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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

THOSE RAILS

The Standard should interview Mr. Hazen and Mr. Jones and find out just what their position is in regard to the rails of the Albert Southern. If Mr. Hazen is responsible for the articles on this question now appearing in the Standard, he is taking up a position that he cannot maintain, and he will soon discover it.

The Standard raises the question of Hon. C. W. Robinson's good faith and veracity. That is not particularly good form, and considering Mr. Hazen's position in this matter the invited comparison is not precisely what he or the Standard would desire.

In its effort to shield Mr. Hazen, the Standard attempts to drag Hon. Mr. Pugsley into the case although, obviously, it is one with which he has absolutely no connection.

To begin with, the local government had the first lien on the rails of the Albert Southern, whereas the Federal government never had any lien at all. Again, Mr. Jones has said that Mr. Hazen protested against the taking up of the rails, while the Standard says that when the matter came up in the Legislature Mr. Hazen "hardly thought the province had any power to take the matter up."

The Albert Southern Railway was subsidized by the local government to the extent of \$48,500. Some time prior to December, 1901, Gaius S. Turner, of Harvey, secured a judgment against this railway for \$3,500.30. He assigned to William Alder Trueman, on April 25, 1892, Mr. Trueman died, and after his death Mr. Trueman as trustee seized the rolling stock of the road and caused it to be sold at sheriff's sale under the judgment and execution.

the province, arranged for security that all the creditors should be treated alike. If he did not contest the removal of the rails, it must be supposed that he would have taken some action to protect either the province or the creditors. Why were not the creditors notified to file and prove their claims? Did the Attorney-General have any written understanding with Messrs. Fowler & Jones giving guarantee that the creditors would all be treated alike? Why did Mr. Turner require a firm of lawyers in order to sell the old rails to a junk dealer? The Standard quotes the Synopsis Report of last session at Fredericton, wherein Mr. Hazen says the province had no power to move in this matter. If that be true—and no doubt Mr. Hazen said it—why does Mr. Jones say that the Attorney-General protested against the action of his firm in removing the rails? By which of these statements are we to judge Mr. Hazen's good faith?

But if Mr. Hazen and the Standard are looking for a short way out of the difficulty Mr. Hazen should cause to be prepared a businesslike statement of the whole transaction, showing how much money was realized and who got it. As we have said before, if any of the money was devoted to charity by any of the parties concerned, The Telegraph will be pleased to give due publicity to the fact. However the money was distributed, the local government will find it difficult to resist a demand for all the facts at the coming session of the Legislature. What is there to hide?

THE DESERTERS

Much prominence is being given to the action of certain gentlemen in Toronto, who are said to be Liberals and who are now quoted as having condemned the Laurier government for the proposed trade agreement with the United States. It was to be expected that some protectionists within the party, and some who felt, rightly or wrongly, that their particular interests might be hit by freer trade, would decline to support the enlightened and courageous policy to which the administration is now committed.

But the point is that while a few men here and there in protectionist centres, or connected closely with interests favoring high protection, have kicked over the party traces, these insurgents number about one in a thousand of the supporters of the government throughout Canada. The great mass of Liberals from one coast to the other are solidly behind the government in its determination to give the people of Canada fair play and progressive treatment in tariff matters.

The exponents of special privilege do not like the proposed trade agreement; that was to be expected. It was not framed for them. It was framed in the interest of the great mass of Canadians generally, and they have applauded it, and will vote for it at the next election if, in the meantime, it has been accepted by the United States. There will be a few deserters here and there among those Liberals who are protectionists; but, on the other hand, there will be a great many more recruits who will come over from the Conservative side because of their conviction that Canada should have access to the great market to the south of us, in order that our farmers, our lumbermen, and our fishermen may trade along natural channels.

A great majority of those who favor freer trade with the United States also favor an increase in the British preference; and it is generally expected that, if the proposed trade agreement is ratified at Ottawa and Washington, the Laurier government will in good season somewhat increase the British preference as it was requested to do by the great delegation of farmers which visited Ottawa some weeks ago. In the Maritime Provinces as well as in the West an increase in the preference would be heartily welcome, both for Imperial reasons and because such action would remove additional restrictions and tend to make our trade with Great Britain easier and larger.

High protection is today fighting a hard battle for existence in Canada and in the United States, and in both places it is a losing battle. In Britain the protectionists have tried in vain to secure the confidence of the people. A greater reduction in Canada, may be delayed for a time; but that it is coming is certain enough. The Conservatives in Canada are resorting to the old plan of crying out that our loyalty is endangered by any proposal to trade more freely with the nation to the south of us. The well recognized fact concerning this is that our loyalty to the Empire does not depend upon trade, and that nothing can shake it. Mr. Borden now finds himself more than ever at odds with public opinion.

The proposed trade agreement is the best proof of the courage and wisdom of the Laurier administration the country has had since the introduction of British preference.

MR. GUTHRIE'S SPEECH

The Telegraph published yesterday the first instalment of the fine speech in support of the proposed trade agreement delivered in the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K. C., M. P. for South Wellington. Another portion of the speech is printed today, and will be continued until completed.

and shocked by the unexpected scope of the proposals when they were made public at Ottawa and Washington. Many persons in both countries who seemingly expected some sort of protection at reciprocity instantly recognized when the schedules were published that here, indeed, was a real movement toward freedom of trade along safe and natural lines.

