

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, 81 St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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

Advertising Rates Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, 10.00 per inch.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1913.

A VITAL QUESTION - MONEY FOR THE FARMER

New Brunswick's need for more farmers and more productive farms, for a plan that will bring more of its land under the plow and give the owner more profit per acre, has long been plain. Nova Scotia's case is practically the same. Both provinces have suffered from the defeat of reciprocity, and both have lacked sufficiently courageous and progressive local government action for the promotion of agriculture.

- 1.-Nova Scotia has seven million acres of unutilized land available for agricultural purposes. 2.-The farmer is the backbone of the country. Nova Scotia has room for many more. 3.-Various reasons have contrived to make farming less lucrative and the farmer's conditions of life more difficult.

The Standard editorially endorses the Telegraph's statement that a majority of the peoples' representatives must have their way. After making this delightful editorial concession to modern thought, our contemporary enters upon a labored defence of Mr. Borden's naval policy, going back three years in an attempt to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's earlier policy was inadequate.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.

man patriot thinks of the Pan-Germanic future; Servia, with a population of less than three millions, cherishes the strongest aspirations for a Greater Servia; Montenegro, whose total inhabitants would only make an average sized city, expects not only the fruits of this present war but also hopes to add Herzegovina and other territory to her domain. Bulgaria hopes to be constant among the lesser powers on the European stage, or even dreams of changing from a nation into an empire.

THE STANDARD FEARS LIBERAL OBSTRUCTION. It is more likely that Mr. Borden will adopt the salient features of the Laurier policy. The thing to be kept in mind is that if Canada is going to assist in imperial defence, provision must be made not only for a money gift but for Canadian service in training, in construction, in anxiety, and, if need be, in blood as well as in treasure.

WHAT THE PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE Woodrow Wilson said in one of his speeches during the campaign of 1912: "I am accused of being a radical. If I go to go to the root it is to be radical a radical I am."

THE NAVY ISSUE The Standard editorially endorses the Telegraph's statement that a majority of the peoples' representatives must have their way. After making this delightful editorial concession to modern thought, our contemporary enters upon a labored defence of Mr. Borden's naval policy, going back three years in an attempt to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's earlier policy was inadequate.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

NOT EVEN THE DAY IN THE MUD "Eh, a'leach a'leach" may well have been the exclamation of Mr. Borden on discovering that his course on the navy question was not in accord with the views of his ally - Henri Bourassa. The meaning of the exclamation is: "Not even the day of the mud." The history of the saying is interesting.

NO MORE FOOD TAXES? Having done what it could to increase the cost of living and to limit the operations of our farmers, fishermen and lumbermen by assisting to defeat reciprocity, the Montreal Star now expresses horror at the idea that the food of British workmen should be taxed in order to give the Canadian farmer a better price for his wheat.

THE COMING ADVANCE FOR MARITIME FARMERS (Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number.) But as one result of the migration of Canadians westward a revolution has been effected in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and room made for farmers from the British Islands.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.

Greenock; after that he worked for the North British Railway, in his head office, at Edinburgh. In 1887 he decided to enter the church, and he contrived to support himself while taking a course at Edinburgh University, a year at Glasgow University, and four seasons at Free Church Divinity Hall, Glasgow. In 1890 he was ordained to the McCrae Road Church in Edinburgh. Thence, as told, he went to London. Afterwards he accompanied Moody, the famous American evangelist, to Chicago, where, during the World's Fair, they packed the theatres. Since that time Mr. McNeil has been pastor of several famous churches, and on many occasions he has addressed audiences containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons.

NO MORE FOOD TAXES? Having done what it could to increase the cost of living and to limit the operations of our farmers, fishermen and lumbermen by assisting to defeat reciprocity, the Montreal Star now expresses horror at the idea that the food of British workmen should be taxed in order to give the Canadian farmer a better price for his wheat.

THE COMING ADVANCE FOR MARITIME FARMERS (Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number.) But as one result of the migration of Canadians westward a revolution has been effected in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and room made for farmers from the British Islands.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.

are unnecessarily high. In Canada, if in any country in the world, bread should be cheap. The vice in Toronto in favor of taxation reform leads the Conservative Toronto World to warn Sir James Whitney. "It is," says the World, "impossible for Sir James to continue to assert that no one wants reform. The boards of trade, the manufacturers, the municipalities by hundreds, and now the citizens of Toronto, declare that assessment reform is necessary. The Toronto Globe is equally clear. It is a warning to any public man less well-willed than Sir James Whitney. It is doubtful, however, whether the premier will give any heed to the remonstrance for remonstrance it securely is. It will be the duty of Council to send a bill to the Legislature asking for local option in taxation for Toronto, so that improvements may be more lightly taxed than land values. If Sir James laughs it that will be his affair."

NO MORE FOOD TAXES? Having done what it could to increase the cost of living and to limit the operations of our farmers, fishermen and lumbermen by assisting to defeat reciprocity, the Montreal Star now expresses horror at the idea that the food of British workmen should be taxed in order to give the Canadian farmer a better price for his wheat.

THE COMING ADVANCE FOR MARITIME FARMERS (Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number.) But as one result of the migration of Canadians westward a revolution has been effected in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and room made for farmers from the British Islands.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.

are unnecessarily high. In Canada, if in any country in the world, bread should be cheap. The vice in Toronto in favor of taxation reform leads the Conservative Toronto World to warn Sir James Whitney. "It is," says the World, "impossible for Sir James to continue to assert that no one wants reform. The boards of trade, the manufacturers, the municipalities by hundreds, and now the citizens of Toronto, declare that assessment reform is necessary. The Toronto Globe is equally clear. It is a warning to any public man less well-willed than Sir James Whitney. It is doubtful, however, whether the premier will give any heed to the remonstrance for remonstrance it securely is. It will be the duty of Council to send a bill to the Legislature asking for local option in taxation for Toronto, so that improvements may be more lightly taxed than land values. If Sir James laughs it that will be his affair."

NO MORE FOOD TAXES? Having done what it could to increase the cost of living and to limit the operations of our farmers, fishermen and lumbermen by assisting to defeat reciprocity, the Montreal Star now expresses horror at the idea that the food of British workmen should be taxed in order to give the Canadian farmer a better price for his wheat.

THE COMING ADVANCE FOR MARITIME FARMERS (Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number.) But as one result of the migration of Canadians westward a revolution has been effected in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and room made for farmers from the British Islands.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.

are unnecessarily high. In Canada, if in any country in the world, bread should be cheap. The vice in Toronto in favor of taxation reform leads the Conservative Toronto World to warn Sir James Whitney. "It is," says the World, "impossible for Sir James to continue to assert that no one wants reform. The boards of trade, the manufacturers, the municipalities by hundreds, and now the citizens of Toronto, declare that assessment reform is necessary. The Toronto Globe is equally clear. It is a warning to any public man less well-willed than Sir James Whitney. It is doubtful, however, whether the premier will give any heed to the remonstrance for remonstrance it securely is. It will be the duty of Council to send a bill to the Legislature asking for local option in taxation for Toronto, so that improvements may be more lightly taxed than land values. If Sir James laughs it that will be his affair."

NO MORE FOOD TAXES? Having done what it could to increase the cost of living and to limit the operations of our farmers, fishermen and lumbermen by assisting to defeat reciprocity, the Montreal Star now expresses horror at the idea that the food of British workmen should be taxed in order to give the Canadian farmer a better price for his wheat.

THE COMING ADVANCE FOR MARITIME FARMERS (Sir J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number.) But as one result of the migration of Canadians westward a revolution has been effected in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and room made for farmers from the British Islands.

THE MAN IN THE PULPIT A big Scotchman, who once was a railroad porter in Renfrewshire, has come from Scotland by way of Liverpool to be pastor of one of the most important Presbyterian churches in Toronto. Toronto is called "the Good," but it has waxed rich in late years and is not without its leanings toward the world, the flesh, and the devil.

THE BALKANS - AFTER PEACE Whether the Sick Man of Europe shall continue to live there or be sent to bed his days in Asia, the Balkan situation will still present many difficulties. When the Congress of Berlin carved out of Turkish territory three autonomous states - Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro - it hardly could anticipate the nation growth and self-consciousness that they were to develop.



