

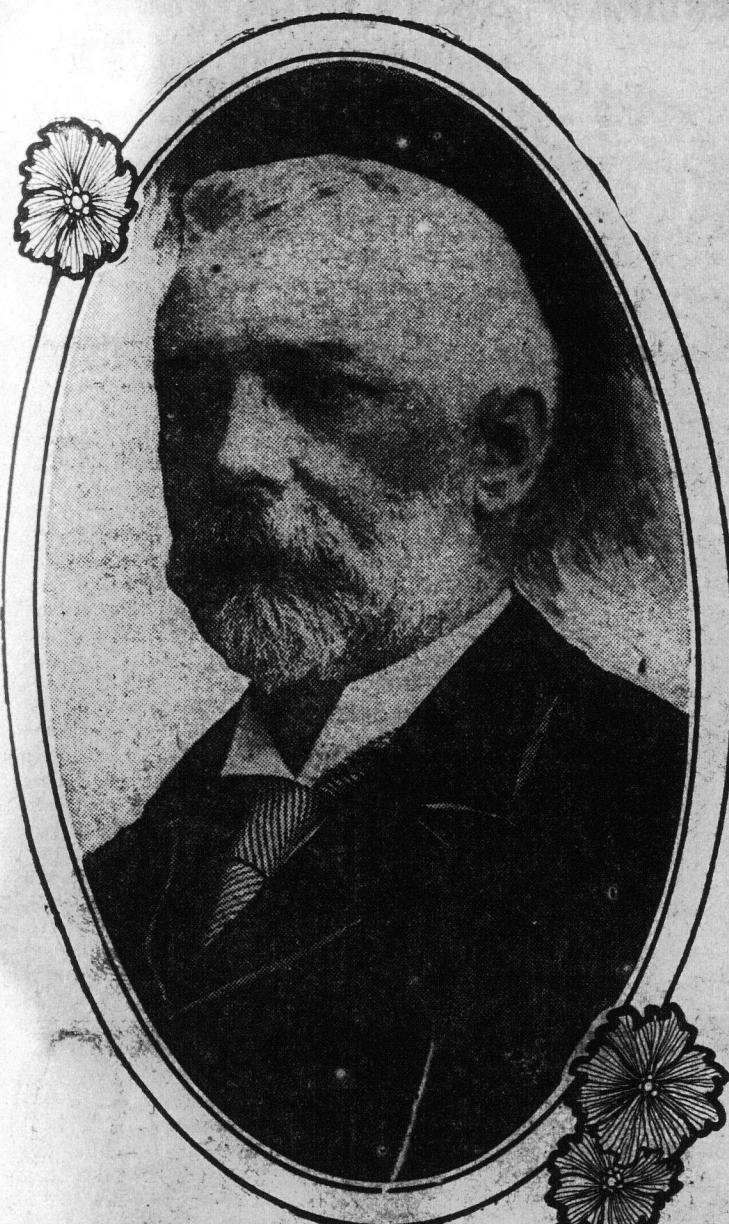




# FIELDING ANSWERS TORY MUD-SLINGERS

Tells Parliament of Stringent Conditions  
on Which He Accepted Testimonial

Exacted Guarantee That Donors Should Not Be  
Government Contractors, Officials or Receiving  
Patronage--Had Refused Similar Offers in Pre-  
vious Years--Sir Wilfrid Laurier Instances Fund  
Given Sir John Macdonald Under Similar Con-  
ditions Without Protest.



HON. W. S. FIELDING

Ottawa, Jan. 31—An attempt was made, misinterpreted by the opposition to sully the good name of the minister of finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Mr. Boyce, of Algoma, moved a resolution in the house that members of the crown should not be permitted to give from any source. He demanded the names of those who had subscribed to the \$100,000 testimonial given to Hon. Mr. Fielding by his friends and admirers last year, and intimated that W. R. Travers, manager of the defunct Farmers' Bank had been one of the subscribers. The present minister, he said, had written to him that the press had credited the minister of finance with being the recipient of stolen money.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was laboring under considerable emotion, and at times his voice broke while he was making reply to the effort to deprive him of the glory for his recent splendid achievement at Washington. He said that it had not been his intention to say anything on a matter which was so largely personal to himself, but he feared that his silence might be

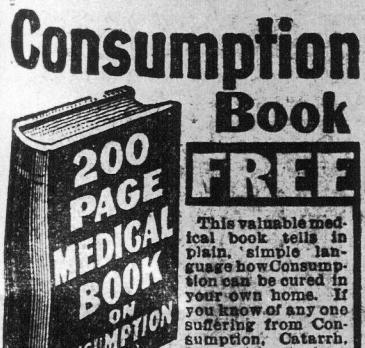
Belt carry the Electro-Vitality belt, 10 feet. It finds and drives away bad health in one night so that chronic ailments of the nerves,

CURED

To let you have the Belt on trial, payment. Send it back if you prefer to deal that way.



THE GLORY OF MAN



This valuable medical book is simple language. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any other disease, write to us and we will send it free. It is a great help to all who are suffering from Consumption.

Write at once to the Yonkersman Company, 100 Rose Street, Yonkers, New York.

They have a large supply of the New Treatment, absolutely guaranteed to cure Consumption. It is the best treatment for Consumption.

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**Subscription Rates**

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

**Important Notice**

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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E. W. McCREADY,  
President and Manager

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

**Authorized Agent**

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

Wm. Somerville

**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH  
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
THE EVENING TIMES****New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.****These newspapers advocate:**

**British connection**

**Honesty in public life**

**Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion**

**No graft!**

**No deals!**

**The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,  
The Maple Leaf forever.**

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

**IMPERIALISM AND TRADE**

The publication of the proposed trade agreement with the United States has had a most shocking effect upon the St. John Standard. While from one end of Canada to the other the great mass of the people are warmly welcoming the prospect for increased trade with the great market of the neighboring republic, and while this increased trade would be of immense benefit to the Dominion, the Standard professes to see in the agreement a deliberate effort on the part of the Laurier government to take Canada out of the Empire.

The Standard's contentions are so violent and absurd on their face that they must fail to produce, except perhaps among blindly partisan Conservatives, any effect whatever. The Standard's case is thoroughly hopeless, because nine out of ten of its most hardened readers will realize at a glance that its arguments are both false and foolish. The Conservative newspaper breaks out in a rash of black type on its first page, and calls upon the Minister of Public Works to say whether or not he is joining in a conspiracy to sacrifice the Winter Port by promoting a trade agreement which would result in the traffic going north and south instead of east and west.