In seeking to give Canada the benefit of the Fielding-Paterson arrangement the Laurier government inaugurates a movement which is not in the interest of any particular class, but which, without doing injustice to any important interest in the Dominion, is bound to confer large benefits upon the great mass of the Canadian people. It required courage of a high order and sound political judgment to formulate such a plan, there is overwhelming evidence that broad-minded and level-headed men everywhere are applauding this movement in the direction of increased freedom of trade. Some Conservatives continue to cry out that Canada's loyalty is in danger, but that appeal is generally recognized to be groundless. Most Canadians will heartily endorse the words of Hon. S. H. Blake, of Ontario, whose letter appeared in yesterday's despatches. In the course of it he said:

"There has been bilted up in mind very largely a fact that I have not seen touched upon, and it is that nothing will so far to make the people absolutely happy and contented and not look for a change as when they have work, reasonable remuneration and sufficient food and clothing. Now, anything that will tend to bring these results will, therefore, be a vital element in Canada retaining its present position. Not only does Canada not look for a change from England to the United States, but it is absolutely distasteful to Canadians. If permitted to trade, business and financial results will conduce to their prosperity, then they will not think of any change of allegiance, but if they are thwarted in this and a change will be desired. It is always very repulsive to me to find that so many men are placing the integrity of the British Empire upon so low a platform as to allow a little change in duty, or some little rearrangement of the tariff is considered to be necessary in the interests of either, England or Canada should sever the ties of loyalty and degrade us to the low level of persons who desire to continue the union only because of some material advantage that may arise."

That is the fact—the Conservatives who argue that freer trade with the United States means Imperial disaster have a very low estimate of Canada and Canadians.

"NERVES"

"Nerves," says the Kaiser, "will win the next war." But it is not the kind of "nerves" indicated by the present state of the Conservative and Unionist press in Canada and England. "Nerves" of this kind win no war, no honor, nor even respect. Nothing is more significant of the estimate that press and party form of the democracy when they imagine they can be stampeded by the senseless cry that freer trade means political union.

Although the Conservative party and press, led by Messrs. Foster and Borden, have taken up that cry, it is fair to say that the most sane of the English Unionist journals have remained unmoved by it. The Spectator says: "We do not wonder, the argument has been received in a noticeably lukewarm spirit by tariff reformers in Great Britain. Great Britain obviously cannot give a preference to Canadian corn if the American and Canadian markets are thrown into one. We should, of course, have no regrets on this subject ourselves, for we believe that the best policy for Canada is to trade where trade is easiest. Only about three-and-one-half per cent. of British exports go to Canada. It is only those who accept the fallacy that trade is depending on political relations who urge the policy of linking up the empire by artificial bonds. Our great trade with Germany proves that commerce is independent of political intimacy. If Canada gradually approaches something like free trade with the United States all round, so much the better."

If it is a fallacy to maintain that trade is dependent on political relations it is just as great a fallacy to maintain that political relations are dependent on trade. Why should the farmer, when he has with his usual astuteness adjusted his industry to the new conditions, and while he balks in a surprising and pleasant prospect, decide to change his allegiance? Is it because more leisure he chooses to cast in his lot with the Republic? No thinking man really fears that. Even the patriotic Americans who come to Canada, becoming enthusiastic over our self-governing institutions, throw in their lot with us and become loyal Canadians. Mr. Foster says that if we are to have free trade in flax, potatoes, hay and dairy produce, he sees danger and deep danger ahead. This path he says, will lead us away from home, to a strange country where people with little will should not be allowed to wander. This newer trade, he asserts, would win the affections and affluence of the newer generations, towards the predominant power, create new attachments, until like Samson we would arise and shake ourselves and find that our strength was gone.

But the tragic fact is that our lack of trade for years robbed us of our younger generations, of the most energetic and best of our sons and daughters, who are bringing prosperity and profit to every city and hamlet in the United States, while the old are left to live lonesome and desolate. This new trade agreement, by the impetus it will give to our different industries, will repeople our farms, stimulate our commerce, and increase the acreage of our happiness and prosperous life. The fantastic and tedious

effort of the opposition to cloud the issue is utterly unworthy of a great party. It furnishes conclusive proof that the party is yet without leadership. It proves, too, that the titular leaders have a poor conception of the intelligence of the people.

FORESTRY

One of the things for which Roosevelt will be chiefly remembered is his work in connection with the preservation of the forest resources of his country. He deliberately espoused a policy contrary to many powerful interests in order to keep the people's property in the people's hands. The future years will bring to him no greater monument than his work in making additions to the reserves of the country and in encouraging the wise use of private resources.

Conservation of the forests does not mean that they are not to be cut, but that they are to be cut intelligently. Many raise the cry that under the new development of our natural resources through freer trade relations, our forests will be destroyed as were those of the United States, through careless and reckless expenditure. That result need not follow. It will never follow intelligent use. The aim of the forestry department is to preserve the forests for future generations, but just as important is the aim to give them their highest use in the present. The great care is to eliminate fire and waste, and to replant.

Practical forestry, though new in this country, is historically quite old. China, of all the great nations, has wholly neglected it. As a consequence she suffers more from the effects of deforestation than any other country. The great floods that annually rush down the Yangtze country carry destruction in their path and cause the loss of thousands of lives. These floods are due wholly to the fact that the water sheds are absolutely treeless. Germany, France, and Italy, have brought forestry to a high state of development, and these countries derive a revenue from the administration of their forest estates. Twenty-five per cent. of the area of Germany is under forest, much of it by reforestation. Forestry was practiced in Italy before Milton's time—his famous line "Thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," referred to a planted forest—the work of Italian monks. Timber is cut and sold from the national forests where the cutting means improvement, or where the forest crop is ripe. In these cases the land is not skinned; proper precautionary measures are taken against the ravages of fire, and seed trees are left so that natural reproduction will follow. In most cases this is all that is necessary to secure a future stand of timber. For where natural reproduction is insufficient, planting operations are carried on in connection with the forest. The whole principle is summed up in the idea that the forest shall be for the use of the greatest possible number of people over the greatest possible period of time.

