

...we ever get the treaty ratified...
...the United States imposed a tariff...
...the lower grade would be...
...the higher grades...
...at \$1.25...

Coal Trade.
...Jan. 27—A prominent official...
...Nova Scotia Coal Co., said he did...
...the present conditions in...
...sufficient to permit the Ameri-
...companies to compete with the...

...Jan. 27—Alfred Rogers of Elias...
...and Co., coal dealers, will add...
...of coke on the free list would be...
...impetus to the coal mines of the...
...particularly the Crown Nest Co.,...
...a duty of sixty cents a ton...
...a profitable market would be open...
...in the United States. Mr. Rogers...
...that so far as Ontario was con-
...he could not see that the align-
...on in duty on coal would make...
...difference.

...men Will Benefit.
...to, Jan. 27—That the new provin-
...tariff agreement is ratified, will...
...to the prosperity of the people...
...sides of the line, is the opinion...
...Globe expressed editorially today.

...ba Farmers Jubilant.
...on, Jan. 27—(Canadian)...
...Four hundred Manitoba farmers...
...of the Grain Growers' Associa-
...conferences yesterday afternoon...
...for several minutes when a flash...
...from Winnipeg brought the news...
...probably of the proposed reciprocity...
...agreement. Tremendous...
...enthusiasm prevailed...
...and evening and it is...
...to get the farmers down to earth...
...the actual meaning to them...
...of a benefit of ten cents a bush-
...declare they will now have an...
...dealings with the dictation of prices...
...Winnipeg Grain Exchange, a thing...
...most. Some disappointment is felt...
...small reduction of harvesting ma-
...chinery.

Free Market.
...Jan. 27—The Herald says...
...We get a second free market...
...grain and other staples. The...
...wealth to which leading...
...income primarily to the benefit...
...of commerce and industry, which...
...are left undisturbed. Our...
...of British trade will increase...
...in distinction British preference in...
...to the country's advance pro-

...ES FARMERS
...STAY RIGHT HERE
...IN NEW BRUNSWICK
...Man Declares West is Not
...Compared With Maritime
...Is Coming Home.
...to a comfortable farmer liv-
...maritime provinces is to stay...
...If you are dissatisfied don't...
...out do as I have done—come out...
...the best spot on the west side...
...After you have had a taste of...
...people go through here, you will...
...than satisfied that New Brun-
...is the best spot on earth." This...
...that B. M. Flawerty, of Sarnia...
...is now ranching in the Middle...
...back to the east. He an-
...nounces he is going to leave the...
...he is working and return to...
...the West, the Sack-
...referring particularly to the...
...cities are over booming. "Over-
...here," he says, "gets sixty...
...wood to burn. He starts Mon-
...and gets back Saturday

...LOCAL NEWS
...condemners who send letters
...Semi-Weekly Telegraph
...wish to have them return-
...are not printed, must
...for return postage.
...ment of Miss Edith Carter,
...Dr. W. S. Carter, chief sur-
...of education of New Brun-
...Carter, to W. Fred Han-
...ndon (Man.), is announced.
...Fulton, who for some time
...in editor of the Carleton Cen-
...Stock, is about to return to...
...It is understood that he is...
...from the Methodist church...
...of N. S.). Both as an editor...
...man Mr. Fulton has been an...
...successful worker.
...report of the Plummer Farm...
...den (Mass.), which has just...
...sells how the school has made...
...under the supervision of...
...U. Wetmore. Mr. Wetmore...
...a native of Springfield, King-
...of many New Brunswickers...
...good in the Puritan state...
...since only a few years ago...
...young away he taught school...
...town and was well known...
...a province. While in this...
...he paid a visit to the...
...at home. He is a cousin of...
...Sherrington.

The Montreal Telegraph

and The News

VOL. L. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911. NO. 36

MONTREAL IN GRIP OF A BIG BLIZZARD

Train Service About Paralyzed

No Freights or Locals Were Running Yesterday

Street Car Service Almost Tied Up—Worst Storm Experienced in Years—Suburbanites Forced to Stay in Town.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—The worst storm Montreal has experienced in the last ten years set in at 3 o'clock this morning, and has raged unabated all day, demoralizing railway and other business. Tonight, while it is still storming, the wind has moderated somewhat and conditions promise to be better tomorrow.

Trains from the south arrived fairly well on time this morning, but all others were more or less late. By noon the conditions had grown so bad that all freights were cancelled and the railway confined their efforts to moving passenger trains. So little headway was made that at 4 o'clock the order went forth to cancel all local trains.

Through trains tonight left hours late, in many instances, while incoming trains are not expected until morning.

The street railway put up a great fight, but long before noon all pretence to a regular schedule had been abandoned and the company confined its efforts to keeping its main lines open. Street cars, however, and passenger cars, were abandoned on the tracks as ice piled. Down town lunch rooms were swarmed with customers at the noon and supper hours, while thousands were compelled to walk home, subsisting on the food they had brought with them and in the hotels.

The temperature was below zero all day and this coupled with the wind, blowing in a rate averaging about thirty miles an hour, made conditions doubly trying, but so far no accidents or fatalities have been reported.

Big Snowslide at Quebec

Quebec, Feb. 2.—With terrible force, in the midst of the blizzard which was raging, a snowslide occurred this afternoon within a few hundred yards of where Montague's building had been abandoned. The snow, which was piled up to a height of about 100 feet, fell in a solid mass, fortunately no one was caught in the fall. The snowslide came against the Allan line fence with great force. Immediately after the snowslide, the road, it being thought that some people were caught in the slide.

The snowslide was one of the incidents in the great storm which held up Quebec all morning. The snow was piled up to a height of about 100 feet, and all incoming trains being blocked and all outward trains being cancelled. The blizzard was one of the worst which Quebec has experienced for a long time.

Forty-eight miles an hour was the record given by the local observatory station as the strength of the wind. The temperature, however, had risen, when the wind went down, from 12 below to almost zero, and it helped some in the severe test. All trains out of Quebec were cancelled, while the trains which should have reached here are reported to be moving up on different sections of the lines on both sides of the river.

Man Declares West is Not Compared With Maritime Is Coming Home

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LOCAL NEWS

condemners who send letters Semi-Weekly Telegraph wish to have them returned are not printed, must for return postage.

MONOPLANE FLIES WITH EIGHT PASSENGERS

Paris, France, Feb. 2.—Eight passengers, whose combined weight totalled 1,112 pounds, flew today in a four-seated biplane over the Pau aerodrome. The monoplane was piloted by LeMaurin Wright, who instituted a diligent search for the thief but no trace of him could be obtained.

TORIES HOPELESSLY SPLIT ON RECIPROCITY

Second Caucus Fruitless

Many Rural Members Afraid of Wrath of Constituents

Go-as-you-Please Policy May Be Decided On—Debate Up Tuesday at Ottawa

Talk Sounds Senators.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—After six hours of counting last night and this morning on the reciprocity agreement with the United States, Mr. Borden's followers are still unable to find out just where they are at.

They are on the horns of a dilemma. Not to oppose the agreement, which promises to be the largest political influence in the next general election campaign, would give the government an immense tactical advantage and leave the opposition, as in the last campaign, without any large issue on which to make their appeal. It would be a tacit endorsement of the government's fiscal policy.

On the other hand, opposition to the agreement, by the party as a whole, believed by many to be impolitic, since it would be running counter to the common sense of the people and the general interests of the country.

Many Favor Reciprocity.

There is a large section of the party that is strenuously opposed to any such suicidal policy and realize that their constituents cannot be hoodwinked by the specious arguments of the special interests now criticizing the agreement.

The western Conservatives and most of the representatives from rural counties, recognizing that their only hope of reelection is to get in with the Liberal party, are in favor of the agreement, strongly urging the party not to make the suicidal mistake of voting against it.

As a result of the opposing views no decision as to party policy had been reached when the caucus broke up this afternoon. Another effort will be made to reach some amicable compromise between the divergent sections of the party before Tuesday next when the debate on Mr. Fielding's resolutions will be resumed.

Go-as-you-please Policy Likely.

It is considered probable that the ultimate decision will be to let each member of the opposition act in the matter as he thinks best. It is a political interest in his own constituents and comparatively non-committal opposition amendment may be agreed upon expressing regret that the government is endangering the consummation of the scheme of imperial preferential trade.

Indications point to an opposition policy of damming the reciprocity agreement with faint praise and criticism, from the cases where temporary embarrassment may be caused the special interests, without at the same time coming out openly against it as a whole.

The Liberals on the other hand are practically a unit in enthusiastic endorsement of the agreement as a whole. Allowing the objection comes from the Liberal representatives of the fruit and market garden districts of Ontario, who fear the competition of early American produce. It is said to be prepared, however, that when the final vote on the tariff resolution is reached they will be supported by a solid government majority and the agreement as a whole will not be very bitterly fought by a united opposition.

WRECKER, SANE

NEW YORK JURY DIFFERS WITH OPINIONS OF FIVE ALIENISTS

EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME, ANGRY AT VERDICT, REFUSES TO ENTER PLEA FOR HIS CLIENT

New York, Feb. 2.—Joseph G. Robin, alleged wrecker of banks, must stand trial on eight indictments charging larceny in the first degree. Although five alienists testified that in their opinion he is crazy, a jury before Judge Swan in the Court of General Sessions thought otherwise and returned a verdict of "sane."

