



FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

REXTON

Barton, N. B., Dec. 29—The death occurred at his home, South Side of Richbucto, Friday morning of William McKibbin, aged eighty-three years and ten months. He was married and survived by a wife and a brother Joseph who resides in Richbucto. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Interment was in the Union cemetery at Richbucto.

Mrs. George N. Clark has returned, after some months' visit to her daughter, Mrs. Filmore, at Vancouver (B. C.). The Misses Mann and Bessie Girvan and Miss Campbell, of St. John are visiting Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Girvan.

Mrs. and Mrs. Egbert Atkinson have gone to Boston on a visit to Montreal. Dr. C. T. Leighton is on a trip to Montreal. He spent Christmas with his parents in Newcastleton.

Rev. Father Leighton was on Christmas day presented with a nice sum of money by his parishioners here.

Rev. Father Flett will celebrate mass here New Year's Day.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Dec. 29—Elmore Bleakney, and his sister, Miss Beth Bleakney, student at Wolfville, and Miss Marion Murray, of Intervale (N. B.), were visiting friends here today.

William Harrison, who has been spending a few days with his parents, left this morning on his return to Bridgewater (N.S.). Will Fraser went to St. John, this morning to attend business college.

Robert Goldie spent Christmas with relatives in St. John.

Rev. Father Lapointe was on Christmas day presented with a nice sum of money by his parishioners here.

Rev. Father Flett will celebrate mass here New Year's Day.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Dec. 29—In the arbitration proceedings of Ernest and Hanford McBride, E. Berton Beland, Charles H. Peabody and G. Kennedy, arising from the St. John & Quebec Railway crossing their lands, Judge Carleton has appointed John M. Stevens, of Edmundston, third arbitrator. The others are John S. Leighton, Jr., for the claimants, and A. D. Holyoke for the railway company.

Robert Wilkinson was arrested at Beachwood yesterday by A. B. Foster, chief of C. P. R. police, charged with driving the C. P. R. station and committing other offences on the property of the company.

Miss Ethel White is recovering from an attack of rheumatism which has confined her to her home for some weeks.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., Dec. 30—The latter part of December of the year about to close proved an exceptional one in regard to shipping. Five large three-masted schooners were loaded with pulp and lumber and sailed, having little or no trouble with the ice. With little effort shipping claim navigation could be kept open all winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall received word last week from their daughter, Mrs. William Schrum, announcing her arrival in Tacoma, in time for the Christmas festival.

Miss Josephine McMillen left Saturday for Van Buren, where she will be employed in the Western Union office.

Five engineers and some thirty men are surveying the wilderness about McDougal Lake, locating dams and getting ready for the overflow, where the water will be held to supply the power for the Hydro-Electric Company. A number of men left here during Christmas week and expect to remain on the survey until March.

Several new motor boats are being laid down by local parties for next season.

RICHBUCTO

Richbucto, Dec. 29—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis are spending the holiday season with their daughters in Montreal.

F. J. Robinson, M. P., spent Christmas in Shediac.

William Denham, late principal of the Kent County Grammar School, left on Saturday for his home in St. John.

A. A. Stevens left on Saturday for his home in Sussex. Mr. Stevens has resigned his position as teacher of the advanced department of the Grammar School here.

Miss Leah O'Leary, a student at St. Michael's Academy, is spending vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O'Leary.

Allan McInerney, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Newcastle, spent Christmas at the home of his father, Edward McInerney.

Miss Alice Hutchinson was a student at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, is spending vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McBeth, Cape Farm.

Miss Yvonne Leger and Miss Alice Babinette, teachers, are spending vacation at their home in town.

Vincent Doucet, who has been attending school at Tracadis, is home for the holidays.

Leigh Stevenson spent Christmas with his mother at Moncton.

Miss Edna O'Leary, a student at the

Provincial Normal School, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O'Leary.

Miss Edith Bourque, a student at Quebec college, is spending vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bourque.

Misses Florence and Marguerite Bourque, students at St. Louis convent, are also spending vacation with their parents.

Leonard and Harry Leger, students at the convent at Richbucto, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leger.

Miss Ella Kavanagh, teacher at Notre Dame, is spending vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kavanagh, K-Gagetown personals.

Richbucto, Dec. 29—Mrs. I. C. Mundy, who has been making a holiday visit to her home in Montreal.

Mrs. J. F. Black went to Moncton today to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Black.

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# WOULD FAKE HOME RULE TO THE PEOPLE

## Tories Would Abide by Verdict

### Bonar Law Pledges Party in Answer to Query of Asquith

### Unionist Leader Declares Ulster Would Rather Be Governed by Foreigners Than Nationalists—Amendment to Exclude Ulsterites from Scope of Self-Government Bill Rejected.

London, Jan. 1.—An attempt was made this afternoon to untie some semblance of New Year vigor into the home rule debate in the house of commons.

Mr. Edward Carson, in moving an amendment to that effect, pleaded for serious consideration of the question which might be vital to the whole constitution of the United Kingdom. It was, he said, a question whether the house of commons had made up its mind to drive Ulster out of the main stream of the country.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that the government would not accept the amendment to the home rule bill, "which would wreck the bill," he declared, as the effect of the amendment would be to exclude several Nationalist counties from the operations of the act.

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### REV. W. ANTHONY, OF BURG, DEAD

Succumbed Following an Operation for Appendicitis on Monday.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 1.—(Special)—The death took place this evening of the Rev. W. Anthony, pastor of the Pleasant Street Methodist church, this town. He was taken suddenly ill on Sunday last, and on Monday his condition was so serious that he was removed to the hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

His death tonight has come as a severe shock to the people of Truro, where the reverend gentleman during his short sojourn as pastor of the Methodist church has endeavored to bring to the people of all denominations and creeds. He was a most fluent preacher and one of the foremost in the Methodist church in the maritime provinces. He was a native of Burg, Kings county, where interment will take place Friday. A short service will be held here Thursday night. Sympathy for the widow and fatherless boy is sincere and widespread.

"I heard that you were going to be married to Archie Blueblood, Esther. Is it true?" asked one young society woman of another.

"I was married to him? I should say not! Why I wouldn't know what to do with him! He can ride, play tennis, golf or anything on a motor car."

### FILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, and protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption method; and will also send some of this new treatment free for trial, with reference from your own locality. It requires immediate relief and permanent cure. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Simpson, Box E. 75, Windsor, Ont.

# BOILING ST. JOHN IN 1912

## Great Development is Encouraging to Business People

### PROSPECTS BRIGHT

### Outlook for 1913 is Most Promising—Some Important Changes During the Last Twelve Months—Harbor Improvements of Great Importance.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.—The singular development that has taken place in St. John during the last year is nowhere better evidenced than in the building trade, which has shared in the activity almost more than any other branch of commerce. Yesterday in conversation with several builders of the city, the most sanguine views were given with regard to the building prospects for 1913, which, they all predict, will be banner year in the history of the building trade in the city of St. John.

Last year has been the most active for many years, and the work all over about the result of the building activity. Throughout the city proper, at Lower Cove, Carleton, the North End, dwellings and buildings of all kinds have been erected.

"The trade is in a thoroughly healthy state," one builder said to The Telegraph yesterday, "and the building trade is usually a first class reflex of other conditions. In Carleton in particular, the amount of building and remodeling that has been going on is astonishing. As a residential place, it is growing in favor every month, and with the advent of the new bridge, should prove from its accessibility, one of the most popular residential places in the city. And the same might be said of Mount Pleasant, which will make a most attractive place for dwelling-crowded out, and the work all over about Carleton or Mount Pleasant. There is a steady cry for dwelling houses already. Even with the present population, there is a famine in housing, and the beginning can be rented or bought without any trouble. With the increase in population that is bound to come in the new year, the problem will become more acute. And new houses are bound to be built in large numbers."

There has been much building that is of important account in the last year, and of which the year 1913 will see the completion. The more important of the buildings not yet complete are the Armory, which is developing into a very handsome building, and should be completed about the end of 1913, or on it has been going on during the last year, and steady progress has been made, while the building already indicates the handsome appearance it will have when completed. The factory of the Maritime Automobile Company is well advanced and the first quarter of the year should see its completion. The new sugar refinery which will be built in St. John will be one of the many big enterprises of which the year 1913 will see the beginning. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company's output at Sydney was 220,000 tons of pig iron, 248,000 tons of steel ingots, 177,000 tons of steel rails, 48,000 tons of steel blooms, 58,700 tons of steel wire rods. Iron ore mined amounted to 282,000 tons.

The business failures in Nova Scotia numbered 58 with liabilities of \$921,755 and assets \$361,917.

Lumber shipments from Halifax were 71,000,000 superficial feet of spruce, pine, melock and hardwood. Of this 55,000,000 went to Great Britain, 12,000,000 to the United States and 1,000,000 to the West Indies.

### GOLDEN WEDDING OF REV. AND MRS. BAMFORD COLPITTS

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 1.—(Special)—Rev. and Mrs. Bamford Colpitts celebrated their golden wedding last night. About seventy-five friends of the wedding party were present to offer their congratulations. During the evening address were made by Rev. W. B. Wiggin, J. H. Coy and R. L. A. Bingham. Rev. A. H. Traflet, of Perth, on behalf of friends, presented Mr. and Mrs. Colpitts with a purse of \$100 in gold.

Mr. Colpitts was born in Norton, Kings county, and Mrs. Colpitts, who was Sarah McLeod, is also a native of Kings county. They were married in 1838, and have been living in Woodstock, Ont. for the past 75 years. Mr. Colpitts has been a member of the Baptist ministry since he was 20 years of age, and has been a member of the Woodstock Baptist church for 50 years.

### SOME CAMP!

Baird's Camp, Dec. 14.—We have a fine camp; it is 40 x 30, fixed up in the best style for woods life. We have 15 men here now but will have more after Christmas. We have four horses, yarding logs now. We have Ted Owens driving the chestnut and he will not back out from anything that is clear of the stump. He has for his sawyers Frank Woodworth, Emory Thompson, John Kennedy and Joe O'neil.

Our other team is driven by Sam Currie—two boys. He is one of the old time teamsters and it is hard to put a log where he cannot bring it out. He has for his sawyers the Day brothers, Charlie and Walter, also John McDonald and his son, Alex.

We have Sam Baird as our head boss. He is the right man in the right place. It takes him a lot of his time to look after Alonzo Thompson, who is working on the yard. We have two road monkeys, Ben White and Arthur Painter and they are taking the knolls right over. You would think you were on the Valley Railroad.

We have one of the best cooks on the waters, Rouben Boone of Cross Creek. When he calls us up in the morning it would do you well to sit down to the table as there is all kinds of poultry, pies, doughnuts and everything that you could wish for. His son, Elmo, is a cook—Woodstock Press.

# TURKEY WELL PICKED



An official map showing how the Ottoman empire will be compressed if the Balkan allies have their way at the peace conference.

# GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC REDEEMS ITS PROMISE

### First Train Load of Wheat Over Their Line at Port Colborne, Ont., Yesterday—To Be Milled and Shipped on Same Train to This Port for Shipment to South Africa—Due Here Saturday.

Port Colborne, Ont., Jan. 1.—The National Transcontinental Railway made good its promise of a year ago when a trainload of wheat arrived in Port Colborne today. Almost a year ago it was stated by the directors of the road that they would have a train running over the entire line before January 1. The train consisted of twenty cars of wheat, approximately 600 tons.

The wheat is to be unloaded and milled at Port Colborne, and immediately reloaded and forwarded on the same train to St. John (N. B.), from where it is to be shipped to South Africa on a ship which is awaiting it.

### WHAT ABOUT YOUR BODY?

By Erice Collier in Scribners (on Germany and the Germans).

I am not of those who believe that the human body and that human life are the most precious and valuable things in the world. They are only servants of the courageous hearts and pure souls that ought to be their masters. Without training, without obedience, without the imparting willingness to sacrifice themselves for their masters, the human body and human life are contemptible and unworthy. I claim that it braces the mind to expose the body, that an education in the prepared emergencies of games and sport is the best training for the unprepared emergencies with which life is strewn.

The most cruel people I have ever known were gentle enough physically, but they were hard and sour in their social relations, and often enough called "good" by their fellows. The disappointments, losses, sorrows, defeats, of each one of us, trouble, even though imperceptibly, the waters of life that we all must drink of; and to ignore or to rejoice at these misfortunes is only muddying what we ourselves must drink. I believe the hardening of the body goes some way toward softening the heart and cleansing the soul, and toward fitting a man with that cheerful charity that supplies the oil of intercourse in a creaking world of rival interests.

To see a youth swinging a sword at his fellow's face with delighted energy; to see a man riding off vigorously at polo; to see a man hard at it with the gloves on; to see another flinging himself and his horse over a wall or across a ditch; to see these things without seeing that—perhaps oftentimes in a muddy sort of way—the soul is making a slave of the body, that courage is mastering cowardice, that in an elementary way the youth is learning how to give himself generously when some great emergency calls upon him to give his life for an ideal, a tradition, a duty, is to see nothing but brutality. I admit, Who does not know that the Carthaginians at Cannae were, one thing, the Carthaginians at Capua another! I have therefore no acridulous obsequy to pour upon these German Schlager bouts. I prefer other forms of exercise, but I am a hardened believer in the manhood bred of contests, and though their ways are not my ways, I prefer a world of slashed faces to a world of soft ones.

Prosit, gentlemen! Better your world than the world of Semitic lagging and exchange; of caution and smoothness; of the disasters born of daintiness; of sliding over the ship's side in woman's clothes to live, when it was a moral duty to be drowned. Better your world than any such as those.

"If one should dream that such a world began in some slow devil's heart that hated man, Who should deny it?"

Milton held that "a complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." It is my opinion that the Schlager has its part to play in this matter of education. A mind trained to the keenness of a razor's edge, but without a sound body controlled by a steel will, is of small account in the world. The whole aim of education is, after all, to make a man independent, to make the intelligence reach out in keen quest of its object, and at its own and not at another's bidding. An education is intended to make a man his own master, and so far as any man is not his own master, in just so far is he uneducated. What he knows, or does not know, of books does not alter the fact.

Much of the pharisaism and priggishness on the subject of education arises from the fact that the world is divided into two camps as regards knowledge; those who believe that the astronomer alone knows the stars, and those that believe that he knows them best who sleeps in the open beneath them. In reality, neither type of mind is complete without the other.

many other firms have added extensively to their premises.

# TURKS GRANT MOST OF WILSON'S DEMANDS

## Little Left Them in Europe

### Hold Out on Surrender of Adrianople and Islands

### STOLE \$1,000 REPEATED

### Halifax Express Clerk Tried to Return Money to Safe But Couldn't Open It—Confessed to Police.

Halifax, Jan. 1.—John Little, a nineteen-year-old clerk in the office of the Canadian Express Company in Halifax, is in serious trouble. A package of \$1,000 was locked in the safe last evening and at 1:30 this morning Little entered the office, opened the safe and took the \$1,000. At 7 o'clock this morning he left for Truro, but on the way there he repented, returned to Halifax and getting into the office, put the money behind the safe because he could not open it.

In the meantime the loss of the money had been discovered, the police sent for and the staff examined. Little confessed what he had done. The case will come before the magistrate tomorrow.

### Little Left Them in Europe

### Hold Out on Surrender of Adrianople and Islands

### Sultan's Delegates Brought to Their Knees After Heated Session in Which Balkan Envoys Threatened to Resume Hostilities and Parley No Further.

London, Jan. 1.—After protracted diplomatic skirmishing, the Turks finally capitulated to a majority of the demands of the Balkan allies at today's session of the peace conference in St. James Palace.

Through Rehad Pasha they agreed to cede practically the whole of the Ottoman empire's European dominions except Adrianople and the territory between it and Constantinople to their victorious but traditionally despised neighbors.

The terms of the Turkish delegate presented the conference as a counter proposal to the demands of the allies were:

First—The rectification of the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier by making the boundary west of the line now occupied by the troops of the allies in the vicinity of Adrianople.

Second—The question of the status of Adrianople to be settled by Turkey and Bulgaria direct.

Third—The cession of the remainder of European Turkey, including Janina and Scutari, to the allies.

Fourth—The Albanian and Cretan questions to be solved by the powers.

Fifth—The Aegean Islands to remain Turkish.

### Terms Wrung from Turks

The announcement of these terms were wrung from the Ottoman delegates with the greatest difficulty. They came only after Rehad Pasha had reiterated Turkey's desire to shift the responsibility for adjudicating all the vital questions with the great powers and the representatives of the allies had registered their unobjectionable objections to such a course and plainly had given the Turks to understand that the failure of the Ottoman delegates to make a stand upon serious negotiations would mean a resumption of hostilities in southeastern Europe.

The sitting of today was the most momentous and exciting since the beginning of the conference. The Greek premier, M. Venizelos, presided, and immediately after the opening of the conference he invited Rehad Pasha to present the Turkish counter proposals to the demands of the allies, as the Turks last Monday had agreed to do.

Rehad said his interpretation of the body transmitted telegrams of the early week had been correct, his government proposing in them to submit all the questions at issue, except Adrianople, to settlement by the powers. This caused an outburst of indignation which M. Venizelos was hardly able to put down. Several of the delegates shouted that it was not dignified to turn such vital matters into a joke, while others observed that they had not come all the way to London and remained here for three weeks to have a proposition advanced which might have been made at the time the armistice was signed.

### Bulgarian, Disgusted, Quits Conference

During the conference Michael Madjdroff, the Bulgarian minister to England, had uttered a sharp protest against the dilatory tactics of the Ottoman peace plenipotentiaries, concluding with the declaration of his intention to inform the British foreign office that the allies would resume the war.

M. Madjdroff's action brought the program to a standstill. After his threatening remarks he promptly left the council chamber in St. James Palace and walked off on his mission to the British foreign office.

M. Madjdroff's threat was not, however, taken too tragically by his colleagues, who decided to take a temporary recess, evidently expecting that M. Madjdroff would return and that the conference would continue.

When the session was formally opened today the Turks presented practically the same proposals as they had put forward at the last meeting. These were that Turkey should retain the fortress of Adrianople and that the future boundaries of Turkey and Bulgaria should be settled directly between those two powers, while the other questions in dispute should be submitted to the great European powers.

The envoys of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia rose in indignation and volubly protested against this trifling by Turkey.

M. Madjdroff took the lead in the protest by declaring that the action of the Turks was indecent. It was, he said, an insult to bring the peace delegates to London simply to tell them to leave everything to be settled by the European powers.

M. Madjdroff then launched his bombastic and alluring picture gallery. The other delegates after heatedly and informally discussed the matters before the conference and spent some time in drawing up a list of the proposals that had been laid before them.

# CONVICTED MURDERER REFUSED PERMISSION TO WED IN BRITAIN

London, Dec. 31.—The secretary of state for home affairs, Reginald McKenna, has been called upon to decide whether or not a convicted murderer can be allowed to marry the woman of whose unborn child he is the father, in order to legitimize it. The decision is in the negative.

The problem resulted from the case of John Williams, who was recently sentenced to death for murdering a police inspector at Eastbourne. Williams, since he was sentenced, applied for permission to marry his sweetheart, Florence Seymour, who testified as his trial, where she referred to him as her husband, although the marriage had not taken place.

Accouchment being imminent, the home secretary refused to permit the marriage to take place. "I am unable to accede to your request."

Miss Seymour gave birth to a girl. She is very anxious to marry the convicted murderer, and said resulted from Williams is the only man she ever loved and she would marry him tomorrow even if she knew that he would be hanged immediately.

Williams has appealed from his conviction and the hearing on it has been fixed for January 1.

# THIRTEEN MISTAKES IN LIFE

The following "Thirteen Mistakes in Life" were formulated a few years ago by Judge Rentoul, of London (Eng.) Show them away in your memories the coming year:

- 1.—To attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it.
- 2.—To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
- 3.—To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
- 4.—To look for judgment and experience in youth.
- 5.—To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.
- 6.—Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
- 7.—To look for perfection in our own action.
- 8.—To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
- 9.—Not to help everybody whenever, wherever and wherever we can.
- 10.—To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.
- 11.—To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
- 12.—Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.
- 13.—To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

Before cutting buttonholes in thin material, baste a piece of India linen underneath where the button holes will be. Cut the buttonholes through both and work. When finished, cut away the piece of goods underneath.

To bake cakes at home successfully put the cake mixture into a well-greased tin, then stand this inside another tin. The cakes will be successful whether baked in a large or small oven.

In a certain case tried in Missouri where the charge was theft of a watch, the evidence was most conflicting, and as the jury retired, the judge observed that he would be glad to assist in the adjustment of any difficulties the jurist present themselves to the mind of the jury.

All but one of the jurors had filed out of the box. There was on the face of the one who remained an expression betokening the extreme perplexity.

Observing this hesitancy, his honor said: "Is there any question you'd like to ask me?"

"Yes, your honor," was his eager response. "Will the jurist file if you'd tell me whether the prisoner really stole the watch?"—Green Bag.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 4, 1913.

BEISING THE FINANCE MINISTER Speculation in Ottawa as to the tenor of the next budget speech is guided to some extent by the character of the delegations which have gone to Ottawa within the last few months to discuss the tariff.

Steel, lumber, woolens, and tinplate are the industries which are most strenuously seeking increased protection, and which have had representatives in Ottawa since the present government obtained power.

The Liberal government heard this same request from the steel men two years ago, and declined to grant it. Then, as now, the steel companies had so many orders that they could not keep up with them.