If the Americans adopt the agreement which was submitted to Parliament and to Congress the other day, and there is a reasonable hope at least that they will, the Winter Port will have an increased instead of a diminished traffic. Moreover, the Standard's contention that a measure of reciprocity will imperil our Imperial relations is mere moonshine. In the first place, fifty years ago, when there was some annexation sentiment in Canada, a reciprocity treaty killed that sentiment instead of increasing it. Today Canada is much stronger in its loyalty to the British Empire, and has a much healthier Imperialism than it had at the period referred to. Today the Standard would search Canada in vain for any annexation sentiment, and it would search in vain also for any fair-minded man who believes that free trade in respect of natural products will make the people of the Dominion less loyal to British connection. The Conservative party, as is clearly shown by the hysterics of the Standard and other violent Conservative journals, is in a blue funk over the prospect created by the Fielding agreement, and in desperation it is reviving the old talk that the Liberals are traitors. But the Conservative newspapers cannot cause Canadians to forget the outstanding Imperial fact that it was the Laurier government which inaugurated the British preference, and that this government today maintains, and is going to maintain, this preference as the cornerstone of its tariff policy. Mr. Fielding, when he introduced the tariff agreement in the House of Commons the other day, was asked by Mr. Borden, and by Mr. Foster, and by Mr. Middlebrooks, whether the agreement, if adopted, would interfere with the British preference, and he replied most positively in the negative, saying that "we remain absolutely free to make the rate of the British preference as low as we like." He said also that "if we see fit to grant Great Britain a larger preference, it is absolutely within the right of this Parliament of Canada to fix that preference at whatever we think is a proper rate." He told Mr. Foster that when the question of the British preference came up again he hoped the Liberals would be able to deal with it in a spirit of greater sympathy than Mr. Foster manifested when it was introduced originally. He asked Mr. Foster if he did not think that the British preference might safely be trusted in the hands of the men who created it. To that particular thrust Mr. Foster responded that he was not particu-

larly interested as to who created it or procreated it. But of course that did not answer Mr. Fielding.

As to the argument that the ports of Canada would be injured if the agreement were adopted, The Times last evening made these pertinent observations:

"The steamer Gramma of the Allan line, left this port last week with cargo valued at \$741,439. Of this amount \$540,962 was the value of flour, meal, provisions, lard, cotton, maple logs, doors and lumber from points in the United States. Another steamer, the Wakane for Australia, another steamer, the Wakane for Australia, \$46,288 represented cargo originating in the United States."

"In other words, St. John is the winter port for a great deal of United States produce. How would it do for the Standard to assume that the enterprising railway and steamship companies will be quite as able to look after their own interests in the future as in the past, and that its readers are endowed with a certain amount of intelligence?"

An increasing amount of American and Canadian traffic will continue to pass through Canadian ports, because the Canadian route is the shortest route, and this great natural advantage will be strengthened as our railways and waterways come to be perfected. Undoubtedly the agreement would stimulate trade north and south, but that is wholly desirable, because our farmers and fishermen and lumbermen are entitled to a wider market than they have now; to deny them entry to it would be to do them gross injustice, and to give them free entry to it would undoubtedly increase the prosperity of that whole country.

The outcry in Conservative circles arises chiefly from politicians who see how desperate Mr. Borden's position now is, and from certain protectionists who fear that they are going to lose the long cherished privilege of forcing Canadian consumers to pay prices higher than would be established if fair competition were encountered.

Canada, under a Liberal government, inaugurated the British preference. That is real, sane, Imperial accomplishment, not a service for political effect. Today certain Conservatives who speak for the high-protectionist group, are trying to frighten Canada away from a broad-minded and progressive trade agreement with the United States by saying it will be a dangerous entanglement that will divert Canada from the Empire. These protectionists are blinded by self-interest.

The politicians who speak for them are not actuated by Imperial sentiment but by a vague hope that the people of Canada may be diverted from the facts, from the real issue, from the manifest advantages of free farm products, free fish and free lumber, by the old and baseless cry of Wolf!

That cock will not fight. Treason is not—cannot be made—a political issue, for treason there is none. The government that launched the British preference lately received at Ottawa a delegation of 800 western farmers who asked for tariff reduction—and whose first request was for an increase in the British preference. Mr. Borden has no issue on which to fight. He lacks the courage to satisfy either the East or the West in the matter of policy; and East and West alike recognize him as the powerless leader of a divided party that cannot reasonably hope to regain the confidence of the Canadian electorate for so long a time. Canadians respect an honest fighter, but they will turn from Mr. Borden as one selecting trumped up issues unworthy of a statesman and insulting to Canadian intelligence.

**FARMING, WEST AND EAST**

The crop reports of 1909 place Saskatchewan first, not only among the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, but also among the states of the American Union, in the average per acre production of both wheat and oats. According to the figures given by Mr. Martin, in the House of Commons, that province had eighty over 8,000,000 acres under cultivation in 1910, and the figures for the preceding year give an average of 22 bushels per acre of wheat and 47.1 per acre for oats. This is a much larger percentage per acre than any of the American states can show, in fact it is nearly one-third larger than Minnesota, which is the highest among the states. When it is considered that the area of the province of Saskatchewan, south of the city of Prince Albert, exclusive of lakes and rivers, is 80,000,000 acres, by far the larger part of which is in good land as that now under cultivation, some idea may be had of what a vast production of wheat will take place within the next few years, provided the present increase in population continues. Mr. Whyte of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a gentleman who has lived long in the west, says: "Saskatchewan is now producing one-tenth as much grain as all the United States, and in ten years will produce as much as all the states put together."

The farmers have made much protest over the fact that the grain produced in the west does not reach the markets of the world in the same condition as that in which it leaves the farms. They also protest against the condition that allows the terminal elevator to be controlled by speculators interested in the grain trade and in the products they are carrying. In the case of one elevator company, the shipment of No. 1 Northern exceeded receipts by 180,000 bushels last year. In No. 2 Northern there was a shortage of 116,646 bushels. They say one elevator company was guilty of mixing the grain, and that it shipped out nearly half a million bushels of No. 1 Northern, more than it received. They got this extra amount by grading it with No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Northern. But the government are now looking thoroughly into the matter and whatever seems fitted to promote its advantage. It removes almost completely the cause of corruption and mismanagement. The ruling thought of all municipal movements today is that our cities can only be rescued from evil and stagnation by the permanent organization and continued watchfulness of the forces of good. And with this there is seen a growing willingness among able men to devote themselves to city problems and to accept office. Fortunately for our city life no machinery can be devised which will

wound up, run automatically without intelligent supervision, and self-sacrificing patriotism.

**HOW THE SINGLE TAX WORKS**

One of the advantages hoped for by the advocates of single tax is that it would make it impossible for monopolists and speculators to hold opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the great field of employment the earth offers to man. The agitation for this tax is everywhere steadily gaining ground. In Australia, South Africa, Russia—where the champions of this view are making the land question of first importance—India, Hungary, Denmark, Canada, the United States, communities are applying it. In a week or two, Joseph Fels, the Philadelphia millionaire, in a public meeting in Boston hopes to be able to induce that city to undertake the reform. He is spending his immense fortune in urging its adoption in different countries. Indeed, Mr. Fels is largely responsible for its introduction into Vancouver and the other Canadian cities which have adopted it. Scotland is seeking legislation in a bill providing for the separation of land values from improvements, and is securing permission for the right to tax land values alone, at a rate not exceeding two shillings in the pound. In Germany a large number of municipalities and districts are supported in great part or altogether by revenues derived from land or utilities publicly owned. Fifteen German provinces are said to pay all local rates and taxes from public lands alone.

Two examples may be given for illustration. Hagenau (Alsace), a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, obtained £14,296 from its public land. With the addition of the produce of the water system, £1,075, and the gas, £550, sufficient revenue was obtained to make the local rates and taxes almost negligible.

Edmund Burke defines a party as a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are agreed. And he urges that a citizen ought to make his convictions felt by co-operation with his fellow citizens. "I find it impossible to conceive that anyone believes in his own politics, or thinks them to be of weight, who refuses to adopt the means of having them reduced to practice." A government is simply an organ of public convenience; it is the means by which the people in a given territory get what they want. This is the definition given, not by theorists, but by the actual life and conduct of all modern cities and countries. If a community finds that it is not securing the things it wants and the things it feels are essential for its growth and reputation, and when this instability is apparently chronic under the conditions obtaining, nothing remains but to seek a change. If the people err in judgment they can only learn better by bitter experience and if one method fails the sooner they try another to the test the better.