New Brunswick should take this question up in a practical way. Thanks to recent action by a company operating on the Bay Shore a start may soon be made. The example would do much good.

HEREDITY

Recent studies in heredity appear to give less importance to it than earlier ones. The experience of the Children's Aid Society of New York is that, so far as its experts can judge, heredity does not figure in the problem. This society has placed nearly 100,000 children in homes since it began its work fifty years ago, and it has found that, no matter what the parents may be, if the children are taken away at so early an age that they have not begun to understand the wickedness about them, and if placed in a country home with kind and judicious adopted parents, they are almost certain to do well. But if the children are not transferred early enough, then there are bad examples, bad habits, and knowledge of evil ways to contend against. This experience is in line with the best theoretical scientists, who share the opinion of Darwin and Wallace, that the acquired characteristics of the parent do not pass to the child by inheritance.

Dr. Chapin, a physician of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, has made a record of 600 cases that came under his care, with the idea of determining how far the diseases of very little children were occasioned by heredity, and how far by the conditions under which they lived. At the time of birth 538 of these children were reported to be in good condition, and only twenty in bad condition. The children as a whole started life well, but early developed diseases by improper care. Two hundred and fifty-seven of the cases, says Dr. Chapin, were deprived of maternal nourishment before the proper time, and 101 of the babies never received it at all. The usual reason given for diseases in the children was that the mothers had to go out to work and remain away for too long intervals to care properly for their infants. As a direct result a large number develop rickets, which is usually accompanied by softening of the bones, together with great irritation of the nervous system. Almost all these diseases could be prevented by proper diet and care, yet when brought to the hospital they were frequently so far advanced as to result either in death or in a more or less permanent crippling.

Of course no one will maintain that heredity does not play a most important part, but there is much to encourage social reformers in the last word of practical scientists. The forces of heredity lie far more deep and are far more subtly interwoven with the primal law of things than most had imagined. While we cannot do much to change it, we can keep on striving to change the environment so that the coming generations may be moulded under different conditions—conditions under which the forces of paternal affection will find room to realize itself, and in which the bitterness and ruin caused by poverty and hopeless struggle may be, to a large extent, eliminated.

THE COST OF LIVING

Not long ago the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor statistics reported that in 797 stores in Boston the number of debtors on the hopeless list was 45,482, about seven and a half per cent. of the population of the city, with a total indebtedness of considerably over half a million. More than 45,000 of these persons were unable through lack of funds to meet the current expenses of living. It would be folly to charge most of them with extravagance or with down-right dishonesty. A charitable view is that they were paying the price of poverty; they had fallen in the hopeless struggle to maintain a decent standard of living and make both ends meet at the same time; they were caught in the maelstrom of high prices, and in order to live in the present, were forced to neglect the responsibilities of the past and to discount the possibilities of the future.

From much of the current campaign talk one would imagine that the country would be reduced by a fractional per cent. The belief that American wages have generally risen is largely based on the Aldrich Senate report of 1903. Now this report is believed by many reviewers and sociologists to be utterly unreliable.

In order to get at the facts reported it is necessary to throw away the work done by the committee's experts and return to the original reports made by the employers. These returns show that it is very doubtful if the economic status of the laborer has improved in anything like the proportion imagined. In the earlier days, before protection increased the cost of living, all the necessities of life in ordinary years, when there was no dearth, were abundant and cheap, and even in dear years the margin of wages or profits over the bare wants of life was considerable enough to fill up the void. Meat was plentiful, poultry found everywhere, eggs cheapest of all. There is no doubt that protection in the United States has produced an enormous class of men of great opulence and power, and greatly increased the resources of the country; but their power and opulence mock the poverty and misery which is bound up with it and which surrounds it. It has driven many of the workers to live in homes which no man thinks fit for his horse, where he is segregated by so narrow a margin from destitution that a month of bad trade, or unexpected loss brings him face to face with hunger and pauperism. The fact is that the average wealth of the individual is not great, and yearly the number of Americans in want is increasing in spite of the rapid increase in the wealth of a limited class. The destitution in nearly all the great cities is fearful.

FACTS VS. FICTION

(Evening Times.) A gentleman named Harry T. Devine, of Vancouver, recently permitted himself to be interviewed by the St. John Standard on the subject of the commission plan of government. Mr. Devine was represented as a man of standing in Vancouver, a former assessment commissioner, and the head of a real estate company. Mr. Devine said the commission scheme had been "rattled down the throats" of the people of Vancouver, and they voted for it before they really had any conception of what it meant. He was sure the people would realize their mistake before the new charter was ratified, and would "bury the commission idea forever." Mr. Devine said his views in great length; and the Standard headed the article, "Graft and Politics Go with the Commission Plan."

Now let us look at the other side. There is a St. John man in Vancouver, who went west some years ago, and is now a wealthy citizen of Vancouver. His name is A. M. Pound, and he is at least as well qualified as Mr. Devine to discuss Vancouver affairs. A copy of the Standard containing the interview with Mr. Devine was sent to Mr. Pound, and he was asked if it stated the case fairly. Mr. Pound replied:

"The commission plan was thoroughly discussed here and adopted in preference to a board of control or the present system, on a plebiscite. There is no reason to suppose that any regret is felt. It came into operation in 1912. I have interviewed members of the board of trade and other prominent men, who heartily endorse the plan. The general feeling is undoubtedly in favor of commission."