SCHEME NOVA Proposal That t Comp

These Concerns Necessary Capital People Could In Cent. Interest, In Security For The

Lock of Farm Capital The great impetus given in recent years has enticed us to withdraw much of the farm to the workshop, Mr. Farmer could not get higher wages offered. The steel works are situated, and next to them, the of Pictou and Cumberland.

Contrasting Money The capital of the country is being drawn to the great money centers and Toronto, from the sea of Canada, largely enormous special privileges by the dominion parliamenting movement in rural communities, and productive energy, it is the parliament which retain a portion at least earnings for working c

ABE MARTIN ERY

Mixed w and sure to g Try it, a Barrel Half B CROSBY

necessarily high. In Canada, if in any country in the world, bread should be made in Toronto in favor of taxation...

huge majority for tax reform would mean to any public man less self than Sir James Whitney. It is, however, whether the premier...

John is talking about a town-plan commission. Edmonton has secured a city architect to direct the city's expansion for the next five years...

Twenty million dollars, which the province proposes, is a pretty serious sum. But there are simpler things which the small towns on the prairie could do to, such as, for instance, as being to select the best...

Coming Advance for Maritime Farmers

J. S. Willison, in Halifax Herald's New Year's Number. As one result of the migration of the population westward, a certain amount of land in the methods of agriculture in the old provinces and lands made for...

Calgary Man Lost in Wilds

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 3.—Lost in the wilds and beyond, a sub-division west of Calgary, James W. Thorne, about forty years of age, and widely known in Calgary, has been missing from his home in early yesterday morning. The police are searching for him.

ABE MARTIN



The party hard 't eat an egg these days without feeling like he's got a worm in it. He wouldn't enjoy a play unless she'd dressed up in a playboy around her.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO. The Business Man says: It's Good Business to Smoke "Master Workman" TOBACCO. This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c a cut at all the best stores.

SCHEME TO PROVIDE NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS WITH CHEAP MONEY

Proposal That the Province Lend Funds to Loan Companies at Low Interest

These Concerns in Turn to Advance Agriculturists the Necessary Capital to Buy Land or for Other Purposes—People Could Invest Their Savings and Receive Four Per Cent. Interest, Instead of Three as Now, With Absolute Security for Their Deposits.

(Halifax Chronicle). The great impetus given to manufacturing and labor of the people to such an extent as to withdraw much of the help from the farm to the workshop, mine and factory.

Lack of Farm Capital. But the most potent cause of the decline in the output of the farm is the lack of capital. Farming, like all other industrial occupations, absolutely requires capital.

Centralizing Money

The capital of the country, gathered up by these branch banks, has been flowing to the great money centres of Montreal and Toronto, from the farming communities of Canada, largely as the result of an enormous special privilege given the banks by the dominion parliament.

FEED MOLASSES TO YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE. Mixed with Oats or Hay will make an excellent feed, and sure to give satisfactory results. Try it, and you will see and also economize. Barrels, 45 gallons, per gallon . . . 20c. Half Barrels, 25 gallons, per gallon . . . 22c.

mortgage, the conditions of repayment of the loan, and providing for a yearly inspection by a government official of the books, securities and assets of the company.

In order to take advantage of the government loan, the loan company would be required to issue a bond, which should be a first lien upon the mortgages and other assets of the company.

Every Glass Benefits. It would furnish the people of Nova Scotia with a better standard of living, and a government guarantee investment, yielding a return of at least 3-1/2 per cent. greater than afforded by the savings bank.

The Example of Denmark. The amplitude of capital enjoyed by the farmers of Denmark, a small country in the front rank of prosperity, though not many years ago it was a poverty-stricken land.

Increased Efficiency Needed. Nova Scotia can learn from the experience of other countries. The same conditions obtain here as have been met and overcome elsewhere.

Salisbury Weddings. Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 3.—Rev. F. G. Francis, pastor of the Salisbury United Baptist church, found business good in the matrimonial line on New Year's Day.

Co-operative Banking. Lack of cheap money is the condition which has forced the farmer to borrow money at a high rate of interest.

Province Should Provide Funds. The Morning Chronicle ventures to suggest, therefore, that it is the duty of the local legislature to pass a law which will permit the province to borrow money on the credit of the province at four per cent. and loan it to loan companies.

Shoe Packs, Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers, Oversocks, Felt Boots, Everything in Shoes and Rubbers. Wholesale and Retail. Francis & Vaughan, 19 King Street, St. John, N. B.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT. Beats Electric or Gasoline. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lights everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Colloidal Molybdenum. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Limited.

SITUATION IS ALARMING SAYS LIVE STOCK MAN

Mr. Askell Explains Why Farmers Are Not Raising Wool to Better Advantage—Here to Investigate.

Saturday, Jan. 4. T. R. Askell, of the live stock branch of the department of agriculture, is in the city, and is registered at the Royal.

Another point on which we are commenting is the necessity for co-operation among the farmers. They are not quite receiving a square deal from the manufacturers and buyers.

Salisbury, N. B., Jan. 3.—Rev. F. G. Francis, pastor of the Salisbury United Baptist church, found business good in the matrimonial line on New Year's Day.

Co-operative Banking. Lack of cheap money is the condition which has forced the farmer to borrow money at a high rate of interest.

Province Should Provide Funds. The Morning Chronicle ventures to suggest, therefore, that it is the duty of the local legislature to pass a law which will permit the province to borrow money on the credit of the province at four per cent. and loan it to loan companies.

Shoe Packs, Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers, Oversocks, Felt Boots, Everything in Shoes and Rubbers. Wholesale and Retail. Francis & Vaughan, 19 King Street, St. John, N. B.

INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE IN ST. JOHN

Dr. Melvin's Health Report for 1912 Shows Decrease in Total Death Rate But Increase in White Plague Figures—A Comparison.

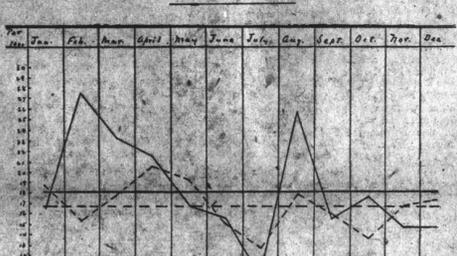


TABLE No. II—DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES IN ST. JOHN FOR 1912. The interrupted line represents the death-rate, month by month during 1911.

Table with 12 columns for months (Jan-Dec) and 2 rows for 1911 and 1912. Shows death rates per 1,000 population.

Table No. 1 exhibits the cases of notifiable diseases reported for 1912, month by month, the totals for the year, and the totals for 1911 are added for comparison.

Table with 12 columns for months (Jan-Dec) and 2 rows for 1911 and 1912. Shows number of deaths from various diseases.

Table No. 3 relates to tuberculosis. It gives the age-group under which the deaths occurred, the total from all causes, the number from tuberculosis (all forms), the percentage of tuberculosis deaths, and the percentage of deaths from this disease per 100,000 of population.

Table No. 1.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1912. Shows total deaths from various diseases for 1911 and 1912.

NATIONALITY IN ST. JOHN'S COMPANY'S MANAGER SO DECLARES

Good News at Smoker for Commercial Men Friday Night

Mayor Frink Speaks in Favor of Bringing Valley Railway Down West Side of River With Bridge Across Harbor—Home Industries Referred to—Some Timely Views.

Mayor Frink was the next speaker. He thought that it was necessary for him to meet the commercial men at least once a year in order to keep in good health. He spoke of the success of commission form of government in St. John, and of the new life that was shown here. In reference to the improvements to be made to this port he did not believe that the city was peopled of any other place, but on the other hand the citizens were always glad to see other towns and cities getting things as long as they worked for them. He was glad to hear Halifax was also to have harbor improvements and he thought that the people of St. John would congratulate the sister city on her good fortune.

In reference to the reclamation of land on the east side of the harbor for industry and trade, Mayor Frink said that land would be reclaimed. The cost would be great, but he believed that the people were willing to get one of the biggest industries in the maritime provinces permanently located here.

Some people, he thought, became startled when they heard that a few hundred thousand dollars were to be expended, but he was sure that the cost would be justifiable as it would bring to St. John more employment and necessarily more people.

He then referred to the Valley Railway and urged the advantages of bringing down the western side of the river from Gagetown and into St. John by a bridge across the harbor at Navy Island. If the road were brought across the river at Oak Point and then across the Kennebecasis two bridges would be necessary as well as a tunnel, but by the western route only one bridge at Navy Island would be necessary.