Robin spent more than an hour on the stand and gave a rambling account of his affairs and beliefs, ranging from alleged attempts on his life to a declaration that he had bribed Mr. W. Hutchins, chief examiner of the state banking department, to pass upon securities covering loans held in 1907. Mr. Hutchins, in a statement giving his side of the case, said that in 1907 Frederick D. Kilburn, then state superintendent of banks, suggested that he could obtain stock in the Fidelity Development Company, of which Mr. Kilburn was to become president when he left the banking department, and that he raised \$6,000 among himself and relatives and purchased forty-five shares of the preferred stock.

"After owning this stock for about three months," continues the Hutchins statement, "I learned for the first time that Joseph G. Robin was dominant in the affairs of the company." With this knowledge Mr. Hutchins goes on to state that he left for the first time the company, and that he learned that Mr. Robin, "afterwards," says his statement, "Robin came to me and said: 'I learned from Mr. Kilburn that you want to sell your shares in the Fidelity Development Company. I want to buy them. I will give you \$4,000.' The next morning my son advised me to sell the stock to Mr. Robin and the company and received a check for \$4,000."

Dr. Allen McLean Hamilton, Smith D. Jelliffe, Charles L. Dana, Augustus Flint and Pearce Bailey all testified that to their belief Robin was insane. Dr. Bailey admitted cross-examination that the physician's memory was reasonably clear and that it is possible to feel insanity, but the other alienists were emphatic in their statements that Robin was unfit to confer with counsel. In the face of this testimony Mr. Jerome was almost swept off his feet by the verdict.

"This thing is a farce," he exclaimed, "say this man is not in a state of mind to advise his counsel, and I decline to enter a plea."

The verdict vindicates the jury system over the expert. "Say the court, smiling to the jury, 'If this man is not to be tried we may as well turn out every one in the city prisons.'"

ANOTHER GREAT WARSHIP FOR GREAT BRITAIN

THE THUNDERER, A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT, 22,680 TONS, 27,000 HORSE-POWER, TEN 13.5 INCH GUNS, LAUNCHED.

London, Feb. 2.—The Thunderer, the seventeenth British Dreadnought and the fourth of the super-Dreadnought type, was successfully launched from the yards of the Thames Iron Works Company at Rotherhithe, London, yesterday. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the religious services preceding the christening by Mrs. Davidson.

Fifteen thousand people, many of whom had gone by special trains from this city, witnessed the ceremonies and cheered wildly as the great fighter woke to life and plunged into the water. Local officials gave a reception for the several government officials and other prominent personages present.

The Thunderer has a displacement of 22,680 tons and will be equipped with turbines with a total of 27,000 horse-power. She is expected to make a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. The vessel is 384 feet in length and is armed with ten 13.5-inch guns and twenty-four 4-inch guns.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WALL STREET

STOLE TO DO IT

IT IS THOUGHT THAT EDWARD ST. JOHN DIDN'T TAKE OVER \$50,000 FROM COMPANY—HIS BODY FISHED FROM SURF AT CONEY ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 2.—The body of Edward St. John, assistant treasurer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of New York, Pittsburgh and other cities, was found in the surf of Coney Island today. It was fully dressed and there is no other theory advanced than that he committed suicide by drowning himself some time during the past twenty-four hours, because of a shortage in his accounts due to speculation in Wall street with the company's funds. The amount is estimated to be not greater than \$50,000. He was bonded for \$15,000.

"The shortage was not discovered until after the report of his suicide today," said Vice-President Charles A. Terry, of the Westinghouse company, tonight. "St. John had been in the employ of the Westinghouse for more than ten years and for the latter half of that time had been assistant treasurer here. He had charge of collections and disbursements, and his misappropriation of negotiable securities which he handled is a surprise to all his associates."

Mr. Terry added that he believed this was St. John's first venture in Wall street. St. John was 60 years of age and married. He lived in the Flatbush avenue section of Brooklyn.

GERMANY WILL KEEP EMBARGO ON ITS POTASH

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST HEAVY EXPORT TAX BRINGS AN OFFER OF ARBITRATION.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—Germany's reply, which has already been presented to Secretary of State Knox at Washington, by the German ambassador, to the secretary's inquiry as to the reasons for the imposition of a penalty tax on potash, purports to correct certain erroneous statements contained in the American note and presents a history of the potash law, with special reference to the provisions applicable to the American case. The reply is based on the idea that the American government, when informed of the true nature of the enactment, will come to a different conclusion regarding it.

Germany proposes to submit to an arbitration court the legal question as to who shall be liable for the extra payments of export duties and for the tax on extra production at various mines brought about by private contracts outside the syndicate.

In event of the decision being unfavorable to the American purchases, Germany prepared to negotiate a basis of understanding, already outlined in private conversations by Herr Sydow, the German minister of commerce, and Mr. Hill, the American ambassador, the German and American government mutually determining upon the price, which shall be the basis of the compromise, and agreeing to use their influence to induce the acceptance of this by the respective parties concerned.

WANTS SUPER COMMISSION DO IT, INSTEAD OF MACHINERY PROVIDED—MANITOBA BOUNDARY CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—In the house today, Mr. Monk moved that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the effect of combines on the cost of living, the credit of Canada's securities and the banking facilities of the country.

Hon. MacKenzie King said there was no need for this, as the combines act of last session provided facilities for such investigation.

The motion was lost on division.

Hon. Messrs. Robin and Rogers are interviewing Sir Wilfrid as to terms for the extension of the Manitoba boundary. A preliminary meeting was held tonight, and there will be a further conference tomorrow.

LAURIER ALIVE TO CANADA'S INTERESTS

SIR WILFRID ALLAYS BORDEN'S FEARS THAT GOVERNMENT HASN'T PROTESTED AGAINST DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The house of commons today had a dry debate upon a wet question. Mr. Borden wanted to know if an American company was to be allowed to obtain authority to dam the St. Lawrence opposite Cornwall, from Congress without a protest from Ottawa against interference with the rights of navigation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the Canadian representations had been forwarded to Ambassador Bryce.

The discussion occupied three hours of the time of the house.

ANOTHER CRUSADE FOR TARIFF REFORM

SAYS MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH TORIES FEAR RECIPROCITY

W. MAX AIKEN QUOTED IN SUPPORT OF THEIR CONTENTION

LONDON TELEGRAPH CALLS ON MOTHER COUNTRY TO ACT, AND SUGGESTS THAT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BE EXTENDED TO BOTH CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

London, Feb. 3.—The Unionist press has completely abandoned the discussion of the veto bill and the house of lords, and taken up the reciprocity agreement as the most live issue of the hour. The Unionist editorials declare that tariff reform and imperial preference are more urgent than ever.

Interviews on the question are sought with all the prominent men. The Canadian financier, W. M. Aitken, who was elected a member of the house of commons for Ashton-Under-Lyne, expresses the view that the United States has been so wasteful of its natural resources that it is compelled to look to Canada's untapped resources to prevent impending disaster.

The Standard in an editorial says: "Canada is mistress of the situation—agreement or no agreement—yet. The Canadian ministers have allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the brilliance of the American offer, and have fallen into the trap laid so carefully laid."

The Telegraph declares that there is a real time for the mother country to set to work to bring Canada into a wide scheme of imperial preference. "The choice," says the Telegraph, "is between keeping our isolation, to the double purpose of isolating Canada, between saving the empire and allowing it to drift into dissolution. The possibilities of imperial preference in connection with the United States are wider than ever. The whole question, if we are wise, may be placed by future Unionist negotiations with Washington and Ottawa upon a bigger and more practical basis. To the double purpose of imperial union and Anglo-American friendship the present reciprocity project will be no obstacle, but a strong help."

WITNESS FOR DEFENDANT ADMITS THAT ROADWAY ACROSS THEM SANK OUT OF SIGHT

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WANTS SPAIN PAID FOR STORIES IN NEWSPAPERS

Washington Correspondent Admits Getting Money for Sending Favorable Articles to His Papers.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

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.

lively interested as to who created it or presented 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 Grampian, of the Allan line, left this port last week with cargo valued at \$711,830. Of this amount \$400,000 was the value of flour, meal, provisions, lard, cotton, maple logs, doors and lumber from points in the United States."

An increasing amount of American and Canadian traffic will continue to pass through Canadian ports, because the Great West route is the shortest route, and this great natural advantage will be strengthened as our railways and waterways continue 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 that entry it would be to do them gross injustice, and to give them free entry to it would undoubtedly increase the prosperity of this 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 by fair competition were encountered. Canada, under a Liberal government, is argued the British preference. That is real, sane, Imperial accomplishment, not lip 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 advantage of free farm products, free fish and free lumber, by the old and baseless cry of Wolf!

The crock will not fight. Treason is not made—a political issue, for treason there is none. The government that hunched 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 yet many years. 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 3909 place Saskatchewan first, not only among the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, but also among the states of the American Union, in the matter of wheat production. 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 22.1 bushels per acre of wheat and 47.1 per acre for oats. This is a much larger percentage per acre than in 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 as 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."