So much for Vancouver. But the Standard also interviewed one Mr. Bragg, who also denounced the commission plan, and championed the board of control, which he said had worked well in some Canadian cities, Ottawa among the number. Let us put Mr. Bragg to the test. On Saturday last the Ottawa Citizen printed a ballot, yes or no, on the question:

NOTE AND COMMENT

The attempt of the Standard to drag Hon. Mr. Pugsley into the argument about the Albert Southern Railway is particularly far-fetched. Dr. Pugsley had been Minister of Public Works for some time before Messrs. Fowler & Jones decided to take up the rails in Albert County in the face of Mr. Hazen's "protest."

As Mr. Balfour has condemned the proposed trade agreement as "an imperial disaster," it is a fortunate thing that the accident of the tariff reformers in power. Otherwise we might see some interference with Canada's fiscal freedom. If the trade agreement is an imperial disaster, the other might easily be an imperial tragedy.

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in Northumberland, in York, in Carleton, and in several other places, Mr. Hazen's followers are fighting among themselves. The government has no particular policy, no constructive legislation upon which to appeal to the people. The disputes are chiefly concerning place and patronage. They spell weakness for the administration.

The Standard says that both governments had liens on the rails of the Albert Southern. The Telegraph's information is that the Federal government never had a lien, but that the local government had. The Standard should inquire whether the creditors of the road are being treated alike. A detailed statement as to how much money was realized and what was done with it is clearly in order now. Why not produce it?

Hon. Mr. Robinson's speech at Hampton is giving the local opposition no little trouble. The Standard is unwilling to have the Hazen government tried on its own record, but the people will insist upon trying it on what it has done since March, 1908, not to what the old government did previously. The size and enthusiasm of the Liberal convention at Hampton, and the knowledge that the local government party in Kings County is at sixes and sevens, are making Mr. Hazen and his colleagues both uneasy and sensitive. And the worst is yet to come. What will they feel like, and act like, when the fighting really begins?

In 1909 Canada supplied a little more than one-sixth of the wheat imported by Great Britain, and the United States a little less than one-sixth. Canada's export of wheat in 1909 was almost three times as large as in 1905. The Toronto Globe says of this matter:

It is almost certain that from this time forward the wheat exports of the United States will decline steadily, while those of Canada will as steadily increase until the latter will contribute at least a third of Britain's total importation of breadstuffs. The fear that this great volume of eastbound grain will reach the seaboard through United States channels instead of by Canadian railways and lake and ocean vessels is one that does not seem to be well founded. If rates are at all on an equality the St. Lawrence route will always command the bulk of the northwestern export wheat trade against the best efforts of New York or other Atlantic seaboard ports.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

(Saguenay Herald.) They are prosaic creatures, those hard drivers at Mount Clemens. Yesterday a rheumatic man, who had recovered so far that he wanted to take a ride, hired one of them and told him to drive him about that pretty little city and show him the points of interest.

They drove up one street and down another until the driver pulled up in front of a little cottage. Pointing with his whip, he said: "The oldest butcher in Mount Clemens lives here. He is seventy-five years old and worth \$75,000. Giddy!" Then he drove back to the hotel.

TOO TRUE.

"Bridget, I feel so ill I wish you would not go out today. Couldn't you get what you are going for just as well tomorrow?" "Faith, an' I can't-tomorrow or any day. I was gont' out to get meself a new job."—Harper's Bazar.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

He came, half frozen, to my door, and asked for bread and nothing more. I put him by the fire to bake, and fed him pies and prunes and cake, and bales of hay and pails of bran, until he seemed a different man. "You are a wreck," I said. "alas! What brought you to this evil pass?" "I was young," the wreck replied. "I was my parents' hope and pride; they knew full well that I was meant to be the country's president. I wished to learn the barbers' trade and O, gosh! whizz! the fussy they made! My lily hands should never be soiled by trimming whiskers, raw or boiled. And so they filled me full of lore; I studied years, and then some more, and never learned a blooming thing to help me when I starve, by jing! And as I coned my books with care, I longed to have a barber's chair. I waded deep in Dar-Wateley, Stone and Gough, and longed to cut some sideboards off. And when from study I was free, I found there was no place for me. And here I sit, all stuffed with Greek, and not a kopeck in my breech! His story made my bosom sore; I sadly kicked him from my door, and pondered on the dizzy breaks the human parent often makes." Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL HOUSEWIFE—Some Good Recipes. Vegetables, as they are ordinarily prepared, may be classified as starchy, viz., potatoes, parsnips, turnips, etc. These, if cooked, are very valuable to the body on account of the large amount of mineral matter, which goes to purify and regulate the blood. Some of the vegetables give bulk, which assists in eliminating the body, thus helping to keep it in a healthy condition. Some, such as peas, beans and chick-peas, contain starch or a potatoe heat, and are very valuable for the body. Steaming is an expensive cooking method, but it is necessary to create steam, vegetables steaming is to be preferred being absorbed by the cooking. Baking is suitable for the preparation of the starch building material and starch for the nourishment of the body. This building material goes to the daily wear and tear of the starch furnishes a certain energy.

The great value of vegetables makes it desirable to prepare them in as digestible and as condition as possible. There are many methods of preparing them, such as boiling, simmering and baking, and the method used determines the nature of the cooking. Steaming is an expensive cooking method, but it is necessary to create steam, vegetables steaming is to be preferred being absorbed by the cooking. Baking is suitable for the preparation of the starch building material and starch for the nourishment of the body. This building material goes to the daily wear and tear of the starch furnishes a certain energy.

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FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN HAVE GOOD PROGRAMME

For Their 35th Annual Meeting in Fredericton, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 28 and March 1, 2 and 3.