He also favored the building of the locks on the west side of the harbor 1,000 feet long instead of 700, as at present proposed.

J. M. Robinson, president of the Maritime Commercial Men's Association, said that the proposed route for St. John was the best, and would amount to \$400,000, besides many private undertakings.

Mr. Fraser said that the speeches of the evening had been a revelation to him, as far as the development of St. John was concerned, as he had no idea that such an amount of work was being undertaken. He referred to the spirit of commercial men and urged them to be good fellows as well as gentlemen.

W. I. Fenton, with the aid of a large number of lantern slides, outlined the progress made in St. John during the last two years and pointed out that St. John would certainly be the chief eastern port of Canada as well as a great manufacturing centre as it had within 100 miles radius all that was necessary for successful manufacturing plants.

Keith's assembly rooms were comfortably filled, about 300 people being present. J. M. Robinson, president of the association, acted as chairman. Before he called the gathering to order a picture of King George V. and the Union Jack were shown on the screen and the national anthem and sang the British Anthem. Mr. Robinson welcomed the commercial men and told them that one of the objects of the gathering was to let them know that there were something doing in St. John, and he thought that it was well to let the fact be known.

He then introduced W. I. Fenton, who gave the views on the harbor, the railway and the industrial centre in the empire. The lecture was well illustrated with slides showing some of the improvements that have taken place in St. John during the last two years. Maps of the empire were thrown on the screen, showing St. John as the gateway of Canada, with all the railway and shipping lines. A map of the maritime provinces showed St. John and the district within a radius of 100 miles, where there were the most important manufacturing centres. St. John was shown as a manufacturing centre over any other city in the empire.

Within 100 miles of the city are the steel works of the Albany county, the coal of Queens county, also the mines at Joggins and Springhill, as well as the iron deposits at Lepreau, in Queens county near Wolford, which alone is enough to supply the continent of America for fifty years, and also the large area of iron ore at Torbrook in Nova Scotia.

The natural gas for Montreal is supplied from one well, although there are twelve capped which are not being drawn upon.

In referring to the new industries, Mr. Fenton particularly mentioned the new factory of the Maritime Motor Car Co., the largest in Canada. A picture of one of the cars manufactured by this company was shown and those present were urged to buy home products when in mood of an automobile.

Mr. Fenton told of his first day in St. John ten years ago and of the improvements that have since taken place here. He said that there were only six miles of street railway ten years ago, now there are twenty.

The number of passengers carried on the ferry steamers has increased from a million and a half to nearly three millions. Ninety thousand square yards of permanent pavements have been put down in that time.

The water supply has also been greatly improved, with extensions to both water and sewer mains.

The pictures of the new factories and buildings as well as other improvements were very comprehensive idea of just how much the city has gone ahead.

Dr. G. M. Campbell, principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College, noted that in the pictures shown on the screen, there had been every evidence of commercial advancement in St. John, but he wished that there had been some talk of the establishment of an university here. He thought that such an institution was necessary for the upbuilding of a great city. He said that within the radius of 100 miles there were three universities, and he could assure those people that the instructors at these institutions were just as loyal to eastern Canada as the travelers, and would help to build up the position of individuals in Canada and told the commercial men how much they could do for the empire by talking of the good things to those with whom they come in contact. He urged that the spirit be adopted here that high positions should be given men on account of their own qualifications rather than on account of the position occupied by their families. In conclusion,

Schooner Driven Ashore in Gale

The Donnell Total Loss and Eskimo Hard on the Rocks

The severest storm of which there is any instrumental record raged in the Bay of Fundy Saturday. Great damage was done to shipping all along the Atlantic coast, and from the streets of the three little ports and telegraph wires on the land. The wind blew with hurricane force. In the bay the seas were terrific and in the vicinity of Point Lepreau some of the high banks near the coast line were washed away.

Within the city the force of the wind was great and averaged fifty miles an hour to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and between the hours of 4 and 8 frequent gusts reached a velocity of sixty miles. At Point Lepreau the wind at times was blowing at an eighty mile clip while frequent gusts had a velocity of more than ninety miles an hour.

People in the streets Saturday morning experienced great difficulty in making progress against the wind and the pebbles and dust from the streets were blown about in clouds. The damage in the city from the wind was not great but at times it appeared as though buildings would be blown from their foundations. Pebbles, stones and bricks were blown about in clouds, and several signs were twisted out of place.

Ninety Miles an Hour.

The full force of the wind was perhaps felt most at Point Lepreau, where the instruments registered an almost continuous blow of about eighty miles an hour and frequent gusts attained a velocity of ninety miles.

Along the coast substantial houses literally rocked on their foundations, while trees and great boughs were snapped and broken, and the distance between the tops of the wind, felled trees, and the tops of the houses, in the more exposed places, were leveled. The wind blew with great force and the waves were high. At Point Lepreau the wind could not stand the strain and parted yesterday about noon, and the velocity of the wind did not longer be measured. There was a heavy snow on the coast from the schooner Eskimo with lumber, was driven ashore at Mac's Bay and is a total loss. The schooner Eskimo went ashore on the reef at the point of the harbor, and will also likely be a total loss.

The wind began to freshen about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and increased until at 9 a. m. it was blowing at the rate of fifty-three miles, but at 10 o'clock, the instruments at the customs house observatory, it had fallen to forty-six miles an hour. During the hours between 4 and 9 a. m. frequent gusts reached a velocity of sixty miles. During Saturday afternoon there was very little change in the velocity of the wind. After 1 o'clock it changed to the northwest, and about thirty-eight miles an hour. The storm was the worst recorded since the instruments were installed here, at least since Sunday, Nov. 7, 1898, there was a heavy wind accompanied by snow and the damage done in the city was greater than reported for the storm on Sunday. At that time the wind blew at a velocity of 60 miles, and the papers reported many plate glass windows broken. In one instance in 1898 the windows in the store at the corner of the street were blown out as well as a large quantity of goods which came within range of the wind.

It is probable that greater loss by the storm Saturday to shipping was due to the fact that the weathering department, which predicted a violent storm on Thursday at midnight, and the ships had ample warning. The instruments at Point Lepreau showed that the wind on Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock averaged fifty-six miles from the southwest. At noon it veered into the west and increased to sixty miles. At 1 o'clock it had changed to the north-west and during the next hour had reached a velocity of eighty-two miles. At 3 o'clock it was seventy-four miles, at 4 it was sixty-four, at 7 it was sixty, at 8 it was eighty-one. It then began to drop and at 11 o'clock it was forty-eight miles. The instruments at Point Lepreau showed that the wind on Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock averaged fifty-six miles from the southwest. At noon it veered into the west and increased to sixty miles. At 1 o'clock it had changed to the north-west and during the next hour had reached a velocity of eighty-two miles. At 3 o'clock it was seventy-four miles, at 4 it was sixty-four, at 7 it was sixty, at 8 it was eighty-one. It then began to drop and at 11 o'clock it was forty-eight miles.

A small fishing boat broke from the pier in the harbor at Lepreau and was driven up the harbor and ashore. The sea washed right over the point and residents of Point Lepreau said yesterday that they had never seen anything so equal to the force of the waves.

Even in the harbors along the Atlantic coast steamers and other craft had a very rough and severe time. In spite of the fact that they were waiting several hours the steamer Corsican left St. John on her way to the old country.

Several windows in town were blown in and chimneys were also demolished. The window of Thomas Harvey's store, corner Harvey and Brunel streets, was broken by the bay in an elevator to find shelter by the sign over Smith's restaurant in Mill street was wrecked from its fastenings. At one point on the C. P. R. a tele house was blown across the tracks.

The tremendous seas which rolled up the bay on Friday and Saturday had more

THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

Thinks Chance of Fair Decision in Panama Dispute Would Be Slim

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by the Hague tribunal.

This fact became known here tonight upon the president's return from New York. Although he has not yet given the matter of a tribunal-much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court, he proposed to settle any final question arising between nations, when he spoke on behalf of the arbitration treaties.

The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous. He is interested in Panama tolls just as much as England, in a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal be created to arbitrate this dispute.

London, Jan. 8.—The London morning papers are heartily pleased with President Taft's declaration of his intention to submit the Panama canal controversy with Great Britain to arbitration if diplomatic negotiations should fail.