At the present time some steel companies in Canada are said to be almost two years behind their orders. Besides, the Liberal government recognized that iron and steel are the "raw material" for so many other industries.

For better or for worse democracy has the future, and in Britain, step by step, democracy is replacing the landlords' power. The sense of justice of all men is demanding that the land be for all and not monopolized by the few.

The present government, however, has not been able to do this. It will be a bloodless revolution if carried out by the present government, but if it is postponed for an indefinite time, anything may happen. The history of the gradual revolution, but really nefarious revolution, by which the lords changed themselves into landlords and landowners by their influence over lawyers and their legislative power, is not one which they should wish to have forced upon the attention of the country.

The counter-revolution by which the people will again secure access to the land will be less gradual, less stealthy, and certainly less nefarious than that by which they were deprived of their rights.

It means the possibilities of bankruptcy and for the other loss of work and the means of subsistence. It has been resorted to in the past to curtail any interference with the protective tariff. The reforming element of the country might be looking up their eyes at such a situation and so "bull dose" the government.

Whether he is right remains to be seen, but he obviously anticipates a fierce battle with the "interests," the outcome of which it would be difficult to prophesy.

In other words, the United States has come to a point where it must consent to be ruled indefinitely by the interests, or must decide to prove to them that their period of domination is over, even if in so showing them the country risks a temporary panic brought about by men desperate enough to attempt to terrorize the government established by the people.

For these reasons President Wilson's reign, particularly the early part of it, may bring a period of senion. And certainly it will bring a test of supreme importance to the United States. Judged by his own past, the present time President Wilson is a man of courage. And he will need all the courage he has, for entrenched money will make a desperate battle.

St. John, the first city in Canada to introduce commission government, has every reason to be pleased with its experience under this form of administration. The Mayor and Commissioners were confronted by an immense amount of work for them by their predecessors, and this they have attended to diligently and with courage.

The amount of money New Brunswick spends on these things, and the manner in which it is spent, have long provided proof that as a people we have no faith in the methods we have adopted. If the towns and cities of New Brunswick are to make the progress they should, and if the rural districts are to share, as they should, in the general betterment, we must revise our attitude toward these questions.

Mr. Law's proposals and undertakings are simple in more ways than one. He is going to give the people dear food but cheaper living. A food tax is an essential condition of any tariff reform policy which will satisfy the rural landowner, which has always been the backbone of the protectionist movement in Britain. He is going to demand that the food be faced as a demand for colonial wheat, and when the price of bread is raised as a result, he will return the tax to the people, instead of regarding it as ordinary revenue.

Mr. Law forgets that the people never objected to protective tariffs on account of the interests protected. The revenue that protective taxes yield represents but a very small fraction of the burden they impose upon the poor. The burden imposed by a food tax such as is advocated by the revenue it yielded. The landlords want the tax on food to increase rent, and even if the whole of such revenue were appropriated to provide a bonus on wages, food taxes would still leave the industrial masses of the people poorer, would increase their burdens heavier, and would increase their cost of living.

THE NEW YEAR Time wasted is existence used, is life. —Young Night Thoughts.

O Time! the beautifier of the dead. Adornor of the ruin, comforter. And only healer when the heart hath bled. —Time the corrector where our judgments err.

Still the Years roll on More gently, but with not less mighty sweep. They gather up again and softly bear. All the sweet lives that late were over.

And lost to sight, all that in them was good. Noble, and truly great, and worthy of love. —William Cullen Bryant.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings. To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to light. To stamp the seal of time in aged things. To wake the morn and stifle the night. To wrong the wronger till he render right. To rinate proud buildings with thy hours. And smear with dust their glittering golden towers. —Shakspeare: R. of Lucrece.

Threefold the stride of Time, from first to last! Linger slow, the Future creepeth— Arrow swift, the Present sweepeth— And motionless forever stands the Past. —Schiller: Sentences of Confucius.

As a rule we may leave it to the poets to consider the flight of time; but at the tall milestones to which we come on occasion—as at New Year's—of the busy world may well give thought to the sweep of the years, to the marks those years that have gone, here hit upon us, for the manner in which they have armed us for the years to come, or to the needed armor they have pilfered from our quivers.

Year by year we draw to the end of the Mystery of Time. If the years bring wisdom, they teach us to travel light free men, with our heads up; not like weary travelers at the close of a dark day, but as wayfarers expecting the sunrise to reveal new and pleasant country.

It is a pagan custom at this season to load poor humanity with "good resolutions" beyond its power to make them good. It should be enough to resolve to take stock honestly, to look the debits as well as the credits in the face, and to strive to the uttermost to make the new year one of progress in self-respect and in appreciation of the beauties and mercies of the good world we live in.

The new, clean page is inviting; it represents the heaped wealth of opportunity to which we may find the key in courage, in usefulness, in remembering that the true sunshine of life is not bought, but sold in the market place, but comes only through the conscious pursuit of those things that are really worth while.

The next millenium let us hope to find security, not because we have learned to forget, but because we can afford to remember.

IS WOODROW WILSON A FIGHTER? Toronto Saturday Night calls Dr. Woodrow Wilson as "a first class fighting man," and predicts a clash that will attract world-wide attention when the new President presently sets about the business of reducing the tariff in accordance with the pledges in the Democratic platform.

Tariff reduction in the United States is a matter which not only Canada, but the whole British Empire must regard with keen interest. If Canada is to become, as it should become, pre-eminently a country of fair play for all classes, we must by independent tariff action as far as possible, or by reciprocal legislation, seek better terms for the entry of our products into the United States market, and also diminish the tariff on certain articles which we constantly require from the United States, and which are not likely to be produced in this country unless we resort to extreme protection.

Moreover, the advance of protection in this country will be checked by tariff reduction in the United States, just as it is probable that if the United Kingdom were to adopt protection, its action would give very great encouragement and some chance of success to the extreme protectionists of our country. Saturday Night says of President Wilson and his coming fight for tariff revision downward:

It is obvious that his term of office is going to be troubled, if he implements his promise to deal with the protective tariff and make a genuine attempt to carry out his policy of downward revision. That the tariff in the United States is unreasonably high and far beyond the needs of any country, however young, no one who is even cursorily familiar with economic conditions will deny. The policy of protection however has so many ramifications, that the task of modifying it within the short space of four years will prove a herculean one even for a fighter like Dr. Wilson.

If a recent speech by the President is a fair indication of what he intends to do in the savage battle that is before him, the weapon he will use against those who try to thwart his policies by underhand means will be publicity. He has promised the man who tries to blot out the cause of high protection by starting an artificial or unnatural panic, "a gibbet as high as Haman's gallows." He explained that he did not mean a gibbet in the literal sense of the word, but a gibbet of public opinion. In other words, Dr. Wilson has a rod in his hands for those who would thwart his policies "into the third and fourth generation." Now a panic or a forced period of financial depression is the weapon that the powerful trusts of the United States have chosen to use for this purpose.

There is nothing that the small man of business fears so much, and nothing that so clearly spells black despair for the mechanic. For the one

most every other city and town in the province. Business has been good—and it is going to be better.

A good start has been made on the work at Courtenay Bay, and by the end of cold weather 1,800 men will be at work there, on the breakwater and the dry dock, and in connection with the dredging. Within a short time St. John should secure from the Grand Trunk Pacific management definite word as to its own plans for the beginning of the work which the railroad itself must do in supplementing that done for it by the government.

While work has been going forward at East St. John, there has been a period of great activity on the West Side, where the C. P. R. has been spending great sums of money in perfecting its terminal facilities. And as our through traffic has not yet reached a tenth of its ultimate volume, the work to be done in providing facilities on the West Side is really only at the beginning.

We may expect that the old breakwater will be extending to Partridge Island, and that the number of deep water berths below Sand Point will be multiplied to accommodate increasing traffic.

East St. John's growth has not been confined to its harbors by any means. Many other important projects are now well under way, and still others will soon be announced. Local industries are expanding, and new ones are seeking homes here, and seem practically settled that land will be reclaimed south of the city to accommodate a local industry that has outgrown its present quarters.

The new year will see the beginning of construction by the sugar refinery, people, and several public and semi-public buildings will be built. Land values have increased materially, and real estate activity will take on a new feature in the coming spring, when local syndicates propose to construct a large number of dwellings. This will be a welcome addition to the movement in land because the city only begins to grow when its vacant land is used to accommodate new homes.

St. John, the first city in Canada to introduce commission government, has every reason to be pleased with its experience under this form of administration. The Mayor and Commissioners were confronted by an immense amount of work for them by their predecessors, and this they have attended to diligently and with courage.

During the new year they will have more time to devote to projects bearing directly upon the growth and comfort of the city. It is objected by some quarters that progress of this sort will involve additional taxation. This may not prove to be so if the city embraces taxation and assessment reform. But in any case, there are some things which must be done, even though assessment values must be raised to provide the money. Taxation reform must come. St. John is now at a point where bold and progressive civic government is absolutely essential.

A reorganized Board of Trade, consisting very largely of young and energetic business men of an optimistic turn of mind, will do its share in the matter of taxation reform. The British tariff is a matter of great concern to the Canadian people, and it is a matter of Canadian concern, and it seems inevitable that what British ministers would desire to interfere in British concerns which have become matters of bitter political conflict to the extent of asking for a British duty on foreign goods in order to secure a preference for Canadian products. The British tariff is a matter of British concern just as the Canadian tariff is a matter of Canadian concern, and it seems inevitable that what British ministers would desire to interfere in British concerns which have become matters of bitter political conflict to the extent of asking for a British duty on foreign goods in order to secure a preference for Canadian products.

The provincial board of health returns show deaths from typhoid every year back to 1888.

Previous to the installation of the filter plant the average number of typhoid cases per year was 55, or practically 1 per cent of total population had typhoid fever every year, and an average death rate of 5.7 per cent. Since the installation of the filter plant the average number of cases per year is eighteen and the percentage of mortality has been down to 0.7 per cent.

From personal examination and information obtained from the local board of health, it has been ascertained that 80 per cent of the cases of typhoid fever contracted outside the city, leaving 19 per cent of the cases unaccounted for.

Wouldn't Attend Schools. Previous to installation of the mechanical filtration system, owing to the bad state of the city water, attendance at the Normal School and University at St. John, many of whose students came from the surrounding country, had seriously declined. The city was threatened with damage actions and many parents threatened to withdraw their sons and daughters from attendance at these public institutions. Now, however, owing to the protection afforded by mechanical filtration, the same institutions are overcrowded.

RECIPES FOR LONGEVITY. (Lippincott's.) The late John Bigelow, the patriarch of diplomats and authors, and the no less distinguished physician and author, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, were together, a couple of years ago, at West Point. Dr. Bigelow was then 92 and Dr. Mitchell 80.

The conversation turned to the subject of "longevity." "I attribute my many years," said Dr. Bigelow, "to the fact that I have most abstemious. I have eaten sparingly, and have not used tobacco, and have taken little exercise."