The programme for the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, which is to be held in the Opera House and drill hall, Fredericton, from Feb. 28 to March 3, promises to be of great interest. Tuesday, Feb. 28, will be taken up with the address of the president, S. B. Hatheway. Addresses will also be delivered by the mayor of Fredericton and Hon. D. V. Landry. The report of the recording secretary, Bliss M. Fawcett, will be presented, followed by the reports of the county vice-presidents and the appointment of the finance committee.

On Wednesday, March 1, in the drill hall, Prof. Cumming, of Truro, will judge dairy cattle in the ring, with demonstrations. At 2 p. m. Prof. Cumming, with F. Fuller, of Truro (N. B.), will judge the best beef cattle in the ring. In the afternoon, the report of the dairy committee will be presented. There will also be a discussion on dairying, led by E. A. Schofield and Prof. Cumming.

On Thursday, March 2, at the morning session in the Opera House, A. G. Dickson will lead a discussion on swine raising, and Seth Jones on poultry raising. The seed exhibits will be placed in the basement of city hall. During the afternoon meeting E. S. Archibald, of Truro, will speak on the drainage, and S. B. Hatheway will speak on the same subject. In the evening there will be discussions on the social conditions of farm life, the rural telephone service and parcel post, and fruit growing in relation to rural life. Those taking part in these discussions will be George E. Fisher, Fred. George and A. G. Dickson. The evening session will be followed by the election of officers.

There will be two sessions on Friday, March 3. S. J. Moore will give demonstrations in seed judging at 8 a. m., and there will be a discussion on the improvement of farm seeds which will be continued at the afternoon session.

LOCAL NEWS

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

The treasurer of the Protestant Orphan's Home acknowledges the following collection at the Knights of Pythias anniversary service in Centenary church, 877; William Peters and John D. Coes, \$2 each; Mrs. W. E. Raymond, \$1.

Rev. A. J. Prosser, a former pastor of the Waterloo street United Baptist church of this city, now of the First Baptist church, Lethbridge, Alberta, has just resigned from the church there, and will probably take up work in one of the coast cities of British Columbia. The altitude of Lethbridge has proved rather excessive for the health of his wife. During his stay in Lethbridge the membership of the First Baptist church has twice doubled itself.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Elias K. Ganong, who is authorized to canvass and collect for The Daily Telegraph, The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, and The Evening Times, will, during the next thirty days, travel through Kings and Queens counties, calling upon friends and patrons of these newspapers, collecting and soliciting new business.

Frederick L. Ham.

St. Stephen, Wednesday, Feb. 22.—(Special)—The announcement of the death of Frederick L. Ham, which was made this evening, has caused widespread sorrow. He had been ill since Tuesday of last week, of pneumonia and complications, and the fatal termination was not unexpected. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. George Downes, a son, Postmaster James Downes, of Calais (Me.), and two sons—William, in the west, and Vincent, at home. The deceased had conducted a prosperous tailoring business in this town for many years, and was well and favorably known. He was a member of the Pythian and Masonic orders and a staunch Liberal. The Rev. Charles Legal, pastor of Union church, Calais, of which he was a member, will conduct the funeral service on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The deceased was 64 years of age.

Do not hold your head so high that you cannot see where your feet are going.

Easy Churning



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" churn. You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter. Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—light cover. 8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream. "Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine. If your dealer does not handle them, write us. DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. JOHN'S, N.B.

IN THE COURTS

Supreme Court Chambers.

Tuesday, Feb. 21

Return of the summons in the matter of the appointment of a third arbitrator in the matter of the disputed wharf property claimed by D. J. Purdy and Capt. J. E. Porter, came up before Mr. Justice McLeod yesterday. Mr. Justice McLeod, C. C., acting for Mr. Justice Porter, called for a summons calling upon Mr. Porter to show cause why his honor should not appoint a third arbitrator. His honor granted the application, and the appointment will probably be made next Thursday.

The February sitting of the supreme court in summary will open this morning in the chambers of Mr. Justice McLeod presiding.

Outside of the common motions which may be entered there are only two cases in the docket.

Attorney-general vs. the St. John Lumber Company.

Lodge vs. Calhoun. In this case M. G. Reed, K. C., appears for the plaintiff and F. B. Taylor for the defendant.

An Important Case.

The full bench of the supreme court of Nova Scotia decided an interesting case on Saturday. This was an appeal brought by the Yarmouth street Railway and Yarmouth Electric Co., from the judgment of Judge Lawrence, granting an injunction, and awarding \$800 damages against those companies.

The action was brought by L. G. Crosby of St. John, who owns a mill farther up the Tunknet river than the Yarmouth company's dam. He alleged that the dam forced the level of the water up at his property, so that it interfered with the mill, the court reduced the damages to \$150, but continued the injunction.

Probate Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 21

R. O. Stockton, whose death occurred a few days ago, left no will. In the probate court yesterday his two daughters, Belle, wife of Albert J. Webster, of Shediac, West-Island county, traveller; and Florence, wife of J. Vermer McClellan, of St. John, registrar of deeds, and two sons, James and William, of the same place, were sworn in as administrators. The estate consists of \$1,000 personally and a supposed equity of redemption in the Stockton building in Hibernia street, St. John, and the property of William Street. Heber S. Keith is probate clerk.

In the matter of the estate of Hon. William T. Pipes, late of Amherst, N. S., barrister-at-law, who died intestate, the court yesterday in probate administration appointed James H. Morrison, banker; Edgar N. Rhodes, M.P., barrister, both of Amherst; and E. Bright Pipes of Amherst Point, as administrators. The first named was subsequently permitted to renounce. Application is now made by the daughters of the deceased for administration in favor of the remaining two administrators as administrators of the estate within the province and a commission was today ordered to issue to swear them in as such.