The Daily Mail says: "Any other than the honorable course which President Taft has taken would have been almost unthinkable. The president has done what he has devoted such efforts to furthering the cause of international peace throughout the world. If the senate follows President Taft's lead the Panama question is as good as settled."

The Daily News describes the declaration as a most welcome New Year message to Great Britain and the world, and expresses the highest admiration for the president's faith in offering to submit a doubtful case to arbitration. "It places the arbitration idea in its true aspect before the world," adds the paper.

The Telegraph regards Mr. Taft's speech as altogether worthy of a statesman and a friend of peace throughout the world, but fails to see how any special tribunal could be created which would not be open to the same objection as The Hague court. It remarks, in common with other papers, that there could be no better preparation for the celebration of the centennial of peace, and earnestly hopes for the speedy reference of the question to an independent tribunal.

The Standard considers that although President Taft may not have time to carry out his arrangement, there is no need to doubt that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at, and "takes occasion to pay a tribute to the highly honorable and willing spirit of the great portion of the American press in the Panama controversy."

Taft Afraid to Trust the Hague

FEARS PACKED JURY

President Declares All Europe is Against the United States in Their Action Regarding Canal Tolls—British Press Well Pleased Over New Turn in Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by the Hague tribunal.

This fact became known here tonight upon the president's return from New York. Although he has not yet given the matter of a tribunal-much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court, he proposed to settle any final question arising between nations, when he spoke on behalf of the arbitration treaties.

The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous. He is interested in Panama tolls just as much as England, in a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal be created to arbitrate this dispute.

London, Jan. 8.—The London morning papers are heartily pleased with President Taft's declaration of his intention to submit the Panama canal controversy with Great Britain to arbitration if diplomatic negotiations should fail.

The Daily Mail says: "Any other than the honorable course which President Taft has taken would have been almost unthinkable. The president has done what he has devoted such efforts to furthering the cause of international peace throughout the world. If the senate follows President Taft's lead the Panama question is as good as settled."

The Daily News describes the declaration as a most welcome New Year message to Great Britain and the world, and expresses the highest admiration for the president's faith in offering to submit a doubtful case to arbitration. "It places the arbitration idea in its true aspect before the world," adds the paper.

The Telegraph regards Mr. Taft's speech as altogether worthy of a statesman and a friend of peace throughout the world, but fails to see how any special tribunal could be created which would not be open to the same objection as The Hague court. It remarks, in common with other papers, that there could be no better preparation for the celebration of the centennial of peace, and earnestly hopes for the speedy reference of the question to an independent tribunal.

The Standard considers that although President Taft may not have time to carry out his arrangement, there is no need to doubt that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at, and "takes occasion to pay a tribute to the highly honorable and willing spirit of the great portion of the American press in the Panama controversy."

Schooner Driven Ashore in Gale

The Donnell Total Loss and Eskimo Hard on the Rocks

The severest storm of which there is any instrumental record raged in the Bay of Fundy Saturday. Great damage was done to shipping all along the Atlantic coast, and from the streets of the three little ports and telegraph wires on the land. The wind blew with hurricane force. In the bay the seas were terrific and in the vicinity of Point Lepreau some of the high banks near the coast line were washed away.

Within the city the force of the wind was great and averaged fifty miles an hour to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and between the hours of 4 and 8 frequent gusts reached a velocity of sixty miles. At Point Lepreau the wind at times was blowing at an eighty mile clip while frequent gusts had a velocity of more than ninety miles an hour.

People in the streets Saturday morning experienced great difficulty in making progress against the wind and the pebbles and dust from the streets were blown about in clouds. The damage in the city from the wind was not great but at times it appeared as though buildings would be blown from their foundations. Pebbles, stones and bricks were blown about in clouds, and several signs were twisted out of place.

Ninety Miles an Hour.

The full force of the wind was perhaps felt most at Point Lepreau, where the instruments registered an almost continuous blow of about eighty miles an hour and frequent gusts attained a velocity of ninety miles.

Along the coast substantial houses literally rocked on their foundations, while trees and great boughs were snapped and broken, and the distance between the tops of the wind, felled trees, and the tops of the houses, in the more exposed places, were leveled. The wind blew with great force and the waves were high. At Point Lepreau the wind could not stand the strain and parted yesterday about noon, and the velocity of the wind did not longer be measured. There was a heavy snow on the coast from the schooner Eskimo with lumber, was driven ashore at Mac's Bay and is a total loss. The schooner Eskimo went ashore on the reef at the point of the harbor, and will also likely be a total loss.

The wind began to freshen about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and increased until at 9 a. m. it was blowing at the rate of fifty-three miles, but at 10 o'clock, the instruments at the customs house observatory, it had fallen to forty-six miles an hour. During the hours between 4 and 9 a. m. frequent gusts reached a velocity of sixty miles. During Saturday afternoon there was very little change in the velocity of the wind. After 1 o'clock it changed to the northwest, and about thirty-eight miles an hour. The storm was the worst recorded since the instruments were installed here, at least since Sunday, Nov. 7, 1898, there was a heavy wind accompanied by snow and the damage done in the city was greater than reported for the storm on Sunday. At that time the wind blew at a velocity of 60 miles, and the papers reported many plate glass windows broken. In one instance in 1898 the windows in the store at the corner of the street were blown out as well as a large quantity of goods which came within range of the wind.

It is probable that greater loss by the storm Saturday to shipping was due to the fact that the weathering department, which predicted a violent storm on Thursday at midnight, and the ships had ample warning. The instruments at Point Lepreau showed that the wind on Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock averaged fifty-six miles from the southwest. At noon it veered into the west and increased to sixty miles. At 1 o'clock it had changed to the north-west and during the next hour had reached a velocity of eighty-two miles. At 3 o'clock it was seventy-four miles, at 4 it was sixty-four, at 7 it was sixty, at 8 it was eighty-one. It then began to drop and at 11 o'clock it was forty-eight miles.

A small fishing boat broke from the pier in the harbor at Lepreau and was driven up the harbor and ashore. The sea washed right over the point and residents of Point Lepreau said yesterday that they had never seen anything so equal to the force of the waves.

Even in the harbors along the Atlantic coast steamers and other craft had a very rough and severe time. In spite of the fact that they were waiting several hours the steamer Corsican left St. John on her way to the old country.

Several windows in town were blown in and chimneys were also demolished. The window of Thomas Harvey's store, corner Harvey and Brunel streets, was broken by the bay in an elevator to find shelter by the sign over Smith's restaurant in Mill street was wrecked from its fastenings. At one point on the C. P. R. a tele house was blown across the tracks.

The tremendous seas which rolled up the bay on Friday and Saturday had more

Taft Afraid to Trust the Hague

FEARS PACKED JURY

President Declares All Europe is Against the United States in Their Action Regarding Canal Tolls—British Press Well Pleased Over New Turn in Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by the Hague tribunal.

This fact became known here tonight upon the president's return from New York. Although he has not yet given the matter of a tribunal-much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court, he proposed to settle any final question arising between nations, when he spoke on behalf of the arbitration treaties.

The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous. He is interested in Panama tolls just as much as England, in a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal be created to arbitrate this dispute.

London, Jan. 8.—The London morning papers are heartily pleased with President Taft's declaration of his intention to submit the Panama canal controversy with Great Britain to arbitration if diplomatic negotiations should fail.

The Daily Mail says: "Any other than the honorable course which President Taft has taken would have been almost unthinkable. The president has done what he has devoted such efforts to furthering the cause of international peace throughout the world. If the senate follows President Taft's lead the Panama question is as good as settled."

The Daily News describes the declaration as a most welcome New Year message to Great Britain and the world, and expresses the highest admiration for the president's faith in offering to submit a doubtful case to arbitration. "It places the arbitration idea in its true aspect before the world," adds the paper.

The Telegraph regards Mr. Taft's speech as altogether worthy of a statesman and a friend of peace throughout the world, but fails to see how any special tribunal could be created which would not be open to the same objection as The Hague court. It remarks, in common with other papers, that there could be no better preparation for the celebration of the centennial of peace, and earnestly hopes for the speedy reference of the question to an independent tribunal.

The Standard considers that although President Taft may not have time to carry out his arrangement, there is no need to doubt that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at, and "takes occasion to pay a tribute to the highly honorable and willing spirit of the great portion of the American press in the Panama controversy."