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 the 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 securing 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. Haguenau (Alsace), a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, obtained 214,286 from its public land. With the addition of the produce of the water system, 21,075, and the tax 235,361 sufficient revenue was obtained to make the local rates and taxes almost negligible. In Gortitz, a city of 80,000, a most favorable place for the experiment on account of the high rate of taxes prevailing, all the predictions of those who instituted the reform were fulfilled. Before this obvious piece of justice was effected in Germany many owners were paying only a fifth of their proper assessment. Since the market-value system was instituted, working class dwellings have been relieved of from thirty to forty per cent of their former burdens. Speculation in land has been discouraged, and the supply of land has necessarily become more healthy and useful to builders, tenants and the community at large.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

Edmund Burke defines a party as a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors 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 any 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 inability 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 knew as much as another about streets, schools, taxes, finance, sanitation and the thousand intricate questions of a great municipal business. The simple affairs of a village or rural neighborhood might be run by neglecting the specialist or the expert, but the complicated affairs of a commercial city demand study and technical knowledge. Our present system has introduced and perpetuated wastefulness and inefficiency in nearly all departments of civic administration. A radical reform would encourage busy citizens to take a more intelligent interest in civic affairs, and go far towards introducing applied common sense to the city's business. Under the present order many citizens consider it a waste of time to go to the polls, knowing from past experience that whatever the result it will only mean fresh humiliation to the city when any serious business is up for consideration. But the issue must be disentangled from all foreign matter and discussed in a large way, free from personal and partisan considerations. The commission idea was first applied in Galveston, after the city had been wrecked by flood, its streets and harbor ruined, its buildings wrecked, its credit gone, its bonds fallen to sixty, its population fleeing. It was for them a case of civic life or death. The result has been brilliant. The commission found the city bankrupt; it has raised its credit to above par. It has saved Galveston one full third of her gross running expenses. The annual cost of the government of Galveston has averaged about \$650,000. In the first four and a half years of commission government there was a saving effected of at least \$1,000,000—over \$220,000 a year. It has produced such admirable results through conscientious, faithful administration that it has been adopted in other cities, notably in Iowa, where the Des Moines adaptation has been devised and was put into execution in 1908.

But chiefly this system has been successful in quickening among the citizens an appreciation of their municipal obligations; acquainting them with existing conditions and familiarizing them with the machinery of municipal government. They eagerly watch where the government is languidly or criminally administered, and seek to express in the community what makes for its detriment and to foster whatever seems fitted to promote its advantage. It removes almost completely the apathy and indifference which is the fruitful 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 cause

THE AIRCRAFT

McCurdy's prophecy that some time in the future it would be possible to make inter-continental trans-oceanic flights by aeroplane, is in line with the opinion expressed by Edison in a magazine interview recently. But Edison forecasts a different type of machine. He says that the

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

present type of aeroplane may soon be discarded, and that "bumblebee fliers" will carry passengers at the rate of 100 miles an hour or more. Edison has a high regard for the bumblebee as a flier. He says, in this interview, that its wings are exceedingly small in proportion to the size and weight of its body. It flies so well only because it uses its wings so well. It beats the air so swiftly that the air under it becomes like solid metal. We shall have to learn from the bumblebee, he thinks, before we can travel in the air very fast, very far, or very safely. His idea is a flying machine with mechanical bumblebees attached that would lift the machine upwards and sustain it, while the ordinary propeller can be used to drive it ahead. By mechanical bumblebees he means inclined planes revolving upon perpendicular shafts at tremendous speed. "The air when struck with sufficient quickness," continued Edison, "is as rigid as steel. Touch a match to a stick of dynamite on a five-ton rock and nothing will happen—the dynamite will merely burn up. Set off a charge of gunpowder and the dynamite will be exploded, but not rapidly enough to shatter the rock. But explode the dynamite with a fulminate of mercury cap, and the explosion will come so quickly that the air cannot yield. The rock will be split, because it is less rigid than the air." This, in his opinion, is the principle on which the birds and bees travel. The bird is kept soaring aloft by causing the pin feathers on the inside of its wings to beat the air with tremendous rapidity. They travel on sound waves, and the little pin feathers on the inside of the wings, in the case of the birds, make the waves, while the bumblebee derives its name from the fact that in flying it makes sound waves.

The theory is interesting, and, if machinery can be devised which will revolve at sufficient speed, it is just possible that man may some time be able to go up and down at will like the bird, and soar about in great lazy circles without flapping a wing. The revolution of his pin feathers performing with bumblebee speed and giving to the air underneath the "rigidity of steel." Edison himself has produced changes in the methods of transportation and of living within the last thirty years that make it unwise to doubt what he may yet accomplish. Already he assures us that he is able to substitute nickel for the paper leaves in books and to make them so thin that a book of 40,000 pages would be only two inches thick, weigh a pound, and cost a dollar and a quarter. A nickel book bound in steel that would itself contain a whole library and sell for two or three dollars may soon be issued from the publishers.

Tenyson's airy naives and Byron's engines to carry men to the moon seem quite near in the light of such prophecies. Today aeroplanes are being made on a large scale for commercial exploitation. The firms that advertise them most are large automobile companies. Just as the bicycle makers were compelled to turn to automobiles, so the automobile concerns may in turn have to take up the new machine. But dangerous as the motor car is, it seems to those who love to feel the solid earth under their feet, as safe as a baby carriage beside the risks of the aeroplane. Yet McCurdy, having to descend ten miles out at sea, sat comfortably, surrounded by man-eating sharks, without wetting the tobacco in his hip pocket. And Latham in his flight from Calais to Dover, when the gravest danger was anticipated if he fell into the sea, was found, when that did happen, riding at ease and smoking a cigarette. As an indication of the new problems the common use of flying machines will introduce, the protectionist nations fear that they will greatly facilitate smuggling, and the American manufacturers are also seeking for protection against the progressive French and English makers. Every wind today seems to blow some new trouble to the seekers after special privilege.

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN"

It is somewhat disconcerting to the modern reformer, when he is eagerly planning for improvements, to find that he is using the same ideas, and sometimes even the very language, of the ancients, when, in the youth of the world, they struggled with the same perplexities. An ancient inscription written in plain Attic Greek reads: "Because of reliable and just administration of the common fund of money of the community and electors, and having ever conducted himself with kindness and honesty; and because he has rigorously husbanded the funds successively paid by the taxpayers, as well as the annual subscription according to the law, and in view of the fact that in everything else he still continues to show integrity to the oath which he swore, therefore hall Alcomon. The community of the taxpayers rejoice to praise Alcomon, the son of Theon, a stranger who has been naturalized—a minister of finance—and do crown him with a chaplet of foliage because of his faithfulness and goodwill to them."

In the well-deserved tribute which the members at Ottawa paid last year to the Minister of Finance, we have but the echo of this act of the ancients regarding service and honesty. The Greeks knew the uses of things even better than this utilitarian age. For the artist and the athlete, the two types that Greece gave us, and occasionally also for the honest minister of finance, they played with garlands the leaves of the bitter laurel and of the wild parsley which else had been of no service to man.

But as decorating an honest official was somewhat of a strange work in Grecian times of old even as it is today, the following inscription, discovered at Pompeii, will be of more interest: (1) "The members of the Fishermen's Union nominate Popedius Rufus for member of the Board of Public Works." (2) "The International Goldworkers' Association of the City of Pompeii demand for member of the Board of Public Works, Cuspis Panax." (3) "Verus, the home born, with her pupils in all right, put Mrs. Capella to the front for a seat in the Board of Magistrates."

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

THOSE SWEET OLD DAYS By Mrs. S. C. Hazlett-Bewis

HOW they come back to us—"those sweet old days" now in the glad spring time. Even in the heart of a great city the fragrance of appleblossom and the perfume of hia-bud and dewy violet fill our senses as fond memory carries us back to old and cherished haunts, and wayside places, where, mayhap, we have passed to hear Love's whisper, or laughed in pleasures deep, or wept our tears!

The birds sing, fleecy clouds float by—O, how blue and interminable the sky! How full of joy life is! Off yonder the river runs, a thread of gold in the sun light, a ribbon of silver in the moonlight! The leaves rustle softly in the breeze, as overhead their giant branches spread, and here at our feet the grasses with buttercup and daisy peeping therefrom. O youth! O life! O happiness! Hope and faith make the heart strong and the footsteps light. "O happiness!"

Al! how well we remember it, you and I! "Those sweet old days," when to us all the world was young. Such dreamy, fragrant sweetness, when sorrow and death seemed so far away. But somehow we older grew. Time brought sad, many changes. There were happy "goodbyes" and tearful farewells. Hands clasped, lips met and parted. Eyes looked into eyes glinting with mirth, as shadowed weeks into months, and months into years—"hope deferred made the heart sick," bright eyes grew dim, cheeks paled, phantom shadows crept among the hair, hands trembled and feet faltered.

Al! yes, there were roses, but their dewy fragrance and velvet petals did not deaden the sharpness of the thorns, and a blood-stained pathway was often the result. The lips smiled oftentimes when the heart was broken. We kept silence, because it were sacrilege to speak, to murmur or to moan; the sorrow was too deep.

Misunderstood? Yes, many times you and I. Ah, there are bits of ribbon, tear-stained and yellow with age, faded flowers and old love tokens. Memory is rife with them all, the joys, the sorrows, the successes and the defeats. Off yonder is a grave, and there, and there, and away over there, wide waters rolling between—on southern slopes and northern valleys. We stand without when we should have sat within. We tried to be brave, when nature protested; and yet for all that has come and gone, there is pleasure in the pain as the memory of "those sweet old days" float back to us. Pleasures in the past that meanwhile we have trodden the wine-press and borne the heat and burden of the day, that "come what will, we have been blest," and so we take up our scrip and staff again, you and I, glad in the promise of the eternal springtime, when God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes, and "those sweet old days" will be forever.

home born, with her pupils in all right could teach even the most militant suffragette some effective methods to secure the election of Mrs. Capella on the Board of Magistrates.