"I just the reverse in my case," explained Dr. Mitchell. "I have eaten just as much as I wished if I could get it; I have always used tobacco, immoderately at times; and I have always taken a great deal of exercise."

With that Ninety-Two Years shook his head at Eighty Years and said: "Well, you will survive to be an old man!" "You will not," said Dr. Mitchell. "I have been living at 82."

THE LAND HUNGER Lloyd George has just completed a political progress through Scotland which for enthusiasm and success can only be compared with the great receptions that were given Gladstone in the seventies and eighties. He did not discuss the coming land programme, for the people are now sufficiently occupied with the Balkan war and other matters, but there is no doubt that the enthusiasm with which he has been received by the country will reconcile all the members of the cabinet to a somewhat radical land policy.

In a passage of great eloquence, in his Aberdeen speech, he forecast the general purpose which in any land policy might propose. Speaking of the land of Scotland, he said it "ought not to be used primarily for the benefit of those who visit the country, when the sun is shining upon it, and when its heather is in bloom. The land of Scotland is for the people who stick to it and love it when the winter rains and snow and tempest lash fiercely against its rugged face. These are the questions that must be searched into. This is the hour of the great inquisition of the people. They have determined to give their toll, to give their industry, to give their all for their native land. But they want to know that their native land shall give its best to them as well."

Speaking of the Insurance Act, he said that the priests and Levites of Toryism had not only passed this great boon by, but had attacked the Samaritan as if he were a thief. Soon they would be claiming both the mule and the oil and swearing that the whole thing was really their idea.

The emptying process is still going on in rural Scotland, and the land question is at the root of dependent social problems, such as food, housing, health. It is impossible to tear an industrial race on a policy that drives the people from the rural districts to make room for gross and derelict small properties, three-fifths of the agricultural land. Today scarcely one-fifth owns any land. Landlords have evicted whole villages and have housed others in damp, decaying, neglected cottages, without repairs; and they have acted as no government would dare.

But it is in Scotland that landlordism has been seen at its worst. The extermination of the Highlanders has been carried on for many years as systematically and as relentlessly as that of the Indians of early days. Once could send thousands of fighting men into the field are now inhabited by one or two gamekeepers lording it over the grouse, deer and sheep. By hundreds and thousands at a time, the occupants of the soil were driven from their homes, and many of them were forced to leave the country they had often defended on many a hard-fought battle-field. The land is now held primarily for the benefit of those who visit it when the sun is shining upon it, when the heather is in bloom, and when the hunting season is open, and when the tourists come in who would stick to it and love it when the winter rains and snow and tempest lash fiercely against its rugged face.

Emerson once declared: "While another man has no land, my title to mine, your title to yours, is at once vitiated." This is the coming question in British politics. The present frenzy of the Unionists is not over what has been proposed so far by the government, but over what the future may disclose. They look to that future with rage mingled with awe and fear—fear, perhaps the principle ingredient. They fear the land hunger of the lords and landlords will be in part repressed and the land hunger of the tillers of the soil, in part satisfied. This is the gravamen of their hatred against Asquith and Lloyd George. They fear that these men have come in on the tide of the times to give democracy a voice, and their fear seems to be exceptionally well grounded.

For better or for worse democracy has the future, and in Britain, step by step, democracy is replacing the landlords' power. The sense of justice of all men is demanding that the land be for all and not monopolized by the few. This promise to be one of the most far-reaching revolutions that Britain has seen. It will be a bloodless revolution if carried out by the present government, but if it is postponed for an indefinite time, anything may happen. The history of the gradual revolution, but really nefarious revolution, by which the lords changed themselves into landlords and landowners by their influence over lawyers and their legislative power, is not one which they should wish to have forced upon the attention of the country.

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From personal examination and information obtained from the local board of health, it has been ascertained that 80 per cent of the cases of typhoid fever contracted outside the city, leaving 19 per cent of the cases unaccounted for.

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THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME So far as can be gathered from the latest statements of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law, the most recent change in the Unionist policy is in the way of land reform. Lord Lansdowne has said recently: "We stand for a land policy, not based on class hatred and backstairs inquiries, but upon a frankly avowed desire to improve the cultivation of the land and to better the lot of those who cultivate it, notably by increasing the number of those interested in it as owners of the soil. And lastly we stand for tariff reform, necessary for the prosperity of our own trade and for the consolidation of the Empire."

Lord Lansdowne does not propose to give the tenants security of tenure and fair rents, as the Liberals do. His proposal is to make them buy out the present landlords at a huge ransom. A fine policy—for landlords! It is very possible that if the Liberals do not advance some comprehensive policy of land reform, the Tories, knowing well the value of such a war-cry, are going to advance their plan. Today the land question is almost the only one that excites the English electorate. Free Trade has made the country enormously wealthier; a system of land tenure which is entirely antiquated has concentrated that wealth in the hands of a few. But one can easily imagine how effective a tariff reform the land-owning aristocracy will bring forward.

Added to this policy of land reform, Mr. Law has recently announced that in the event of a Unionist success the tariff referendum, promised by Mr. Balfour, will be discarded. If they are successful at the next election they will not be bound by this pledge. The announcement was made before the election at Bolton, which they felt certain of winning. The defeat of the Unionist candidate there rather disturbed the plans of Mr. Law. He had hoped to discard Bolton as the first success from a discarded pledge. In place of the referendum, he is ready to give a two-fold undertaking. In the first place he is ready to specify precisely the exact amount, the limits within which he proposes to resort to taxation of this kind, and to undertake that he will not exceed these limits without further appeal to the country. His second undertaking is that the revenue raised from taxation of this kind will not be treated as ordinary revenue, but shall be used for alleviating other burdens falling on the shoulders of the working classes.

Mr. Law's proposals and undertakings are simple in more ways than one. He is going to give the people dear food but cheaper living. A food tax is an essential condition of any tariff reform policy which will satisfy the rural landowner, which has always been the backbone of the protectionist movement in Britain. He is going to demand that the food be faced as a demand for colonial wheat, and when the price of bread is raised as a result, he will return the tax to the people, instead of regarding it as ordinary revenue.

Mr. Law forgets that the people never objected to protective tariffs on account of the interests protected. The revenue that protective taxes yield represents but a very small fraction of the burden they impose upon the poor. The burden imposed by a food tax such as is advocated by the revenue it yielded. The landlords want the tax on food to increase rent, and even if the whole of such revenue were appropriated to provide a bonus on wages, food taxes would still leave the industrial masses of the people poorer, would increase their burdens heavier, and would increase their cost of living.

The issue is pretty clearly defined. The Tory policy of land purchase would impose additional burdens on the taxpayer. There is a great chasm between this and the Liberal policy on the land question, which is to force those who own the land to put their land to the use of the land, and if for any reason they cannot or will not do this, to add to the burden of it over to those who will. Added to the Tory land policy, is the tariff policy, with the proposal to create a new privileged class. Stated briefly, the outstanding policy of the Unionists, as outlined by Lansdowne and Law, is an abominable system of land tenure and a protective tariff, low at first, higher later on. Either is bad; both would be insufferable.

THE NEW YEAR FOR CITY AND PROVINCE St. John and the province at large begin the new year not only with hope but with a large measure of confidence. The Winter Port city may well believe that 1913 will be the best year in its history, and in a general way that is the case with all

the wealth of the country being adversely affected by this government's policy. The close of 1912 would have been dark for the United Kingdom and the Asquith administration. But the closing months of 1912 brought convincing evidence of immense business prosperity. The government has still to deal with several important measures of great difficulty, but its chances of ultimate success are much brighter than they seemed to be some months ago.

Canadian manufacturing during 1912 showed an enormous increase both in production and profit. The greatest imaginable for Canada would be a similar advance this year on the part of our farmers. It is the business of statesmen to bring the farmer and the manufacturer together sufficiently to have each agree that the other must have fair play under the tariff. The farmer is not getting it today, and while that is an old story, the new thing is that he has begun to realize his disadvantages and his power to remedy them.

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FREDERICTON'S HEALTH GOOD Now That Water Used There is Mechanically Filtered

TYPHOID DECREASE City Clerk Tells Ottawa Citizen of Good Results Attained—What Provincial Health Report Says—Gratifying State of Affairs.

(Ottawa Citizen). The city of Fredericton, according to the New Brunswick board of health report for this year, had the smallest death-rate of any city in the maritime provinces. This gratifying state of affairs is attributed mainly to the fact that Fredericton people are provided with a splendid supply of pure water.

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The city of Fredericton, according to the New Brunswick board of health



# TORIES FEARED AN EXPOSURE OF METHODS

## Made Charges Against Liberals in Saskatchewan and Then Refused to Prove Them Before Committee of Inquiry—Their Policy of Talk Contrasted With the Liberal Government's Practical Aid to Mother Country.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Keen disappointment and indignation will be felt throughout the country generally, and in Saskatchewan in particular, at the refusal of the Saskatchewan Conservative party to assist further in the investigation by a select committee of the legislative assembly into the manner in which the last provincial election had been carried on, and particularly the part played by Hon. Robert Rogers, who was in charge of the campaign for the dominion government with Hon. Dr. Roche, and their notorious charges respecting the voters' lists.

In view of the gravity of the charges made, the appointment of this committee of inquiry was generally commended as a means of vindicating Saskatchewan's good name, and the Conservatives, who leveled the charges, were looked to by the public to bring forward the proofs without delay. But they remained silent, thus forcing Premier Scott to demand a rigid investigation as to the truth of the allegations advanced so freely against the dominion government during the campaign. It was a courageous step for a government so violently assailed—but, amazing to relate, the Tories tried to secure a postponement and did all in their power to balk the inquiry.

First they objected to the select committee. Premier Scott showed this was the proper procedure, but expressed indifference so long as a proper inquiry was enforced. The Tories insisted upon a judicial inquiry, although they were not sure of that, and the Regina Conservative organ went so far as to say that the members of the Saskatchewan supreme court bench could not be relied upon. Probably from a Tory partisan point of view they could not.

Eventually a select committee was appointed. The government produced its evidence to disprove the charges made against it. The Tories did not like this, threw up their hands and refused to proceed further. Their dishonest tactics causing the suspension of the committee's work. It was evident they did not want any real inquiry, and subsequent facts showed the reason for their prudent silence.

It was unanimously decided that the charges should be represented at the committee's work, but as soon as the papers published reports of evidence disseminated to the Tories—even without commenting upon it—the latter declared that the inquiry was being used for party purposes, although a judicial inquiry would have given equal publicity.

The other reason given for the withdrawal of the Tories from the committee was that the government would not pay for their counsel, although at the start they had proposed that any counsel employed them, it was plain that the evidence adduced by the government made the Tories long for cover, and they resigned hurriedly.

In fact this evidence was a preliminary to that in the notorious Macdonald election. The attorney-general produced the papers and depositions in three cases which were the subjects of the inquiry, and intimidation carried on by the Tories amongst the homesteaders.

One homesteader inspector found guilty of intimidation, was sentenced, and another Conservative worker was sentenced on two similar charges—the latter in defence claiming that he intimidated German homesteaders under instructions of the Conservative candidate and a home-

stead inspector. The significance of this lies in the fact that 80 per cent of the homesteaders who have not yet received their patents, and are therefore practically susceptible to influence from the officials of the interior department at Ottawa. In view of this charge that the law was altered so as to enfranchise these aliens was not only false but ridiculous. At the same time the action of the Conservative organization in having a number of them put on the list proves conclusively which party wanted them to vote.

In proof of this the attorney-general presented a long list of these unqualified men who had been put on the list in Maple Creek by the Conservatives, and who voted. Similar evidence was presented from the district of Pipestone.

Hon. Mr. Rogers and Hon. Dr. Roche were invited to lay before the committee any proofs they could of the sweeping charges they had made, and both ignored the invitation, thus tacitly acknowledging not only that they had no proofs, but that they were as anxious as the rest of the Tories to avoid publicity regarding the work of their party in the Saskatchewan elections. Without something like the later exposure in Macdonald, the whole course of the Tories in Saskatchewan has proved that the wild charges made have proved a boomerang which has hurt the dominion government even more than they hoped to injure their opponents.

**Which Policy—Talk or Act.**

During the naval speech in the house of commons the government supporters undertook to jeer at the proposition laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that although Great Britain was at war, Canada was at war, it did not necessarily follow that Canada must participate in every war undertaken by Great Britain, either on sea or land.

In this the Tories showed characteristic instability of policy as well as ignorance of the history of their own party, coupled with their customary assumption that they were the recipients of the loyalty of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, Laurier's policy was in line with that laid down by Sir John Macdonald, although his actions were in exact reverse to the Conservative chieftain's refusal to act.

In 1885 during the Sudan war, New South Wales offered the imperial government a contingent of troops. This was gratefully accepted, and the imperial war office communicated this step to the other colonies, including the Macdonald Con-

servative government of Canada and intimated that similar aid would be accepted from them by Great Britain. The British war office in a carefully phrased reply declined this proposal, at the same time pointing out the immense difference between New South Wales' offer to supply "an organized force fully equipped and ready for immediate service," and Sir John Macdonald's niggardly consent to recruiting in Canada provided the mother country paid the whole cost. That was Canada under the Conservative government, not under Laurier. What would the Tory flag flappers have said had Laurier taken the same course that Macdonald pursued?

Contrast this with the action of the Liberal government in 1898 when the South African war was being fought. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not send to Great Britain a grudging contingent of Canadian militia, but recruited at the expense of the British tax payers. His government sent contingent after contingent of "organized, trained and thoroughly equipped troops ready for immediate service," who were undying glory for Canada on various hard-fought fields.

Sir John Macdonald stood out for Canada's right to participate or refrain from participation in foreign wars—and declined to participate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood out for Canada's right to participate or refrain from participation in the empire's foreign wars and participated most effectively. It was the oft repeated story. The Tories shouted loyally, waved the Union Jack and did nothing. The Liberals under Laurier wasted no time in hastening flag waving but acted promptly and patriotically. Canadians like to forget the Conservative episode as much as they love to recall the glory Canada won under Laurier.

**Participation vs. Neutrality.**

The point as to Canada's position when the empire is at war and the Liberal doctrine on that point was ably dealt with by N. W. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal leader in a speech before the Montreal Reform Club. Mr. Rowell said, "It is well for us to get clearly in mind the distinction between neutrality and non-participation. As Sir John Macdonald would undoubtedly have said, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repeatedly said, whenever the empire is at war, Canada, as part of the empire, is at war also. In the last 100

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Our special introductory offer entitles one person in each locality to one free. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replaces common oil lamps everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No odor or noise, simple, clean, brightest. **AGENTS: B. S. Money Exchanges of Montreal, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.**

**WANTED**

Teacher for school district of Upham, Kings Co. Salary expected, and address enquired, Secretary to Trustees Kings Co., N. B.

Second-class teacher for school district No. 5, parishes of St. Mary and St. Anthony, North Fork, Sunbury

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Forty pages of low priced merchandise. A little of almost everything. Just enough to make it interesting to all the family, and just such articles for the home as are useful and sure to be appreciated at such low prices.

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Large works are under way and the Dominion has appropriated \$2,000,000 for dredging, and the Canadian Pacific is expending \$1,500,000 for improvements at the harbor. In the eastern division of the harbor there is at present under construction, by the Norton Griffiths Company of England, a breakwater one and a half miles in length, a dry dock 1,100 feet long and 110 feet wide, and twenty three berths ranging from 700 feet to 1,000 feet each in length, with thirty-five feet of water at low tide. The contract price of this work is estimated at \$1,500,000. The city of St. John has cheerfully assumed heavy obligations for the betterment of the harbor, and in return for this enterprise is at present enjoying a marked degree of prosperity.

**Hullfax.**

In the days of the wooden ship Halifax was a particularly picturesque port. The harbor front bristled with the masts of Atlantic, West India, and coast traders. It was at once a seaport and a ship market; for in many of the little bays, and well up the tidal rivers of the Bay of Fundy, the finest vessels in the world were built by hand, and sent down to Halifax. The New England states commanded the trade of the maritime provinces, and Boston was to Halifax what Liverpool is to Montreal. Added to this was a large commerce with the West Indies, which continues to this day. Halifax was also an imperial military port, and the base of the Atlantic squadron. The ironclads both disappeared from the port in 1905, when the dominion took over the possessions of the admiralty under lease, and placed Canadian troops in the harbor. Since that time Halifax has not, however, very closely identified with the military or naval situation. The presence of the ironclads and the soldiers was helpful in a local way, but one liner is undoubtedly worth more to a port than half a dozen naval units. Thus Halifax has larger maritime interests today than she had at any time during the last century.

On the west side of the harbor are seven piers, wharves, apart from nine piers owned by the government railway system, at which steamers of the largest type may find accommodation. These are, in addition, twenty-two smaller docks, and upon all these landing places commodious sheds have been built. Work has been started upon the interterminal piers, which is estimated to cost \$2,000,000. The interterminal piers will have, when completed, the most elaborate and convenient provisions for immigrants to be found on the Atlantic seaboard. This pier alone will cost upwards of \$2,500,000. The interterminal piers will have a depth of twenty-nine feet to forty-four feet, and trouble is never experienced with ice. The people of Halifax are very enthusiastic about the harbor improvements, and are, in addition, and confidently assert that they are surpassed only by those at Sydney, New South Wales.

**THE BAPTIST MINISTERS**

(Maritime Baptists.)

Rev. J. E. Wilson, George street church, Fredericton, received a Christmas present of \$40.

Rev. E. B. McLatchey, Florenceville, N. B., spent Christmas with his family in Moncton.

Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Tabernacle church, this city, was presented with a Bible by the Brotherhood of the church.

Rev. M. E. Fletcher was confined to his home a few days last week by illness, but is now better and will take up his work at once.

After January, Rev. Edwin Crowell will be available for regular pastoral supply of settlement, Atlantic Iron, N. S.

Rev. G. T. Clark and wife, Yarmouth, N. S., spent Christmas at Chance Harbor, N. B.

Rev. S. Greenlaw, Oak Bay, N. B., is enjoying the work and the people in his new pastorate. There is a quickening of spiritual interest, and he hopes for a good work.

Rev. J. J. Barnes spent the Christmas season in Massachusetts, and much enjoyed being with his sons and brother, and meeting many friends of earlier years.

Rev. York A. King, First church, Lawrence, Mass., is finding great encouragement.

Rev. Frank Orchard, of Fredericton, at present pastor at Waterville, Mass., was married last Thursday in St. Mary's, York Co., to Miss Susan Machum, sister of Rev. W. C. Machum.

Rev. A. A. Rideout, Dorchester, Mass., was called home two weeks ago on a sad errand, the result of the death of his father, A. W. Rideout, Harland, N. B.

Rev. A. S. Lewis will close his pastorate in Yarmouth the second Sunday in January, and will begin his work as pastor of Olive church, New Westminister, B. C., the first Sunday in February.

Rev. J. J. Archibald, Charlotte street, this city, was the recipient of a purse of gold from members of his congregation Sunday evening, an address, read by Deacon James Clark, expressed appreciation of the work done by him during his pastorate.

Rev. H. McLeod has moved his family to Wolfville, that the children may have the advantage of the schools.

Rev. W. M. Field is getting well settled in the work of his new pastorate—Andrew and Perth streets, New Westminister.

Of Rev. W. F. Parker, pastor-elect of the Church Avenue church, Sussex, N. B., the last. The experts through the port of St. John during the year amounted to \$4,848,788; last winter the exports amounted to \$2,511,806.

St. John has many advantages as a winter port. It is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will soon hold the same position in relation to the Grand Trunk Pacific. It shares with the terminus of the railway system, the marine insurance rates correspond with those of New York. It has an excellent harbor, equipped on the west side with several berths having a length of from 600 feet to 900 feet in 24 feet of water at extreme low tide, and a million-bushel elevator. Three additional berths are under construction on that side, an additional berth on the east side, the government railway has four first-class deep-water berths, and a 500,000-bushel grain elevator. There are also a number of privately owned berths for coasting steamers.

**Port of Montreal.**

To give Montreal its place as a national port, it has all along been realized that the depth of the channel between the city and Quebec would have to be deepened and so meet the steadily increasing draught of vessels. The record in that regard is as follows: 1855, 16-1/2 ft.; 1870, 18 ft.; 1885, 20 ft.; 1890, 22 ft.; 1895, 24 ft.; 1900, 26 ft.; 1905, 28 ft.; 1910, 30 ft. While the present depth is 30 ft., work is well advanced toward the early establishment of a minimum of 32 ft. Seventeen ocean-going lines now use the harbor of Montreal regularly, and 15 lines operating on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes have their headquarters at the port. For the accommodation of steamers, 22 berths have been provided. There are divided up as follows:

For vessels of 600 feet	20
For vessels of 400 feet	36
For vessels of 300 feet	19
For vessels of 200 feet	19
Total	94

For the handling and storage of grain the port now has three enormous elevators, and a third is in process of construction. When the third is completed, the daily average handling capacity will be 3,000,000 bushels. The system of distribution enables loading and unloading to go on simultaneously along the water front day or night. The Commissioners have officially stated that Montreal will next year have a grain handling and storage capacity "in excess of any other North American ocean port," and that "Montreal can now receive, store, handle, and ship grain with greater despatch and economy than any other North American seaport." This would seem to be warrant for this claim.

The port of St. John, in New Brunswick, may be said to have given its modern importance when, in 1850, the Dominion parliament provided a subsidy for a line of steamships to run between St. John and Liverpool, and for the enlargement of the existing service between St. John and London. It was felt that America and the rest of the world would be attracted to the port, particularly during the winter season, very receiving an undue proportion of Canadian business. Two years later the mail subsidy to lines making their terminus at Portland (Me.), was withdrawn, and subsidies were given to lines running from St. John and Halifax to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin. In 1898 Manchester was added to the list. The experts through the port of St. John during the year amounted to \$4,848,788; last winter the exports amounted to \$2,511,806.

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A serving table is a great help to the housewife who has no maid. It should run easily on rollers. When a meal is to be served, move it close up to the range, place on it the food to be served, and wheel it into the dining room.

An easy way to boil macaroni is to put it into a wire flour sifter with a tin handle and immerse this in a kettle of boiling water. When done, the macaroni is easily lifted from the water.

Paint, no matter how good, will not be taken out of a wall by a solution of equal parts turpentine and kerosene. Stirred three times, then wash

Shah curtains, after starched, should be finished, lengthwise and crosswise, and opened out and hung on a line to dry.

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Beats Electric or Gasoline

On Your Old Lamp! factory offer entitles one person in each...

Large works are under way dominion has appropriated \$3,500,000...

On the days of the wooden ship Halifax a particularly picturesque port...

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

MILL machinery for sale. I have for sale the following second-hand mill machinery in good order...

SEND me 25 cents for my Improved Formula of the best White Liniment on the market...

AT PASCAGO, N. B., one and a half miles from St. John, N. B., 100 acres...

POULTRY SUCCESSFUL lessons in poultry raising. Twenty complete lessons...

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WANTED

WANTED—Second, or third-class female teacher for school district No. 2...

WANTED—Second-class female teacher for district No. 8, parish of Chipman...

TEACHER WANTED—Second class male teacher for school district No. 3...

WANTED—Second class female teacher for coming term for school district No. 5...

WANTED—Two house maids for the Netherwood school...

WANTED—Second class female teacher for district No. 5, parish of Lorne...

HAVE YOU talked to one of Pelham's salesmen recently? If not the Agency is open...

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

MILL machinery for sale. I have for sale the following second-hand mill machinery in good order...

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ST. JOHN, N. B. PASSENGER AGENTS FOR Donaldson Line To Glasgow.

White Star Line To Liverpool, Southampton and the Mediterranean.

Send for Descriptive Booklet of Special Cruises

REAL ESTATE

The Quebec Bank will take possession of their recently purchased property at Chubb's corner...

The contract for the plumbing and water system for the Maritime Motor Car Co., Ltd., was awarded yesterday...

The contract for the plumbing and water system for the Maritime Motor Car Co., Ltd., was awarded yesterday...

The following transfers have been recorded: G. A. S. Hopley to B. E. Armstrong...

THE BRIDGE AT THE FALLS; TENDERS ARE SENT OUT

The provincial board of works today sent out the official call for tenders for the superstructure of the new bridge over the falls...

The bridge will be of steel and will have a span of 565 feet long. In the construction about four and a half million pounds of steel will be used...

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UNIVERSITY CLASS LISTS

History of Philosophy—Class I: Holmes, Miss Pincock, Miss Fellows, Freestone, Atkinson...

Mathematics—Class I: Marshall, Gray, McPadden, Howard, V. E. Mattall, Palmer, F. Mattall, Dowell...

Latin—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Latin—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Latin—Class I: Dawson...

French—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced French—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced French—Class I: Dawson...

German—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced German—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced German—Class I: Dawson...

Italian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Italian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Italian—Class I: Dawson...

Spanish—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Spanish—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Spanish—Class I: Dawson...

Portuguese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Portuguese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Portuguese—Class I: Dawson...

Arabic—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Arabic—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Arabic—Class I: Dawson...

Hebrew—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Hebrew—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Hebrew—Class I: Dawson...

Sanskrit—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Sanskrit—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Sanskrit—Class I: Dawson...

Persian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Persian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Persian—Class I: Dawson...

Chinese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Chinese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Chinese—Class I: Dawson...

Japanese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Japanese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Japanese—Class I: Dawson...

Korean—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Korean—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Korean—Class I: Dawson...

Siamese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Siamese—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Siamese—Class I: Dawson...

Thai—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Thai—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Thai—Class I: Dawson...

Malay—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malay—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malay—Class I: Dawson...

Indonesian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Indonesian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Indonesian—Class I: Dawson...

Philippine—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Philippine—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Philippine—Class I: Dawson...

Malayan—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malayan—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malayan—Class I: Dawson...

Indonesian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Indonesian—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Indonesian—Class I: Dawson...

Malayan—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malayan—Class I: Dawson, (Advanced Malayan—Class I: Dawson...

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LIPTON'S JELLY TABLETS

TAX REFORM

Sir James Whitney refers to tax reform proposals as a "scheme," and treats them as though they were fanciful vagaries only...

At present, taxation is a jumble. It is a combination of schemes, and has been so up to the present. The rule has been to assess buildings, incomes, businesses...

And the science of taxation is simply the science of aggregating and classifying the upon the value they create by their personal effort...

The tax reform proposals made by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Rowell, which were turned down in committee by Sir James Whitney...

There is hardly possible for a grown man to have a cheaper diversion than golf is in most parts of the country, says Golfing. There are hundreds of good clubs with nice courses where the subscription is not more than one or two guineas a year...

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MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction Special Offer To Our Readers

In order to advertise and introduce the home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing.

WILLIAMS—At Maple View, Victoria, county, N. B., on the 26th inst. J. Albert Williams, aged 78 years.

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WILLIAMS—At Maple View, Victoria, county, N. B., on the 26th inst. J. Albert Williams, aged 78 years.

UNSHRINKABLE

THE NOVA SCOTIA UNDERWEAR CO. LTD. BUREKA

BOODY FIGHT ON THE SHORE

Believed Mrs. Fannie Sharpe Ended Her Life in Courtenay Bay

ILL LONG TIME

Was Widow and Lived With Her Sister - Left House, it is Thought, While Members of Family Were at Watch Service.

Thursday, Jan. 2. The body of Mrs. Fannie Sharpe was found yesterday morning about 8 o'clock on the beach of Courtenay Bay near the oil works. It is supposed that while suffering from melancholia she ended her life in the water.

Mrs. Sharpe was the sister of Mrs. Fred Sandall and has resided with her for several years. During the last two years Mrs. Sharpe has been an invalid and has only been out of the house on a few occasions during that period.

Tuesday night the family attended a watch service and returned about 1 o'clock. When members of the household went to their rooms yesterday morning at 8 o'clock it was found that Mrs. Sharpe was not there. A search of the house and premises was immediately begun and neighbors helped in the search. The hunt extended to the beach and wharves along Courtenay Bay and Marshall Macanay discovered the body on the beach near the foot of Sheffield street.

It is believed that Mrs. Sharpe got out of the house soon after midnight when the doors were unlocked while the family was returning from watch service and she made her way to one of the wharves in Courtenay Bay and jumped into the water. It is thought that being an invalid for so long a time had affected her mind to such an extent that she had planned self-destruction for some time and a close watch was kept on her movements. She had not been dressed for several weeks and her clothing was kept in a trunk in her bedroom. When the body was found it was fully dressed, so it is supposed that she secured her clothing while the family was away.

Mrs. Sharpe had been a widow for about eight years. She was the daughter of the late William Duffell, of St. John, and is survived by two sisters - Mrs. Fred Sandall, Pitt street, who has a son, Fred, and Miss Mary Duffell, of this city; and two brothers - William Duffell, in the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., and James Duffell, of this city. Arrangements for the funeral will be made later.

Coroner Berryman said last night that he had not yet decided but he did not think that an inquest would be held.

OBITUARY

Johnson Mowatt. Many friends will read this morning with regret the death of Johnson Mowatt, in the 78th year of his age. He passed away about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the General Hospital.

William Farrer. On the evening of Monday, Dec. 23, William Farrer, of Ford's Mills, Kent county, passed peacefully away at the age of 71 years. He had been in failing health for some months but until recently it had been hoped that he would again be restored to health and strength.

John Holcomb. There entered into his rest at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas McEldon, on Tuesday evening last, Dec. 24, one of the best known inhabitants of the parish of Johnson, in the person of John Holcomb, in the 78th year of his age.

Peter Ryan. The death of Peter Ryan occurred at his residence, 147 Brunel street at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after a week's illness. He is survived by his wife, two sons, James A. Ryan of this city, and John P. of Prince Edward Island, and three daughters, Mrs. Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Cookman, and Mrs. N. Quilley, all of this city. The funeral will be tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence.

John Thorne. St. George's Dec. 30. - Death claimed an esteemed citizen on Thursday last, when John Thorne passed away. He was 66 years of age and had been a life long resident of the canal district. For more than a year he had been a sufferer and thought able to be about he was too weak to

withstand the attacks that toward the end became more frequent and violent. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon and despite the storm a large number gathered to pay their last respects. Mr. Thorne was a man of cheerful disposition, making and holding friends. A life long Liberal, his death is a distinct loss to the community. A widow, two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Dodds, residing here, and Mrs. Joseph Jackson, of St. John, West; three boys and a girl and one son, several, by a former marriage, survive.

Mrs. George Lavers. Thursday, Jan. 2. Mary J. Lavers, wife of George E. Lavers, died at her home, 241 Garmath street, yesterday, after a lingering illness. She is survived by her husband and one sister, Miss Catherine Sullivan, of this city.

Mrs. Edwin Lewis. Amanda, wife of Edwin Lewis, passed away at her home, Fair View, St. Martin's (N. B.), on Christmas Day, after an illness of a few months, at the age of 70 years. She was married to her husband, one daughter, Mrs. A. McDonough, of St. Martin's (N. B.), and two sons, George, of Eastern (Me.), and Robert of Charlestown (N. B.), and a daughter, Mrs. W. Will Baptist church for more than fifty years. Interment was made in the St. Martin's cemetery on Friday, the 27th inst. Services being conducted by the Rev. W. A. Shelling.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gase. Wednesday, Jan. 1. The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gase, widow of Thomas Gase, who was a resident of this city before the fire of 1877, took place yesterday morning at the home of J. Fred Seely, 58 St. James street. Mrs. Gase was 91 years of age and was born in Scotland and came to St. John with her husband, who was among the most prominent ship builders of St. John. She was married to Thomas Gase in 1851. She is survived by two sons, T. B. Gase, of Boston, and Frederick Gase, of Palm Beach, California. Miss Vera Gase, of this city, is a granddaughter. Mrs. Gase spent much of her time in England and witnessed the coronation of the late King Edward VII.

Mrs. Mary Murphy. Norton, N. B., Dec. 31. - Mrs. Mary Murphy, one of the oldest residents of Avonmore, Kings county, died this morning at the home of her son, Charles, at Norton, where she had come to spend the holidays. On Christmas night she was taken ill with influenza, which rapidly developed and notwithstanding all that medical aid could do she passed peacefully away this morning about 9 o'clock. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon, in front of the River Bank cemetery.

Mrs. James B. Johnston. Jerusalem, Queens County, Dec. 30. - The death of Clara, wife of James B. Johnston, of this place, which occurred on Christmas night, after an illness of less than two weeks, came as a shock to her relatives and many friends. Deceased, who was in the 34th year of her age, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, of Oak Point. In addition to her parents, she is survived by her husband and five small children, and nine brothers and sisters, Forest A., of St. John; Frank Shore, of Glenwood, and Herbert, Eddie, Archie and Chipman at home.

A warm friend, an affectionate and dutiful daughter, a kind and loving wife and mother, her departure ended her life to all with whom she mingled. In early life she chose that better part which shall not be taken away, living the life of the Christian.

The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Patterson, at the Baptist church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Barnes and Rev. Mr. Vallis, also of that denomination, and the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Methodist. The deepest sympathy is extended to the sorrowing relatives in their bereavement. Interment was made at Jerusalem.

Col. Frank Miles. Frederick, Dec. 31. (Special) - News has been received here of the death at Kalispell, Montana, of Col. Frank Miles, brother of A. R. Miles, of Margerville, and of the late George Miles, of St. John. He had been in failing health for some months and news of his death did not come as a surprise. He was sixty years of age and is survived by a widow. Three brothers reside in the west, one of whom is C. LeB. Miles, late of Woodstock.

Gregg Beckett. St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 31. (Special) - Gregg Beckett, of the firm of Beckett & Co., wholesale confectioners, Calais (Me.), died of enlargement of the heart at an early hour this morning. He had not been feeling well for some time, and had been to Boston consulting a specialist, who advised him to return to his home at once. Last night he suffered an attack which proved fatal.

Mrs. Beckett was forty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and nine children. He is also survived by two brothers, Frank N. Beckett, of the firm of J. H. Beckett, a barrister, of Calais, and two sisters, Maud Beckett, of Calais, and Helen Beckett, of Denver. Mrs. Beckett was a member of the Congregational church, St. Croix Lodge, of the St. Croix Club and the Eaton Rifle Club.

Funeral of Mrs. Catheline. Petit Vale, Dec. 31. - The funeral of Mrs. Catheline took place this afternoon, service being held at the house by Rev. Allen Daniel and interment in St. Luke's Episcopal cemetery at Gouda Point. The large attendance of neighbors and friends, the sympathetic messages from many who were unable to pay this last tribute of respect were all evidence of the esteem in which this aged lady was held. Her death breaks another of the links that bound the present to the past. Her four sons and seven years were full of incident and her keen memory and remarkable power of observation and description enabled her to draw vivid pictures of comparison between the luxurious life of the present as compared with the simple life of the past. She was a daughter of one of the pioneers who carved their farms from the forest who knew no ease for themselves or their families. The lives of each and every one were full of usefulness and endurance. They were on Long Island, where John Redmore now lives, claimed a large family which became successful men and women whose children and grandchildren are today scattered far and wide.

Mrs. Catheline was one of those who played the pioneer part, who grappled with and conquered nature, winning more and more and advancing steadily with the prosperity of the country. Her stories of life in those early days of their work in the field and by the roadside, of their courtship and marriages, their few pleasures, of the stern rules of parents, the frequent visits of pastor or teacher were all entertaining and humorous; and in spite of advancing years growing and in patient infirmities it was always a pleasure to her to dwell in the past and compare the days when so little was appreciated with today when so much is.

In the evening of her life she was particularly happy in the devotion of a son and daughter, whose care for her in

the days of her helplessness was their chief object. Mrs. George Lavers. Thursday, Jan. 2. Mary J. Lavers, wife of George E. Lavers, died at her home, 241 Garmath street, yesterday, after a lingering illness. She is survived by her husband and one sister, Miss Catherine Sullivan, of this city.

WEDDINGS. Pyna-Bellay. Harcourt, Dec. 28. - A very quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. E. Pyna-Bellay on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 27, when her daughter, Jennie, was united in marriage with William E. Pyna. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. H. Stover in the presence of quite a number of invited guests. The groom was supported by William E. Pyna, brother of the bride. West attended the bride. After the ceremony was over all sat down to a dainty repast. Mr. Pyna is in the employ of the I. C. R. and the young couple will make their home in Moncton.

Damen-Jordan. Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 30. - The marriage of Miss Lillian Jordan, of this town, and Doctor Damen, of Canterbury, was solemnized on Saturday evening. The bride has been on the P. R. general office staff here for some time. They will reside in Canterbury.

Pipe-Foster. Wednesday, Jan. 1. A wedding of more than usual interest took place yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's church, Rothesay, when Rev. A. N. Dainis officiated in marrying Mrs. R. P. Foster, of Rothesay, and Arthur Brown Pyna, of Dorchester (N. B.). The bride was given away by her uncle, Joseph Stone. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Messrs. Turnbull and Puddington. The church was nicely decorated for the ceremony and the auditorium was well filled with friends of the bride and groom. The bride wore a crown tulle made broad cloth traveling suit with brown beaver hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Pipes, after a wedding trip to Washington, will return to Dorchester, where they will make their home.

Allen-Lasky. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lasky, Dufferin, Dec. 30, their daughter, Mary Isabel, was united in marriage to Jesse Weeley Allen, of Gasperaux. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Reginald J. Plint, of Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Allen will reside at Dufferin.

McAllister-Higgins. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McAllister, Midland, Chipman, Dec. 25, George W. McAllister was united in marriage to Miss Mable Higgins, of Salmon Creek. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Reginald J. Plint, of Chipman. After the ceremony the immediate friends of the contracting parties were entertained by the groom's parents to a dainty repast.

Austin-Lucas. At Chipman on the 27th inst., David B. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lucas, daughter of William Lucas, of Iron-Bound Cove. Only immediate friends were present. Rev. Reginald J. Plint officiated.

Pierce-Crimp. Wednesday, Jan. 1. A quiet wedding took place last night at the residence of the officiating clergyman, when Rev. F. S. Porter united in marriage Jesse S. Pierce, of Yarmouth (N. B.), and Miss Laura Crimp, of Colby, A. S. The pair were united in matrimony at 8 o'clock. They will leave this morning for Yarmouth where they will reside.

Colwell-Gilchrist. Wednesday, Jan. 1. A pretty wedding took place at McDonald's Corner, Queens county, yesterday when Miss Margaret Gilchrist, of Upper James, Rev. A. B. McDonald performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. The bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Colwell, of Upper James, tonight. The happy couple will reside at Upper James.

McTavish-Sherard. Newcastle, Jan. 1. - The wedding of Mrs. Jennie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Sherard, of Boom Road, to Weldon McTavish, of Cassilis, took place at the manse, Redbank, Rev. J. E. McCurdy officiating, Christmas afternoon. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Alex. Sherard. They were immediately united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, where a wedding supper was served to a large number of guests. About 100 having been invited. Mrs. McTavish will reside in Cassilis. The bride was dressed in gray marquisette trimmed with grey satin and cream silk oversize over white net, with a white silk velvet hat with white marabou feather.

Mott-Tucker. The following, taken from the Rochester (N. B.) News of 29th inst., is an account of an interesting event which took place at the home of Mrs. Mott-Tucker, of Rochester, Mass. The bride was Miss Catherine Bartlett, of Rochester. The bride was attended in charming manner by her mother, with pearl trimmings, and carried lilacs of the valley. The maid of honor was in pink silk and carried roses. After the ceremony a short reception was held at the home of the bride. The wedding dinner was served. The couple received a large number of handsome and costly gifts and the congratulations of many friends. The bride was a graduate of the Rochester High school, and is well known, as also was one of the most popular and respected young ladies of Rochester. She has rare artistic gifts, is a graduate of the Erie Park School of Art, and is a member of the Art Club of Rochester (Mass.). While the groom is a graduate of Malden (Mass.) High school and Tufts Medical School.

Dr. and Mrs. Mott left on a late train for a wedding hour, after which they will take up residence in Malden (Mass.). Malver-Carr. Amherst, Dec. 31. - A very pretty home wedding took place this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carr, Long

Victoria street, when their daughter, Lila, was united in marriage to Wm. G. Carr, of the office of the Canadian Car Company. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hamilton Wigle, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church, in the presence of about fifty immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lewis and Mrs. Harold Mayes, of St. John. The parlor of the home was prettily decorated with green and white effects. The bride entered upon the arm of her father, Professor Stone playing the wedding march. The ceremony was performed under an evergreen arch and bell. The bride wore her traveling dress of brown cloth with picture hat and willow plumes. She carried a bouquet of white carnations, lilacs of the valley and maiden hair fern. Following congratulations a wedding lunch was served after which the young couple moved to the station and took the train for St. John. After taking a short wedding trip, they will return and take up their residence in Amherst.

MUNCY TWINS START IN GOOD HEALTH ON NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. Babylon, N. Y., Dec. 28. - Samuel and William Muncy, who celebrated their ninety-fourth birthday Christmas day, have started in on their ninety-fifth year in excellent health, and they see no reason why they should not round out the

following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Beef, western 0.094 0.114  
Beef, butchers 0.074 0.10  
Beef, country 0.14 0.08  
Mutton, per lb 0.07 0.08  
Pork, per lb 0.06 0.10  
Spring lamb, per carcass 1.11 0.12  
Veal, per doz 2.09 0.11  
Eggs, henry, per doz 0.36 0.40  
Tab butter, per lb 0.26 0.27  
Creamery butter, per lb 0.28 0.30  
Ducks, per pair 1.19 1.40  
Poultry, fresh killed 0.11 0.15  
Spring chickens, pair 0.18 0.20  
Turkey, per lb 0.23 0.25  
Lettuce, per doz 0.00 0.00  
Maple syrup, per gal 1.00 1.25  
Milk sugar, per lb 0.17 0.18  
Ham 0.17 0.18  
Carrots, per bbl 0.00 1.75  
Beets, per bbl 0.80 1.00  
Celery, per doz 1.10 1.25  
Cabbage, per doz 1.00 1.50  
Squash, native 0.00 0.02  
Potatoes, bbl 1.00 1.00  
Geece 1.00 1.00

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, cohoes 3.50 3.75  
Salmon, red spring 4.40 4.50  
Pineapple, per doz 4.00 4.25  
Nipped herring 4.25 4.40  
Clams 4.00 4.25  
Oysters, 18 2.25 2.35  
Corned beef, 18 2.25 2.35  
Peaches, 28 2.35 2.40  
Pineapple, sliced 2.10 2.15  
Pineapple, whole 1.00 1.10  
Singapore pineapples 1.75 1.85  
Lombard plums 1.10 1.15  
Nasberries 2.30 2.35  
Corns, per doz 1.40 1.10  
Strawberries 2.30 2.35  
Tomatoes 1.65 0.05  
Pumpkins 1.00 1.25  
Squash 1.00 1.00  
String beans 0.00 1.02  
Baked beans 1.25 1.38

PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess 25.25 26.00  
Pork, American clear 26.00 26.00  
Lard, compound, tub 20.00 20.00  
Lard, pure, tub 0.15 0.15

SUGAR. Standard granulated 4.90 5.00  
United Empire granulated 4.80 4.90  
Bright, low grade 4.70 4.80  
No. 10 4.40 4.50  
Patia lump 0.25 0.25

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 5.50 5.60  
Standard oatmeal 6.05 6.15  
Manitoba, high grade 6.25 6.30  
Oat, medium patent 4.00 4.00  
Ontario, full patent 5.65 5.75

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 18 0.074 0.08  
Fancy do 0.08 0.084  
Malaga clusters 2.48 2.78  
Pineapple, per doz 4.00 4.25  
Cheese, per lb 0.184 0.194  
Rice 4.25 4.50  
Cream tartary, pure, box 0.21 0.22  
Valencia raisins, per box 3.10 3.20  
Molasses, Java, Barbados 0.74 0.78  
Beans, hand picked 2.75 2.80  
Beans, yelloweye 3.10 3.15  
Split peas, per bag 3.50 3.60  
No. 10 3.00 3.00  
Cornmeal 3.25 3.30  
Granulated cornmeal 4.75 4.85  
Liverpoll salt, per ton 0.70 0.75

GRAINS. Middling, car lot 25.00 26.00  
Middling, small lots, bagged 28.00 29.00  
Bran, small lots, bagged 24.00 25.00  
Cornmeal, in bags 1.25 1.30  
Pressed hay, per ton 14.00 16.00  
No. 1 17.00 18.00  
Oats, Canadian 0.50 0.54

FRUITS, ETC. Marbot walnuts 0.12 0.15  
Almonds 0.15 0.00  
California prunes 0.13 0.14  
Filberts 0.11 0.12  
Brazil nuts 0.14 0.16  
New dates, per lb 0.06 0.09  
Peanuts, roasted 0.10 0.13  
Almonds, per box 0.08 0.10  
Cocoanuts, per dozen 0.00 0.70  
Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 4.20  
Peanuts, 28 1.50 1.75  
California navel 3.00 4.00  
New figs, box 0.13 0.18  
Florida oranges 3.00 3.50  
Bananas, per doz 3.75 4.00  
Valencia imperials 4.50 4.75  
Valencia 74 4.50 4.75  
Malga grapes 5.50 6.00  
Onions, per sack 2.00 2.20  
Canadian onions 1.75 0.00 1.25

FISH. Small dry cod 4.00 0.00  
Medium dry cod 3.25 5.80  
Pollock, grade 3.75 4.00  
Grand Manan herring 5.25 5.80  
Grand Manan herring 3.00 3.00  
Fresh mackerel 0.75 0.03  
Picked sand, half-bbl 8.00 12.00  
Fresh cod, per lb 0.024 0.03  
Biscuits, per box 0.83 0.90  
Kipped herring, per doz 0.10 0.15  
Finnan haddies 0.06 0.07

OILS. Pratt's Astral 0.00 0.20  
White Rose and Chester 0.00 0.174  
High grade Sarsaparilla 0.00 0.174  
Archlight 0.00 0.174  
Silver Star 0.00 0.17  
Turpentine 0.00 0.25  
High grade Sarsaparilla 0.00 0.25  
Boiled oil 0.00 0.25  
Extruded oil 0.87 0.00  
Extruded No. 1 lard 0.81 0.00

HIDES. Beef hides, per lb 0.104 0.113  
Lambkins, one dealer's 0.90 1.00  
Lambkins, another dealer's 0.75 0.75  
Pork 0.00 0.054

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The markets during the last week have had very few changes, and those few were very slight. The country market still remains well stocked. The wholesale prices yesterday were:

COUNTRY MARKET. Beef, western 0.094 0.114  
Beef, butchers 0.074 0.10  
Beef, country 0.14 0.08  
Mutton, per lb 0.07 0.08  
Pork, per lb 0.06 0.10  
Spring lamb, per carcass 1.11 0.12  
Veal, per doz 2.09 0.11  
Eggs, henry, per doz 0.36 0.40  
Tab butter, per lb 0.26 0.27  
Creamery butter, per lb 0.28 0.30  
Ducks, per pair 1.19 1.40  
Poultry, fresh killed 0.11 0.15  
Spring chickens, pair 0.18 0.20  
Turkey, per lb 0.23 0.25  
Lettuce, per doz 0.00 0.00  
Maple syrup, per gal 1.00 1.25  
Milk sugar, per lb 0.17 0.18  
Ham 0.17 0.18  
Carrots, per bbl 0.00 1.75  
Beets, per bbl 0.80 1.00  
Celery, per doz 1.10 1.25  
Cabbage, per doz 1.00 1.50  
Squash, native 0.00 0.02  
Potatoes, bbl 1.00 1.00  
Geece 1.00 1.00

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, cohoes 3.50 3.75  
Salmon, red spring 4.40 4.50  
Pineapple, per doz 4.00 4.25  
Nipped herring 4.25 4.40  
Clams 4.00 4.25  
Oysters, 18 2.25 2.35  
Corned beef, 18 2.25 2.35  
Peaches, 28 2.35 2.40  
Pineapple, sliced 2.10 2.15  
Pineapple, whole 1.00 1.10  
Singapore pineapples 1.75 1.85  
Lombard plums 1.10 1.15  
Nasberries 2.30 2.35  
Corns, per doz 1.40 1.10  
Strawberries 2.30 2.35  
Tomatoes 1.65 0.05  
Pumpkins 1.00 1.25  
Squash 1.00 1.00  
String beans 0.00 1.02  
Baked beans 1.25 1.38

PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess 25.25 26.00  
Pork, American clear 26.00 26.00  
Lard, compound, tub 20.00 20.00  
Lard, pure, tub 0.15 0.15

SUGAR. Standard granulated 4.90 5.00  
United Empire granulated 4.80 4.90  
Bright, low grade 4.70 4.80  
No. 10 4.40 4.50  
Patia lump 0.25 0.25

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Fancy do 0.08 0.084  
Malaga clusters 2.48 2.78  
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Cheese, per lb 0.184 0.194  
Rice 4.25 4.50  
Cream tartary, pure, box 0.21 0.22  
Valencia raisins, per box 3.10 3.20  
Molasses, Java, Barbados 0.74 0.78  
Beans, hand picked 2.75 2.80  
Beans, yelloweye 3.10 3.15  
Split peas, per bag 3.50 3.60  
No. 10 3.00 3.00  
Cornmeal 3.25 3.30  
Granulated cornmeal 4.75 4.85  
Liverpoll salt, per ton 0.70 0.75

GRAINS. Middling, car lot 25.00 26.00  
Middling, small lots, bagged 28.00 29.00  
Bran, small lots, bagged 24.00 25.00  
Cornmeal, in bags 1.25 1.30  
Pressed hay, per ton 14.00 16.00  
No. 1 17.00 18.00  
Oats, Canadian 0.50 0.54

FRUITS, ETC. Marbot walnuts 0.12 0.15  
Almonds 0.15 0.00  
California prunes 0.13 0.14  
Filberts 0.11 0.12  
Brazil nuts 0.14 0.16  
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Peanuts, roasted 0.10 0.13  
Almonds, per box 0.08 0.10  
Cocoanuts, per dozen 0.00 0.70  
Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 4.20  
Peanuts, 28 1.50 1.75  
California navel 3.00 4.00  
New figs, box 0.13 0.18  
Florida oranges 3.00 3.50  
Bananas, per doz 3.75 4.00  
Valencia imperials 4.50 4.75  
Valencia 74 4.50 4.75  
Malga grapes 5.50 6.00  
Onions, per sack 2.00 2.20  
Canadian onions 1.75 0.00 1.25

FISH. Small dry cod 4.00 0.00  
Medium dry cod 3.25 5.80  
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Grand Manan herring 5.25 5.80  
Grand Manan herring 3.00 3.00  
Fresh mackerel 0.75 0.03  
Picked sand, half-bbl 8.00 12.00  
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Pork 0.00 0.054

JAMES McDONALD THREATEN TO KILL THE FOREMAN OF "DYNAMITE" JURY

Man Who Stole \$3,000 from North Sydney Post Office Arrested for Theft in Alberta - Moncton Personals.

Moncton, Jan. 2. - James McDonald, a printer, who about four years ago got away with some \$3,000 from the North Sydney post office, for which he was sentenced to Dorchester penitentiary, has been arrested in Alberta on a similar charge. After regaining his liberty, McDonald went to Sydney, then west. He was a printer here in 1901-02. His home is near Summerside, P. E. I.

The death of Mrs. Douglas Crozman occurred on Wednesday. She was 28 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons and one daughter; four brothers and eight sisters.

News of the sudden death of Ella Carson Lockery in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, is received. Mrs. Victoria Foster and James H. Dunlop, of this city are cousins.

David Crozman, formerly a member of the local police force, is seriously ill in Maine.

Miss Alice Hickson, formerly of Moncton, who recently graduated from the New Brunswick university, left yesterday for Sussex, where she is spending the vacation with her mother, Mrs. E. Hickson.

One of the newly elected aldermen of Moncton is Stanley Gordon Preece, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Preece. His father formerly belonged to Kings county, N. B., his mother being a Moncton lady, daughter of the late Wm. J. Lewis.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS. Moncton Times. - Miss Jennie and Gussie Barnes, of Sackville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Friedland Barnes, Mrs. Willam Weldon, Sr., who resides with her daughter, Mrs. G. M. Blair, Sackville, who is seriously ill. Mrs. Weldon is an aged lady, and her condition is considered critical.

Miss Annie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Jones, underwent an operation for almost trouble in the city hospital yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. James S. O'Connell, Apohaqui, announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Mildred, to Frederick F. Nicholson, of the C. O. E., Moncton, the marriage to take place the 8th of January.

Moncton Transcript. - Mr. and Mrs. Harby Jones and children of Apohaqui, N. B., are spending a few days in Moncton, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Burgess.

Woodstock Press. - Mrs. John F. Ritchie left Monday for Dorchester, Mass., to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Masters, Miss Leah Dickson, District Nurse of Houlton, Me., and Miss Genevieve Brophy, left on Saturday to visit friends in Fredericton. Miss Solie Moore returned home last week from Montreal, where she has been the past two weeks visiting her brother.

The Woodstock Press says that J. W. Correll, who established the now defunct West End News, in Carleton, St. John, will likely re-establish the Granite Town Gazette at St. George's.

John Y. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilson, and Miss Grace Wilson, and also Dorcas Gilbert at down to Christmas dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Smith, Plymouth, Carleton county.

On Christmas Eve Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Weddall of Woodstock, were the recipients of \$100 in gold each.

ALLIES HAVE SAID THEIR LAST