Taft Willing Should Diplomacy Fail

President Declares He Would Be Ashamed Not to Do It

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft is willing to submit to arbitration the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States over Panama canal tolls, but he does not favor arbitration by the Hague tribunal.

This fact became known here tonight upon the president's return from New York. Although he has not yet given the matter of a tribunal-much thought, the president probably would prefer a special board of arbitration composed of an equal number of citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Such was to be the composition of the arbitral court, he proposed to settle any final question arising between nations, when he spoke on behalf of the arbitration treaties.

The president has expressed to friends the view that at The Hague all Europe would be against this nation and that the moral pressure on the court would be enormous. He is interested in Panama tolls just as much as England, in a court in which only Great Britain and the United States were represented, it is argued there would be a much greater chance of a fair decision. Several Democratic senators have voiced the opinion that a special tribunal be created to arbitrate this dispute.

London, Jan. 8.—The London morning papers are heartily pleased with President Taft's declaration of his intention to submit the Panama canal controversy with Great Britain to arbitration if diplomatic negotiations should fail.

The Daily Mail says: "Any other than the honorable course which President Taft has taken would have been almost unthinkable. The president has done what he has devoted such efforts to furthering the cause of international peace throughout the world. If the senate follows President Taft's lead the Panama question is as good as settled."

The Daily News describes the declaration as a most welcome New Year message to Great Britain and the world, and expresses the highest admiration for the president's faith in offering to submit a doubtful case to arbitration. "It places the arbitration idea in its true aspect before the world," adds the paper.

The Telegraph regards Mr. Taft's speech as altogether worthy of a statesman and a friend of peace throughout the world, but fails to see how any special tribunal could be created which would not be open to the same objection as The Hague court. It remarks, in common with other papers, that there could be no better preparation for the celebration of the centennial of peace, and earnestly hopes for the speedy reference of the question to an independent tribunal.

The Standard considers that although President Taft may not have time to carry out his arrangement, there is no need to doubt that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at, and "takes occasion to pay a tribute to the highly honorable and willing spirit of the great portion of the American press in the Panama controversy."

Scores U. S. Senate for Rejecting Arbitration Treaties With Britain and France—Says Americans Should Not Be Afraid to Leave a Doubtful Case to an Independent Tribunal.

New York, Jan. 4.—President Taft today declared himself unequivocally in favor of arbitrating the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the Panama canal tolls, in the event that the peace negotiations between the two countries fail in bringing about a settlement. This was the first public declaration of the president of his attitude toward the question. He was speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the International Peace Forum.

"I am willing, and indeed I would be ashamed not to be willing," said the president, "to arbitrate any question with Great Britain in the construction of a treaty, which we see the exact terms which there is between the two nations. There need not be any public doubt on that subject as far as this administration is concerned. When there is a difference that cannot be reconciled by international negotiation and adjustment, then we are entirely willing to submit it to an impartial tribunal. I am hopeful that we may get it either by settlement or by arbitration before the administration in which I have the honor to be a dissolving view, shall cease, but it may not be, because these negotiations are not yet concluded. It is an opportunity in this instance to say that if the time comes there will be no doubt about what I will do in respect to the submission of that question, as far as the president of the United States is concerned, it is settled, if that is necessary."

Says Uncle Sam is Wrong.

The president's remarks were apparently prompted by a declaration in a speech by Henry Claws, the banker, asserting that for President Taft's administration "to concede the right to arbitrate the difference would be a splendid achievement," but holding that "we are in the wrong and would most likely be defeated if it went to the Hague for decision."

Referring to the Panama canal treaty, the president who had said, at the outset of his remarks, that he rose "with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure," continued: "My friend, Mr. Claws, differs with me and with the administration in the construction of that treaty. That is all right. I suppose questions before have arisen as to construction of contracts in which good honest people have seen on both sides. Now that presents to me a very significant and useful example, with respect to arbitration. A good many people are saying 'Don't arbitrate because you are going to lose. This is our own canal, and while England is making a point of it, England will not arbitrate because they give you when you are not likely to get an arbitration that will be satisfactory to you and your view of the construction.'

"Now here, what if this view were correct as to probability of result, which I need not admit, is just the time when I am in favor of an arbitration. I mean that I do not have a moment's hesitation in urging arbitration for the purpose of settling a platform subject to attract the attention and approval of the audience."

"I hope I was more conscientious in a vote than I was in a speech. I have taken the country on that head, and when I said to them that we never would have an arbitrator that would be effective, that brought us to the present position, I was wrong. (Continued on page 8, second column.)"

Large Attendance

Keith's assembly rooms were comfortably filled, about 300 people being present. J. M. Robinson, president of the association, acted as chairman. Before he called the gathering to order a picture of King George V. and the Union Jack were shown on the screen and the national anthem and sang the British Anthem. Mr. Robinson welcomed the commercial men and told them that one of the objects of the gathering was to let them know that there were something doing in St. John, and he thought that it was well to let the fact be known.

He then introduced W. I. Fenton, who gave the views on the harbor, the railway and the industrial centre in the empire. The lecture was well illustrated with slides showing some of the improvements that have taken place in St. John during the last two years. Maps of the empire were thrown on the screen, showing St. John as the gateway of Canada, with all the railway and shipping lines. A map of the maritime provinces showed St. John and the district within a radius of 100 miles, where there were the most important manufacturing centres. St. John was shown as a manufacturing centre over any other city in the empire.

Within 100 miles of the city are the steel works of the Albany county, the coal of Queens county, also the mines at Joggins and Springhill, as well as the iron deposits at Lepreau, in Queens county near Wolford, which alone is enough to supply the continent of America for fifty years, and also the large area of iron ore at Torbrook in Nova Scotia.

The natural gas for Montreal is supplied from one well, although there are twelve capped which are not being drawn upon.

In referring to the new industries, Mr. Fenton particularly mentioned the new factory of the Maritime Motor Car Co., the largest in Canada. A picture of one of the cars manufactured by this company was shown and those present were urged to buy home products when in mood of an automobile.

Mr. Fenton told of his first day in St. John ten years ago and of the improvements that have since taken place here. He said that there were only six miles of street railway ten years ago, now there are twenty.

The number of passengers carried on the ferry steamers has increased from a million and a half to nearly three millions. Ninety thousand square yards of permanent pavements have been put down in that time.

The water supply has also been greatly improved, with extensions to both water and sewer mains.

The pictures of the new factories and buildings as well as other improvements were very comprehensive idea of just how much the city has gone ahead.

Dr. G. M. Campbell, principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College, noted that in the pictures shown on the screen, there had been every evidence of commercial advancement in St. John, but he wished that there had been some talk of the establishment of an university here. He thought that such an institution was necessary for the upbuilding of a great city. He said that within the radius of 100 miles there were three universities, and he could assure those people that the instructors at these institutions were just as loyal to eastern Canada as the travelers, and would help to build up the position of individuals in Canada and told the commercial men how much they could do for the empire by talking of the good things to those with whom they come in contact. He urged that the spirit be adopted here that high positions should be given men on account of their own qualifications rather than on account of the position occupied by their families. In conclusion,

Wm. Hurley the Victim; Bursting of Boiler Tube Caused the Fatality.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Maccan had another fatality yesterday when William Hurley met his death through the bursting of a tube in a boiler which he was attending.

Five or six men had been working all day on a newly ordered mine across the bay from the station and on leaving for supper left Hurley to bank the boiler for the night. Hurley had evidently fixed the fire and set down for a minute when the tube burst, throwing a stream of scalding water over him and causing his death. He was found dead early this morning.

Dr. J. H. Munro, of River Herbert, held the inquest this afternoon and verdict was returned to the effect that death was due to accidental causes. Hurley was formerly employed in Jones livery stable, Amherst, and is comparatively well known in this city. He is a bachelor, with his home in Maccan.

SCALDED FIREMAN

Amberst, N. S., Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Maccan had another fatality yesterday when William Hurley met his death through the bursting of a tube in a boiler which he was attending.

Five or six men had been working all day on a newly ordered mine across the bay from the station and on leaving for supper left Hurley to bank the boiler for the night. Hurley had evidently fixed the fire and set down for a minute when the tube burst, throwing a stream of scalding water over him and causing his death. He was found dead early this morning.