The influence of different organizations in politics can be traced back to the very earliest days. The ancient guild grew from the family. When the paternalism died the oldest son usually took his place; but some of the younger sons, being of the same blood as the head of the family, would rebel at this. Out of this division came classes—the aristocrats or heads of families, and the dispossessed freemen who were not slaves. These developed the artisan class, and when they united, the first labor-unions. The unions were connected with a religious cult. Each organization took some patron god and celebrated his worship. They had banners, and processions, and days of worship. As the aristocrats worshipped the shade of their ancestors, and made their worship the centre of the family, so the labor-unions found their patron gods. Their officers were, president, treasurer, scribe, lawyers to defend the members, and priests to conduct the religious rites. The president might be either a man or a woman.

These unions were scattered over the whole Roman Empire. The Greeks called them "diapies of mutual love," or societies of archeologists have brought to light many facts, metal vases, makers of chairs for the gods, actors, planters, mowers, junkmen and ragspickers, and numerous other organizations have been distinguished. It is supposed that the Romans brought these unions into England, and gave rise to the medieval guilds, especially in Kent, where the "Men of Kent" brought the labor movement to America.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

This new league, the principles of which are signed by nine United States senators, thirteen representatives, and five western governors, is organized to fight against the renomination of President Taft. Roosevelt is not one of those who joined the movement. It is as certain as anything in politics can be that he will work for Taft's renomination. His national plays but little part in the programme mapped out. They will probably look among themselves for a leader—perhaps Senator Cummings or La Follette.

Their programme is partly occupied with the machinery of politics. They would extend the direct primary to the nomination of delegates to the national convention. In the states they would establish the initiative and recall, and place thorough laws against corruption on the statute books of all the states.

They would also revise the tariff—in the interests of the producer and the consumer. This is quite too indefinite to arouse the interest of the country. The form of language used could easily mean that they would continue the same old humbug over again. To be truly worthy of the name "progressive," they will have

THE UNBROKEN VOW

and says that I'm a crackerjack, a looloo and a peach. I tell my neighbors how I quit that habit most obscene; I preach nuff I have until their bosoms bleed, I tell them all how good I feel, since I cut out the weed. But often, when I am alone, I wring my toil-worn hands and groan, and sigh and walk the floor. I feel as though I'd gladly swap a widow's house and lot, if that would bring the good old pipe, the pipe that hit the spot!

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The Board of Trade's one robust decision to tackle the questions of assessment and taxation seems to have been sidled over by the pale cast something or other. What is it? The present plan of taxation is decayed. Has the desire to amend it withered at the root?

"So far as farm products are concerned," says the Manitoba Free Press, "the new trade arrangement is a return to the conditions of the Elgin treaty. Those were prosperous times for the farmers of Ontario and Quebec, but the termination of the treaty in 1866 ruined most of them."

Mr. Taft is going to make the effort of his life to put the new trade agreement through. This is the biggest test he has encountered since he entered public life. If he fails his career as a statesman will be ended; if he succeeds there will still be corn in Egypt for Mr. Taft, and the Democrats may have to wait another tide.

Renewed talk about harnessing the reversing falls for power purposes is of more than passing interest. The men who can give St. John electrical energy from water power at reasonable rates will make a fortune, and some day it will be done. With cheap power St. John, with all its other advantages, including land and water cottage, would be a very powerful magnet for new industries.

On second thought, it seems to be a mistake for the safety board to refuse the request of Chief of Police Clark that telephones be placed in the houses of the deputy chief, Detective Killen, and the sergeant in charge of the North End Division. There should be some easy and quick way of communicating with these men at night and it is doubtful if the action of the aldermen in refusing the three extra telephones on the ground of expense will meet with approval. St. John should have an up to date police call system. The installation of telephones in the houses of the chief's three most important assistants would be a step in the right direction.

"He told me of some people he had—'they were ridiculous'—at them. He seemed to laugh at them. His notions were not aimed at things of life, but rather of material."

"So cleverly did he imbue his idea of his querness that I stared for the proposition until he made me. It was this: 'He said that in the town, as necessary for him to feel that he was a sort of social great pride in keeping social and making himself general but that it tired him to death. It was a very wearisome habit to attend to. He would have many demands upon his often forced to meet people at places when he was literally dead.'"

"He explained that he was Bohemian in his way of pleasure; that he had a circle of friends to whom he preferred most of his time. And this was just where I came in. He stated that he had a peculiar notion of the idiosyncrasy of employing some gentlement and grace—and here came and fluttering—to take

INTER HORTICULTURAL JUDGING APP

Universal Standard Sugg the Provinces.

It has been recognized for that there is a lack of uniformity and judges as to what should be shown (best plate; and judges differ in opinion, that confusion is Score cards have been printed of judges by several societies have been found faulty as judges will use them, as the has led in some cases to an in contradiction to the rules of the Nova Scotia, which I adopted by that province as follows: (This card gives for signi points as follows: Freedom from blemish... Color... Uniformity... Form... Size... Commercial value... Nomenclature... Arrangement... The score card for collection: Freedom from blemish... Color... Uniformity... Form... Size... Commercial value... Nomenclature... Arrangement... Appended is an explanation used: Freedom from blemish—Insects, fungi, bruises, loss of color, etc., leading to the value of the exhibit, may be de ish.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Con "Out of all these men, three selected by Madigan. He had out rapidly. I was one of the other two men I felt myself and educated as I felt myself they were shabby and old. I showed to each of us the p a man with a black Van Dy the witness passed and he the crowd. The crowd looked oner. The prisoner had a Dyke beard.

"Madigan told us to grow like that. He gave us twenty apiece and told us to report soon as our beads were grown. You will note that my apples were small and my complexion the advertisement. The other three also answered the des general way.

"Gentlemen, I do not believe I have been grateful in my life. Mr. Madigan on the day he twenty-five dollars. It was was comparatively small. He said to me, 'Well, on a certain day we at Madigan's again, and Mad ed us with a critical eye. E the other two men twenty-five apiece for their trouble, and he told me to stay. He did so. He opened the door of and ushered me in.

"I have never seen M. N. that day to this. I never him. I believe him also to be man, an unsuspecting instr hands was a great villain. The court room was still witness glared around and then resumed his narrative. In that room was a mark like the defendant in this d high stool. It was the first ever seen. I assumed the actor who had advertised."

"He was seated at a table entered he arose. He seemed my appearance. I certainly the likeness was so striking. times; seemed to force it on the fact that he was a quesser one.

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THE ST. H. STAL

By WILLIAM

(Copyright by The Fra

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The vow I made on New Year day is right side up with care; the good old pipe I threw away is gone beyond repair. The house no more is filled with smoke from basement to the tiles; the wife, who used to wheeze and choke, is beaming now with smiles. She often pats me on the back, on finding me in reach, neighbors how I quit that habit most obscene; I preach nuff I have until their bosoms bleed, I tell them all how good I feel, since I cut out the weed. But often, when I am alone, I wring my toil-worn hands and groan, and sigh and walk the floor. I feel as though I'd gladly swap a widow's house and lot, if that would bring the good old pipe, the pipe that hit the spot!

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BURNING DAYLIGHT

By JACK LONDON

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

BURNING DAYLIGHT—Elam Harnish is introduced to the reader as he enters a Circle City dance hall, saloon and gambling house like the whirlwind that he is. Essentially a man's man, Burning Daylight vents, as it were, the will of the women who frequent the dance hall. But he is afraid to be even civil to a woman, because he dreads the idea 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 wins all the tests and downs 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 at the end, and he rises from the table penniless—worse than broke. The indomitable courage of this master among men shows itself. He declares himself in readiness to accomplish an impossible task—to run the mail to Dyea and back with a dog team and an Indian. After overcoming what to the ordinary man would prove insurmountable difficulties he reaches his goal, and returns to Circle City a winner. Without rest this amazing man makes a wild night of it. He outdances men and women, too; wins at roulette, and then, still learning lumber or any recreation, starts at daylight with three partners and a dog team, for the newest gold strike in the upper country along the Stewart. Then comes the battle for gold. Strife after strife he explored. Daylight sees himself the dominant figure along the Yukon and in the golden Dawson. Discouraged frequently, he refuses to allow life's loaded dice to beat him, and in the end comes victory—and millions. He is at length a great mine owner—and an almighty big pig his. Daylight leaves the Yukon behind for new fields of endeavor. His departure is an event of great importance, and 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 \$100,000. This, however, he recovers by means of his automatic pistol and a display of his old time courage. 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 massively and he lives a hard, cruel life. All of a sudden Dede Mason enters his ken and he sets his heart on winning her. But his strong hearted girl will have none of him. So the game of love goes on. Constant association with Daylight and admiration for his persistence begin finally to impress Dede Mason, and one day they have a heart to heart talk. In which she practically "takes the hide out" of the man. She tells him flatly she does not like his life and his business, but after a tame defence of his methods he resolves on associates, proceeds to carry it out. Daylight has, meantime, doubled his fortune, but Dede Mason, who at last proposes marriage to her, twice, but is refused. He does not give up—that is what is amiss, she tells him he has to change his life. Whereupon she tells him he has to change his life, and in the wrong kind of life, and, in short, how he is taking on unhealthy fears, is becoming harsh and cruel and brutalized and degraded. And Daylight listens, amazed.