Deceased left real estate in Nova Scotia amounting to \$8,000, personal estate amounting to \$30,000, exclusive of that which is within this province. The estate in New Brunswick consists of a mortgage given by Amos Vernon to the deceased on his life interest in the estate of King Street, St. John, for \$8,000. Miss Agnes Powell & Harrison are executors.

The will of Margaret Foster, widow of Andrew Foster, was proved. She gave to her daughter Maria Duffin Foster one-sixth; to her daughter Margaret McLeod, widow of Robert McLeod, one-sixth; to her son Samuel Foster, one-sixth; to her daughter Margaret Foster, one-sixth; the remaining share to be held in trust and deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank for the benefit of her son Robert Foster, until he attains the age of sixty years, then the trust was to terminate; in case of his death previously thereto the same to be divided between the daughters and son. She nominated Maria and Margaret Foster, Margaret McLeod executrices, and they were accordingly sworn in. There is no real estate, personal estate under \$1,000. D. King is probate clerk.

Charles Dixon Treuman, merchant, died intestate, leaving two sons and one daughter, who petitioned in favor of the appointment of Norman Jordan Treuman, commercial traveller, as administrator. He was accordingly sworn in as such. There is no real estate; personal estate, \$225. J. Starr is probate clerk.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret Bogle, widow, there was return of citation to prove the will in solemn form. Evidence was given by Amos A. Wilson, one of the witnesses to the will, and by John C. Mott, the executor, who was on the stand at the hour of adjournment until Wednesday next at 11 a. m. The will is being contested by Joseph Howes, a brother. The value of the estate is about \$10,000.

Amos A. Wilson, K.C., appears for the executor in favor of the will. Recorder Baxter and Homer D. Forbes are for the contestant.

Kings Bench Division.

Thursday, Feb. 23

Before Mr. Justice McLeod yesterday afternoon, in chambers, Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., applied for an order to file a lien on behalf of the employees of the contractors, who were engaged in the construction of the new bridge over the river. The order was granted that liens could be filed by contractors and employees. Liquidators have lately been appointed to administer the company. M. G. Teed, K. C., contra.

Probate Court.

Thursday, Feb. 23

In the probate court yesterday, in the estate of the Rev. Richard Matheson, the last will proved, whereby the deceased gave all his property, real and personal, to his wife in the event of her surviving him, and nominated her as sole executrix. The widow is now sworn in as such executrix. Real estate consists of four city lots of land, also Gordon Island in the Kennebecus river, and the Green farm, also called, at the head of Long landing, Kennebecus. Personal estate under \$500, besides life insurance. H. H. Pickett, probate clerk.

Estate of Mary A. Maxwell, married woman: Deceased died intestate. On the petition of George Maxwell, husband of the deceased, and the two daughters, residing within the province, the husband is sworn in as administrator. Real estate, \$125. Personal estate \$100. G. Earle Logan, probate clerk.

Estate of Harold Clair Mason, bookkeeper: Deceased died intestate. Administration is sought for the purpose of obtaining payment of a policy of insurance on the life of the deceased in the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada for \$1,000. The deceased left no other estate. The father, Ferris Stephen Mason, cashier, is appointed administrator. Geo. H. V. Bayles, contra.

Estate of Margaret Bogle, widow: Further evidence is taken on the proceedings to prove the will in solemn form. At the conclusion of the court ruled that a prima facie case had been made out in favor of the will, and stated that probate would issue unless allegations were filed. On the

BELIEVE GIRL WAS KIDNAPPED

Truant Officer McMann and Others Puzzled Over Disappearance of May Scott

Was Found in Street, He Says, and Placed in Keeping of King Square Woman—Was Taken, it is Said, While Returning from Victoria School.

Mrs. J. H. Cheyne, of the King Square hotel, would like very much to learn something of the whereabouts of ten year old May Scott, of whom, up to a week ago, she had the guardianship. She strongly suspects that a relative of the little girl is responsible for the disappearance of the child and that she is being detained by force somewhere. At all events, it is said, both the child's mother and the relative referred to, have disappeared from the city, and no traces of them can be discovered, although some of the police are on the lookout for them.

Up to last Thursday Mrs. Cheyne had the care of the girl, she says, as the child's mother informed her that she could not support her. She had had this guardianship, she says, for about a year and a half and was becoming quite attached to the child. Last Thursday she sent her to the Victoria school as usual for the afternoon session. The child did not come home at the usual time, and Mrs. Cheyne, becoming alarmed, went to the school herself to make inquiries. Through the teacher she learned that an unknown woman met the little one, and they went away together. That was all that she has heard in that direction. Since then, however, she says she saw the child's mother who told her that she thought the girl had been taken away by an aunt.

Truant Officer McMann says he noticed May on the street one day during school hours and followed up the case. It appeared that the child had been taken away by a woman, he says, that the mother was not able to send her to school. The little one was in a bad state and Mrs. Cheyne took her in hand and bought her clothes. She has in her possession a letter from the girl's mother saying that she could keep the child as May seemed to like to stay with her. The letter goes on to say that "they were trying to make trouble that last time, but I will not pay any more attention to them."

Mr. McMann is anxious to hear something of the whereabouts of the little girl, but is not sure what he will do in the case, but will endeavor to find her out under the guardianship of Mrs. Cheyne. Failing in this, he may try to place her in some institution till she reaches such an age when she will be able to care for herself.

Robert G. Munroe.