Dr. J. H. Munro, of River Herbert, held the inquest this afternoon and verdict was returned to the effect that death was due to accidental causes. Hurley was formerly employed in Jones livery stable, Amherst, and is comparatively well known in this city. He is a bachelor, with his home in Maccan.

BEFORE AND AFTER

"It is strange that a change matrimony will make."

Wailed a bright little bride that she knew.

"In our sweet courting days it was two dollar days."

But now 'tis a picture show."

THE DAY OF THE EAST

(Sir J. S. Williston in New Year's Edition of Halifax Herald.)

Moreover, with the completion of the national transcontinental railway, the use of the Intercolonial as the eastern terminus of the Canadian Northern railway and probably a faster fleet of steamers on the Atlantic, eastern ports should be only at the threshold of their prosperity. In the next quarter of a century the east should show steady growth in population and in industrial and agricultural activity. It will have a closer commercial relation with the older provinces and a direct connection with the prairie country. There will be a revival of ship-building. There will be a rise in land values in the counties and a keener commercial life in the towns and cities. There will be a fuller partnership in all the national activities and inevitably material results more commensurate with the wealth of its resources and the genius of its people, and we may hope, much more frequent and intimate intercourse between Ontario and the provinces by the sea, which are such natural allies in national policy, and so singularly responsive to common social and educational ideals.

or less effect on the new work in Court-ney Bay. The breaker, against which the sea broke with practically all its force, stood the strain well, although some of the loose material on its top was washed away. Part of the trestle work was broken and went adrift, but on the whole the damage was not serious. The railway which runs along the top was twisted out of position in places. James Gilchrist, chief engineer of the Norton Griffin Company, said to The Telegraph yesterday that the only loss was that of a few stonings and a little timber and that there was no great damage done.

The wind was very strong early Saturday morning and with a great deal of surprise that persons in the streets about 4 o'clock heard the labors' bell in Market square ringing as though it were the highest of altitudes. The bell was being rung by the men on the shore ready to receive the shipwrecked men afterwards said that they expected the bell to be swamped every instant.

The schooner Eskimo with lumber, was driven ashore at Mac's Bay and is a total loss. The schooner Eskimo went ashore on the reef at the point of the harbor, and will also likely be a total loss.

The wind began to freshen about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and increased until at 9 a. m. it was blowing at the rate of fifty-three miles, but at 10 o'clock, the instruments at the customs house observatory, it had fallen to forty-six miles an hour. During the hours between 4 and 9 a. m. frequent gusts reached a velocity of sixty miles. During Saturday afternoon there was very little change in the velocity of the wind. After 1 o'clock it changed to the northwest, and about thirty-eight miles an hour. The storm was the worst recorded since the instruments were installed here, at least since Sunday, Nov. 7, 1898, there was a heavy wind accompanied by snow and the damage done in the city was greater than reported for the storm on Sunday. At that time the wind blew at a velocity of 60 miles, and the papers reported many plate glass windows broken. In one instance in 1898 the windows in the store at the corner of the street were blown out as well as a large quantity of goods which came within range of the wind.

It is probable that greater loss by the storm Saturday to shipping was due to the fact that the weathering department, which predicted a violent storm on Thursday at midnight, and the ships had ample warning. The instruments at Point Lepreau showed that the wind on Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock averaged fifty-six miles from the southwest. At noon it veered into the west and increased to sixty miles. At 1 o'clock it had changed to the north-west and during the next hour had reached a velocity of eighty-two miles. At 3 o'clock it was seventy-four miles, at 4 it was sixty-four, at 7 it was sixty, at 8 it was eighty-one. It then began to drop and at 11 o'clock it was forty-eight miles.

A small fishing boat broke from the pier in the harbor at Lepreau and was driven up the harbor and ashore. The sea washed right over the point and residents of Point Lepreau said yesterday that they had never seen anything so equal to the force of the waves.

Even in the harbors along the Atlantic coast steamers and other craft had a very rough and severe time. In spite of the fact that they were waiting several hours the steamer Corsican left St. John on her way to the old country.

Several windows in town were blown in and chimneys were also demolished. The window of Thomas Harvey's store, corner Harvey and Brunel streets, was broken by the bay in an elevator to find shelter by the sign over Smith's restaurant in Mill street was wrecked from its fastenings. At one point on the C. P. R. a tele house was blown across the tracks.

The tremendous seas which rolled up the bay on Friday and Saturday had more

Schooner Eskimo Ashore

The schooner Eskimo which left here on Thursday last was driven on the rocks near Musquash Harbor and is now lying on the rocks in a badly crippled condition. The schooner, on which Captain Pike is in command, was bound for New York City, and when the gale started Captain Pike deemed it advisable to get into Musquash Harbor for safety. So strong was the gale, however, that the schooner was unable to get into the harbor and was practically blown on the reefs. The mainmast and spirit snapped off and several holes were punched in the side of the little craft. The schooner was able to get ashore in safety and is now staying at a house nearby where the crew are being cared for. An effort will be made to get the schooner off the rocks and to get the crew home. The schooner is owned by C. T. White, of Apple River, and is 99 tons register. C. M. Kerrison is the local agent.

The White Safe.

The schooner Emily I. White which was reported anchored in the breakers off the entrance to Back Harbour, is now safe in Blue Harbor, having been towed there by the Lubec tug Dolphin. The Emily I. White, of which C. M. Kerrison is the local agent, is commanded by Captain Bryant and is bound from St. John to New York with lumber.

Pomeranian Here.

The Allan River Pomeranian, Captain Hains, arrived in port Saturday from London and Harve with 120 passengers and 3,000 tons of freight. The Pomeranian is a fine vessel and was high on her met with stormy weather throughout the run, especially on Friday in the Bay of Fundy. During the voyage, a heavy sea smashed part of the railing on the port side.

A thick sea was encountered off Cape Sable and slow progress was made owing to the fact that the lead had been weighed continuously. On December 21 and Saturday that the pilot could not board the vessel which was forced to steam about until the weather moderated, and finally was guided to the lee of the island by the pilot's tug and then boarded. The officers of the Pomeranian said that the sea and gale encountered off the Lubec Light were terrific. The ship's officers were: Purser, Makins; first, McQuinn; sec-

\$25,000 FIRE AT HOULTON, ME.

Houlton, Me., Jan. 5.—Houlton suffered a \$25,000 loss by fire last Saturday evening when a part of the Mansour block, the town's finest business block, was badly gutted and the tenants lost heavily by smoke and water.

The fire broke out in the rear of the garment store of C. M. Wakem, and rapidly spread to the second floor, where it thoroughly gutted the municipal court chambers and the law office of Charles Carroll. The rear of the hall on the third floor was also badly gutted. The loss to C. M. Wakem was total, the entire stock of garments being destroyed. Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent store, and Mrs. D. B. Gillin, millinery, and Wunderlich, who occupied the ground floor store, were lost by smoke and water. The Houlton Trust Company, which occupied the corner of the block was damaged by smoke and water.

The tenants in the second story who suffered by smoke and water, were: J. J. Friedman, forester and surveyor; F. D. Clark, commission merchant; Roland E. Clark, lawyer; W. S. Lewis and Harry M. Briggs, lawyers; Dr. E. C. Bates, J. R. Harvey, insurance; George B. Dunn, F. A. Peabody, insurance.

An estimate of the losses are: Damage to block, \$12,000 to \$15,000; C. M. Wakem, \$8,000; Mrs. D. B. Gillin, \$800; Charles Carroll, \$800; municipal court, \$800; Dr. Bates, \$300; W. S. Friedman, \$300.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

Finest Block in the Town Gutted—Many Tenants Suffer Severely.

Houlton, Me., Jan. 5.—Houlton suffered a \$25,000 loss by fire last Saturday evening when a part of the Mansour block, the town's finest business block, was badly gutted and the tenants lost heavily by smoke and water.

The fire broke out in the rear of the garment store of C. M. Wakem, and rapidly spread to the second floor, where it thoroughly gutted the municipal court chambers and the law office of Charles Carroll. The rear of the hall on the third floor was also badly gutted. The loss to C. M. Wakem was total, the entire stock of garments being destroyed. Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent store, and Mrs. D. B. Gillin, millinery, and Wunderlich, who occupied the ground floor store, were lost by smoke and water. The Houlton Trust Company, which occupied the corner of the block was damaged by smoke and water.