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

"I 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 haven't the same body now that you had then. You are putting on flesh, and it is not healthy flesh. You are kind and genial with me, I know, but you are not kind and genial to all the world as you were know more about the most insignificant parts of you than I. 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 think 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 lines 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 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 this. The cruelty is not only my own. 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 this 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 it. 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 poches under my eyes and crow's feet in the corners, that made me unattractive to look upon and that made my spirit unbeau-



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

He 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?" He took off his hat and the wind ruffled his hair as he went on solemnly. "And I'm sure grateful to God or whoever or whatever is responsible for your being on this earth. For you do like me bespa. It's been my joy to hear you say so today. It's— He left the thought arrested and his face assumed the familiar whimsical expression as he murmured, "Dede, Dede, we've just got to get married. It's the only way, and trust to luck for it's coming out right."

But the tears were threatening to rise in her eyes again as she shook her head, then turned and went up the steps.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WHEN the ferry system began to run and the line between Oakland and San Francisco was demonstrated to be cut in half the use of Daylight's terrific expenditure started to run. Not that it really did turn, for he promptly went into further investments. Thousands of lots in his residence tracts were sold and thousands of homes were being built. Factory sites also were being sold and business properties in the heart of Oakland. All this tended to a steady appreciation in value of Daylight's huge holdings. But, as of old, he had his hunch and was riding it. Already he had begun borrowing from the banks. The magnificent profits he made on the land he sold were turned into more land, into more development, and instead of paying off old loans he contracted new ones. As he had pyramided in Dawson City he now pyramided in Oakland, but he did it with the knowledge that it was a stable enterprise rather than a risky placer mining boom.

In a small way other men were following his lead, buying and selling land and putting up the improvement work. But this was to be expected, and the small fortunes they were making at his expense did not irritate him. There was an exception, however. One, Simon Dolliver, with money to go in with and with cunning and courage to back it up, had fair to become a several times millionaire at Daylight's expense. Dolliver, too, pyramided, playing quickly and accurately and keeping his money turning over and over. More than once Daylight found him in the way, as he himself had got in the way of the others when they first set their eyes on Ophir Creek.

Work on Daylight's dock system went on apace, yet it was one of those enterprises that consumed money dreadfully and that could not be accomplished as quickly as a ferry system. The engineering difficulties were great, the dredging and filling a cyclopean task. The main item of piling was anything but

small. A good average pile, by the time it was delivered on the ground, cost a twenty-dollar gold piece and these piles were used in unending thousands. All accessible groves of mature pines were used, as well as great rafters of pine piles were towed down the coast with manufacturing the electricity for houses. Daylight organized the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company. This immediately assumed large proportions, covering the San Joaquin Valley on the Contra Costa hills, there were many fine groves, and even with light that could be plucked through the trees, and it became a street and house lighting project as well as soon as the purchase of power sites in the Sierras was rushed through the survey parties were out and building operations began. And so it went. There were a thousand men, but it was all so sound and legitimate that Daylight, born gambler that he was and with his clear 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. Nor did he have any confidential adviser, Larry Hogan, who was somewhat of a veto the wilder notions of borrow heavily from the banks and trust companies, but on several of his corporations he was consulted, and retained none of them. He did this gradually, however, and among the companies in which he retained ownership the investing public to join were the Golden Gate Dock Company, the Recreation Parks Company, the United Water Company, the Electrical Shipbuilding Company and the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company. Nevertheless between himself and Dede he retained the controlling shares in all of these enterprises.

His affair with Dede Mason only seemed to improve. While delaying to grapple with the strange problem he presented, his desire for her continued to grow. In his gambler's mind this conclusion 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 card and he was the fifth ace, the joker in a game of tenderfoot poker. It was the opening card, and 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 even the warm recollection of those bronze slimmers that he had seen in his gambler's room. Once again, on a rainy Sunday, he telephoned that he was coming. And, as has happened ever since man first looked upon woman, he called her again in the solitude of his room, and she came. It was Dede's secret weakness to yield. Not that it was Daylight's was abjectly to beg and entreat. On the contrary, he was masterful in whatever he did, but he had a trick of whistling that Dede found harder to resist than the pines of a smelter. It was not a happy scene in its outcome for Dede. In the throes of her own desire, desperate with weakness and of the severe time that her judgment battling her weakness, cried out: "You urge me to try a chance, to marry you now and trust to luck for it to come out right. And this is a gamble you say. Very well, let me gamble. 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 fire of mingled love and passion of gambling came into Daylight's eyes. Involuntarily his hand started for his pocket for the coin. Then it stopped and the light in his eyes was troubled.

"Go on," she ordered sharply. "The delay or I may change my mind and you will lose the chance." "Little woman," his smiles were humorous, but there was no humor in their meaning. His thought was as solemn as his resolve. "Little woman, I'd gamble all the way from Creation to the day of judgment; I'd gamble a golden harp against another man's hair; I'd toss for pennies on the front steps of the New Jerusalem or set up a faro layout just outside the Peary Gates, but I'll be ever so damn glad if I'll gamble on love. Love's too big to me to take a chance on. Love's got to be a sure thing, and between you and me it is a sure thing. If the odds was a hundred to one on my winning this tip, just the same, nary flip."

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 had indicated the way the wind was blowing, and that one of those terrific financial storms he had heard about was soon to sweep over the United States. How terrific this particular storm was to be he did not anticipate. He was standing fast and holding up his power, and had no anxiety about his weathering it out.

Money grew tighter. Beginning with the crash of several of the greatest Eastern banking houses, the tightness spread, until every bank in the country was calling in its credits. Daylight was caught, 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 panic, with the accompanying extreme shrinkage in values, would have been a golden harvest time for him. As it was, he watched the gamblers, who had been the legitimate business men and made preparations for the slump, to get out from under and safely scurrying to cover or proceeding to reap a double harvest. Nothing remained for him but to stand fast and hold up.

He saw the situation clearly. When the banks demanded that he pay his loans, he knew that the banks need. And he knew that the banks did not want his collateral which he held. It would do them no good. In such a tumbling of values was no time to sell. His more collateral, yet it was worthless as such a moment when the one unceasing cry was money, money. Finding him obtuse, the banks demanded more collateral, and as the money piling tightened he asked for two and even three times as much as had been originally accepted. Sometimes Daylight yielded to these demands, but more often not, and always battling fiercely.

He fought as with clay behind a crumbling wall. All portions of the wall were menaced, and he went around constantly strengthening the weakest parts with clay. This clay was money, and was applied, not here and there, but all over, as it was needed, but only when it was direly needed. The strength of his position lay in the Yerba Buena Ferry Company, the Consolidated Street Railways and the United Water Company. Though people were no longer buying residence lots and factory and business sites, they were compelled to ride on his cars and ferryboats and to consume his water. When all the financial world was clamoring for money, and perishing through lack of it, the first of each month many thousands of dollars poured into his coffers from the water rates, and each day ten thousand dollars, in dimes and nickels, came in from his street railways and ferries.

Cash was what was wanted, and had he had the use of all this steady river of cash all would have been well with him. As it was, he had to fight continually for a portion of it. Improvement work proceeded and only absolutely essential repairs were made. His fiercest fight was with the operating expenses, and this was a fight that never ended. There was never any let up in his turning the thumb screws and tightening the economy. From the big wholesale suppliers down through the salary list to office stationery and postage stamps he kept the thumb screws turning. When his superintendents and heads of departments performed prodigies of cutting down he patted them on the back and demanded more. When they threw down their hands in despair he showed them how more could be accomplished.

(To Be Continued.)

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(To Be Continued.)

WANTED

WANTED—A second class teacher or third class male teacher in school No. 3, Petersburg, Queens Co. School commences March 1. Apply to Superintendent, Kingston, N. B.

WE pay Ladies or Gentlemen dollars and expenses week for us. Expense money advanced in home territory. Write to Penstener, this office.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for North Carolina of Petersburg (district) Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Penstener, Clones, Queens County, N. B.

MEN WANTED—We want to advertise our Royal Purple, Poultry Specific and other goods to the consumers as well as to the agents. \$15.00 a week salary plus commission. No experience needed. The largest advertisement in Canada. Write at once for W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, Photographers and Enlarged portraits, frames and china plaques, catalogue and price list free. The Port Co., 220 Dundas Street, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS—The sale of Pelham less Fruit and Ornament Shrub, etc., has increased forty in New Brunswick because we do to contract grade. Our agents man in proportion. We want agents in every unrepresented territory. Write for best terms to Lam Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 37-1911-av

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

able and energetic salesman our line of First Grade Nursery Big demand for trees at present. Thirty-two years in shipping to Provinces puts us in position to requirements of the trade. Pay we make situation. Stone & W Toronto, Ont.

PORTRAIT AGENTS, write

able men we give credit. Merchants Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED for W. choice Nursery Stock and varieties seed Potatoes, Libera Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE—Farms, stones, farms without bush, prices, and terms of payment the purchaser. Write us and we will give particulars as to size, location, quality, nature of soil and kind of Address: T. Hetherington & Co., 21, Lansden, Saskatchewan, S48.