Everyone knows that the city has been frequently thwarted in its purposes and intentions by the incompetency and indifference of its own elected representatives.

In a democracy there are many ways of plundering the dear public, but the most

exasperating way of all is the blundering

way of inefficiency. The offices of all governments should be filled by persons who have proved their fitness for the particular work, and no other basis of choice should be considered.

In our civic government there has been a general feeling that one man

is not securing the things it wants and the

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OF PROSE  
DAYS  
Levi

old days" now in the glad spring  
by the fragrance of applebloom,  
violet fill our senses as fond  
ants, and wavy places, where  
we laughed in pleasures deep,

blue and interminable the sky!  
a thread of gold in the sun,  
leaves rustle softly in the mists;  
and here at our feet the grasses  
youth! O life! O happiness!

Footstep light.

"Those sweet old days," when  
grant sweetness, when sorrow,  
we older grew. Time brought  
tearful farewells. Hands clasp  
ing with mirth, as shadows  
at again days slipped into weeks,  
dear made the heart sick."

Days crept among the hair, hands

grace and velvet petals did not  
waken. We kept silence, too  
to moan; the sorrow was too

Ah, there are bits of ribbon,  
old love tokens.

rows, the successes and de-  
sires, and away over there, with  
and northern vales. We have

We tried to be brave, when

and gone, there is pleasure in the  
back to us. Pleasure in know-

and borne the heat and bur-

ble blast," and so we take up our

rise of the eternal springtime

and "those sweet old days"

free to the art, literature, cul-  
life of the country from the re-  
pressure which is felt on every-  
man the domination of the selfish,  
and anti-social power of privi-  
reformer of today is simply he-  
quicker ear, detecting that an-  
range of heart is going on, goes

Bryan has realized, after often  
his party through the quagmire of  
rests, that the only notable vic-  
tory of the Democracy was when it flat-footedly opposed pro-

He, more than any other man,  
responsible for inducing the  
leave its great historic issue. The  
is recovering from the years  
it hath eaten, and Bryan's be-  
version is simply another proof  
party under new leaders will  
its historical mission of eradicat-  
in to particular interests through  
taxation. In that event more than  
places are needed from the pro-  
Republicans.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

board of Trade's once robust  
tackle the questions of assis-  
taxation seems to have been  
over by the pale cast something

What is it? The present plan  
is decayed. Has the desire to  
withered at the root?

\* \* \*

as farm products are concerned,"  
Manitoba Free Press, "the new  
arrangement is a return to the con-  
of the Elgin treaty. Those were  
times for the farmers of On-  
Quebec, but the termination of  
in 1866 ruined most of them."

\* \* \*

It is going to make the effort of  
put the new trade agreement  
This is the biggest test he has  
since he entered public life.

His career as a statesman will

if he succeeds there will still be  
economy for Mr. Taft, and the Demo-  
have to wait another tide.

\* \* \*

and talk about harnessing the re-  
sults for power purposes is of more  
interest. The men who can  
John electrical energy from water  
reasonable rates will make a for-  
some day it will be done. With  
Walt John, with all its other  
including rail and water car-  
will be a very powerful magnet  
industries.

\* \* \*

and thought, it seems to be a mis-  
the safety board to refuse the  
Chief of Police Clark that tele-  
placed in the houses of the  
detective, Killen, and with the  
in charge of the North End

There should be some easy and

of communicating with these

and it is doubtful if the

the aldermen in refusing the  
telephones on the ground of

will meet with approval. St.

should have an up to date police

The installation of telephone  
fuses of the chief's three most  
assistants would be a step in

direction.

**WALT MASON**

right side up with care;

beyond repair. The house

smoke from basement

who used to wheeze and

wave smiles. She often

on finding me in reach,

and a peach. I tell my

I preach until I have

fends with many a spile

good I feel, since I eat

with none whom I can

sigh and walk the widow's

lot, if that hit the spot!

**WALT MASON**

## INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

### HORTICULTURE

#### JUDGING APPLES

Universal Standard Suggested for All the Provinces.

It has been recognized for a long time that there is a lack of uniform standard and wide differences in opinion by both exhibitors and judges as to the kind of fruit that should be shown to make the best plate; and judges differ so in their opinion, that confusion is made worse. Score cards have been prepared by the judges of several societies; but they will use them, as the scale of values has led in some cases to awarding prizes in contradiction to their own judgment.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association a committee was appointed to draw up a scale of points of value and skill in production, and usually, other points being equal, size.

Quality—To be considered in collections, sedlings, new varieties on trial, or other sorts in competition.

Nomenclature—Exhibits must be correctly named according to the association or exhibition at which they are shown.

Arrangement—Treatise and staging so as to attract attention, and aid to the general appearance of the exhibit.

Season—Collections should contain varieties that prolong the season of use.

The score for single plates named will not change, but the total value of the one card and adopt a uniform stand-

ard for exhibitors and judges.

It is the intention of societies and associations, when they offer prizes for the best seedling, to bring to the attention of the public any desirable new variety. It is in the power of the association to name the point of value.

The judges consider these exhibits, then find them entered on number and in at least 50 per cent of the entries known named varieties are shown. The first problem is, how many of these are in the market? This is done by giving each point a value, and then adding the total value to the point of value.

The best method of feeding young chicks is a matter of some uncertainty, and it is doubtful if there ever will be general agreement as to the one best method. One condition, however, says the Poultry World, appears to be imperative, and that is that the young things be not allowed to overeat.

A number of different methods of feeding young chickens have been used in the past.

The most useful of these methods follows:

Freedom from blemish . . . . . 25

Color . . . . . 25

Uniformity . . . . . 25

Form . . . . . 15

Commercial value . . . . . 10

Nomenclature . . . . . 10

Arrangement . . . . . 10

Freedom from blemish . . . . . 15

Color . . . . . 20

Uniformity . . . . . 15

Form . . . . . 15

Commercial value . . . . . 10

Nomenclature . . . . . 10

Texture and quality . . . . . 15

Season—meaning the length of time or period of its usefulness . . . . . 5

100

The score card for collections is as follows:

Freedom from blemish . . . . . 25

Color . . . . . 25

Uniformity . . . . . 25

Form . . . . . 15

Commercial value . . . . . 10

Nomenclature . . . . . 10

Arrangement . . . . . 10

Freedom from blemish . . . . . 20

Color . . . . . 20

Uniformity . . . . . 15

Form . . . . . 15

Commercial value . . . . . 10

Nomenclature . . . . . 10

Texture and quality . . . . . 15

Season—meaning the length of time or period of its usefulness . . . . . 5

100

Append is an explanation of the terms used:

Freedom from blemish—Any injury by insects, fungi, bruises, loss of stem or other cause, lessening the value or appearance of the exhibit, may be called a blemish.

Color—The color of the flesh, skin, or pulp, and the degree of ripeness.

Uniformity—The degree of uniformity in size, shape, and texture.

Form—The shape and symmetry of the fruit.

Commercial value—The value of the fruit in the market.

Nomenclature—The name given to the fruit.

Arrangement—The way in which the fruit is displayed.

This unpleasant, ungenial affair took up so much of his time. This would leave him free to enjoy himself as he would.

He confessed frankly that he got the idea from one of the local drama.