Digby, N. S., Feb. 21.—(Special)—A telegram received from Blairmore, Alberta, this afternoon announced the death in that town of Robert G. Munroe, barrister, who left Digby for western Canada just a year ago.

Mr. Munroe was born in Clarence, Annapolis county, 33 years ago last December. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1877, and immediately began practice in Digby. He was a Conservative in politics, and was a former secretary of the Digby County Conservative Association, and contested the county twice in the interest of that party but was both times defeated. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, the Junior Order of United Men and Women, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and was at one time high chief ranger for the high court of Nova Scotia. He was survived by a widow, two daughters and one son, who reside in Digby. He also leaves one brother, Howard Monroe, and one sister, Mrs. Grace Barry, both of whom reside in Blairmore. It is not known yet whether the body will be brought to Digby or whether interment will take place in Alberta.

James B. Mitchell.

Dalhousie, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—James B. Mitchell died here suddenly today, aged 78. He was a native of Nicholas River, Kent county. He is survived by a wife, one son, Robert, of the C. N. R., Winnipeg, four daughters, Annie, Elsie and Jean, at home, and Mrs. A. L. Horton, of Vegreville, Alberta, also three brothers, Robert and Walter, of Rexton, and Joseph, of Nicholas River; one sister, Mrs. John Hanna, of California, and three brothers-in-law, D. McIntyre, superintendent of schools, Winnipeg; Rev. P. McIntyre, of Faison, North Carolina, and Judge McIntyre, of California.

Mrs. Margaret Henderson.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

At the residence of her son, Joseph, of Fairville, Mrs. Margaret Henderson died yesterday morning after a lingering illness of about three years. She was the widow of John Henderson, who was well liked, and had a great number of friends. Mrs. Henderson was more than seventy years of age, and is survived by her three sons—Joseph, conductor of the C. P. R.; John, conductor for the C. P. R.; and Frederick, engineer with the C. P. R. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence of her son, Joseph, Main street, Fairville.

Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Wednesday afternoon, at Morris street, she leaves one brother, Thomas Nelson, of South Yarmouth, Me.; a nephew, Thomas Oulton, of this city; a niece, Mary Nelson, of Portland, Me., and a step-daughter, Mrs. James McInerney, of this city. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. John Reid.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Blewett of this city will sympathize very deeply with them in the loss of their only daughter, Mrs. John Reid, whose death occurred at her home in Lynn (Mass.), yesterday morning. Mrs. Reid spent part of last summer with her parents here, and a step-daughter, Mrs. James McInerney, of this city. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

John Frederick Thorne.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—(Special)—After only a short illness of pneumonia Sidney Wood died at his home tonight, aged 62 years. The deceased was one of Digby's most highly respected citizens. He was born and educated in London, crossing the Atlantic to New York while a young man. During the construction of the old Western Counties Railway he moved to Digby, where he was a member of the engineering staff of the road and has since resided here. Mr. Wood later became interested in the lumbering industry and at one time owned several portable saw mills, including a stationary mill in Digby, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. He was one of the contractors who installed Digby's water system and he also served one or more terms in Digby town council. He owned several cottages in Digby and during the last few years lead a somewhat retired life. He leaves no children but was survived by a widow, a sister, of W. B.

OBITUARY

David B. Brown.

David B. Brown, an aged and respected resident of Fairview, St. Martins, passed away on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Black. He was in his 82nd year, and leaves three sons—Herbert W. and George W. of Fairview, and Allan M. of Boston; and four daughters—Mrs. R. H. Gillett, of Salmon River; Mrs. James Gamble and Mrs. Henry Black, of Fairview; and Mrs. Wilson Gill, of Benjamin River, Restigouche county. Two brothers—Stephen, of Nova Scotia, and Alfred, of Lawrence (Mass.), and one sister—Mrs. William Black, of Fairview, also survive.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Snelling, pastor of the Baptist church, St. Martins, of which the deceased was a consistent member, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dabell, pastor of the Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the Church of England. Six grandsons acted as pallbearers, and interment was made in the family burying ground at Fairview. A very large number of friends and acquaintances attended the funeral.

Mrs. Rachel Flanagan.

Middle Simonds, Carleton Co., Feb. 18.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tyson Nicholson, Middle Simonds, C. Co., Dec. 3, Mrs. Rachel Flanagan, widow of Stephen Flanagan, passed away, aged 81 years. In early life deceased joined the Baptist church, Fredericton, being baptized by the late Rev. E. Hill. On moving to Carleton she joined with the Innowell Baptist church.

F. Harrington.

Samuel J. Holder, of North End, has received a telegram from Los Angeles, Cal., telling of the death of an uncle, Frederick Harrington, whom he had never seen. Mr. Harrington was a native of New York. His wife was Miss Belle Delya of this city, who has many relatives in Los Angeles, and it was from her that the message was received. Mr. Harrington had conducted a successful dry goods business and was quite wealthy.

Mrs. Mary McSorley.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The death of Mrs. Mary McSorley, widow of James McSorley, occurred yesterday in the Master Mercantile Home. She is survived by one son, Jerome, of Wakefield (Mass.), who is now in the city. The funeral will take place from the home on Thursday. Only a few days ago her daughter, Miss Mary McSorley, died. The deceased son and brother will have the sympathy of many.

Hon. M. H. Ritchey.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21.—Hon. Matthew H. Ritchey for five years Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and for ten years a member of the Canadian House of Commons, died this morning after a long illness, aged eighty-three years. He was mayor of Halifax for several terms.

Mrs. Robert Carr.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The death of Rebecca, widow of Robert Carr, occurred at the residence of Henry Carr, 214 Duke street, yesterday afternoon. She deceased was in the 89th year of her age.