NOTICE is hereby given that a bill will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next thereof for an Act to incorporate many under reasonable conditions JOHN RIVER ELECTRIC COMPANY" for the purpose of dam and maintaining a dam across the John River at or near Hawshaw Falls in the Parish of Southampton in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, and to generate Light, Heat and Power and to transmit the same, purchase, appropriate or otherwise rights, easements, franchises and necessary for the efficient operation of the same.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., 31st, 1911.

POWELL & HARRIS
Solicitors for Applicants
841-3-1

WE wish to thank public heartily the most prosperous in our history.

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

ONLY 10 CENTS

to quickly introduce any under reasonable conditions Ladies' 14K Gold Ruby Set Rings Prayer or Initial Rings. Send for JEWELRY CO. Mig. Dept. 6, 65 Ky., U. S. A.

MAYOR GAYNOR OFFERS A SHEEP WITH WEIGHT OF SEVEN SH

New York, Jan. 31.—Mayor Gaynord today an offer from Uno York Zoo with something decided in sheep. Toppertwin writes that captured a sheep in Mexico with seven in its wool and although twice sheared the animal the colors remain fast.

The mayor will refer the letter authorities of the Bronx Zoological Garden.

To prepare bread crumbs most by the bread in the oven after it has been removed, then run through a chopper, sift and put away.

When the head of a batpin cut it is a bit of glass, porcelain or wood, insert it in the ornament, and it will

WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher or third class male teacher, for District No. 3, Petersville, Queens county, N. B. School commences March. Apply Wellington Kirkpatrick, secretary to trust, Wellington Station, Queens county, N. B. 838-215-wk.

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

WANTED—By pensioner, small farm, suitable for market gardening, with good house, water, etc. Part price by quarterly instalments. Give fullest particulars to Pensioner, this office. 711-2-8-wv

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clons school, parish of Petersville (district rural). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clons, Queens county, N. B. 238-11-wv

MEN WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to inspect and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Penney Specific and other goods direct to the consumers as well as to the merchants. \$1000 a week salary and expenses. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont. 413-2-21-wv

AGENTS WANTED—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-wv

AGENTS—The sale of Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Simons, 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. 3-7-10-wv

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a reliable and energetic salesman to handle our line of First Grade Nursery Stock. Big demand for trees at present time. Three to five years in shipping. Market Provinces puts us in position to know requirements of the trade. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 25-4-wv

PORTRAIT AGENTS, write us. Reports on the men we start in, and their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 413-2-21-wv

SALESMEN WANTED—For winter for our choice Nursery Stock and new varieties of trees. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. Sale-4-wv

FOR SALE—LAND FOR SALE—Farms without stones; farms without bushland, at the prices, and terms of payment to suit the purchaser. Write for particulars as to size, location and locality, nature of soil and kind of crops. Address T. Hetherington & Co., P. O. Box 21, Lunenburg, Saskatchewan. 548-2-15-wv

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the "SAINT JOHN RIVER ELIZABETH POWELL COMPANY" for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a dam across the Saint John River at or near Howland Bridge in the Parish of Wood and through the town of Howland in the County of York in the Province of New Brunswick, and to develop electricity for Light, Heat and Power purposes and to transmit the same, and to purchase, appropriate or otherwise acquire rights, easements, franchises and privileges necessary for the efficient operation of the company. Dated at Saint John, N. B., January 31st, 1911. POWELL & HARRISON, Solicitors for Applicants. 841-31

WE wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history. We will begin our 44th year Tuesday, January 3rd.

ONLY 10 CENTS to quickly introduce our fashionable line of goods. We send you this lovely 14K Gold Plated Ruby Set Ring. Lord's Prayer or initial engraved. Free. Send size. S. KERR, JEWELRY COMPANY, Mfg. Dept. 6, Covington, Ky. U. S. A. 88-27

MAYOR GAYNOR OFFERED A SHEEP WITH WOOL OF SEVEN SHADES

New York, Jan. 31.—Mayor Gaynor received today a letter from Unsworth, of San Antonio, Texas, who had written him some time ago, that he had had the use of cash all about been given to him to put on a sheep in Mexico with seven colors in its wool and although he had seen sheared the animal the hairquin colors remain fast. The mayor will refer the letter to the authorities of the Bronx Zoological gardens.

To prepare bread crumbs most quickly, do the bread in the oven after the crust has been removed, then run through the meat chopper, sift and put away in glass jar.

When the head of a hatpin comes off, if it is of glass, porcelain or wood, melt a bit of resin, dip the pin into the resin, insert it in the ornament, and it will hold.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Wednesday, Feb. 1. Star Satakina, Taylor, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co.

Cleared. Tuesday, Jan. 31. Star Mount Temple, Moore, London and Antwerp via Halifax, C. P. R.

Sailed. Monday, Jan. 30. Str Manchester Corporation, Cabot, Philadelphia, Wm Thomson & Co.

Tuesday, Jan. 31. Star Coaling, Davies, South African ports, J. H. Scammell & Co.

Wednesday, Feb. 1. Star Mount Temple, Moore, London and Antwerp via Halifax, C. P. R.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Vancouver, BC, Jan 28—Ard, str Tor-denaokid (Nor), Hansen, Sourabaya. 27th Str, star Makura (Br), Sydney NSW.

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, Jan 28—Ard, str Columbia, New York; 30th, str Pretoria, Boston. Southampton, Jan 30—Ard, str Adriatic, New York.

Signalized Jan 30—Str Montezuma, St John and Halifax for London.

Cape Race, NF, Jan 31—Str Lusitania, Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here at 11 p.m. Will dock about 9 a.m. Friday.

Star Sardinian, London and Havre for St John, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 245 miles southeast at 9.30 p.m.

Star Empress of Ireland, Liverpool for Halifax and St John, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 308 miles east at 9.30 p.m.

Liverpool, Feb 1—Ard, str Carmanis, New York.

Avonmouth, Feb 1—Ard, str Royal Edward, Southampton and Cherbourg, Feb 1—Sld, str Kron Prinz Wilhelm, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

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

Portland, Me, Jan 30—Ard, str Hibernia, Glasgow.

Vineyard Haven, Jan 31—Ard, str Manuel R. Oza, New York for Galia (Me). Philadelphia, Feb 1—Sld, str Manchester Commerce, St John.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Philadelphia, Jan 31—The fog trumpet at Harbor of Refuge light station, Delaware Bay entrance, was reported disabled on Jan 28 and until repaired the fog signal will be a bell struck by machinery a single blow every 15 seconds.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Every blade of the propeller of star Jamaica (Br), Brown, was broken off by coming in contact with a sunken timber pile. It was about 100 feet from the shore. Mobile for Liverpool Saturday last. The Jamaica has a large cargo of cotton, practically all of which will have to be loaded before repairs can be made. This vessel will involve a loss estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Star Maracas (Br), from Demerara, etc., reported Jan 27, lat 22 30, long 89 38, passed two miles W of a disabled stern tug of wrecking tug Rescue (probably str. Ceres (Ital), from Sagunto, etc., via Bermuda for New York, before reported).

MAY SUPPLY HALIFAX WITH HER ELECTRICITY

A scheme involving the expenditure of more than a million dollars is on foot at Liverpool (N. S.) whereby the extensive water powers in that vicinity may be harnessed for the purpose of supplying electricity. Surveying operations under the supervision of Mr. Holtgate, a leading engineer of Montreal, are being carried on and it is believed that sufficient power can be developed to supply the city of Halifax with all its electricity.

Speaking of the undertaking, Judge Forbes, of Liverpool (N. S.), who arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by his wife, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the board of governors of King's College, said the people of Nova Scotia, and more especially of Liverpool, were highly enthusiastic over it. "In Liverpool," he said, "there is running from Lake Rotund and adjoining lakes, eighty to one hundred square miles of water, lake service, and 300,000 square miles of hillside drainage. At the lowest it is estimated that this would generate a continuous 25,000 horse power which could be transmitted by wire to Halifax, a distance of eighty miles. No power east of Halifax could be utilized so cheaply. At present this supply is harnessed to a small degree, 5,000 horse power being used by pulp and paper mills. In connection with the proposed scheme it is also intended, provided it should be carried into effect, to erect four pulp, box and paper mills in the vicinity of Liverpool. John L. McLeod and George S. McLaren, large pulp mill owners in Liverpool, are at present backing the scheme. C. E. Torston, assisted by Hugh Morrison, are at present carrying on a survey of the water powers." The board of governors of the college, and other members of the board of governors of King's College which is to take place here this evening, he said an effort would be made to have the members of the board of governors of the province take more interest in the college. In as much as King's was the only Church of England divinity college in the province, he thought it was deserving of more assistance and patronage by the people of that church. Judge Forbes is registered at the Dufferin.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Allen O. Guphill, who died February 2, 1910.

"Gone but not forgotten."

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 copyright for Canada, at Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by The Daily Telegraph and Toronto Star and for the United States, 1911, by the New York Herald Company. Unauthorized use either in whole or in part or colorable summaries thereof 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 ninety miles; not that my impressions are not well defined, but by the effect that the flight has had upon the impressionable Cubans who have enthusiastically monopolized my time from the moment that I landed on shore from the United States torpedo boat destroyer Paulding.

To those who have not experienced the sensations of an aeroplane flight, it is difficult to convey a comparison sufficiently realistic to impart the impressions and effect the flight had upon me. In fact, as I have made many flights over the land, I realize that those who have not been aboard an aeroplane would have difficulty in comprehending what my sensations were. In the literature that I have read, in the newspaper 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 the slightest measure the picture that was presented to me.

The Wonders of It

Nature, whose wonders are being rapidly encroached upon by science and civilization, curiously enough, gave my first startling sensation when I was seated in the cockpit of the "Roe" and I started to descend upon the sea.

As I left the sand wastes of the Florida shore behind, I had started to descend upon the sea. I had made many flights over the land, and I realize that those who have not been aboard an aeroplane would have difficulty in comprehending what my sensations were. In the literature that I have read, in the newspaper 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 the slightest measure the picture that was presented to me.

Peered Below Sea Surface

Passing successively the Dryden and the Terry, I occupied much time as the occasional wind gusts permitted by endeavoring to see to what extent it is possible to peer into the depths of the sea. I could define an object at approximately 100 feet below the surface.

The only fatigue experienced was that due to the constant strain upon my hands in controlling the machine. I was able to relieve the strain by occasionally operating with one hand. Strange to say the hand that I used to control the machine was the right hand, the only hand to which I had previously given serious thought never occurred to me from the time that I started on the flight. I had not heard of the existence of a "right hand" until a caller on board the Terry informed me that two of the scavengers of the sea had been hovering about my machine when the life boat of the destroyer came alongside my machine.

As the motor of the aeroplane consumed gasoline and oil I could appreciate more thoroughly that I had started on a voyage which was heavily laden. While apparently an insignificant weight this reduction of the gasoline and oil supply accelerated the speed of the machine so that I had to be extremely careful not to allow the engine to overheat. It was only after I had descended to a height of about 100 feet that I realized the motor was giving less power and I began to feel that something was going wrong.

In Sight of Goal

As the power of the motor diminished I drew the machine closer to the sea's surface. Before making my final descent I was able to see the harbor of Havana, and I realized that I was within a few miles of my goal. I was very gratified to find that I had not even my tobacco in my hip pocket. In fact, the most interesting incident of my whole trip was the ease with which I alighted and rested on the ocean.

The complaints which were answered upon my preparations to carry out a wireless message from General Gomez, President of Cuba. To those who appreciate hospitality and geniality I heartily commend the Cuban people.

The kindness shown by the officers of the Havana navy, and by the people of Havana made me feel more keenly the appreciation experienced in not reaching the selected landing place for the flight. Without the able assistance of the United States navy I should believe to be vitally necessary for the success of every aeroplane flight.

My disappointment in having to alight without sight of my goal can only be measured by the indefinable of the impressions and lessons of the flight. While the direct cause of the loss of power through excess of the lubricating oil supply might have been a mere trifling incident, the puncture in the motor which occasioned the leakage, could not have been "invented," was strongly tempted to give up the attempt. I was very glad to find that I had not even my tobacco in my hip pocket.

Cross-Contaminations

"It was to save weight that I gave up my baggage, much more oil than would originally have been necessary, and I did not dispose to make any wild calculations as to the future. I am seriously impressed with the possibility of ultimately making inter-continental trans-oceanic flights by aeroplane.

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use. HOME DYING has always been more of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use DYOLA.

With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk, Mixed Goods Perfectly. The JOHNSTON DYEING CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick to amend the Act 9 Edward VII, Chapter 10, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Saint John Valley Railway Company" so as to extend the time allowed for the commencement and completion of the building of the said railway, and to increase the number of Directors of the said Company.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1911. J. J. F. WINSLOW, Secretary.

Put Any Weight on a Maritime Fence

and it stands the test. Man or beast can't break it down. Maritime Fencenserver sags or gets out of shape. Made from extra heavy imported hard drawn steel wire, thicker, stronger and galvanized so it is peel-proof. It is the last word in strength and durability.

The staying quality of Maritime fence is in the simple lock with the bull dog grip. It never lets go—never lets the fence get crooked. Maritime Fence is always slightly always straight—always best. The quality of material and construction makes it best.

Don't buy fence until we have put our catalog and price list into your hands, postpaid, by mail. Costs you nothing to find out all you want to know about wire fence. Get your pen now and write on a postal "Send the catalog."

MARITIME WIRE FENCE

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton - New Brunswick

FIGURES THAT TELL STORIES

LONG distance telephone facilities are being more and more appreciated in Canada, for every year sees thousands of miles of new lines in operation. Unfortunately, at present no department of the Federal Government collects complete statistics of the hundreds of companies now in operation throughout the Dominion, but the records of the Bell Telephone Company, which is the largest single operating company, reflect the growth of long distance communication since 1885.

This company commenced operations in 1880, so that the earnings first shown represent long distance traffic in its infancy. But its development has been marvellously rapid. In 1900 the earnings were \$359,000, and in the decade since they have multiplied more than three-fold. The pictures up to 1905 represent the earnings of the Bell Telephone Company in five Provinces, but since 1907 the company has disposed of its lines in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, and these are now being operated by the Provincial Governments. Consequently, the earnings for 1909 represent the receipts from traffic only in Ontario and Quebec. Some idea of the steadily increasing business of these two Provinces is got from the fact that the earnings in 1909 for two Provinces are only some \$34,000 behind what they were in 1907 for five Provinces; while the mileage of trunk lines was 48,900 in 1909 for two Provinces compared with 49,745 miles in 1907, for five Provinces.

SENATE MAY BLOCK TRADE AGREEMENT House Likely to Pass It—President Taft Seems Hopeful of Carrying It Through.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The reciprocity agreement will probably be reported favorably from the ways and means committee to the house of representatives and pass that body. Many members who formerly opposed it, thinking their constituents would object to Canadian competition of food products, now find their constituents rather favor it and are left in an embarrassing position.

MAYOR REILLY ELECTED AGAIN IN MONCTON

Returned by Increased Majority—Three Old Aldermen Defeated.

Moncton, Jan. 31.—Much interest was taken today in the civic elections, and the contest looked upon as likely to be close. The return of Mayor E. A. Reilly by 114 majority, eight more than last year, and the defeat of the three old aldermen, W. G. Jones, alderman at large; E. A. Fryers, Ward 2; F. E. Whelpley, Ward 3, were defeated. There are three new men at the board, A. F. C. Robinson, who has set at the board several terms, led the poll for aldermen at large. The vote in detail follows:

Mayor. Ward 1. Ward 2. Ward 3. T. Reilly 144 227 258 699 Martin 94 168 28 490 Aldermen at Large.

F. C. Robinson, 74 305 327 606 H. C. Charters, 116 177 184 477 W. G. Jones, 87 118 113 318 G. L. Harris, 66 109 119 294 H. B. Gordon, 15 38 103 176

Ward 1—J. T. Forbes, 133; Dr. Bourque, 112; W. H. Piggett, 86. Ward 2—W. H. Price, 244; J. A. McAnn, 236; E. A. Fryers, 216. Ward 3—N. L. Rand, 270; J. S. Nickerson, 236; F. E. Whelpley, 232; G. H. True-man, 185.

After the result was known the successful and defeated candidates made speeches in Davidson Theatre.

Members of the new council were sworn in this evening, and the first session, a very brief one, was held to appoint assessors, T. W. Bell and E. Grouard being appointed.

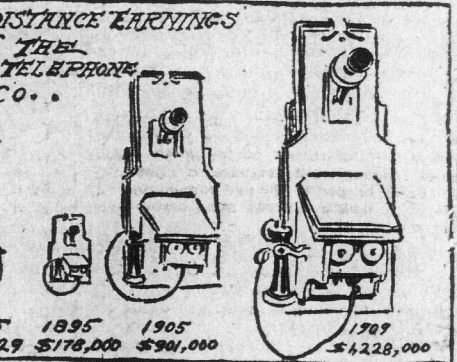
REV. W. W. WEEKS CALLED TO FASHIONABLE BOSTON CHURCH

Former Moncton Pastor Likely to Accept Call—Salary is \$8,000 to \$10,000 a Year.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—The First Baptist church, where many fashionable Commonwealth society people worship, has invited Rev. Dr. W. W. Weeks, formerly of Moncton, to become pastor. Dr. Weeks, who is pastor of the First Highland church, Springfield, will probably accept. The salary is \$8,000 to \$10,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN MAN LEFT BIG ESTATE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 1.—(Special.) The will of the late Benjamin Rogers was probated today. The estate is valued at \$183,550.72, as follows: Real estate, \$25,200; stocks, \$182,180; mortgages, \$4,674; furniture, \$1,516. The stocks include 200 shares in the Bank of Nova Scotia, valued at \$55,000; 57 shares in the Steam Navigation Company worth \$21,000; 600 shares in the Telephone Company, \$10,150; Hon. F. L. Hazard and Benjamin Rogers are the executors, the former being the solicitor. The beneficiaries are \$500 to the Prince Edward Island hospital.



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, providing they are finally adopted, will result in a great boost for the fish industry 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 last evening. He is one of the best authorities on fishing matters in the Dominion.