At any rate, he wanted to try the experiment and wished to know if he was willing to be shamed also. Madigan was fully shown to carry off the photograph of a man to a black Van Dyke beard.

The witness paused and looked at the prisoner. The crowd looked at the prisoner. The prisoner had a black Van Dyke beard.

Madigan told us to grow beards just like that. He gave us twenty-five dollars apiece and sent us to him as soon as our beards were grown.

You will note that my appearance, my height, and my complexion answer in a general way the description contained in the advertisement. The other two of the three also answered the description in a general way.

Gentlemen, I do not believe I have ever been as grateful in my life as I was to

M. Madigan on the day he gave me that twenty-five dollars. It was salvation—it was comparative prosperity.

On a certain day we all attended at Madigan's again, and Madigan inspected us with a critical eye. Finally he gave us each two dollars in advance for their trouble and sent them off. He told me to stay. I thought I would not. He opened the door of another room and ushered me in.

I have never seen M. Madigan from this day to this. I never expect to see him again. He also to be an innocent man, an unscrupulous instrument in the hands of a great villain.

The court room was still as death. The witness glared around upon the crowd and then resumed his narrative.

That room was a man. That man was the defendant in this case. The witness had been sitting continually, with his hands clasped behind his head, and with his eyes closed, as though he were in a state of exhaustion or despair.

"In fact, he was seated at a table, and he seemed startled at my appearance. I certainly was at his

trial, he was so striking. He was seated at a table, and he seemed startled at my appearance. I certainly was at his

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# BURNING DAYLIGHT

By JACK LONDON

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**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS**

"**BURNING DAYLIGHT**"—Elam Harisch is introduced to the reader as he enters a Circle City dance hall, saloon and gambling house. He is the wily man that he is.

Essentially a man's man, Burning Daylight resents, or rather fears, the will of the women who frequent the dance hall. But he is afraid to be even civil to a woman because he fears the risk of being mastered by anybody or anything, and to surrender to a woman means, in his mind, that he is conquered.

Drink leads to boasting, and in the turmoil that follows, Burning Daylight shows his amazing muscular strength. He pulls all the tests and down all the giants that come before him.

Then comes a poker game—the greatest ever played in the Klondike. Burning Daylight's luck deserts him again, and he rises from the table penniless—worse than broke.

The formidable courage of this master among men shows itself. He deserts himself in readiness to accomplish an impossible task—to run the mail to Dyea.

After overcoming what to the ordinary man would prove insurmountable difficulties he reaches his goal, and returns to Circle City a winner.

Without rest and sleep, he makes a wild night of roulette, and then, still scoring slumber, at any re-superior, starts at daylight with three partners and enough for the newest gold strike in the upper country along the Yukon.

Then comes the battle for gold. Steaming water strike is explored. Daylight sees himself the dominant force along the Yukon, and in the golden Dawson Discourse, subsequently, he refers to allow his loaded dice to beat him, and then, still scoring slumber, at any re-superior, starts at daylight with three partners and enough for the newest gold strike in the upper country along the Yukon.

Daylight leaves the Yukon behind for new fields of adventure. His departure is an event of great importance. As the vessel swings clear this all conquering man weeps a little.

In San Francisco Daylight sweeps all before him. Money comes so easily that he feels the call of Wall Street.

He goes to New York and is "done" to the tune of \$50,000. This, however, he recovers by means of his artistic play.

Wall street, he finds, is not for him. So he returns to the Golden Gate, where he becomes a financial Robin Hood. His fortune increases magically and he lives a hard, cruel life.

Meanwhile Dede Mason enters his ken and he sets his heart on winning her. But this strong hearted girl will have none of him. So the game of love begins.

Complaint association with Daylight and admiration for his persistence begin finally to move Dede Mason, and one day they have a heart to heart talk. She practically "takes the hide off" the man. She tells him that she does not like his life and his business. So the game ends. Daylight begins to see her meaning, but after a tame discussion, he decides no resolves on a new plan, and, to the amazement of his business associates, proceeds to carry it out.

Daylight, however, doubled his fortune, but got more money but lost the man. Dede seems distant again. He at last proposes marriage to her twice, but is refused. He does not give up, however, and demands that the girl tell him just what is amiss, for she has confessed to an interest in him. Whereupon she tells him that the girl he loves is living the wrong kind of life, and in return, even though he is taking on unhealthy flesh, is becoming harsh and cruel and brutalized and degraded. And Daylight listens, amazed.

**CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued).**

"WOULD dearly like to marry you, but I am afraid. I am proud and humble at the same time that a man like you should care for me. But you have too much money. There's where my abominable common sense steps in. Even if we did marry you could never be my man—my lover and my husband. You would be your money's man. I know I am a foolish woman, but I want my man for myself. You would not be free for me. Your money possesses you taking your time, your thoughts, your energy, everything; bidding you go here and go there, do this and do that. Don't you see? Perhaps it's pure silliness, but I feel that I can love much, give much, give all. And in return, though I don't want all, I want much—and I want much more than your money would permit you to give me."

"And your money destroys you; it makes you less and less nice. I am not ashamed to say that I love you, because I shall never marry you. And I loved you much when I did not know you at all, when you first came down from Alaska and I first went into the office. You were my hero. You were the Burning Daylight of the gold diggings, the daring traveller and miner. And you looked it. I don't see how any woman could have looked at you without loving you—then. But you don't look it now."

"Please, please forgive me for hurting you. You wanted straight talk and I am giving it to you. All these last years you have been living unnaturally. You, a man of the open, have been cooping yourself up in cities, with all that that means. You are not the same man at all and your money is destroying you. You are becoming something different, something not so healthy, not so clean, not so nice. Your money and your life are doing it. You know it. You aren't the same body now that you had then. You are putting on flesh, and it is not healthy flesh. You are kind and gentle with me, I know, but you are not kind and gentle to all the world as you were known about the most insignificant parts of you then. You have become harsh and cruel. And I know. Remember, I have studied you six days a week, month after month, year after year, and I than you can possibly love me do you love this bust in your heart and thoughts, but it is there in your face. It has put its line there. I have watched them come and grow. Your money and the life it compels you to lead has done all this. You are being brutalized and degraded. And this process can only go on and on until you are hopelessly destroyed!"

He attempted to interrupt, but she stopped him, herself breathless and her voice trembling.

"No, no; let me finish utterly. I have done nothing, but think, think, think all these months ever since you came riding with me, and now that I have begun to speak I am going to speak all that I have in me. I do love you, but I cannot marry you and destroy love. You are growing into a thing that I must in the end despise. You can't help it. More than you know of all me. The cruelty is not only ness game. This business—and it's all perfectly useless so far as you are concerned—claims all of you. I sometimes think it would be easier to share you equitably with another woman than to share you with 'his' business. I might have half of you at any rate. But this business would claim not half of you, but nine-tenths of you, or ninety-nine-hundredths."

"Remember—the meaning of marriage to me is not to get a man's money to spend. I want the man. You say you want me. And suppose I consented, but gave you only one-hundredth part of me. Suppose there was something else in my life that took the other ninety-nine parts, and, furthermore, that ruined my figure, that put pouches under my eyes and crow's-feet in the corners, that made me unattractive to look upon and that made my spirit unat-



"Do you know," he said, "taking it by and large, it's the happiest day of my life?"

iful. Would you be satisfied with that one-hundredth part of me? Yet that is all you are offering me of yourself. Do you wonder that I won't marry you—that I can't?"