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You Can Do Your Shopping Through the Mail as Satisfactory as in Person if You Purchase from This Store

As hundreds of people living in the vicinity of St. John already know we have a most effective mail order department which is under the personal direction of one of the firm to look after the needs of out-of-town customers.

Our facilities are such that you can shop here as safely by mail as in person. Our complete sample system is preferable and far more reliable and satisfactory than by purchasing from a printed catalogue. Send us a trial order and test our ability to give you perfect satisfaction. We will pay express charges on all parcels of \$20.00 and over. Ready-to-wear goods will send on approval, paying express one way. Let us draw your attention to a few of the values.

Dress Goods

- FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, 32 inch, \$1.50 a yard.
- TRICOT BROADCLOTHS, 48 inch, \$1.50 a yard.
- TRECOAT CLOTHS, 44 inch, \$75c a yard.
- STRIPE CHEVIOTS, 44 inch, 75c a yard.
- ALMA CLOTHS, 44 inch, \$1.10 a yard.
- SANTY SUITINGS, 42 inch, \$1.30 a yard.
- TWEED SUITINGS, 44 to 56 inch, to \$1.75 a yard.
- SHEPHERD PLAID SUITINGS, 42 to 56 inch, 55c to \$1.50 a yard.

Wash Goods

- GINGHAMS, 27 inch, 15c to 25c a yard.
- ENGLISH CAMBRICS, 31 inch, 15c a yard.
- BRAHMA LINENS, 27 inch, 38c a yard.
- VOILES, 27 inch, 28c to 33c a yard.
- DIMITIES, 28 inch, 25c a yard.
- BELLOCORE SUITINGS, 27 inch, 25c a yard.
- OTTOMAN CORDS, 27 inch, 55c a yard.

In every desired plain or combination color effect. Perfectly fast dyes.

Shantung Silks

Send for sample of "Our Special" natural pure silk "Shantung" for coats, suits or dresses, 34 inches wide, 49c a yard.

TRIMMINGS to match all dress goods. MILLINERY—The most stylish and up-to-date. LACES OR EMBROIDERIES for wash dresses. UNDER MUSLINS OR CORSETS to suit all figures. GLOVES AND HOSIERY in big varieties.

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A Few Words About the Hawker Remedies For Years the Standard Among Medicines

The originator of the famous Hawker Remedies had only one object in view when he prepared the formula of the various Remedies—and that object was to prepare remedies of the highest grade of efficiency; to make quick and effective cures.

The Hawker Remedies are by no means a new proposition; but have been on the market for years. They were originally manufactured by The Hawker Medicine Company. When that company ceased to exist the patents etc. were purchased by us and the Remedies are now manufactured only by ourselves.

You may rest assured that the Hawker Remedies are pure; free from any harmful ingredients and containing only such materials as are conducive to quick results. Our name is on every wrapper—look for it and take no substitute.

DR. MANNING'S GERMAN REMEDY

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Pains and Aches, either internal or external. The wonderful results produced by it in many apparently hopeless cases of years standing, after all other remedies had failed, have made it an invaluable and priceless treasure to all sufferers, and its fame, as such, has spread to the most remote districts. Read the following testimonial from W. S. Fisher, Esq., of the well-known firm of Emerson & Fisher, St. John, N. B.:

HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU

A combination of the balsam of a South American tree, Tolu with other ingredients of medicinal value. A sure cure for colds, coughs, hoarseness, influenza, bronchitis, and all throat and lung trouble. Safe and pleasant to take and a sure cure when faithfully used according to directions. Read the following testimonial from Rev. G. M. Campbell:

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS

A purely vegetable preparation, sugar coated, easy and pleasant to take and above all effective in the cure of all Liver Trouble, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Biliousness, etc. Read the following endorsement by Pilot Scott:

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have found Dr. Manning's German Remedy most effective for the treatment of Neuralgia, Sprains, etc. As a general family liniment I consider it unequalled."

The above remedies are manufactured only by us, and contain the registered number 1295—Look for it, all others are imitations.

The Canadian Drug Co., Limited. - St. John, N. B.

lately after her marriage, nearly two years ago. Besides her parents she is survived by two brothers, Edward, in Vancouver, and William in Montreal, where he is bookkeeper for the Father Morrissey Medical Company.

Her body will be buried in Lynn, her husband's home.

Miss Eliza Babbitt.

Friday, Feb. 24.

The death of Miss Eliza Babbitt of Swan Creek, Burton, Sunbury county, occurred at her home early yesterday morning. Miss Babbitt had not enjoyed her usual health for some few months, but her death was very much unexpected and she was a great shock to her friends in this city and elsewhere, who knew her as one with special sweetness of character and patience of disposition.

Miss Sadie Craft.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Craft, of West End, will sympathize deeply with them in the loss of their eldest daughter, Miss Sadie Craft, whose death occurred at the home of her grandparents in Millidgeville. Miss Craft had been in poor health for the last few years, but the end came unexpectedly, while on a visit to her grand parents. She was in her 20th year, and was a popular member of the Ludlow street Baptist church. She leaves a large circle of friends. Interment will be in Cedar Hill cemetery on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

Sidney Wood.

Digby, N. S., Feb. 23.—(Special)—After only a short illness of pneumonia Sidney Wood died at his home tonight, aged 62 years. The deceased was one of Digby's most highly respected citizens. He was born and educated in London, crossing the Atlantic to New York while a young man. During the construction of the old Western Counties Railway he moved to Digby, where he was a member of the engineering staff of the road and has since resided here. Mr. Wood later became