"The arrangements, if carried out," he said, "will undoubtedly result in a great boost to the fishing industry. This is more especially so in the case of smoked herring. Before the passage of the McKinley bill the American fishermen, who arrived in the city last evening, were one of the best authorities on fishing matters in the Dominion. The arrangements, if carried out, will undoubtedly result in a great boost to the fishing industry. This is more especially so in the case of smoked herring. Before the passage of the McKinley bill the American fishermen, who arrived in the city last evening, were one of the best authorities on fishing matters in the Dominion.

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 1822 and her husband left this city and went to London. He had been a prominent resident here and had occupied the position of a J. P. Mr. Anderson was also in his day a prominent member of St. Patrick's Society and in this connection it is quite likely that some of the older generation may remember him.

NAMES OF THOSE SUCCESSFUL IN RECENT EXAMS

As a result of the pharmaceutical examinations which were conducted here on Monday and Tuesday, New Brunswick has to have two new druggists. V. Watson, of Moncton, and Percy A. Laughlin, of Milltown, were the candidates who successfully passed the final examinations. The results of all the examinations were announced last evening. They are as follows: Passes final, I. Walton Kierhead, Moncton; Percy A. Laughlin, Milltown.

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 a coming summer will be a very busy one in the building trades in this city. There are several 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 advanced to \$3 per day. The present rate of pay is \$2.50.

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. Hare has severed his connection with W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd., and left Sunday evening for Winnipeg, where he has been appointed to represent an English sporting goods company. Previous to his departure he was presented by the employees of W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd. with a handsome silver ring and gold scarf pin.

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 W. Dowling, of Honeywell, of this city, leaving besides her husband and five sisters.

Mrs. Florence McNally.

Wednesday, Feb. 1. The death took place yesterday afternoon, 25 Meadow street, of Florence Gertrude, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McNally. The deceased suffered from an attack of pneumonia about a year ago, from which she never fully recovered. She was of a bright and lovable disposition and an only child.

George W. Carr.

Word has been received here that George W. Carr, former resident of this city, died in Worcester, Mass., on Jan. 21. He left St. John about twenty-five years ago, and had been one of the leading figures in the contracting business in Worcester, being prominently identified with the paving business. He was head of the George W. Carr Company, in Worcester, and had the first granite pavement in Worcester, and had been in many of the principal cities of the United States. He was also superintendent of the Hiram Paving Company. He was fifty-seven years of age and had besides his wife, one daughter and three step-children, all residing in the states. A brother and sister also reside in Worcester.

Mrs. D. J. Leavitt.

Wednesday, Feb. 1. A very general regret was felt in the city last night when it was known that Mrs. Jean Leavitt, widow of Daniel J. Leavitt, had passed away, aged 75 years. The end came rather suddenly. She had been ill since Saturday, but nothing was thought of it as anything serious until she became worse. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mrs. Leavitt had been almost to the last very active. 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, where he was a ship owner. After coming to St. John, however, he conducted a general merchandise business in Water Street. One of his sons was the founder of the well known firm of Thomson & Co. Mrs. Leavitt is survived by three of a family: Miss Grace W. Robert T., with the firm of Wm. Thomson & Co., and Mrs. Leavitt is 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 line steamer "Glasgow," died in the arms of H. Adam Glasgow, ex-superintendent of ferries, were shocked last night to hear of his death which occurred at Knight's Key, 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.

Mrs. Nelson Coy.

Upper Gagetown, Jan. 28.—The death of Mrs. Nelson Coy, widow of John W. Coy, Upper Gagetown on Jan. 25, after a painful illness of nine weeks, which she bore without a murmur. Deceased was a daughter of the late Andrew Glasgow, of Queensbury. She leaves a husband and one daughter, Mabel A., to mourn the loss of one who never shrank from the responsibility of a woman, wife and mother. The funeral took place on Monday from her residence. After a brief service the remains were taken to the Baptist church, where the pastor, Rev. J. W. Gardner, officiated. The interment followed by moving hands to the cemetery adjoining, followed by a large number of sympathizing friends who interment was held in the afternoon.

WOODSTOCK DRUGGIST UNDER THE KNIFE

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 2.—O. A. McKee, druggist of this town, while proceeding to the city yesterday evening, was seized with a strangulated hernia while crossing the Medicine Hat bridge. He managed to crawl back to the store and telephoned to Dr. Grant, who hurried to the city and operated on him. McKee is now in the city hospital.

A PLEA FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF ARBOR DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1911. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Much has been done in the past few years towards the beautifying of Canadian cities and towns by the awakening of the people to the importance of making their homes more attractive by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. Many influences have been at work, chief among which are the horticultural societies, which through their organizations have been able to do much towards the betterment of the country, which is already apparent. In the country, unfortunately, it is quite otherwise, and one fails to note any decided improvement in the planting of trees during recent years. To us it seems almost sad that in the older settled parts of Canada a large proportion of farmers' homes are bare and unattractive to the passerby. The contrast between the city and country home in Canada becomes greater every year, and greatly to the advantage of the city. It would not be surprising if the country home should be a delight to all beholders, and we are glad to say some country homes in our area are a great credit to their owners.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

STORM DOES SOME DAMAGE TO NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN

Digby, Jan. 30.—One of the worst storms of the season commenced here late Saturday afternoon and continued until Sunday evening. No vessels were anchored in the harbor and no damage as far as can be learned occurred here. At Sandy Cove, Digby Neck, the government breakwater was badly damaged. Its capstains 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 fishermen along the Neck lost more or less traps and gear. At Tiverton, Long Island, Joseph Osler's gasoline fishing boat washed ashore from her moorings and will probably be a total loss.

The low glass for some six or eight hours below the gale gave the vessels along the coast ample time 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. If a gale is to be roared, let it lie for a quarter of an hour in cold water before stuffing, and then carefully wipe it out with a soft cloth.

WE WOULD HAVE COMPULSORY VACCINATION

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 question the vigilance of the Moncton board. The quarantine regulations are the same all over the province, and if any suspect escapes from the guards in any place, messages are sent to all the boards of health, and they are notified. At the same time St. John is open to infection from any portion of the province. The law that makes it compulsory for children to be vaccinated before entering school is only operative here, and while vaccination is a safeguard to the extent that if there is exposure the disease will probably only be in a mild form, it is not a complete preventive. It will 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 making vaccination compulsory all over the province.

The Expense Not Great.

The cost of vaccine, he points out, is now nominal. Enough can be produced 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, however, are strongly in favor of some such law as suggested, and are of the opinion that the provincial board of health at its meeting to be held in this city, should not do better than to take the question up.

WOODSTOCK DRUGGIST UNDER THE KNIFE

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 2.—O. A. McKee, druggist of this town, while proceeding to the city yesterday evening, was seized with a strangulated hernia while crossing the Medicine Hat bridge. He managed to crawl back to the store and telephoned to Dr. Grant, who hurried to the city and operated on him. McKee is now in the city hospital.

ALBERT COUNTY PEOPLE HIT HARD IN STILES' FAILURE

One Family Owed \$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 by the instance of R. S. Woodworth, one of the creditors, and a cousin of Stiles. The papers were served last evening, but the man was not taken to jail till this morning. Bail, it is understood, could not be obtained.

SALISBURY PERSONALS

Salisbury, N. B., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Haliburton Chapman, of Chicago, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Moore, M. D., of Salisbury, arrived home few days ago, having been summoned home owing to the critical illness of her mother. Mrs. Moore has been unconscious for several days and slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

STILL ANOTHER LARGE GAIN IN BANK CLEARINGS

The St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday, were \$1,409,421, as compared with \$1,333,321 for the corresponding week last year.

PRICE OF SUGAR IS MUCH LOWER

Pork, Lard and Molasses Also Take a Drop—The Principal Quotations for the Week.

The only activity in the markets during the past week has been in the provision market. Not only has sugar declined in price, but pork, lard and molasses have also dropped materially. Sugar at the present time is cheap as it has been for some little time. Nevertheless all the other prices remain practically the same as last week. The following are the principal quotations for the week:

COUNTRY MARKET.	
Beef, western	0.09 1/2
Beef, butchers	0.09 1/2
Beef, country	0.08 1/2
Mutton, per lb.	0.09
Pork, per lb.	0.09 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	0.06
Spring lamb	0.12
Veal, per lb.	0.08
New potatoes, per bbl.	1.90
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.06
Butter, per lb.	0.20
Tub butter, per lb.	0.20
Roller butter, per lb.	0.21
Flour, per doz.	0.24
Wheat, per doz.	0.09
Calves, per lb.	0.00
Ducks, per lb.	1.00
Fowls, pair, fresh killed	0.90
Spring chickens, pair	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.	0.25
Letting, per doz.	0.38
Celery, per doz.	0.30
Maple syrup, per gal.	1.00
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.12
Beans, per lb.	0.00
New potatoes, per bbl.	1.90
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.06
Butter, per lb.	0.20
Tub butter, per lb.	0.20
Roller butter, per lb.	0.21
Flour, per doz.	0.24
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Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.06
Butter, per lb.	0.20
Tub butter, per lb.	0.20
Roller butter, per lb.	0.21
Flour, per doz.	0.24
Wheat, per doz.	0.09
Calves, per lb.	0.00
Ducks, per lb.	1.00
Fowls, pair, fresh killed	0.90
Spring chickens, pair	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.	0.25
Letting, per doz.	0.38
Celery, per doz.	0.30
Maple syrup, per gal.	1.00
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.12
Beans, per lb.	0.00
New potatoes, per bbl.	1.90
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.06
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