such as stick-pins and studs for men and earrings for women. Hard platinum costs wholesale \$12, and soft variety costs from \$38 to \$40 an ounce. This makes the new metal especially desirable, according to the jewellers, as it is calculated to be almost, if not quite, beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means.

## HOME HELPS.

There is a very important point in regard to making scallops. That is, after the scallop is made and cut out, go all over it again with a tiny button-hole stitch.

In making sauces use clarified fat from the soup kettle as the medium for cooking the flour, then beat in a few tiny bits of butter to the finished sauce for the flavor.

Tinted embroidery can be cleaned by rubbing the surface with a piece of bread a day old. Use small pieces with the crust on, and throw away as soon as soiled.

Carpets should be beaten on the wrong side first, and then more gently on the right. Never put a carpet down on a damp floor, for this often results in the carpet becoming mildewed.

To prevent embroidery or sheer material from puckering, paste tissue paper under the part to be embroidered. It will easily pull away when the work is finished.

For dusting women's heavily trimmed hats the best brush is a cheap shaving brush, as it is both stiff and small enough to reach every crevice.

See matting with raffia and prevent unsightly stitches of thread. Raffia is strong and may be bought to match almost any kind of matting.

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish make a tasty and pleasant garnish for veal served in any form.

To soften boots or shoes, rub castor oil thoroughly into the leather. This will renew the elasticity and life of the leather. Any ordinary oil will answer the purpose, but castor oil is the best.

Clean oilcloth with a wet towel pinned over a stiff broom and rub with long, sweeping strokes.

In darning take pains to match the cotton or silk used. Remember that threads work lighter and that the sheen of silk often makes the repairing too conspicuous.

Oil stains on clothing should be covered with soap and washed with cold water before the garment is sent to the laundry.

To bleach almonds pour water over the almonds and leave them till the water is cold when the skins will be quite loose.

### Pompon Footstools.

Pompoms are expensive footstools to buy, but easy to make. They can be stuffed either with cotton waste or rags, and all that is required is some cretonne or tapestry, which can often be picked up cheaply at a remnant sale. Put the stuffing into an old bag, cushion cover or large pillowcase, and cut your tapestry into two large squares. Sew these sides together and then put in the stuffing, sew up and then take cretonne and twist a cord tightly round about four or five inches from the point. Carry the cord round where you joined the two squares, pulling it sufficiently tight on one side to make a distinct division in the middle.

### Removing Wall Paper.

To remove old wall paper thoroughly wet it with a thin bladed flour paste, applied with a whisk-broom or white wash brush, after which it will come off in large strips. The time the paste is allowed to stay on varies with the thickness of the paper, and can be easily determined by experience. A cake-turner will be found of great use in starting the strips.

### For Oriental Rugs.

A woman who is the possessor of several beautiful oriental rugs says she never allows them to be shaken or beaten. Instead, they are brushed with a soft brush, wiped with a damp cloth and aired. If the rugs have a light, delicate background she cleans them by sprinkling them with a powder made of six parts of cornstarch and one part of whiting. This remains on the carpet for several hours and is brushed off lightly with a whiskbroom and then with a very soft brush and the rug hung in the air for a little while.

German scientists after long tests have decided that the washing power of soap decreases as its rosin contents increases.

### A FOOD STORY.

Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000."

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a "stronger woman than you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physical condition to the use of Grape-Nuts.

"Many years ago I had a terrible fall which permanently injured my stomach. For years I lived on a preparation of cornstarch and milk, but it grew so repugnant to me that I had to give it up. Then I tried, one after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gave me great pain. Grape-Nuts food three years ago that I had never heard of. It has proved, with the dear Lord's blessing, a great boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to again enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason." Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in places. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## WOULD ALSO TAX WOMEN.

All Unmarried Persons Must Pay On Their Incomes.

London, March 25.—A project to tax all unmarried persons, women and men alike, has caused a controversy in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The scheme, which is before a committee of the Oldenburg Diet, is to impose a supplementary tax on incomes of the unmarried. Only persons between 30 and 50 years of age will be subject to the tax.

Hitherto all such taxes have affected men only, but the unchivalrous legislation of Oldenburg proposes not to spare women, and this is the main cause of the opposition. Those who are against the tax urge that women are usually not themselves responsible for their single state, and they ask how can a government decide whether a woman has done her best to get married or not?

Dr. Müller, an opponent of the project, declares that if the law passes, the government itself will have to act as a marriage agency. In the interests of justice it will be obliged to give every woman a chance of refusing a husband before it taxes her for obduracy.

"If the state provides tolerable widows," said Dr. Müller, "every woman will marry and the tax yield nothing, while if it taxes women merely because they have refused undesirable men, it will be committing a flagrant injustice."

## BOOKS WORTHY OF GOOD CARE.

Relations of Library and House-keeper.

Books are frequently ruined through carelessness. This is less in the handling of them than on the shelves. Many a reader who would soon to bend a book back when open will put it to worse strain on the shelves.

Books should not be packed tightly on a shelf. It injures the backs and causes them to tear loose with the strain of getting in and out. Often it forces the leaves to sag to the shelf when pushed unaided.

It is just as bad for books to be too loose on a shelf, as they warp and the spreading leaves encourage dust. A bookcase with the contents at every angle is not a pleasing sight.

There are some housekeepers who think a yearly dusting of books at house-cleaning time sufficient. This is bad enough when they are kept under glass when on open shelves it means ruin to valuable books. It takes little longer to dust the backs and tops of books on each shelf every day.

The old plan of heaping the contents of a library indiscriminately at house-cleaning time has nothing to recommend it. See that shelves are dried after washing, as books are ruined by dampness.

In dusting the book itself, clap the back lightly together, then dust the outside. Never use a damp cloth on a book. If it has been wet, absorb most of the moisture with a blotter and soft cloth, then dry under pressure to prevent warping.

## FASHION NOTES.

Two-toned plumes and enormous pink poppies trim some of the latest hats.

Wide tulle scarfs are becoming accessories with dancing frocks, and black sheer scarfs are much used.

A new feature in the cut of Dresscoll's skirts for tailored suits and dresses is a very broad, flat plait at the centre back. The effect is that of flattening the figure, giving a straight line at the back.

For afternoon and street dresses the elbow length sleeve is generally used although the sleeve length reaching above the elbow upon most gowns is helped to the desired length by a lace undersleeve.

Ribbons are playing a prominent part in the trimming of some of the hats.

The lace veil left to fly loose is much worn, and is all told rather alluring and attractive.

Knitted ties are still enjoying a vogue, though the price for the handmade ones has decreased a bit.

Tailored models are mostly made of rough materials in chevrons and serges. A few hard-twisted mannish effects are included in the showing, but are not as popular as the roughly woven fabrics.

## Stop All Fight Films.

Montreal, March 25.—Morality Inspector O'Keefe declared yesterday that having unearthed a bylaw which prohibits the exhibition of prizefight pictures of any nature whatever he will at once take steps to put the ordinance in force throughout the city.

The Children's Aid Society, the inspector said, was responsible for the stopping of the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight films shown at the Theatre Royal last week, but other pictures were shown in their place which evidently did not come under the terms of the bylaw. These, however, Inspector O'Keefe says he will stop, too.

## Fatally Injured.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 25.—H. Milton, 40 years of age, of North Bay, and employed at the C.P.R. round house, was fatally injured yesterday morning at 9:15 and taken to the general hospital, where he will die. Milton was walking up the track to the round house and was struck by the transfer engine. His leg was severed and he sustained other injuries of a serious nature. Milton has a family at North Bay.

## TORONTO IS VICTORIOUS

City Wins Viaduct Case Against Canadian Pacific.

Company's Appeal to the Privy Council Against Ruling of the Dominion Railway Board is Dismissed—It Means the End of Toronto's Difficulties and Will Have Far-Reaching Effects Throughout Canada.

Toronto, March 27.—"Appeal dismissed after three days' argument. Original order stands. Reasons to be given later."—Dewart.

The above cable from London was received by Corporation Counsel Drayton shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was the cause of great rejoicing among civic representatives and officials. It means that the viaduct for which the city has been fighting for years must now be built, and that the death-traps on the Esplanade and other points east and west where the railways enter are to be eliminated and a new Union Station built on the site which was secured by the companies shortly after the great fire. This site is bounded on the north by Front street, on the west by York street, on the south by Esplanade street, and on the east by the Dominion Government customs building.

Mr. H. H. Dewar, K.C., who at some inconvenience to himself took the case in hand, is to be congratulated on the splendid legal victory he so materially helped to win for the city. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., the eminent Irishman who, besides being a distinguished lawyer, held office in the Cabinet of Hon. A. J. Balfour, was senior counsel.

The momentous decision of the Privy Council will have far-reaching effects outside of Toronto. It will probably be the last appeal from the decision of the Dominion Railway Board, and will enable that body to proceed with the consideration and decision on some similar cases which it is understood have been held some-what in abeyance pending this decision.

### Weather on the Atlantic.

New York, March 27.—European steamships arriving here report experiencing much rough sea and heavy squalls, but during the greater part of the westward passage no strong and protracted gales were encountered.

It is quite probable that weather conditions on the transatlantic route will continue unsettled for several weeks, and occasional gales of short duration but much intensity are to be expected on voyages from the English Channel to New York.

Storms moving from the American coast to the New England Banks after the March equinox are not usually so severe as those of winter, but the winds in the northwest quadrant of the storm frequently attain great force.

As spring advances, however, there is a gradual decrease of storminess throughout the route from New York to Europe.

### Medal for St. John Hero.

Ottawa, March 27.—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Edward medal of the second class, to Albert H. Adcock, for risking his life to save a little girl from being run over by a train.

On the morning of August 25, 1909, at St. John, N.B., a train from Montreal was entering the train shed, when a little girl about five years old, ran across the track in front of the engine.

The engine driver applied his brakes, but could not stop the train in time, and the child would have been killed had not Adcock, with great quickness and presence of mind, jumped at once to the centre of the track, seized the child and swung her clear of the track.

The engine brushed Adcock's coat as he saved the child, showing how narrow was his own escape.

Killed by Trolley.

Toronto, March 27.—Dr. Charles M. Stewart, 142 Carlton street, eye, ear and nose specialist, was killed by a southbound Newmarket car on the Metropolitan line at 5:30 Saturday afternoon. He was out for a horseback ride and his mount shied at something, throwing him in front of the car, just south of Christ's Church.

His head and face were terribly mangled, and it was considerable time before he could be positively identified. The body was removed to W. M. Ketchel's undertaking establishment at the corner of Yonge and Price streets, and there Dr. George Graham, Avenue road, and Dr. Porter of Huron street, identified the remains. There may be no inquest.

### Unearths Treasure Trove.

London, March 27.—Treasure trove to the value of \$1,250,000 is reported from Jersey, where it was uncovered by Athelstan Riley while he was pulling down the ruins of an old manor house built in the 13th century, with the object of using the stone to enlarge his present residence.

The discovery includes ancient urns filled with spade guineas coined during the reign of King George III., and bearing the British arms on a spade-shaped shield.

One urn bears the monogram of Emperor Vespasian, the Roman, who flourished in the first century.

### Hon. Adam Beck Overcome.

London, March 27.—Hon. Adam Beck was overcome while assisting the firemen to extinguish a serious fire at the cigar box factory on Albert street last night. The chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission was with the firemen holding a hose when suddenly the three of them dropped to the ground. They recovered sufficiently to crawl out. The fire started in the dry kiln and caused a loss of \$8,000. The loss of the dry kiln will cripple the plant for some time.

The city of New York maintains two trade schools in which the pupils are taught to operate electrically driven machinery exclusively.

## SUGARIN' OFF.

(The Khan in Hamilton Herald.)

I've got a nice invite  
To spend a pleasant night  
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off  
'Twill be a night of joy  
With the joi polloi  
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off  
There'll be plenty to admire  
Around the roarin' fire,  
A-sittin' on a big sap trough;  
Girls without company,  
By the dozen will be there  
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off

We will pick our sweethearts all—  
They will last us to the fall—  
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off  
Not a Christmas eve, I ween,  
No, not a Hallowe'en,  
Beats a good old sugarin' off.  
'Tis the season that there's fun in  
When the maple sap's a-runnin'—  
Think, plans, plunking in the trough.  
I will go with steps elate,  
For there I'll learn my fate,  
At Mary Ellen's sugarin' off

I have had a straight invite  
Since I was a little mite  
To the Lord's big sugarin' off.  
You will know sure's you're born,  
When Gabriel blows his horn  
For the great big sugarin' off  
He will skim his kettles some  
An' cast away the scum  
At his great big sugarin' off.  
I hope 'twill be my lot  
To be candy in the pot  
At the last big sugarin' off.

For the devil has a nasty way  
Of gobbling up a castaway  
At the great big sugarin' off  
So you'd better try and settle  
In the bottom of the kettle  
For the last big sugarin' off.  
You may think you have no troubles  
Dancing round among the bubbles  
I'm not a-go'n' to scold you or scold  
I cannot make it plainer.  
They will catch you in the strainer  
At the last big sugarin' off.

Be sensible and steady,  
Have a wedding garment ready  
For the great big sugarin' off.  
They will tolerate no scum  
In Kingdom Come  
At the great big sugarin' off.  
May you all be pure and sweet  
And get enough to eat.  
At the last great sugarin' off!  
May a lovely angel take you  
And pour you out and cake you  
At the Lord's last sugarin' off.

## ST. JACOBS.

Mr. Norman Hollinger of Elmira, spent Sunday at his home here (Dunsmuir House).

Mr. Aug. Heinrich spent Saturday in the Twin-City.

Miss Marie Heller spent a few days in Toronto with friends.

Mr. F. E. Welker has added a repairing shop to his boot and shoe department. Mr. W. Herdinger is in charge.

Miss Lentz of Waterloo spent a few days in town visiting her sister Mrs. W. W. Hoeflin.

Mrs. W. Doebecker spent Wednesday with Elmira friends.

ORGANIZED: Last Sunday evening the Adult Bible Class was organized in the Evangelical Church, with the following officers were elected:—Rev. W. O. Hehn, Hon. President; Ed. Wall, President; Anthony Gies, Vice-president; Elliott Richmond, teacher; F. E. Welker, Secretary; W. J. Fele, treasurer. The class will meet Sun. afternoon at 2 p. m., in the church.

A siphon to remove cream from milk, operated by a rubber bulb at the head of the tube has been patented by a New Yorker.

## A WORD FROM OUR "CENTRAL."

Telephone manners are not universally good by any means. Possible there is room for improvement in our own manners when telephoning. These lines come from an exchange:

Call me not with scornful numbers,  
Like "two-seven-O-ring-three."  
Snapped out in disdainful accents—  
"Pray be courteous to me!"  
Would you like to sit here with a  
Telephone strapped on your head.  
All day long to answer summons?  
Wouldn't you wish that you were dead?

When I say the line is busy,  
Honestly, sometimes it is.  
Why do you get so indignant?  
When you hear the buzzer's buzz?  
And wrong numbers—naturally  
Sometimes I am at a loss;  
But, in fact, I give them mostly  
To subscribers who are cross.

Be polite. It will not hurt you.  
Even though I'm in a box,  
I am human—although hidden—  
And am sensitive to knocks.  
Be polite. Do unto others  
As you'd have them do to you.  
It's a good rule to observe—and  
You'll get better service too.

Mr. V. O. Philip left to-day on a business trip to Montreal, St. Johns, Halifax and other eastern points.

Mr. Sidney Turk of Toronto was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Philip over Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Ruhlman of Hamilton spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Philip, Athens St.

Mr. J. J. A. Weir is in listowel to-day attending the funeral of his father-in-law the late Postmaster Hay.

Mr. Robt. McDougall of Galt, is paying a business visit to Berlin to-day.

Mr. Richard Reid left this morning for Tilsonburg.

Mr. W. F. Hood sang a solo in the Baptist Church, New Hamburg, on Sunday evening.

## FISH AND WHEAT.

They Will Be Contenders For Leading Product of Manitoba.

Washington, March 25.—Wheat, for years the leading product of Manitoba, has now a contender for that honor in fish, according to United States Consul General Jones, at Winnipeg. The fishing industry has developed to such an extent that it ranks second to wheat in importance, says the consul.

For years the states along the international border were dependent upon the Manitoba supply for fresh fish, but recent years have witnessed the introduction of Manitoba fish on the general markets of the United States. The middle states are the principal consumers, but frequently fish from that district have found their way to the markets as far south as Maryland. The catch is made in Lake Winnipeg.

SHRUBB WINS 17-MILE RUN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Two Laps Ahead of Lundstrom and Six Laps Ahead of St. Yves.