The tenants in the second story who suffered by smoke and water, were: J. J. Friedman, forester and surveyor; F. D. Clark, commission merchant; Roland E. Clark, lawyer; W. S. Lewis and Harry M. Briggs, lawyers; Dr. E. C. Bates, J. R. Harvey, insurance; George B. Dunn, F. A. Peabody, insurance.

An estimate of the losses are: Damage to block, \$12,000 to \$15,000; C. M. Wakem, \$8,000; Mrs. D. B. Gillin, \$800; Charles Carroll, \$800; municipal court, \$800; Dr. Bates, \$300; W. S. Friedman, \$300.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

REAL ESTATE

Eighteen transfers of free hold were recorded during week. They are as follows: C. L. Anderson to L. D. Murray, a Martha Cove lot, Church of Messiah to L. D. Murray, property in Chipman street, Louis Green in Hazen property in Chipman street, City of St. John to A. Property at South Bay, Joseph Dalziel to C. L. Property in Simonds street, Forestry Association to Board of W. R. Sentell, \$4,000

TO URGE LEGISLATURE TO PASS CHILD'S PROTECTION ACT

Committee Appointed at Meeting in Trinity School Room Friday Evening—Its Advantages Explained—Great Need of It in St. John.

An important meeting in the interests of child legislation was held last evening in the Trinity church schoolroom, which, considering the disagreeable weather, was very well attended. There was much enthusiasm and several speeches were made and resolutions passed bearing upon the movement under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. The tone of the speeches was sincere and inspiring, and the speakers declared there was a glaring need of such legislation in St. John.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 7.) Death was due to whooping cough. The funeral of the late Joseph Ward, who died suddenly at his home in River Street on Friday, took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain G. T. Knowlton, at Wharton, on Sunday.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 2.—The new cars for the street railway arrived here yesterday, and one of them was placed in commission yesterday morning, the other will be ready by the last of this week and the service will be resumed as formerly. The town has been without a car for three months, but with a new track, new cars and an extended line, the people will have a more modern and up-to-date tram service in the province.

WEDDINGS

Cobham-Mallory. A wedding of much interest took place at the residence of the bride's father, J. P. Mallory, 221 Front street, yesterday afternoon after a simple ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very pretty in a gown of white marquisette over silk, and carried a bouquet of carnations. After the wedding dinner the happy pair left on the 3 o'clock express for the north, followed by the good wishes of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pincombe.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH AT SILVER FALLS?

Charred Bones of Human Body Found There, Is Word Sent to City

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Bones, With Two Bottles Nearby, Are Discovered by Andrew Stevens, Who Owned the Building—Believed Tramp Went In and Accidentally Set Fire to Hay.

What are believed to be the charred bones of a human body were found yesterday morning in the ruins of a barn at Silver Falls, belonging to Andrew Stevens, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The terrible discovery was made when Mr. Stevens, his hired man, Mr. Cox and several others were looking through the debris yesterday morning. The skull, they say, is distinctly visible, and the teeth, they feel sure, are those of a man or woman.

WOULD ARBITRATE PANAMA DISPUTE

(Continued from page six.) into arbitration when we did not think we would win. That is the time that test your faith in that method of settlement. Denounces Senate. Mr. Tappan warmly denounced the senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

OBITUARY

James Creary. Friends throughout the city will regret to learn of the death of James Creary, which occurred at his home, 203 Main street, yesterday. Mr. Creary was in his 75th year and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Creary, and seven sons—Leo, James, Thomas, Charles, Clement, Joseph and Frederick, all at home.

OBITUARY

James Pyle. The death of James Pyle, an old and well known resident of this place, Mr. Pyle was a man of deeply religious temperament and deportment and was held in high esteem. He is survived by one son, John L. Pyle, of Spencer (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, with whom he resided, also one son, Captain Thomas Pyle, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, of St. John.

OBITUARY

Thomas Kirkpatrick. The death of Thomas Kirkpatrick occurred at his home in London, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness extending over three years. He is survived by his wife, six children, two brothers and one sister. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home. Interment will be at Gondola Point.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. She was a devoted wife and mother and is survived by her husband, two sons and two half-sisters. Mrs. Shorten was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was a heavy loss to her family. The funeral will be held this morning from Fairville station on arrival of the Boston train.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH AT SILVER FALLS?

Charred Bones of Human Body Found There, Is Word Sent to City

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Bones, With Two Bottles Nearby, Are Discovered by Andrew Stevens, Who Owned the Building—Believed Tramp Went In and Accidentally Set Fire to Hay.

What are believed to be the charred bones of a human body were found yesterday morning in the ruins of a barn at Silver Falls, belonging to Andrew Stevens, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The terrible discovery was made when Mr. Stevens, his hired man, Mr. Cox and several others were looking through the debris yesterday morning. The skull, they say, is distinctly visible, and the teeth, they feel sure, are those of a man or woman.

WOULD ARBITRATE PANAMA DISPUTE

(Continued from page six.) into arbitration when we did not think we would win. That is the time that test your faith in that method of settlement. Denounces Senate. Mr. Tappan warmly denounced the senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

OBITUARY

James Creary. Friends throughout the city will regret to learn of the death of James Creary, which occurred at his home, 203 Main street, yesterday. Mr. Creary was in his 75th year and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Creary, and seven sons—Leo, James, Thomas, Charles, Clement, Joseph and Frederick, all at home.

OBITUARY

James Pyle. The death of James Pyle, an old and well known resident of this place, Mr. Pyle was a man of deeply religious temperament and deportment and was held in high esteem. He is survived by one son, John L. Pyle, of Spencer (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, with whom he resided, also one son, Captain Thomas Pyle, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, of St. John.

OBITUARY

Thomas Kirkpatrick. The death of Thomas Kirkpatrick occurred at his home in London, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness extending over three years. He is survived by his wife, six children, two brothers and one sister. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home. Interment will be at Gondola Point.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. She was a devoted wife and mother and is survived by her husband, two sons and two half-sisters. Mrs. Shorten was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was a heavy loss to her family. The funeral will be held this morning from Fairville station on arrival of the Boston train.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH AT SILVER FALLS?

Charred Bones of Human Body Found There, Is Word Sent to City

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Bones, With Two Bottles Nearby, Are Discovered by Andrew Stevens, Who Owned the Building—Believed Tramp Went In and Accidentally Set Fire to Hay.

What are believed to be the charred bones of a human body were found yesterday morning in the ruins of a barn at Silver Falls, belonging to Andrew Stevens, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The terrible discovery was made when Mr. Stevens, his hired man, Mr. Cox and several others were looking through the debris yesterday morning. The skull, they say, is distinctly visible, and the teeth, they feel sure, are those of a man or woman.

WOULD ARBITRATE PANAMA DISPUTE

(Continued from page six.) into arbitration when we did not think we would win. That is the time that test your faith in that method of settlement. Denounces Senate. Mr. Tappan warmly denounced the senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

OBITUARY

James Creary. Friends throughout the city will regret to learn of the death of James Creary, which occurred at his home, 203 Main street, yesterday. Mr. Creary was in his 75th year and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Creary, and seven sons—Leo, James, Thomas, Charles, Clement, Joseph and Frederick, all at home.

OBITUARY

James Pyle. The death of James Pyle, an old and well known resident of this place, Mr. Pyle was a man of deeply religious temperament and deportment and was held in high esteem. He is survived by one son, John L. Pyle, of Spencer (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, with whom he resided, also one son, Captain Thomas Pyle, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, of St. John.

OBITUARY

Thomas Kirkpatrick. The death of Thomas Kirkpatrick occurred at his home in London, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness extending over three years. He is survived by his wife, six children, two brothers and one sister. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home. Interment will be at Gondola Point.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. She was a devoted wife and mother and is survived by her husband, two sons and two half-sisters. Mrs. Shorten was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was a heavy loss to her family. The funeral will be held this morning from Fairville station on arrival of the Boston train.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH AT SILVER FALLS?

Charred Bones of Human Body Found There, Is Word Sent to City

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Bones, With Two Bottles Nearby, Are Discovered by Andrew Stevens, Who Owned the Building—Believed Tramp Went In and Accidentally Set Fire to Hay.

What are believed to be the charred bones of a human body were found yesterday morning in the ruins of a barn at Silver Falls, belonging to Andrew Stevens, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The terrible discovery was made when Mr. Stevens, his hired man, Mr. Cox and several others were looking through the debris yesterday morning. The skull, they say, is distinctly visible, and the teeth, they feel sure, are those of a man or woman.