Daylight waited to see if she were quiet, done, and went on again.

"It isn't that I am selfish. After all, love is giving, not receiving. But I see so clearly that all my giving could not do you any good. You are like a sick man. You don't play business like other men. You play it heart and soul and all of you. No matter what you believed and intended, a wife would be only a brief diversion. There is that magnificient Bob eating his head off in the stable. You would buy me a beautiful mansion and leave me in it to fawn my head off or cry my eyes out because of my helplessness and inability to save you. This disease of business would be corroding you and marring you all the time. You play it as you have played everything else, as in Alaska you played the life of the trail. Nobody could be permitted to travel as fast and as far as you are."

"You've left me no argument. I know I'm not the same man that came from Alaska. I couldn't hit the trail with the dogs as I did in them. I'm soft in my muscles, and my mind's gone hard. I used to respect men. I despise them now. You see, I spent all my life in the open, and I reckon I'm an open air man. Why, I've got the prettiest little ranch ever laid eyes on, up in Glen Ellen. That's where I got stuck for that brickyard. You recollect handling the correspondence. I only laid eyes on the ranch that one time, and I so fell in love with it that I bought it there and then. I just rode around the hills and was happy as a kid out of school. I'd be a better man living in the country. The city doesn't make me better. You're plumb right there. I know it. But suppose your prayer should be answered and I'd go clean broke and have to work for day's wages?"

"But if you would only play the lover-husband that way—"

Her voice faltered and stopped and a blush showed in her wet cheeks as her eyes fell before his.

"And now I won't say another word," she added.

"I've delivered a whole sermon."

She rested now, frankly and fairly, in the shelter of his arms, and both were oblivious to the gale that rushed past them in quicker and stronger blasts. The big downpour of rain had not come, but the mist-like squalls were more frequent. Daylight was openly perplexed and he was still perplexed when he began to speak.

"I'm stumped. I'm up a tree. I'm clean fibered, Miss Mason—or Dede, because I love to call you that name. I'm free to confess there's a mighty big heap in what you say. As I understand it, your conclusion is that you'd marry me if I hadn't a cent and if I wasn't getting fat. No, no, I'm not joking. I acknowledge the corn, and that's just my way of boiling the matter down and summing it up. If I said meditatively. 'I wish you could see it.'"

"At the edge of the grove he suggested that it might be better for them to part there."

"It's your neighborhood and folks is liable to talk."

But she insisted that he accompany her as far as the house.

"I can't ask you in," she said, extending her hand at the foot of the steps.

I'm tied hand and foot and I can't get up and meander over green pastures. I'm like the man that got the bear by the tail—I can't let go. And I want you and I've got to let go to get you."

"I don't know what to do, but something's got to happen. I can't lose you. I just can't. And I'm not going to. Why, you're running business a close second right now. Business never kept me awake nights."

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The wind was humming wildly in sharply recurrent gusts, but still the rain held off.

"Do you know," he said, "taking it by and large, it's the happiest day of my life?"

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small. A good average pile, by the time it was delivered on the ground, cost a twenty-dollar gold piece, accessible groves of mature eucalyptus were used, and, as great reefs of pine piles were towed down the coast from Puget Sound.

Not content with manufacturing the electricity for his street railways in the old-fashioned way, in power houses, Daylight organized the Sierra and Salvador Power Company. This immediately assumed large proportions. Crossing the San Joaquin Valley on the Contra Costa hills, there were many towns, and even a robust city, that could be supplied with power, also project, and it became a street and house lighting sites in the Sierras. As soon as the purchase of power parties were over and building operations began.

And so it was. There were the sand mines into which he poured increasing streams of money. But it was all so sound, so legitimate, that Daylight, born gambler that he was, had with his clear, wide vision, could not play softly and safely. It was a big opportunity, and to him there was only one way to play it and that was the big way. He did his own confidential adviser, Larry Hegan, bid him to caution. On the contrary, he was Daylight who was omnious to win the winter 'islands' of that able hashish dreamer that did Daylight borrow heavily from the banks and companies, but on several of his corporations he was compelled to leave. He did this grudgingly, however, and retained most of his big enterprises as his own. Among the firms in which he reluctantly allowed the investing public to join were the Golden Gate Dock Company, the Reedsburg Company, the United Water Company, the Eureka Shipbuilding Company and the Sierra and Salvador Power Company. Nevertheless between himself and Daylight he controlled the controlling shares in all of these enterprises.

His affair with Dede Mason only seemed to engross. While delaying to grapple with the strange problem it presented, his desire for her continued to grow. In his gambling simile, his comparison was that Luck had dealt him the most remarkable card in the deck and that for years he had overlooked it. Love was the card and it beat them all. Love was the king of cards, the fifth ace, the Joker in a game of tenderfoot poker. It was the card of cards, and play it he would to the limit when the opening came. He could not see that opening yet. The present game would have to play to some sort of a conclusion first.

Yet he could not shake from his brain and vision the attraction of those blonde silhouettes that clings given and all the feminine softness and pliancy of Dede in his dreams. Once again, on a rainy Sunday, he telephoned that he was coming. And, as he happened over since nine o'clock, he was again upon the woman and called her good, again he played the blind force of male communism against the woman's secret weakness to yield. Not that it was Dede's will that beg and entreat. On the contrary, he was masterful, whatever he did, but he had a trick of whimsical when thinking that Dede found harder to resist than the plots of a lover. It was not a happy scene in its outcome for Dede. In the throes of her own desire, desperate with weakness and at the same time, with her better judgment battling her weakness, cried out:

"When you me—I'll toss it to you, money can now and trust to luck for it to come right. And the game is a gamble, you say. Very well, let me say."

"Take a coin and toss it in the air. If it comes heads I'll marry you. If it doesn't you are forever to leave me alone and never mention marriage again."

A first toss, Daylight's eyes were closed, he had started for his pocket for the coin when it stopped and the light in his eyes was troubled.

"Go on," she ordered sharply. "Don't delay or I may change my mind and you will lose the chance."

"Little woman." Her similes were humorous, but there was no humor in their meaning. His thought was as silent as her voice.

"I'll gamble," he said. "Little woman. I'll gamble with the way from Crooked River, the Day of Judgment; I'll gamble a golden horse against another man's halo; I'll toss for pennies on the floor of the New Jerusalem, or set up a faro layout just outside the Pearly Gates, but I'll be eternally damned if I'll gamble on love."

"Love's got to be a good thing, and between you and me, Dede, it is a sure thing. If the odds was a hundred to one on my winning this tip, just the same, nary dip."

In the spring of the year the Great Panic came on. The first warning was when the banks began calling in their unprotected loans. Daylight promptly paid the first several of his personal notes that were presented; then he divined that these demands but indicated the way the wind was going to blow, and that came in the form of a heavy rain that was to sweep over the United States. To terrific this particular storm was to be he did not anticipate. Nevertheless he took every precaution in his power, and had no anxiety about his weathering it out.

Money grew tighter. Beginning with the crash of New Brunswicks, the greatest Eastern banking houses, the tightness spread, until every bank in the country was calling in its credits. Daylight was countenanced and caught because of the fact that for the first time he had been playing the legitimate business game. In the old days such a game, with the accompanying expense of losses in values, was no time to sell. His collateral was good, but it was not safe to hold at such a moment when the one unceasing cry was "Money, money, money." Finding himself obdurately demanded more collateral, and as the money tightened he asked

HT

## WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher or third class male teacher, for District No. 1, Petersville, Quebec, to teach School commences March 1. Apply to Wellington Kirkpatrick, secretary to trustees, Gaspeaux Station, Queens county, N. B.

WE pay Ladies or Gentlemen Fifteen dollars and expenses weekly, to work for us. Expense money advanced. Come in home territory. Write for particulars. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto, N. B.

WANTED—By pensioner, small farm, suitable for market gardening, with good house, water, etc. Part price by quarterly instalments. Give full particulars. This office. Tel. 712-288.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clones school, parish of Petersville (district rated poor), paying salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clones, Queens county, N. B.

238-L-tew.

WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to induce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific and other good products to the consumer, as well as to the trade. \$10 a week salary and expenses, commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

547-2-15-a.w.

AGENTS WANTED

A GENTS, Photographers and others. Enlarged portraits, frames, portraits on china plaques, catalogue and samples free. Credit given. The Portrait Supply Co., 220 Dundas street, Toronto.

547-2-15-a.w.

A GENTS—The sale of Pelham's Peerless Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want now reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

547-191-w.

SPLendid OPPORTUNITY for a reliable and energetic salesman to handle our line of First Grade Nursery Stock. Big demand for trees at present time. Thirty-two years in shipping to Maritime Provinces put us in position to know requirements of the trade. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

23-4f-w.

PORTRAIT AGENTS, write us Re liability. We start in business of your own and give credit. Merchants' Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto.

43-221.

SALES MEN WANTED

SALES MEN WANTED for Winter for our choice Nursery Stock and newest varieties seed Potatoes, Liberal terms. Taverne Bros., Galt, Ont.

547-191-w.

FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE—Farm without boundaries with bushland, at fair prices, and terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Write or wire us for details.

We are the passion of gambling experts. Invariably his hand for the cold. When it stopped was troubled

sharply. "Don't delay or I and you will lose the chance." His smiles were humorous, but in their meaning. His thought voice, "After all, I'd gamblin' Creation to the Devil, standin' golden harp against another pinnies on the front steps of set up a faro lajou just out'll I be everlasting damaged just out."

Loved to be a sure thing, and be a sure thing. If the odds on my winning this tip, just

year the Great Panic came on, when the banks began calling loans. Dads promptly paid personal notes to him, and he predicted that these demands but indicated was going to blow, and that financial storms he had heard over the United States. How strange was to be the did not as he took every precaution in anxiety about his weathering

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clearly. When the banks debts, he knew that the banks would not time to sell. His

it off, the city, which was eminently sound and worthless at such a moment, trying to money, money, indicate the banks demanded the most pinch when he even three times as much as accepted. Sometimes Daylight

days, in dimes and nickels, railroads and ferries.

were unopened, and he went through the weakest part of his cash all would have been a, he had to fight continually to prevent his being seized and his rights were under his operating expenses, and this led. There was never any let

lamps of extended credit big wholesale suppliers down office stationery and postage

postage stamps turning. When his

on the day he paid him, he parted them on the back when they threw down their

them how more could be

Continued.)

**THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
S. KERR,  
Principal

ONLY 1 CENT

to quickly introduce our

of it, eminently sound and worthless at such a moment,

the day, the city, which was

the most pinch when he even

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Continued.)

When the head of a hatpin comes off, it is of glass, porcelain or metal. Melt out of resin, stick the pin into the resin, insert it in the ornament, and it will hold well.

## MARINE JOURNAL

## PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Stmr. Saturnia, Taylor, Glasgow, Robert

Rofford Co.

Cleared.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Stmr. Mount Temple, Moore, London and

Antwerp via Halifax, C. P. R.

Sailed.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Stmr. Manchester Corporation, Cabot, Philadelphia, Wm. Thomson &amp; Co.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Stmr. Coalings Davies, South African

ports, J. H. Scammell &amp; Co.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Stmr. Mount Temple, Moore, London and

Antwerp via Halifax, C. P. R.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 28—Arrd, stmr. Donaldson (Nor), Hansen, Sourabaya, N. S. W.

Sunday, 27th, stmr. Makura (Me.), Sydney

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, Jan. 28—Arrd, str. Columbia, New

York, 30th, str. Pretorian, Boston, N. E.

Southampton, Jan. 30—Arrd, str. Adriatic, N. E.

Signaled Jan. 30—Str. Monteruma, St. John and Halifax for London.

Capo Race, N.F., Jan. 31—Str. Luisitania, Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here. 11 p.m. Will dock about 9 a.m. Friday.

Liverpool, Feb. 1—Arrd, stmr. Carmania, New York.

Avonmouth, Feb. 1—Arrd, stmr. Royal Edward, Southampton and Cherbourg, Feb. 1—Arrd, stmr. Kron Prinz Wilhelm, New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

As the W. C. T. U. has

been doing

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Jan. 30—Arrd, str. Caledonia, Glasgow.

Portland, Me., Jan. 30—Arrd, str. Hibernal, Grand Haven, Jan. 31—Arrd, str. John C. Munro, Curaçao, New York for Calais (Me.). Philadelphia, Feb. 1—Arrd, stmr. Manchester Commerce, St. John.

## McCURDY'S STORY OF HIS GREAT FLIGHT

## Canadian Aviator Tells of Sensations 1200 Feet in the Air

Was Almost Near Goal When Mishap Occurred to Aeroplane

—Could See Crowds Waiting to Receive Him at Havana,

Twelve Miles Away—Man-eating Sharks Were Waiting for Him When He Alighted on Ocean's Breast.

(By J. A. D. McCurdy, special cable copyrighted for Canada, at Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by The Daily Telegraph and Toronto Star; and for the United States in 1911, by the New York Herald Company. Unauthorized use elsewhere is forbidden.)

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 31.—The hardest thing I have undertaken today was the effort to present to the readers of the Telegraph, St. John, my impressions after crossing the Gulf Stream, between Key West and Havana, for a distance of over one thousand miles, not only my impressions, but also those made by the effect that the flight had upon me.

I understand that the captain of the Marconi station here has been enthusiasticized my time from the moment I landed on shore from the United States boat destroyer "Peralta" on the 24th instant.

To those who have not experienced the sensations of an aeroplane flight, it is difficult to describe them, but it is difficult to adequately realize the impression and effect the flight had upon me. In fact, I have made many flights over the land, I realize that those who have not been in an aeroplane would have difficulty in comprehending what my sensations were. In the literature of aeroplane flying there are accounts of aeroplane flights that have come to my notice, and more especially in the tales of maritime experiences and adventures, that have been written, I have never noticed anything that expresses in words the measure the picture that was presented to me.

As the motor of the aeroplane consumed gasoline and oil I could appreciate more thoroughly that I had started on the night very heavily laden. While apparently realistic to impart the impression and effect the flight had upon me, in fact, I have made many flights over the land, I realize that those who have not been in an aeroplane would have difficulty in comprehending what my sensations were. In the literature of aeroplane flying there are accounts of aeroplane flights that have come to my notice, and more especially in the tales of maritime experiences and adventures, that have been written, I have never noticed anything that expresses in words the measure the picture that was presented to me.

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## FISHERMEN DELIGHTED WITH RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Means Great Boost for This Industry in Canada, Says J. F. Calder, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries for St. John and Charlotte Counties—Great Benefits Sure to Follow—How Canada Has Suffered Hitherto.

Thursday, Feb. 2  
That the reciprocity arrangements, pro-viding they are finally adopted, will result in a great boost for the fish industries in Canada and especially in the lower provinces, was the opinion expressed by J. F. Calder, dominion inspector of fisheries for St. John and Charlotte counties, who arrived in the city late evening. He is one of the best authorities on fishing matters in the dominion.

The arrangements, Mr. Calder said, "will unfollow us in a great boom to the fishing industry. This is more especially so in the case of smoked herring. Before the passage of the McKinley bill the smoked herring was one of the best paying industries in Charlotte county, Canada at that time was not considered necessary to sell such quantity of fish that she is today, and at the rate of duty provided by the McKinley act was prohibitive, it had the effect of seriously crippling this important industry."

### Opening of Smoke Houses.

"Under the new reciprocity agreement, smoked herring, not only in the raw state, but also the unsmoked herring as well, are to be admitted duty free. This means the reopening of Canadian smoke houses, giving employment to a large number of laborers in the preparation of the 'boneless herring.' In connection with this matter I might also say that the fact that fish is to be mutually free, will give our people the opportunity, for the first time, to open fresh herring on the American side and then selling them the prepared article."

"Turn about is fair play," he added. "For the time the Americans have been buying our raw material and then placing the prepared article on our markets. Now we hope not only to sell them the finished article in the first place, but also to manufacture the same locally. Today we have pamphlet which will be issued shortly will contain a summary of the reports from the countries mentioned. At present Mr. Calder is here to meet with local officers for the purpose of considering in this respect. Today, he said, he would meet with local officers at the Victoria Hotel. He held similar meetings in Charlottetown, St. John's, and Fredericton, and will return to his home in Campobello, by way of St. Stephen, this afternoon.

## FORMER RESIDENT OF THIS CITY IS DEAD IN LONDON

Mrs. John Anderson Who, With Her Husband, Was Well Known Here, Passed Away This Month, Aged 93 Years.

Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of John Anderson, long a resident of this city and a native of St. Andrews, died in London (Eng.) on the 4th inst., aged 93 years and six months. In 1882 she and her husband left this city and went to London. He had been a prominent resident here and had a close connection with the J. P. Mr. Anderson was also in this city a member of St. Patrick's Society, and in this connection it is quite likely that some of the older generation may remember him.

Mrs. Anderson was born in St. Andrews in 1871. On her mother's side she was of Loyalist descent, her great grandfather, Joseph Randal, having settled in Shubenacadie (N. S.) after leaving the state of New York. On her father's side she was of highland Scotch descent. She was known always as a true friend and was possessed of a quiet, deeply religious spirit. She was never known to speak unkindly of anyone, was gifted with a sharp common sense and unlimited resources. No doubt there are yet some in the city and other parts of the province who remember her kind words and works.

To the very end of her long life she is said to have manifested a keen interest in the welfare of this city. She took a practical interest in the work in London and was in the practice of making donations of her own work every year to those who were actively employed among the poor. Last May she suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, from which she had a slow convalescence. On Christmas, however, she overtaxed her strength working for institutions, and passed away on Jan. 4. She is survived by a son-in-law, Andrew A. Bell, in London.

## CARPENTERS WILL DEMAND \$3.00 PER DAY AFTER MAY 1

Decision Reached at Meeting of Union Busy Session Expected.

Thursday, Feb. 2  
It is quite likely that the coming summer will be a very busy one in the building trades in this city. The carpenter houses to be erected and a great deal of repair work to be done. The local carpenters' union held a largely attended meeting in their rooms in the Market building last night, at which it was decided that after May 1 next the scale of wages should be \$3.00 per day.

It is not known just how the master carpenters will look on this demand for increased pay, but the union will, from now on, conduct a systematic campaign in favor of it. They intend to hold public meetings every fortnight at which the master will be present. They also intend to have a committee here to meet the headquarters of the Carpenters' Union of America in Indianapolis to aid in placing the local body on a solid basis.

A long-handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlet.

that country, among those who are interested in fishing, I have heard nothing but the greatest praise of the new agreement. I might also add that I find a strong sentiment in the country interested in the reciprocity, on the American side of the border.

They believe like the Canadian fishermen, that the benefits will be mutual inasmuch as it will permit all to buy fish where the prices are cheapest and sell where the highest prices are being offered.

### Great Benefits.

Speaking of the benefits, Mr. Calder said further, that under a recent ruling of the treasury department at Washington, fresh fish brought into the United States from foreign countries in American vessels, sailing on a fishing register, which had hitherto come in free of duty of any kind, is to be taxed at 10 per cent. The reason given is that the American fishermen, had to pay the same rate of duty as if they had fished in the United States. This necessarily meant a severe blow to the proposed reciprocity arrangements because the law, this however, will be obeyed.

### Will Prepare Reports.

Speaking of his present visit, Mr. Calder said, "I am in connexion with departmental matters. The marine fisheries department have decided, beginning with April 1, the next fiscal year, to publish statistical reports as to progress made by deep sea fishermen, and the quantity of fish to be placed on the market. The department has arranged to exchange reports with Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the United States." He also said that a pamphlet which will be issued shortly will contain a summary of the reports from the countries mentioned. At present Mr. Calder is here to meet with local officers for the purpose of considering in this respect. Today, he said, he would meet with local officers at the Victoria Hotel. He held similar meetings in Charlottetown, St. John's, and Fredericton, and will return to his home in Campobello, by way of St. Stephen, this afternoon.

### Mr. D. J. Leavitt.

Wednesday, Feb. 1  
Very general regret was felt in the city last night when it became known that Mrs. Jean Leavitt, widow of Daniel J. Leavitt, had passed away, aged 75 years.

The death came rather suddenly. She had been ill only since Saturday, but nothing unusual was anticipated till the evening when she became worse. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mrs. Leavitt had almost to the last been an invalid. She was prominent in social work and will be missed greatly. She was the last surviving member of a family of thirteen children. Her father was John Thomson, who came originally from Dumfries, Scotland. He was a ship owner. After coming to St. John, however, he conducted a general merchandise business on Water street. One of his sons was the founder of the well known shipping firm of Wm. Thomson & Co. Mrs. Leavitt is survived by three of her sons: Miss Grace W. Robert, with the firm of Wm. Thomson & Co., and A. Gordon, secretary to the board of school trustees.

### Edwin C. Glasgow.

Wednesday, Feb. 1  
The friends in this city of Edwin C. Glasgow, one of the officers of the Eastern Marine Steamship Company, brother of H. Adam Glasgow, and a director of ferries, were shocked last night to hear of his death which occurred at Knights Key, Florida, yesterday. He leaves a widow in the West End. On Monday evening a telegram was received by Mrs. Glasgow to the effect that her husband was very ill and was not expected to recover. The news of his death followed very quickly after receipt of the first telegram.

Mr. Glasgow had been in the service of the Eastern Steamship Company for many years and was well known on the Boston St. John route. When the Governor Cobb was sent south he went along as watchman of the boat. He had been a seaman and during his service he was highly respected by all who knew him. He was about 60 years old and is survived by his wife, who resides at 236 St. James street, Carlton; his brother, H. Adam Glasgow, of Carlton; a brother Alfred, in the west, and a sister, Mrs. A. Atchison, of Protection street, Carlton.

### G. H. Flood.

G. H. Flood, marine agent here, has been asked by the authorities at Ottawa to release the steamer Stanley so that she may be sent to the Magdalen Islands, a trip which in all probability will occupy about three weeks time. It is not known just what the Stanley's mission is to be, but there is considerable importance attached to it.

She will leave St. John in a day or two. On her way down the steamer will call at Bridgewater (N. S.), to render assistance to a vessel which has been frozen in the ice. She will then proceed to North Sydney for orders in regard to her work at the Magdalen Islands.

### NAMES OF THOSE SUCCESSFUL IN RECENT EXAMS.

Thursday, Feb. 2  
As a result of the pharmaceutical examinations which were conducted here on Monday and Tuesday, New Brunswick is to have two new druggists. I. Walton Kierstead, of Moncton, and Percy A. Laughlin, of Milltown, were the candidates chosen.

The results of all the examinations were announced last evening. These are as follows: Passes final, I. Walton Kierstead, Moncton; Percy A. Laughlin, Milltown.

General subjects—O. C. Johnson, Grand Harbor; Henry P. Wilson, Milltown; Hedley E. Bell, Moncton; Fred R. Clayton, St. Marks; Dan Stewart, St. John.

Pharmacy—Henry B. Wilson, Milltown; M. J. Raoulson, St. John.

The examinees present were Dr. G. H. U. general subjects; M. V. Paddock, Ph. C., chemistry; Aubrey D. Johnston, Th. G. dispensary; N. B. Smith, pharmacy; E. R. W. Ingraham, materia medica.

### CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bear the Signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher*

### STORM DOES SOME DAMAGE TO NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN

Dixby, Jan. 30—One of the worst storms of the season commenced here late Saturday afternoon and continued until Sunday morning. No vessels were anchored off Digby and damage was to be feared. The Neck, the government breakwater was badly damaged, its capstanes were split and over fifty piling carried away by the tremendous sea which prevailed. Ingram and Frank Saunders lost over \$90 worth of live lobsters and several fish-traps and gear.

At Tiverton, Long Island, Joseph Ossinger's gasoline fishing boat washed ashore from his moorings and will probably be a total loss.

The low glass for some six or eight hours was so high that the vessels along the coast were unable to seek shelter. The lowest glass prevails here this morning that has been recorded for over two years, and people who are interested in marine affairs are preparing for another severe storm, even worse than last Saturday's.

If a pig is to be roasted, let it lie for a quarter of an hour in cold water before stuffing, and then carefully wipe it out with a soft cloth.

W. T. MACOUN, Dominion Horticulturist.

### LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

W. H. Hart has severed his connection with W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., and left Sunday evening for Whitby, Ont., where he was appointed to represent an English sporting goods company. Previously to departure, he was presented by his employer of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. with a handsome signet ring and gold scarf pin.

His Majesty King George has just authorized Henry Robert Visart de Bury, captain of the Royal Artillery, to assume the name and title of Count Visart de Bury and de Bocarmé. The right under the authority will be hereditary to the heirs of Capt. de Bury, who is a brother of Capt. M. Visart de Bury, of the Royal Artillery. Capt. de Bury is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1892, and was professor of artillery, tactics, reconnaissance, and military law at the college from 1905 to 1909.

A long-handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlet.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Arthur W. Dowling.

The death occurred in Boston on Jan. 29, after a brief illness, of Emma, wife of Arthur W. Dowling, and eldest daughter of the late William A. and Annie J. Honeywell, of this city, leaving besides her husband and five sisters.

Mrs. Florence McNally.

The death occurred in Boston on Jan. 29, after a brief illness, of Emma, wife of Arthur W. Dowling, and eldest daughter of the late William A. and Annie J. Honeywell, of this city, leaving besides her husband and five sisters.

George W. Carr.

The death occurred in Boston on Jan. 29, after a brief illness, of Emma, wife of Arthur W. Dowling, and eldest daughter of the late William A. and Annie J. Honeywell, of this city, leaving besides her husband and five sisters.

Board of Health Officials Urge That It Be Made General

OVER PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Thomas Gorman Points Out That Smallpox Has Been Expensive Disease Here, and St. John is Open to Infection from Outside Places—Citizens Not Protected Under Present Regulations.

Thomas Gorman, chairman of the St. John Board of Health, in conversation with a Telegraph reporter yesterday afternoon, pointed out the importance of making vaccination compulsory all over the province. This matter is especially noticeable now that smallpox is reported in Moncton and other places. He does not believe the vigilance of the Moncton board. The question, however, is whether the vigilance of the Moncton board.

He is a member of the Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias, having joined the latter organization in this city, taking his place in the Masonic Lodge No. 1. The funeral was held on Monday, Jan. 29, in the First Church of Christ, Worcester, of which he was a member.

Mrs. D. J. Leavitt.

Wednesday, Feb. 1  
Very general regret was felt in the city last night when it became known that Mrs. Jean Leavitt, widow of Daniel J. Leavitt, had passed away, aged 75 years.

The death came rather suddenly. She had been ill only since Saturday, but nothing unusual was anticipated till the evening when she became worse. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mrs. Leavitt had almost to the last been an invalid. She was prominent in social work and will be missed greatly. She was the last surviving member of a family of thirteen children. Her father was John Thomson, who came originally from Dumfries, Scotland. He was a ship owner. After coming to St. John, however, he conducted a general merchandise business on Water street. One of his sons was the founder of the well known shipping firm of Wm. Thomson & Co. Mrs. Leavitt is survived by three of her sons: Miss Grace W. Robert, with the firm of Wm. Thomson & Co., and A. Gordon, secretary to the board of school trustees.

The Expense Not Great.

The cost of vaccine, he points out, is now nominal. Enough can be procured to vaccinate one child for thirteen cents, and each municipality can make arrangements with a doctor to perform the operation at a reasonable cost. All the members of the board of health are strongly in favor of making such laws as will give the citizens the protection of the law, and will be most effective. It will thus be seen that the citizens are more or less at the mercy of chance. It would be well, Mr. Gorman thinks, in view of all this, to have legislation to make vaccination compulsory all over the province.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess ..... 23.50

Pork, American clear ..... 23.50

American plate beef ..... 20.25

Lard, pure, tub ..... 14.00

Lard, compound, tub ..... 0.12

FRUIT, ETC.

New walnuts ..... 0.12

Grenoble walnuts ..... 0.14

Marbot walnuts ..... 0.13

Almonds ..... 0.13

California prunes ..... 0.0625

Fig ..... 0.11

Carrots, per lb. ..... 0.05

Beets, per bbl. ..... 0.00

Mushrooms ..... 0.50

Squash ..... 0.05

Turnips ..... 0.00

FROUITS, ETC.

New dates, per lb. ..... 0.05

Peanuts, roasted ..... 0.10

Bacon figs, per lb. ..... 0.04

Lemons, Messina, box ..... 3.00

Cocoanuts, per doz. ..... 0.60

Oranges, per sack ..... 3.75

California oranges, naval ..... 3.00

Vanilla beans, case ..... 4.00

Onions, onions, case ..... 2.25

New figs, box ..... 0.05

ALBERT COUNTY

PEOPLE HIT HARD

IN STILES' FAILURE

One Family Owed About \$2,000 and Others for Large Amounts—Over 50 Creditors.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 2—(Special)—Job Stiles, who assigned on Tuesday with liabilities estimated at \$6,000 or \$7,000 over all his assets, was taken to jail today by Constable Archibald on a capias issued at the instance of R. W. Woodworth, one of the creditors, a contractor of Stiles. The papers were served last night, but the man was not taken to jail till this morning. Bail, it is understood, could not be obtained.