WOULD ARBITRATE PANAMA DISPUTE

(Continued from page six.) into arbitration when we did not think we would win. That is the time that test your faith in that method of settlement. Denounces Senate. Mr. Tappan warmly denounced the senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

OBITUARY

James Creary. Friends throughout the city will regret to learn of the death of James Creary, which occurred at his home, 203 Main street, yesterday. Mr. Creary was in his 75th year and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Creary, and seven sons—Leo, James, Thomas, Charles, Clement, Joseph and Frederick, all at home.

OBITUARY

James Pyle. The death of James Pyle, an old and well known resident of this place, Mr. Pyle was a man of deeply religious temperament and deportment and was held in high esteem. He is survived by one son, John L. Pyle, of Spencer (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, with whom he resided, also one son, Captain Thomas Pyle, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, of St. John.

OBITUARY

Thomas Kirkpatrick. The death of Thomas Kirkpatrick occurred at his home in London, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness extending over three years. He is survived by his wife, six children, two brothers and one sister. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home. Interment will be at Gondola Point.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. She was a devoted wife and mother and is survived by her husband, two sons and two half-sisters. Mrs. Shorten was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was a heavy loss to her family. The funeral will be held this morning from Fairville station on arrival of the Boston train.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH AT SILVER FALLS?

Charred Bones of Human Body Found There, Is Word Sent to City

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY

Bones, With Two Bottles Nearby, Are Discovered by Andrew Stevens, Who Owned the Building—Believed Tramp Went In and Accidentally Set Fire to Hay.

What are believed to be the charred bones of a human body were found yesterday morning in the ruins of a barn at Silver Falls, belonging to Andrew Stevens, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The terrible discovery was made when Mr. Stevens, his hired man, Mr. Cox and several others were looking through the debris yesterday morning. The skull, they say, is distinctly visible, and the teeth, they feel sure, are those of a man or woman.

WOULD ARBITRATE PANAMA DISPUTE

(Continued from page six.) into arbitration when we did not think we would win. That is the time that test your faith in that method of settlement. Denounces Senate. Mr. Tappan warmly denounced the senate in connection with the defeat of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

OBITUARY

James Creary. Friends throughout the city will regret to learn of the death of James Creary, which occurred at his home, 203 Main street, yesterday. Mr. Creary was in his 75th year and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Creary, and seven sons—Leo, James, Thomas, Charles, Clement, Joseph and Frederick, all at home.

OBITUARY

James Pyle. The death of James Pyle, an old and well known resident of this place, Mr. Pyle was a man of deeply religious temperament and deportment and was held in high esteem. He is survived by one son, John L. Pyle, of Spencer (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, with whom he resided, also one son, Captain Thomas Pyle, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, of St. John.

OBITUARY

Thomas Kirkpatrick. The death of Thomas Kirkpatrick occurred at his home in London, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness extending over three years. He is survived by his wife, six children, two brothers and one sister. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home. Interment will be at Gondola Point.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. She was a devoted wife and mother and is survived by her husband, two sons and two half-sisters. Mrs. Shorten was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was a heavy loss to her family. The funeral will be held this morning from Fairville station on arrival of the Boston train.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL MATTERS

Chief Superintendent of Education Meets Inspectors Here—Questions Discussed.

The semi-annual conference of the school inspectors of the province, with the chief superintendent of education, Dr. W. S. Carter, took place yesterday afternoon in the recreation room, Church street. All the inspectors were present as well as J. F. Peacock, superintendent of manual training for the province. Several resolutions were adopted and will be presented to the board of education at its next meeting. Some of the matters discussed were as follows: What apparatus, maps, black boards and other equipment may reasonably be expected in the average graded school and what are the best means for securing such? (Insp. O'Brien.)

WOODSTOCK CIVIC ELECTION TALK

New Blood Likely to Be in the Next Council—Young Farmer Taken Violently Injured. Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 4.—Catherine Rankine, who has been living in New York, died there this morning after a long illness. She was a sister of Dr. Rankine of this town. The body will be brought here for burial.

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR LIBERAL PARTY

Hon. Mr. Emerson Tells Moncton Meeting That Borden Has Been Losing Ground Ever Since the Election. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 3.—At a meeting of Moncton Liberals on Thursday afternoon H. C. Charters, president of the Moncton Liberal Club, occupied the chair. Hon. H. R. Emerson, M. P., dealt with important political questions of the day and gave an optimistic account of the condition of the Liberal party. He spoke of the indication of the overwhelming strength of the Liberal party in various parts of Canada, particularly in the west and Quebec.

CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE

Burnt Church Lad Was Asleep in Smeat's Shanty, and is Believed to Have Perished. Chatham, N. B., Jan. 3.—On Friday night at Burnt Church about two square miles of ice broke clear and drifted to sea, carrying with it Peter Savoie, seventeen or eighteen years of age. There were about a dozen other shanties on the ice with some fishermen. The men barely reached shore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE

Burnt Church Lad Was Asleep in Smeat's Shanty, and is Believed to Have Perished. Chatham, N. B., Jan. 3.—On Friday night at Burnt Church about two square miles of ice broke clear and drifted to sea, carrying with it Peter Savoie, seventeen or eighteen years of age. There were about a dozen other shanties on the ice with some fishermen. The men barely reached shore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

VCL LII. ENORMOUS OF A NEW First National Coined Money

Stockholders Have Handled 226 Per cent in Four Years Made a Present of \$1,000 and \$10,000 Two Different Occasions President Baker Coined Congressional Cash Tells a Wonderful Money Making. Washington, Jan. 9.—Enormous success has been achieved by the First National Bank, chairman of the board of the bank as a witness before the Money Trust Committee. Mr. Baker testified that since its organization the bank has made profits amounting to more than \$1,000,000. In the four years since 1910 the committee, the bank has paid dividends of 226 per cent. The bank has also made a present of \$1,000 and \$10,000 on two different occasions. President Baker testified that the bank has made profits amounting to more than \$1,000,000. In the four years since 1910 the committee, the bank has paid dividends of 226 per cent. The bank has also made a present of \$1,000 and \$10,000 on two different occasions.

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR LIBERAL PARTY

Hon. Mr. Emerson Tells Moncton Meeting That Borden Has Been Losing Ground Ever Since the Election. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 3.—At a meeting of Moncton Liberals on Thursday afternoon H. C. Charters, president of the Moncton Liberal Club, occupied the chair. Hon. H. R. Emerson, M. P., dealt with important political questions of the day and gave an optimistic account of the condition of the Liberal party. He spoke of the indication of the overwhelming strength of the Liberal party in various parts of Canada, particularly in the west and Quebec.

CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE

Burnt Church Lad Was Asleep in Smeat's Shanty, and is Believed to Have Perished. Chatham, N. B., Jan. 3.—On Friday night at Burnt Church about two square miles of ice broke clear and drifted to sea, carrying with it Peter Savoie, seventeen or eighteen years of age. There were about a dozen other shanties on the ice with some fishermen. The men barely reached shore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE

Burnt Church Lad Was Asleep in Smeat's Shanty, and is Believed to Have Perished. Chatham, N. B., Jan. 3.—On Friday night at Burnt Church about two square miles of ice broke clear and drifted to sea, carrying with it Peter Savoie, seventeen or eighteen years of age. There were about a dozen other shanties on the ice with some fishermen. The men barely reached shore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

CARRIED TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE

Burnt Church Lad Was Asleep in Smeat's Shanty, and is Believed to Have Perished. Chatham, N. B., Jan. 3.—On Friday night at Burnt Church about two square miles of ice broke clear and drifted to sea, carrying with it Peter Savoie, seventeen or eighteen years of age. There were about a dozen other shanties on the ice with some fishermen. The men barely reached shore.

PRESENTATION TO REV. C. G. PINCOMBE

Hepesac, Jan. 3.—A large number of friends gathered at the Jesus Baptist parlour on Tuesday evening for the annual party and presentation to the pastor. About sixty people, representing a number of churches, were present. The evening was spent in games, music and singing. On behalf of the Jesus congregation the church members presented the pastor with a handsome silver watch. The Rev. C. G. Pincombe, pastor of the Jesus Baptist church, feeling it his duty to accept of the gift, presented to the pastor a handsome silver watch.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY